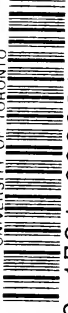


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**THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**

**THE JOHN WATTS DEPEYSTER
PUBLICATION FUND**

LIV

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**THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL
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OF

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR

1921

THE JOHN WATTS DEPEYSTER
PUBLICATION FUND SERIES

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The three volumes now issued complete the series of Cadwallader Colden Papers. They form the Collections of The New-York Historical Society for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, being volumes 54, 55 and 56 of The John Watts de Peyster Publication Fund. Volume V covers the period 1755-1760; Volume VI, 1761-1764; Volume VII, 1765-1775. In the last volume are two appendices, the first being earlier letters, 1729-1752, gathered since the publication of the volumes covering this period, from the Alexander and the Kempe papers in the possession of the Society. The second appendix contains a calendar of the remaining Colden material in the Society's library, which for the most part is of a scientific and philosophical nature and therefore not to be published.

For the period 1760 to 1775 the Colden Letter-books (in the Collections of the Society for 1876 and 1877) should be read in connection with the present volumes.

These volumes have been proof-read and indexed by Miss Dorothy C. Barck of the Library staff.

ALEXANDER J. WALL,
Librarian.

February 1, 1923.

THE LETTERS AND PAPERS
OF
CADWALLADER COLDEN

VOLUME V
1755-1760

From Alexander Garden

S^o CAROLINA CHA^s TOWN Jan^{ry} 14 1755

Honrd & Learned Sir

It gives me great pleasure to have an opportunity of shewing you the satisfaction I have in obeying your commands as to the seeds you desired from this province, which I carefully enquired after immediately on my return to Charlestown, but as the season was too far spent I have not been able to procure all you wanted. Along with this I have sent the *Magnolia Altissima floribus maximis & floribus Minoribus*—the Indigofera or *Guatemala Indigo* seed which is that made here—the *Eryngium campestre Yuccae foliis* of Gron. which we call *Button snakeroot* & use its root as a very powerfull attenuant & Diaphoretic—The *Catalpa* tree seed, which by Catesby & Miller is called the *Bignonia foliis Lilaci*—The seed of the *Bohea tea* at least what is so called here—When I was w^t M^r Bartram he assured [me] that the people at home beleived it to be the true *Bohea plant*; but I am sure it greatly differs from that plant whose characters Linnæus gives in his *Genera Plantarum*. This plant is certainly a species of Mallows as you'll easily see on its growing in your garden—I have sent likewise the *Dahoon Holly* of Mr Catesby—this is entirely a new species & a most beautifull Evergreen Its Leaves are Long, Lance Shaped, shinning & quite entire without any teeth or Prickles on the Sides—the Pericarpium is a Berry very red but much smaller than the common *Holly* & contains four small hard & Gibbous seeds

The seeds of the Swamp *Palmetto*—& the *Renialmia* which I think one of the most Curious Vines I have met w^t—These are all the seeds I have been able to procure, but next season I shall take care to send any that you desire, if they be *natives* here.—In the Spring I shall send you a Box w^t some sets of the *Magnolia* & of the

Sweet scented shrub, these I could send just now but I'm afraid your winter would kill 'em, for I can assure that this day is equally hot w^t one of your May or June days the Mercury just now stands upwards of 73° in Farenheits & yet some preceeding days were very cold & a pretty smart frost in the night time. I have Learned no Botanicall news since I left Philadelphia, tho I have severall Letters from Europe yet none of them contains any news. In a Letter from the Ingenious *Huxham* he greatly regrets that Botanists should attend so much to the Nomenclature of Plants & so little to their own virtues & Qualities, had they done this says he their observations would have been of more generall use to mankind.

I entirely join issue with him if we consider Botany as subservient to Medicinal purposes, but I imagine most Botanists study it (at least in its greatest extent) as a Branch of Naturall History & I doubt not too for the advancement of *Analogy & Comparative Anatomy*, in both which it is certainly of the greatest & most singular use. He would have Botanists not only remarking the Species of each plant but also the nature as far as possible, of each individual for this I think he is extremely right—He tells me that the R. Society is just now on such a footing as he hopes will soon enable it to retrieve its former Character—The Earle of Macclesfeild, your Noble Correspondent, is present president who I doubt not fills the Chair w^t great applause They have purchased *Montagu* house for the Repository of *S^r Han's Sloane's Collection*, the *Cotton Library & Harleian MSS*

The first Volume of the Ed^r Essays are printed & the 2^d Vol is published I beleive before this time—D^r Lind at Ed^r has published a most accurate Treatise on the Scurvy. I have not heard of any other Books unless Thompson on the *Small Pox*, & Smellies treatise of Midwifery, & his still Later *Plates* on the same—I beleive I wrote you already of the *Agaric* of the oak being so generally used as a Styptic in amputations &ca. It has again and again been attended w^t the greatest & most remarkable Success in the London Hospitals—They

apply a thin slice to the Largest arteries & it has still proved Successfull—Since my return to Carolina I have been a good deal pleased w^t the sight of some curious enough Experiments in Electricity, to which D^r Linning now dedicates all his time unless what may be taken up w^t making *Indigo*, yet none of his Experiments pleases me more than the following ingenious thought of M^r Rattray.—You remember M^r Franklin thinks the earth (in his Last paper) to be the grand fountain & Reservoir of the Electric fluid & that the *Shock* is as frequent from the *earth* to the *Negatively charged clouds*, as from the *positively charged clouds* to the *Earth*, and that this *quantity* which flies from the Earth to restore the *Equilibrium* w^t the *negative cloud*, was, what was Every where expanded in the neighbouring ground as its own naturall quantity.—No doubt if this was the case he might justly infer, that the earth was [illegible] *Reservoir*.—But M^r Rattray imagines that when a positive charged cloud discharges itself on the Earth, that then the *Electric fluid* finds its way, by means of its proper conductors, till it be immediately under a *negatively charged cloud*; & then darts itself upwards to it to restore the equilibrium & so compleat the *circle* as the Electricians call it; this is I think, a very ingenious & naturall thought and much analogous to what we see happen in discharging the *Leiden Bottle*. Another thought & proposall of the same ingenious Gentleman, is a Method how to estimate the distance to which sharp points can act & preserve houses &c^a this he does by Erecting a very High sharp point in his own Garden of about 70 feet in height & then during the time of a thunder squall he proposes taking another pointed rod of about 5 or 6 feet in Length & putting one end in a *Bottle*, which as it is an *originall Electric* will prevent the fluid from communicating w^t the Earth, but how soon the rod has received any considerable quantity, it will again begin to return & go off by the point & so make it Luminous. Now if a person take the *Bottle w^t the rod*, in his hand holding it erect & perpendicular, & so walk

directly forward in any direction from the foot of the other sharp point, till once the point in the Bottle become Luminous, (which it will do immediately how soon it is out of the sphere of the other's action) then he may be sure that ye other acts to that distance & no farther—then having ascertained this we can easily judge of the true Number & proper distances at which *points* ought to be erected to preserve all the houses of a whole City & these might be Erected at the public Charge. I have twenty things else to say but I find my paper done & I'm afraid your patience wore out, yet I hope your usuall condescension may forgive the tediousness of this scrawl. I writt you some days before I left Philadelphia & again a few days after my arrivall here I hope both have come safe to hand: I shall be proud of the favour of a Line from you as I'm sensible it will both do me Honour & convey instruction. My Compliments attend Mrs Colden & good family & I remain with due respect

Honrd Sir

Your most obliged & very hble Serv^t

ALEX^r. GARDEN

From Alexander Garden

S^o CAROLINA CHA^sTOWN Febr'y 18th 1755

Honrd Sir

Some time ago I had the pleasure of writing you by a Sloop for New York Cap^t Conyers Master & then sent you Some of those seeds you wanted, I hope they will Come all safe to hand in due time—Since that I have had severall Letters from Europe & a pretty parcell of Seeds from Russia from D^r Mounsey cheif Physician to the Army & Physician to the Prince Royal of Russia they are mostly Persian seeds—I have sent a few to Miss Colden which was all that I had time to pack up as the Sloop is just now hauling of from the wharf

By Cap^t Conyers I sent some few Africain plants &

Some natives of Carolina as they were mostly curious shrubs I shall be vastly anxious to hear that they have come safe to you & in proper season; I can warrant the goodness of all those that went by *Conyers*—I have sent you Some more of the true Indigo seed & some Millet seed which I'm persuaded will both grow very well w^t you—I mentioned to Miss Colden that the Small Bags of Shells something like Hops that she has are the reall Matrices of the *Buccinum ampullatum* of D^r Lister. Some days ago I met w^t a very Large parcel on the *Beach* where I had an opportunity of Examining them,—I need not tell you that any Collection of your Northern seeds will be most acceptable to me as likewise all your *Insects, Flies, Dryed Birds* &c Especially some heads & Bodies of the *Cerva Volans* of which I had one head when I had the honour of waiting on you at Coldenham they are a Species of the *Lucanus* of the order *Coleoptera Alæ clytris duobus tectæ*.—I shall in my next mention to Miss Colden the method of preserving *Butterflies* &c. I mentioned to you in my Last the Treatise on the *Sea Productions* that M^r Ellis is about publishing—They seem to be all asleep in France—M^r *Jussieu* has published some memoires, But my Letter is of a Very old date from him so that I'm imagine they were published in 1752 or the Beginning of 1753—I hope you'll please to favour me w^t a Letter by the return of this Vessel, anything that you may please to communicate will do me great honour & I shall endeavour to cultivate your Correspondence w^t great care. It would be mighty agreeable to have a short account of your three species of matter, which I should Esteem as a Singular favour & obligation—Give me leave to present my Compliments to M^{rss} Colden & your kind family—while I remain w^t the great Esteem

Honrd Sir

Your most obliged & Very hble Ser^t

ALEX^s. GARDEN

[Indorsed]

To The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN ESQR
at Coldenham
New York

VOL. V

From Peter Collinson

LOND March 13: 1755

My Dear frd

I cannot acquit my Self without Just giving you a hint how your Affairs Stands, I am So hurried & Straight'd for Time that I cannot have recourse to y^r Letters

the Alarum of an approaching Warr Quickens our Merch^{nts} in dispatching their Cargo's in which I am much concern'd & the Capt is Eager to gett away for fear of an Embargo—all this putt together you see my Situation

However I will tell you I hav been Twice with L^d Halifax who was very Gracious—you had Qualified Mee to Enter into the Merits of your Solicitation—His Lordship allowed what ever I could urge in y^r behalf but the Result was that He Meet M^r Horace Walpole on purpose & Carefully examined it there was any Room to gratifie your Requests and the Incomes did but just answer their appropriations of y^r province so concluded with some fine speeches courtier Like but was concern'd that He could not Serve you

So my Dear friend I See no hopes of prevailing—if Clinton had been a Man of Gratitude & had Interests Something might have been done but tho' he is greatly allied—his conduct abroad has lost him all Interest at Home

I Recevd your Revisal of y^r principles,—it is now under the Inspection of Do^{or} Bevis,—for really its Bulk, and the attention it requir'd to Enter thoroughly into your System would take more time then I could find any would please to Dedicate for that purpose—the state of the Case seems to be this—that every one is so Satisfied with S^r Isaacs that they have no Curiosity to Examine yours

Was it in Lattin—in Germany or France it would not want for perusal

I wish the same Indifference may not attend your

Tables—but the first time I See Doc^r Bradley I will acquaint him with them

Your Lett^r was deliverd to L^d Macclesfeild but he has been so Ill of the Gout I have not Seen him Since & indeed I don't expect much from Him for He for his Son is so deeply Engaged in a very Long & Expensive contested Election for Oxford—I fancy he has not much roome to think of any thing Else—how ever the first time I see him I hope to ask Him—I have in the first place my thanks & next to tell you that the Saracena came wth the Ferns as fresh & fine as if just taken from the Bogg where it grew & a flower was Sprung up 2 or 3 Inches high

As now I see no hopes of applying your Money in my hands for the purpose you intended it is now, as it always was, at y^r Disposal if I can find Leisure I will by next ships I am with Respects truly yrs

P. COLLINSON

We are now drawing near to a very great Crissis for L^d Halifax told Mee in about 2 Weeks it would be known peace or Warr—Wee are takeing very vigorous Measure to be ready to oppose the French

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esqr.
New York

Cadwallader Colden to Samuel Pike

(Copy Unaddressed)

NEW YORK May 12th 1755

I designed to have answered your favour which I received last summer by our ships which usually sail in the fall but M^r Franklin of Philadelphia whose name I suppose is well known to you had desired the perusal of your book & I could not answer your letter so fully as I wish to do in return to the favour you do me by your correspondence till the book was returned & he being

from home at a great distance it was returned too late for the fall ships. Now tho I put it carefully up in order to answer it at this season it is some how mislaid that I cannot find it & therefor I must now write from my memory without delaying longer least you should suspect that I have not that value of the favour you do me by your correspondence which it deserves.

There is one thing in your book which in my opinion may give many a prejudice to your whole system that is your using the word *Darkness* to express some certain Being or Substance distinct from Light whereas that word in common acceptation means only the absence of Light & does not express any thing Positive or real. Now I think that by that word you really mean the same thing which I do under the name Resisting & that the Hebrew word which is translated Darkness may truly mean the same with Resisting in the sense which I take it That is a power or property essential to a being different from Light by which the action of Light as I choose to express my thoughts is opposed & becomes thereby in a truly mathematical sense a Negative power to the power of Light & for that reason as darkness is commonly used in an opposite sense to Light the Hebrew word may be used as a negative power to Light In this sense it is easy to conceive the Separation of Darkness from Light as of two distinct beings that it is the separation of the resisting matter composing the bodies of the Earth & planets [torn] Light with which they were intermixed in the Chaos & the great [torn] of Light thus separated remaining in the Sun. If it be taken [torn] use my thoughts agree with yours more than I at first [torn] certainly it must be a wonderful confirmation [torn] it be found conformable to what Moses taught [torn] that the Expanse in the Hebrew signifies the same with [torn] because if the kind of expansive power which I attribute to [torn] induced me to think that under the word Darkness [torn] power to Light which I express by [torn] to you to judge whether I have hit [torn] & otherwise I cannot understand the [torn] darkness

In one part of your letter you differ much from me in opinion when you assert that the same effect may arise from different causes I am persuaded you cannot give one instance to make this out clearly for if it were true it must be impossible for us with any certainty to conclude that any one thing is the cause of another We have no other means of discovering the causes of any appearances which are the objects of our senses but from the effects: for our perceptions of the appearances are only the effects of the Actions of the causes either mediately or immediatly on our organs of sensations & if different effects arise from the same causes or the same effects from different causes we must remain in perpetual uncertainty & we can form no notion of cause & effect as of the one being the necessary consequence of the other. I flatter my self that you will be far from takeing the philosophical freedom amiss which I use & I shall think myself highly obliged to you by discovering any errors or paralogisms I may have fallen into I am fully convinced that no man how great so ever was at all times free from error & it would be exceedingly vain or rather rediculous to think that I have allwise avoided it

I have gon over my Treatise of Principles a new & have added something for illustration & removing objections which were made & added a New Chapter on Light & Colours which I have transmitted to London for Examination If it do not please those who are proper Judges I think it wrong to trouble the world by publishing the meer conceits of perhaps a heated Imagination The world has been too much pester'd with such kind of books They are the weeds in the garden of Learning which greatly obstruct the growth of knowlege

Your account of my Cousin Alexander gives me a good deal of pleasure to find that his behaviour is approved of by you I have a letter from him which I would have answered before now had I known how to direct to him but I must now delay answering it till I can send it to Mr Collinson in such manner as not to [put] him to the charge of postage

Dr. J. Bevis to Peter Collinson

[May 15, 1755]

My good Sir,

After I had attentively read Mr Colden's Work, I had difficulties that I could not well reconcile, and the like upon a second perusal—This induced me to recommend the reading of it to an ingenious friend some miles from London (a Liberty I judged no ways inconsistent with your request) You may depend on receiving the book with our Sentiments in a very few days.

I am Sir, with much esteem

Your assured Friend & Servant

J. BEVIS

May 15, 1755
[Note by COLLINSON,
"Aug^t. 6: writt"]

From Alexander Garden

So CAROLINA CHARLESTOWN
May 23^d 1755

Honrd Sir

I have with great pleasure received your Letters of Feb^{ry} 22 & March 26, each gave its particular pleasure on perusal. The first greatly satisfied me as to your Theory in part tho it would have much enhanced my satisfaction to have known your three diff^t Species of Matter with the peculiar properties of each. Upon reading yours I went to the Library to find the *Review* you directed me to, but unluckily it was lent out—a familiar Letter conveys thoughts in a manner peculiar to itself, which seems more adapted to my apprehension & what I learn from one seems to convey much more real Knowledge & information, than reading; this makes me particularly fond of a Correspondence & now incites me to ask the above request of you.—It gives me great pleasure that you give me leave to send Miss Colden's Description

of that new plant to any of my Correspondents as I had before sent it to D^r Whytt at Edinburgh—By your second letter I find that I have very innocently offended Both you & Miss Colden by some expressions that insensibly dropt from my pen as archetypes of what my heart dictated in was on sincerity. This gives me real concern & give me leave to assure you I shall endeavour as far as in my power to amend any thing in my conduct or manner of writing that you are kind enough to point out as wrong. I trust that Both you & your Daughter will forgive me for once, I shall be more sparing in saying what I think is due to such merit for the future—The Expression which you say gave her most offence, gives me now a great deal of uneasiness as I suspect it has deprived me of the pleasure of a letter from her by last opportunity. Your observations on the Sexes are very good but these & such Experiments dont seem to convince my old Master, who quotes some carefully made experiments on the Contrary side—you'll read the paper w^t little pleasure & less satisfaction when it falls in your way I think none of his Experiments are at all conclusive—

Its now passed the Season of Seeds but I'll endeavour to procure Such as Miss Colden may want this year, tho my present Business confines me much to Town. I have not had an hour to spend in the woods this 2 months which makes me turn rusty in Botany.

A little before the Indigo plant blossoms it should be cut & immediately steeped in a large (stalks & leaves both) quantity of water for 20 or 24 hours or more or less—the water has a greenish colour—then its let of by Decantation into another vessel in which it is beat or agitated violently adding now & then a little lime water, till it begin to granulate, or the water & Extract to seperate—then let it settle & subside pour of the water & gradually dry the Extract to a proper Consistence—when you beat it moderately the Indigo is of a light blue, when you beat it more its of a purple colour—then Copper Colour, but when its too long beat it turns darkish

& blackish—It must be steeped in the open air exposed to the heat of the Sun—you throw away the herb after the water is taken off—Next I shall be fuller—In a few Days I set away with the Governor for the Cherokee nation, as he has been pleased to Select me to attend him—Besides much pleasure in the Botanicall way, it will be an 80 Guinea jaunt to me, which will be a good gentile addition to our Town's Practice which my Partner takes care of in my absence—I expect to be absent 2 Months at a Guinea a day besides other practice for the two troops of horse that attends him—If the Indians met us we shal not be above a Month absent—we have had Cool weather for some days & yet the mercury is at 84° 6' Farenheit—I remain with great Esteem

Honrd Sir

Your Obligd & Very hble Ser^t

ALEX^r. GARDEN

Please offer my Compliments to
Mr^{ss} Colden & Family

[Indorsed]

To The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esqr
at
Coldenham

Cadwallader Colden to Peter Collinson

[Copy]

COLDENHAM NEW YORK June 3^d 1755

Dear S^r

I have your favour of the 13th of March in which you give me a repetition of the friendship which on many occasions I have received from you & which I acknowledge with much gratitude But at the same time the contents are very discouraging I have now served the King upwards of 30 years in offices of as great trust as any in the province & in some instances where his authority in the Plantations was nearly concerned. My Services are confessed by his Majesty's ministers & approved of

I have for some years neglected my private affairs by my engagements in these services & refused the advantages I could have had by acting an other part. This neglect of me cannot incourage any person after this to imitate my example when his Majesty's service may require resolution & steadiness against opposition As to any personal discouragement to my self I am little concerned I can hope only for a few years of life & I have sufficient to live retired in that time but I am under concern that all the care & trouble which I have taken should turn out so little to the advantage of my children & so very far short of what I might have done had I turned my thoughts as others commonly do to the advancing my private fortune without any regard to the public weal. I have now seven children alive grown up to the state of men & woemen and twenty grand children. My children I am confident are allowed by all who know them to be deserving & my grand children promise as well as any children in the Country I am most concerned for my youngest son David because he is of a weak constitution of body & thereby unfit for any business which requires strength of body & fatigue. tho' at the same time is superior to any of my other children in his intellectual faculties I am therefor desirous to provide for him in some way suited to his constitution of body & genius

One Robert Elliston is Comptroller of the Customs in the port of New York He is now between 70 & 80 years of age & I am credibly informed that his Judgement so far fails him that he is incapable of executing his office He is at the same time in good circumstances as to fortune & has only one child a daughter The present Collector succeeded his Predecessor in the like circumstances allowing him during his life a part of the Sallary & his son is receiving a reasonable part of the sallary he secured to Mr Elliston during his life The Commiss^{rs} of the Customs know Mr Elliston's age from a report made to them a year or two since & if necessary I doubt not of obtaining proper certificates of his age & infirmity. Per-

haps you may have some interest with the Commiss^{rs} of the Customs & I would still hope that if Lord Halifax's recommendation be of use you may obtain it. You will excuse my desiring this application in favour of my son David which perhaps you may think premature but the following considerations will excuse it My situation is such that if I were to wait for M^r Elliston's death some other would certainly get the start in time & I am so far advanced in years that I can be of use to my children only for a little time.

It may seem odd to you that I should hope to succeed in a matter where I have so little ground for success after I had failed where I had just pretensions I can only say that we have frequent instances on this side the water of such like success without any pretensions by an application only to a favorite Domestic on your side of the water when those who had just pretensions failed If I should succeed in this respect I have reason to hope that my son David will prove a usefull member in Society not only in that office but otherwise by his intellectual abilities & which without some such assistance may be lost. Pray let me know as soon as you can whether I may intertain any hopes of Success in this for otherwise I shall lay aside all hopes on your part of the world and take your hint of withdrawing the litle money I have in your hands & give you no more trouble of this kind

I have no knowlege of D^r Bevis more than that I have heard of his name prevail with him to give his sentiments in a few lines which will oblige me much Please to let me know his situation I am confident that I have asserted nothing contradictory to what S^r Isaac has demonstrated but surely it may be hope that some improvement may be made in knowlege besides what he has don. I lay the greatest stress on what is to follow after what is allready sent for confirmation of my system I would neither trouble you nor any other with my speculations if I were not much persuaded that they will be found to be of use to mankind & not a mear amusement. It will be found that I have not slightly

entertained this opinion but after a strict examination by numerous observations of the most skillfull astronomers & that I have not been superficial or indolent in proving the truth of my Theory a Posteriori by its conformity with the phenomena

We have had the most uncommon spring this year that I ever knew. A continual Drouth with changes to extremity in heat & cold On the last day of May we had severe frost so as to freese water which stood without doors in an earthen bason near half an inch thick It killed a great part of our Indian corn & hurt all of it killed all our Melons Quashes & Kidney Beans I am affrayed we shall have poor crops of any sort by want of rain in the Spring We have had less thunder than usual

The New England forces 2000 are sail'd it is supposed against S^t John & from thence we expect the first acct of Action. The Gen^l & the Forces design'd against Ohio are at Wills & Marched I suppose before this time Oswego is reinforced with 300 men. The French in Canada had notice of our designs & have reinforced Oniagara & Ohio with 800 men & Crown point with 300 The preparations go on more heavily in this Province than any where else tho' we be the most exposed

From Peter Collinson

LOND. June 9: 1755

I cannot Lett this Ship Sail without asking you how it fares this Troublesome Time Your situation makes Mee anxious for you & y^r Family—Crown Point I may call in your Neighbourhood if Wee are So fortunate to take it, It will be Well but unless Wee can Maintain It, & Support The Country round It,—its probable the French Indians as well as Troops, may come to Distress and the Country Round It, in Revenge

John Bartrams, Ingenious Son William has Sent a

very pretty Map of the Drown'd Lands Includeing the Mountains & a Branch of Delaware on One Side, & North River & the Wall Kill on the Other—near which between Two Rivers you are pleasantly as well as Securely Settled—w^{ch} may Preserve you from Sudden Incursions—as Inhabitants Increase the Drown'd Lands will by degrees be Drein'd—and become a most fertile Spott J:B: has made many curious observations on all the Country Round, & the Course of the Rivers &c He says the Lime Stone in the Vale near the Last Run in the Wall Kill that is between the Blew Mountains & Katkill Mountains is Composed of Sea Shells Cockles Clams &c but the most remarkable is below *Gosion*—where the Lime Stone has the most perfect Cockle Shells that Ever he saw if any of these happens in thy way I should like one or Two Specimens as confirmations of the Universality of ye Deluge and Seemingly not a great way from thy House are found the Oddest Kind of Scollop Shell in Stone that Ever He Saw—a Sample of these will be acceptable—I have the pleasure to tell you that the Saracenas are now in flower by planting them in Moss in Artificial Boggs I had your Cranberries fruited last year by the same method—the Cat[s]kil Mountains have a very Singular appearance & very different from ours As the Intent of Sending Mee thy Alterations on thy Principles—was to have the opinion of our Connoisseurs Here—I Sent them to Doc^r Bevis & He has Sent them to Some Curious friend of His in the Country—but I had lately a Letter from Him in which He tells Mee I shall soone have them Safely return'd the Result shall be Known in my next

As Pensilvania, Maryland & So Carolina have made delays in Supporting the Common Cause the finding of Wayes & Means to resist the common Enemy,—I think nothing can Contribute to facilitate that Business for the future but the comeing into the plan for the Union of the Colonies—which Lord Halifax has prepar'd to have laid before the parliam^t this year but the Kings going abroad So Soone prevented /

Att thy Leisure a Line will be acceptable of what progress is made in Driveing the French from our frontiers our Principal Dependance is on your Native Troops—Cape Britton—is a Specimen what they can do—I hope our people here will not fail to give the Encouragement

I am my Dear friend Truly

Y^{rs}

P COLLINSON

[Indorsed]

To
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
Coldenham
New York

.From Robert Orme to Gov. Robert Hunter Morris.

FORT CUMBERLAND July 18th 1755

Dear Sir

I am so extreamly ill in bed with the wound I have received in my Thigh, that I am under the Necessity of employing my Friend Capt. Dobson to write for me

I conclude you have had some Accounts of the Action near the Banks of the Monongahela, about seven Miles from the French Fort: As the Reports Spread are very Imperfect, what you have hear'd must consequently be so too. You should have had more Early Accounts of it, but every Officer whose business it was to have informed you, was either killed or wounded, and our distressfull Situation put it out of our Power to attend to it, so much as we otherwise would have done.

The 9th Instant we passed and repassed the Monongahela by advancing first a Party of 300 Men, which was imediately followed by another of 200. The General, with the Collum of Artillery, Baggage, and the main Body of the Army, passed the River the last time about one a Clock: As soon as the whole had got on the Fort Side of the Monongahela, we hear'd a very heavy and quick Fire in our Front; we immediately advanced in order to Sustain them, but the Detachment of the 200

& 300 Men gave way, and fell back upon us, which Caused such Confusion, and Struck so great a Panick among our Men, that afterwards no Military Expedient could be made use of, that had any Effect upon them; The Men were so Extremely Deaf to the Exhortations of the General and the Officers, that they fired away in the most Irregular Manner all their Ammunition, and then ran off, leaving to the Enemy their Artillery, Ammunition, Provision and Baggage, nor could they be persuaded to Stop till they got as far as Gists Plantation, nor these only in part, many of them proceeding as far as Coll Dunbars' Party, who lay Six Miles on this Side. The Officers were absolutely Sacrificed by their Unparallel'd good Behaviour, Advancing Sometimes in Bodies, and Sometimes Separately, hoping by Such Example to Engage the Soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose.

The General had five Horses killed under him, and at last received a wound thro His Right Arm into his Lungs, of which he died the 13th Inst. Poor Shirley was Shot thro the Head; Capt Morris Wounded; M^r Washington had two Horses shot under him, and his Cloaths shot thro in Several Places, behaving the whole time with the greatest Courage & resolution. Sir Peter Halkert was killed upon the Spot, Col Burton & S^r John Sinclair wounded, and inclosed I have sent you a List of killed and wounded, according to as exact Account as we are yet able to get

Upon our Proceeding with the whole Convoy to the little Meadows, it was found impracticable to advance in that Manner, The General therefore Advanced with Twelve hundred Men, with the Necessary Artillery, Ammunition & Provision, leaving the Main Body of the Convoy under the Command of Coll Dunbar, with Orders to Join him as soon as possible. In this manner we Proceeded with Safety & Expedition till the fatal Day I have just related; and happy it was this Disposition was made, otherwise the whole must either have starved, or fallen into the hands of the Enemy, as Numbers would

have been of no Service to us, and our Provision was all lost

As our Number of Horses were so much reduced, and those extreamly weak, and many Carriages being wanted for the wounded Men, occassioned our Destroying the Ammunition and Superfluous Part of the Provision left in Coll Dunbars Convoy, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Enemy.

As the whole of the Artillery is lost, and the Troops are so Extreamly Weaken'd by Deaths, Wounds and Sick-ness, it was judged impossible to make any further At-tempt, therefore Coll Dunbar is returning to Fort Cum-berland, with every thing he is able to bring up with him

I propose remaining here till my Wound will Suffer me to remove to Philadelphia, from thence shall proceed to England; whatsoever Commands you may have for me, you will do me the Favour to direct to me here

By the Particular Disposition of the French and Indians, it was impossible to Judge of the Numbers they had that Day in the Field.

I am Dear Sir

Your Most Obed^t and
Most humble Serv^t

ROB^t ORME

Gov^r MORRIS

[Indorsed]
ORME to MORRIS, July 1755

From Cadwallader Colden to Archibald Kennedy

[Copy]

COLDENHAM Aug 7 1755

D^r S^r

The Melancholy account of the defeat of the Army under Gen^l Braddock must employ the thoughts of every man who has any public Spirit on what may be the consequences especially as all the papers in his Secretary's

Office are taken by the Ennemy & thereby they are probably let into the Secret of all the Schemes now on foot. M^r Shirley's spirits in the decline of life must be in danger of sinking under such disapointments with the loss of a beloved son. The attempt on Niagara I am affray'd is become impracticable as the French are now at Liberty to bring all the Force they have to the Southward of it to support it. But not with standing of this it seems absolutely proper for M^r Shirley to continue his March to Oswego & to build a Vessel or two more & to man them well Thereby all communication between Canada & their army to the Southward must be cut off & their return prevented whereby they must be reduced to great difficulties & any other attempts of theirs frustrated, as well as our own facilitated. This will make it necessary for the forces to continue at Oswego till late in the fall to prevent any attack in Oswego because the French may march from Oniagara by land in case thir passage by Water be stopt. In the mean time there will be force sufficient at Oswego to take & destroy fort Frontenac & la Galette This will in some measure take off the bad impressions which these forces remaining entirely inactive may make on the minds of our own Indians. But here I am out of my sphere & can only be excused by the freedom used between friends in writing their thoughts freely on any subject

Its probable that no man can foresee all the Emergencies in War we ought therefor to be on our Guard against the worst If any misfortune should happen to the Forces under G Johnson the consequences may be very mischievous & therefor I think it advisable that some person in whom confidence can be placed should reside at Albany to give proper orders on all Emergencies. If any misfortune happen to the forces in pay our next resource is in the Militia but as it is at present regulated it can be of little Service. All are alike obliged to do duty a heavy burthen on the poor who cannot excuse themselves but it is impracticable & not advisable that all should march from any one part of the Country & in case of a part it

will be very difficult to determine who shall march If by lot it may & must fall on many who neither can march without breaking up their family nor are capable of finding another in their room This difficulty would reach the officers as well as the men for as the militia is at present so many low people of no esteem among their neighbours are appointed officers that they can have no authority I have heard it said that either the men or officers would be willing to serve under such as by their rank may have the command of them This has made me think that there is a necessity for a very different regulation of the militia from what is at present but this is not what I propose to mention at this time It must require time & thought. What I propose is what I have heard from some of the young people in my neighbourhood who are above the lowest rank: & I was glad to hear it from them after the news of the defeat. They propose to make an independant company of young men capable of equipping themselves compleatly & to hold themselves in readiness to March any where in defense of the Province provided they have officers to command them whom they esteem & can place confidence in. Not to be under the officers of the Militia but to have field officers appointed occasionally when any number of companies shall be united together. The disposing their present officers has in part had the good effect of raising this spirit This part of the Country is the least populous of perhaps any in the province & yet I am told that about sixty clever fellows in my neighbourhood would voluntarily inlist on these terms if so & the people in the other parts of the province have the same spirit as I make no doubt they have a considerable body of men might be ready to march on any occasion & I think such a number of Volunteers would be of more real use than the whole militia as it is now It may be doubted whether the greater number who now propose this will not change their mind when it becomes in Earnest But why may not the same spirit be rais'd in our people as we find actually subsisting in New England I shall add from my

self to the proposal what I think necessary to make it effectual (for it was not made a condition in the proposals which I heard) that as soon as they march they should have provisions furnished them & have security to be paid a certain sum a day by the province from the day they march to the day of their return home For all these generous offers for the public service should be encouraged & made as little burthensome to the volunteers as possible & for that reason I think the pay should extend to the officers for very few in the country even of those who may be proper to be officers can bear the expence of a short campaign & loss of time without much prejudice to themselves or their families & some may be able & willing to serve who are not capable to support themselves otherwise than from day to day by their labour

I you like what I now write & think it practicable I must desire you to make it entirely your own for as you have been a soger it will come most properly from you & be received with less prejudice Please to let me know you Sentiments on it

We were all rejoiced to hear that Captⁿ Rutherford is well after having been in much fear for him Please to make all our compliments to M^{rs} Rutherford on it
To Mr Kennedy

From Dr. J. Bevis to Peter Collinson

[Aug. 10. 1755.]

Sir,

Soon after I wrote you that I expected M^r Coldens papers out of the Country, I was, by an unlucky accident I met with in Deptford Yard, confined seven weeks to my bed, under the care of M^r Edward Nourse. I had before drawn up some thoughts on several particulars of this gentlemans performance; But as it is your desire that what I send you may be short, perhaps the inclosed

may suffice, and I hope without the least offence to M^r Colden whose parts, ingenuity and learning I reverence.

I am, Good Sir, with much respect and esteem,
Your very humble Servant

J. BEVIS

Red Lion Street CLERKENWELL
Aug. 10, 1755

P.S. My Friend in the Country who is allowed to be of the first class of Mathematicians thinks it will be very hard, if possible, to reconcile M^r Coldens principles and reasoning about the motion of the planets, with the known and unalterable Laws of Mechanics, whereas he affirms the Newtonian account to be perfectly consonant thereto. M^r Colden appears to me, however irreconcilable some of his principles may be to my understanding, to be everywhere master of the true style of a Philosopher; modest, concise, strong, and rational; though I am diffident of comprehending his right meaning, in every part of his work, perhaps for a reason hinted by himself in his address to you, Sir; wherefore I could wish much rather, that he wou'd reprint the book with these and other emendations that may have occurred to him for the benefit of better Judges than I am, than that he should suppress it.

In the Mean time I am of opinion that what he has said of the *Resisting power*, as far as concerns that alone, is unexceptionally just: But when he comes to the *Moving Power* I must confess that my apprehension is by no means able to keep pace with him.—Moving, says he, is certainly acting. Now, for my part, I conceive a body put in motion by an extrinsic agent, and continuing to move, to be no more in action, than a body at rest is: For what it keeps moving on, is merely in virtue of its own *vis inertiae*, or; as Sir Isaac Newton otherwise calls it, a downright *force of Inactivity*; the very opposite Idea to that of *activity* or *action*.

Furthermore, if motion be essential to any one sort of Matter, as Light, then Direction must be so too, be-

cause there can be no motion without direction: But if motion & direction be essential to Light, then light has an absolute elective power of moving this way or that way, independent of any extrinsick Agent; but into what unfathomable Depths, both in Philosophy and Divinity, must such a notion lead?

[Endorsed] To Mr.
PETER COLLINSON, F.R.S.

From James Alexander

NEW YORK Sept 23^d 1755

Dear Sir

Yours of the 17th I had yesterday I was hearty Sorry to hear of your daughters indisposition which has deprived us of the pleasure of Seeing you here upon the arrival of his Excellency S^r Charles Hardie who Seems to be a Sensible man about 40 & Determined to act with the advice of Council, & Do every thing in his power for the benefitt of the province, of which his going So Soon to Albany to be assisting to both armies; & even to risque his whole fortune in providing necessaries for them, I think is a pledge of his Sincerity in his professions—his going was but started at Saturday noon on the first uncertain news of the Engagement, & he was under Sail the next day before night, tho the news of the Compleat victory had arrived in the morning. The Lieut. Gov^r—Rutherford & Horsmanden (restored) accompanied him—I suppose you have heard that the Lieut Governour qualified as a Councillor under S^r Charles's Commission, & takes his place in Council—I have heard nothing about his office of Chief justice

I Doubt not but that your son Sends you both the news papers from the whole of which you'll be informed of all that we know here concerning the Compleat victory—the French General Dieskau & prisoners we expect hourly here from Albany

The Store houses at Albany & Schenectady are full of provisions for General Shirleys Camp but through the villanee of the Battoe men we hear that they have hardly Six days provisions—the battoe men many of them desert the battoes & Leave them & provisions to perish this first Campaign must teach many Lessons of Caution for the next—thro that villanee of the battoe men nothing is to be Expected on the Side of Oswego this Campaign but Encreasing the Fortifications & the number of vessels, for which Sundry materials are Sent here for, that we Conclude must be for building more vessels

Yesterday I was at Council at Elizatown when M^r Pownal was qualified as Lieut Gov^r and when Circular Letter from Gen^l Shirley was read dated 9th instant proposing a Congress of Commissioners to be appointed by Legislative acts of Virginia & all the Colonies Northward to meet at New York the 15th of November—whereon the assembly of New Jersey was agreed to meet at Elizatown on the 6th of November in order to appoint Commissioners accordingly—I believe New Jersey will Chearfully do their proportion

tho' the Colonies to the Northward have now shown a Glorious Spirit in so great & so Speedy reinforcements, yet, litle solid, can be Expected, till we are united by act of parliament and I hope L^d Halifaxs plan may be good & take place

I have another Letter from M^r Paris of June 24th he writes me that the report of the Lords of trade (against the New York act of Dec^r 7th last Submitting the Line to his Majesty) was Confirmed by the Lords justices, so that that act is damned & out of doors, tho our New jersey act, stands upon the unconfirmed report of the Lords of trade against it—he writes also that the report of the Lords of trade as to a Commission being the proper method to End the Controversee & for an Instruction to the Gov^r of New York to require the Assembly of New York to provide for half the Charge by an act as also Confirmed by the Lords justices—and referred to

the Lords of trade to prepare Such an instruction, which was then under their Consideration

inclosed I send you an addition of 13 sheets more to the Memorial of the prop^r of E Jersey vez from page 67 to 118 inclusive I think I sent you all the former sheets if I am mistaken you'l Send me notice and I will Supply them—you'll find the jersey Council have been Severe on the Lieut Gov^r the Council & Assembly of New York, but I hope you'll think just, & within the rules of good manners

I am heartyly Sorry that Mr Franklin has taken Sides.—he would have been a very proper & usefull Mediator, I Doubt the possibility of his being gained to that now

The return of his Excellency from Albany is quite uncertain—the assembly stands prorogued till this day week, & the assembly were acquainted that they would then be prorogued to the 2d Tuesday of October to meet on business—but at his going he was uncertain whether that prorogation should not be to meet him at Albany—I question if he will return till the End of this Campaign—which seems to me a just resolution, I am

Dear Sir

Your most affectionate & most
humble Servant

JA. ALEXANDER

The hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r

P.S. M^r Pownal just now brought me a Letter to him from M^r Peters in which he informs him that Conrad Weiser brings intelligence, that the French & Indians who defeated General Bradock quarrelled about the Division of the plunder at Fort de quesne, & that the Indians went off in great Discontent, threw back the hatchet into the Fort & Scalpt two French men in Sight of it—that the Commander in Chief of that Garrison is dead

From Peter Collinson

LOND Sep: 26: 1755

My Dear Friend

Since our Scandelous defeat near fort Duquene the French haveing nothing to fear from that Quarter—can spare Supplies to reinforce Niagara whilst I hope Troops destin'd for that place ^{at} Quebec are now order'd to strengthen Crown Point—which is now become a very serious affair Here & Wee are doubtfull of Success—on this Account I am sensibly effected for your Preservation—as I am well acquainted with your Situation—But good providence that has been with you all your Life, will I doubt not Suggest to you the most prudent measures to be taken on that Occasion

I never had any dependance on our Troops—I often said some Ambush or some French Trick or other would Embarrass the Expedition—It is from your people who are acquainted with the Country & the manner of Bush fighting that Wee expect Success on Such Excursions—under providence I can See no Improbability of their Succeeding unless they are over power'd with Numbers—Cape Britton is an Instance & the Same spirit & Resolution (wee have the Same reason to believe) animates them now, as then—Butt if they should not be able to Carry Crown point that will render it a place of such importance It must not remain in the possession of our Enemies it must be carried another Time Cost what it will—for the future Safety of y^r Colony depends on its being in our Hands Since the defeat of Bradock Wee have had no News from your Parts—neither by the Way of Virg. M'd: Pens^v or New York &c.—which makes our people very uneasie

October 5th

Every Parent is to be Commended for Advanceing & providing for his Family but the Channel of all promotion is all through the Duke of Newcastle—if any Regard

would be paid to your late Governor's recommendation to his Nephew Lord Lincoln from Him to the Duke—then Some thing might be done for its all in his Breast

You Desire to know who Doc^r Bevis is—a gentleman well skill'd in all mathematical Learning—So I lent Him y^r principals with their Amendm^{ts}—for I could gett nobody Else to Peruse It—Doc Bradley so much Engaged he could not do it—Inclose you have a short remark ^{to} Doc Bevis—He has now y^r Tables under Examination

Pray favour Mee with a Line how affairs stand with you for your Situation is so exposed I can't help Fearing for you I am Truly Y^{rs}

P COLLINSON

[Indorsed]

To CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
Coldenham
New York

Octo^b 2^d/ Our Situation is very Surprising to Every Body—Wee have taken 150 of the French Tradeing ships & yett they take none of Ours neither Declare Warr & what is more Polite have return'd a 20 gun man Warr that was carrying over a Governor to S^o Carolina

Its very Difficult to unravel this their uncommon Politics—of Paper & obedience & Non Resistance they are Certainly Meditateing Some Severe Revenge where the storm will Burst God knows—but must be Terrible (for they are Iritated to the Last Degree). unless good providence is pleased to frustrate their Designs—Wee shall Suffer

to Days papers Say 4 Sail of the French Men Warr are arrived Safe at Brest ^{to} Quebec

Yesterdays papers Said that the French had Granted Letters of Mark & Reprisals but untill Wee Hear that they have taken Some of our Ships—Wee shan't Credit it

Wee have now 2500 french Prisoners & Every Day French Ships brought in, brings more. our keeping their Sea Men, will prevent their maning their Fleet

Cadwallader Colden to Dr. John Frederic Gronovius

[Copy]

NEW YORK Oct^r 1st 1755

It is so long since I had the favour of a line from you I am affray'd of being now quite forgott that I have frequently lamented the loss I sustain by being deprived of that correspondence with which you once honoured me One large packet was taken by the French & I hear was deliver'd according to direction in such case to the Gentleman of the Royal Garden at Paris I hope they have transmitted it to you

Soon after my last to you my time was so entirely taken up in the public affairs while the last War continued with France that I could in no shape continue my botanical amusements. I was so much engaged that I was few days in a year in my own except in the extremity of winter My advanced age now in the 68th year of my life made me think it high time to retire from business & to indulge the remainder of life on more agreeable pursuits which require less action than I formerly was engaged in of which I am become uncapable I am now entirely wrapt up in Philosophical Amusements of which perhaps you may see some fruit if what I have don receive the approbation of those Gentlemen to whose Judgement it is submitted. My eyes so far fail me that I cannot now with sufficient accuracy examine the parts of fructification nor can I bear the fatigue which accompanies Botanical researches but you will perceive by what is inclosed that Botany is not entirely out of my thoughts.

I thought that Botany is an Amusement which may be made agreeable for the Ladies who are often at a loss to fill up their time if it could be made agreeable to them Their natural curiosity & the pleasure they take in the beauty & variety of dress seems to fit them for it The chief reason that few or none of them have hitherto

applied themselves to this study I believe is because all the books of any value are wrote in Latin & so filled with technical words that the obtaining the necessary previous knowlege is so tiresome & disagreeable that they are discouraged at the first setting out & give it over before they can receive any pleasure in the pursuit

I have a daughter who has an inclination to reading & a curiosity for natural phylosophy or natural History & a sufficient capacity for attaining a competent knowlege I took the pains to explain Linnaeus's system & to put it in English for her use by freing it from the Technical terms which was easily don by useing two or three words in place of one She is now grown very fond of the study and has made such progress in it as I believe would please you if you saw her performance Tho' perhaps she could not have been persuaded to learn the terms at first she now understands in some degree Linnaeus's characters notwithstanding that she does not understand Latin She has allready a pretty large volume in writing of the Description of plants. She was shewn a method of takeing the impression of the leaves on paper with printers ink by a simple kind of rolling press which is of use in distinguishing the species by their leaves. No description in words alone can give so clear an Idea as when the description is assisted with a picture She has the impression of 300 plants in the manner you'l see by the sample sent you That you may have some conception of her performance & her manner of describing I propose to inclose some samples in her own writting some of which I think are new Genus's. One is of the *Panax foliis ternis ternatis* in the Flora Virg. I never had seen the fruit of it till she discover'd it The fruit is ripe in the beginning of June & the plant dies immediately after the fruit is ripe & no longer to be seen. Two more I have not found described any where & in the others you will find some things particular which I think are not taken notice of by any author I have seen

If you think S^r that she can be of any use to you she

will be extremely pleased in being employed by you either in sending descriptions or any seeds you shall desire or dried Specimens of any particular plants you shall mention to me She has time to apply her self to gratify your curiosity more than I ever had & now when I have time the infirmities of age disable me

Nothing could oblige me more than your having introduced me to some correspondence of Dr. Linnaeus from whom I have had the honour of some letters. With the last I received the first part of the *Plantæ Coldenhamiæ* &c which he has published in a manner very much to my advantage, but I have not seen the second part which by a line at the end of the first is promised. I am very unfortunate in not being able to continue any correspondence with him by the want of every method of conveyance between us It is too probable that he does not find it to deserve so much of his attention from matters of greater consequence as I seem willing to draw him into. I have attempted it unsuccessfully by way of London I suspect by my friend there his neglect However S^r Pray when you have an opportunity make my Compliments to D^r Linnaeus & assure him that no man can have a higher esteem of his great Merit than I have or would more willingly were it in my power make a grateful return for the favours I have received. Please to let me know what new things he has don for the Information of the world No doubt he still continues to improve our knowledge but I am entirely ignorant of every thing lately don by him

I had the pleasure of conversing with M^r Calm in his passing & repassing through this Province tho' I was at that time too much encumbered in business As he had the advantage of being thoroughly conversant in the European Plants more than any person who before him had been in America I was full of hopes that the American part of Botany would be brought to great perfection & have longed to see his performance in print but nothing of it has come as yet to my knowlege

However as many plants must have escaped his re-

searches much must be left to the Industry of those who follow him who's labour in digesting the plants they shall discover under their proper genera must be much facilitated by what no doubt he has don

I have heard that D^r Haller has published a new system who ever attempts any such thing however well he succeed must own that he is much indebted to the indefatigable labours & ingenious as well as accurate observations of D^r Linnaeus

It is so long since I receiv'd a line from you that I know not how you are disposed to receive any thing from me or that you are now desirous of having some seeds which you mentioned formerly otherwise they would have been sent at this time & I likewise heard that you was deeply engaged in business

[Indorsed]

To D^r JOHN FREDERIC GRONOVIVS, Senateur de la ville de Leiden
To the care of Mess^{rs} DAN & BAR^p VAN SADELHOFF
Merchants in Amsterdam

From Alexander Garden

S^o CAROLINA CHARLESTOWN

Oct. 27 1755

Sir

I'm just now uncertain whether or not I wrote you since the receipt of your very kind letters in May last, but if I have not I now return you my thanks for them & acknowledge myself indebted to you for them, tho my not answering them sooner leaves me little room to hope for a repetition of the favour so often as I could wish, yet I'm persuaded that the Excuse I'm going to plead, will free me in your sight from the charge of impoliteness or forgetfulness; My Excuse was Love—A kind of Animall Botanizing occupied my thoughts & time ever since my return from My Indian jaunt till now, when I wait for the Conclusion of it in a few days & take this spare hour to write you, whom gratitude & Esteem places among the

cheif of My Correspondents. Some days Ago I had a Letter from Dr. Huxham in which he sent me a Copy of Linnaeus Letter to M^r Collinson in Answer to M^r Watsons observations & Animadversions on his late published *Species Plantarum*—Its a very genteel & polite letter as ever I read as Indeed M^r Watson's paper is a very just & Extreemly Modest one in ye December Magazine 1754 The Gentleman's p. 555 one D^r Brown is just publishing at London Severall Copper plates of the Jamaica plants, which I'm told are well done—I hope indeed they will be much better than Sir Hans Sloanes Hotch Potch which has conferred no honour of the English Botanists—I suppose you have had a Copy of Linnaeus late work; this with his Gen. Plantarum makes a kind of Compleat Collection, for he has all the real Species yet known, tho he has left out most of the Sea productions especially the Madrepora's Millepora's & Sertularia's being now Convinced of his Error by the very accurate observations of M^r Ellis who has proved them all to be Animals. I find by a letter from Holland that Linnaeus cheifly now supports ye the Credit of the Swedish Academies, & that they would grow soon in disrepute none of their Men or Works besides his being in great repute—Kalm's visiting your Northern provinces gives some disgust to our English Naturalists—I mentioned to you Last year the new Society that was set a foot in England & it has encreased prodigiously so as in the space of a year to have added upwards of one hundred of the Cheif Noblemen & Bishops in the Kingdom Their Plan is truely noble & Worthy of these Great & Rich Men who can so well aford to give encouragement to the Arts & Usefull Manufactures I had Severall of the Plans Sent me out by D^r Stephen Hales who informed that I was unanimously elected a Corresponding & Honorary Member; he sent me likewise a Copy of D^r Blair's new Tables for tracing the Hight of the Barometer at Diff^t places on ye same plan & Tables for the Particular Months of this he sent me no duplicates else I should send you one—I have sent you a Copy of the Plan of

the Society of Premiums Their premiums are or will be generally different Every Year—This year they give premiums in generall for any Usefull Discovery in the arts or Commerce & for raising of Madder in England, for making Zaffer & Smalt, for Drawings by boys & girls for Tinning large Copper Vessells which was never done formerly in England, for Dressing Leather in Oyl—For raising Mulberry trees &c in Carolina & Georgia—Adrian Van Royen has published something on Botany as so has Sauvages & Allamand But I have seen neither of them tho I daily expect them—I just begin to Extend my journale to Salieda in the End of which I shall give the plants I met with this will go to M^r Baker and D^r Huxham

How Soon I receive an answer from D^r Whytte to the Letter in which I sent Miss Colden's New Genus I shall Carefully inform her of it—Dr Huxham published in the 2^d part of the 48 Vol. of the Phil. Trans. a paper on Antimony in which he gives a Chemical & Medical account of that Minerall & strongly recommends the Infusion of the Glass of Antimony in Wine as superior to all other preperations of it, much safer than James's powders & equally Efficacious, he writes me very fully on it & indeed I give it after proper Evacuations both to young children & Adults—Its certainly an Invaluable Medicine—I think that you once told me you had demonstrated the decrease of the Centrifugall & encrease of the Centripetall force of the Earth, this I affirmed in a letter on some things to D^r Huxham & quoted you as the Author—If this be so how can the Encrease of Cold on the Earth be the opinion of so many—surely they are mistaken but I should be glad to have your opinion of it—This is a Confused undigested letter, but I was resolved to write you, (tho my heart & my head both are just now fluttered) & trust to you for an Excuse which your humanity & condescension can best supply, w^t my Compliments to your good Lady & Family I remain w^t Esteem Sir

Your obliged hble Serv^t

ALEX^r GARDEN

Cadwallader Colden to Peter Collinson

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[October, 1755?]

The last favour I have from you is of the 5th of June by Garritsone in which you seem to be under some concern for me & my family at this time while this part of the Country is in the scene of War. You may be as well informed as I am of what has happened in the other Provinces How every thing has succeeded in Nova Scotia & no doubt you have heard of the Shamefull defeat near the Ohio Col Dunbar with the remains of those forces is now lately come to Albany (No doubt you have likewise heard of the Success the Army of irregulars under M^r Johnson have had near Lake Sacrament. There was no great inequality in the number of men in either side M^r Johnson it seems probable had the greater number but then they were no way disciplined & ill armed perhaps there was not one man in his Army that had ever been in Action before. Whereas the French were commanded by experienced officers & one third of them consisted of the best troops in France & the Canadiens were all picked men the choice of all their Militia After our men retired within their works they had the advantage of a Breast Work & their artillery did great execution The French had no artillery. It is not certainly known what number of the French are killed but there loss must be great by their retreating in such confusion as to leave their general in the field wounded A French Captⁿ of Militia taken prisoner says that most of their officers were killed before they retreated The wounded men taken prisoners have the some care taken of them that is taken of our own wounded tho it be said that all the wounded left in the field at Ohio were murdered by the French or their Indians The Baron de Dieskau was attended to Albany & at Albany by the Principal Physician & Surgeon of our Army but it is thought his wound is such that he cannot recover tho' he may live for some time. This

Action at Lake Sacrament clearly demonstrated the different spirit of the Northern Colonies & the Southern. When our men about eleven before noon on the Munday were beat into their works M^r Johnson sent an express to Albany to inform them of his state. From thence it was continued by Messengers to the nearest parts of the Province Connecticut & Massachusetts Bay so that the account of it reached my house early on Weddensday morning. By Friday Morning I am confident 20,000 men at least were on their March from their several provinces towards Albany for its defence in case M^r Johnsons Army had been defeated. By Saturday Albany was so full of men that it became necessary to send to stop those who were on their march.

Some time in Sept^r I received a letter from my Nephew Alexander Colden dated in February informing me of my Brothers Death. I am affrayed my brother has left his widow & children in poor circumstances. The state of my affairs does not permit me to assist her as otherwise I would incline to. However please to remit her twenty pound sterline of my Money in your hands in such manner as by advising with her son you shall find most proper or as she shall direct after she shall be advised of my intention by her son but if the money in your hands can be applied to the use proposed I must delay what I design for my sister in law to an other time.

I am now so far advanced in years that I wish no more as to my self than to end my days in an easy retreat without loosing the esteem of my friends. In my last I told you that my principal concern is for my youngest son David who tho he be of a very infirm constitution of body has much strength of mind & Capacity for any business wherein Strength of body is not required. I mentioned to you the Comptrollers office in the Custom house of New York the present Comptroller being incapable of executing the office by reason of his age & was in hopes that you might find some method of procureing that office for my son David reserving a competency out of the Profits for the present possessor during his life.

& that such like things had been frequently don. But as I have no acquaintance or interest to serve me in this I can only hope from your interest. However Since our New Gov^r arived I have been informed that Lord Halifax had mentioned my name to persons entirely strangers to me with much regard to me. If you think his Interest may be of use & that it may be obtained in favour of my son David I shall leave it to you to do as you shall think proper. If I prove unsuccessfull in this last attempt & thereby the money in your hands cannot be employed to any purpose whic[h] at first I proposed I shall now follow your advise in putting it to some other use (here the preceding paragraph to follow)

A Gentleman of my particular acquaintance designs for England by a ship which will sail soon after the ship which carries this. By him I shall give you the trouble of what I write on philosophical subjects & design likewise to send you a Sample of my daughter Jenny's performances in Botany. As it is not usual for woemen to take pleasure in Botany as a Science I shall do what I can to incourage her in this amusement which fills up her idle hours to much better purpose than the usual amusements eagerly pursued by others of her sex. As she cannot have the opportunity of seeing plants in a Botanical Garden I think the next best is to see the best cuts or pictures of them for which purpose I would buy for her Tourneforts Institutes & Morison's *Historia plantarum*, or if you know any better books for this purpose as you are a better judge than I am I will be obliged to you in making the choice. If M^r Calm's *Observations in America* be published pray send it to me or any thing else which is new & you like on that subject. At the bottom I shall annex a list of some things & other books I must desire the favour of you to send to me

1 ps Dark coloured fine Sagattic for my wifes winter wear
Ten yds dark blue thick drab for riding coats about 10 or 12/ ④ yard

Ainsworth's Latin & English Dictionary
Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary

I have the first five Vol of the Abridgemt of the Philo-
soph. Transaction

Send the following Volumes

Tournfort Institutiones herbariæ

Morison's Historia Plantarum

Fred. Hoffman Opera omnia

All the Volumes of the monthly Review published

Cadwallader Colden to Peter Collinson

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[October, 1755?]

This will be delivered to you by Mr Harison my particular friend by my eldest son Alexander & he marrying two Sisters He is Surveyor of the Customs in this Port & has otherwise a good estate He can inform you of every thing you may desire to know of our military transactions in America or of our Mercantile affairs & therefor my recommending him to your particular notice I doubt not will be agreeable to you My son Alexander officiate for him in his office in his absence. I do not know the particular view he has in going to England at this time I only understand that if he succeed he will endeavour to have my son his brother in law succeed him in his office

Having so favourable an opportunity I send some more sheets of the Principles of Action to be submitted to the examination of Dr Bevis or any other you or he shall think proper & to save you some trouble I propose to inclose a line to him in the bundle which contains the papers & as I think it necessary to insert the Solar observations with which Lord Macclesfield favoured me I inclose in the same bundle a letter intreating his Lord^{sh} leave to do so I leave both letters open for your perusal if you please after which please to seal them before delivery. In the same packet is likewise a copy of part of my last letter

We have had a very extraordinary summer the driest in the latter part of it & hitherto that ever was known at least these 40 years past since I came to America I lost my fruit of all kinds by a frost the last day of May & many likewise lost their Rye being in blossom at that time There is something in cold & in Frost which we do not understand. I suspect strongly that it rises from the Ground by the effects of it being so very different in different places at a small distance from each other according to the difference of the soil & of their scituation The lowest situation & meadow grounds generally most subject to Frost The difference of a few feet in height is often very sensible in the same farm The most frequent frosts in dry summers

I have not met with any petrified shells since I received your last tho' I have frequently seen them near my house M^r Bartram some years since carried a considerable piece from my house as soon as I can get any I shall send some to you These shells & many other marine things found far within land & on the top of Mountains I think prove that those parts where these shells &c are found were once under Water but it does not prove that the face of the Earth was at that time the same it is now I think the contrary that it must be different now from what it was then & that this difference probably has happened by great & general Earthquakes of which some instances remain in Story

In the bundle with the papers I have mentioned there are some descriptions of plants by my daughter Jane which I designed to have sent by a ship from hence to Holland which saild a few weeks since but was prevented in sending them by the sickness of my youngest daughter I am pleased that they go to you that you may perceive how far she deserves encouragement in giving such an example to others of her sex & please to convey them with my letter to D^r Gronovius when you have a proper opportunity

Cadwallader Colden to Dr. J. Bevis

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[October, 1755?]

Sir

M^r Collinson informs me that he had prevailed on you to read over some papers I had wrote for a 2^d Edition of the Principles of Action & tho' I have not been favoured with your opinion of what you have allready seen I now send the Astronomical part which I earnestly intreat you'l please to read over. You will be able to form a better Judgement after seeing the whole together. The first part of the 4th chapter which was sent is now revised & more fully explained in some parts You will find that few persons in any performance has taken more pains than I have don I hope it may be of use in improving practical astronomy & I flatter my self this will incline you to take a little trouble in examining what is wrote & of which I know you to be a good Judge

I am in great hopes of soon knowing your opinion of what you have allready read & I earnestly intreat your favouring me likewise with your thoughts of what I now send without reserve I know not that it is in my power to make any suitable return for the favour I desire & the trouble I give otherwise I should add that your answering my desire will lay the strongest obligation on

Cadwallader Colden to the Earl of Macclesfield

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[October, 1755?]

New York

My Lord

As I believe your Lordship may be desirous of being well informed of the present state of Trade in North America I presume to introduce M^r Harison to you as a

person capable of giving much light to that subject by his having been many years Surveyor of the Customs in this Port

I am

From Alexander Garden

CHA^sTOWN NOV^r 22^d 1755

Sir

Your most obliging fav^r of the first of Octo^r last now lyes before me, which came very safe to hand by Schermerhorn as Did the Papers & seeds which your Daughter was kind enough to honour me w^t by his former trip. I readily confess my neglect in not writing her in return Sooner, but an affair of Love quite engrossed my thoughts for a season, tho now I thank God I'm again returned home to myself & am ready to acknowledge my Error in neglecting my correspondents whose literary commerce did me honour.—A few days will I hope compleat my happiness in that affair, but as to real happiness, which cannot possible consist in Any thing but in a knowledge of the beautifull order disposition & harmony of the three Kingdoms here & the other parts of this System in its higher Spheres, which at last leads us Gradually to the Great Eternall & first Cause—as to this happiness I say, I expect to grow in it daily while you & such Ingenious members of Society continue to favour me w^t your Correspondence, which not only informs my judgement but rouses all the faculties & powers of my mind to exert themselves in endeavouring to imitate & follows such Examples & Patterns—However little my Success may be, my desire for knowledge is great enough

I need not tell you that I read your Letter over & over with the greatest pleasure & tooke the Liberty of communicating it to Some of my Learned acquaintances here particular to The Learned & Revrd D^r Clarke, who

is the only person here that has your Book, he expressed a great desire to see the Second Edition the plan of which he likes much—He brought your Book from England with Him & is a Curious Man in these things—I shall very carefully & with the greatest pleasure lay before the Edinburgh Society the Contents which relates to M^r Stuart & M^r Home & likewise the Account of your new Edition which I'm persuaded will be very acceptable to them, as likewise your Observations on M^r Mac Lauren's paper—what you Lastly observe about M^r Leibnitz gives me great pleasure, for tho I beleive your principles are sufficiently supported by your consequent naturall account for the Phenomena, yet so great an authority is very agreeable. I have a paper wrote by M^r Reid professor at Abdⁿ on the Difference of Opinions between these two Great men—it was read before the Royall Society & he had a letter of thanks for it—The Ingenius Author made me a present of a Manuscript Copy which I shall transcribe & Send you by next opportunity—In the Inclosed Packet I wrote you most of My News from Home, & if I remember I sent you a plan of the Premium Society, of which they have been pleas'd to Elect me an Honorary member—Since I wrote you that Letter I received another Letter from M^r Ellis who I think is the Compleatest Naturalist that England has just now—I think I before mentioned his Elegant treatise on the Sea Corallines, Theratophytons &c in which he has Ocularly & most Curiously demonstrated these productions to be Animalls, tho they have hither to been claimed by the Botanist's as Vegetables—He greatly complains of the want of thirst after naturall Knowledge in England & seems to be nobly sorry that such a Spirit should spring up among our Gothic Neighbours while fair Britannia should be idle—He sent me some Seeds of the true Rhubarb, & Some Perennial Siberian Flax a valuable & beautifull plant—He has lately sent me a Copper plate cut showing the method by which the Marine Polype produce one another—This opens quite a new field & shew us a much higher link between the Animall

& Vegetable World than any ever yet known—I hope these may soon fall in your hand by the Philosophical transactions, where many of them are published—he only sent me Single Copies Else I would have sent you a Copy—If you oblige me by any Earthes or Curious Stones, Sands, fossils of any kind or Ores It would be vastly kind as our low flat Country has none of these I shall soon write you again & I hope youll forgive my former negligence—I have only now to offer my kindest Compliments to M^{rss} Colden and all your Family & remain w^t the Greatest Esteem

Sir

Your most obliged & Very hble Serv^t

ALEX^r GARDEN

Your old acquaintance D^r Caw is lately married

Cadwallader Colden to Dr. J. Bevis

[Copy]

COLDENHAM IN NEW YORK Dec^r 9th 1755

S^r

I am exceedingly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in perusing the sheets which you had from me by M^r Collinson's conveyance & for the few remarks on it which you have favour'd me with by his conveyance. I am not so fond of appearing in print or conceited of my own abilities as to trouble the world with my performances if my conceptions be not only thought just but that they may likewise be of use by their publication. A few weeks since I sent all that part of my performance which relates to the motion of the planets to M^r Collinson to be communicated to you Perhaps after you have read the whole you may receive a more perfect conception of what I aim at. It is very probable that in several parts I may not with sufficient clearness have expressed my meaning I have discovered some instances of it. When a man has allready conceived a thing the same

words may seem to him fully to express the Ideas which he has allready in his mind which are not sufficient to give those Ideas to an other. I beg leave likewise to observe to you that tho in some instances I may have erred in the Deductions yet the Principles from which they are made may be true & perhaps this may have been too often the case tho I have not discover'd it

One strong prejudice I observe against me is that it is thought what I advance is contrary to what S^r Isaac Newton has demonstrated now I mistake exceedingly if this be true in any one instance I only presume to think that I have advanced in some cases farther than he has don in cases which he has left indetermined or where he is silent or where he speaks doubtfully & I must beg leave to distinguish him from his commentators for they advance some things as his which he no where affirms I take the first Principle of motion to be one of these

An other objection is that my account of the Powers or Principles of Action is not mechanical This I allow to be true & I was in hopes that this objection had been removed in the papers which you have seen Mechanism consists in the composition arrangement figure shape & disposition of the parts but all this without some power to give these parts some action can produce no effect. Now what I inquire into is the powers which give action to the Machine & since the first or most simple principles exclude all composition or consideration of parts they cannot be mechanical Meer Mechanism cannot give any power it can only serve to determine the Actions of the several simple powers included in the composition to certain purposes or so as to produce certain effects. When I attempt to account for the phenomena from the disposition of the several parts of any system I hope it will be found that I no where transgress the established laws of Mechanics but rather that I more clearly demonstrate the principles from which these general laws are deduced

If I do not deceive my self I am far from forming any meer hypothesis but that I strictly follow the rule S^r

Isaac Newton has given for discovering the first causes or principles or as he expresses it the most general causes of things which rule I have taken as the Motto to my book in the Title page. We know nothing of causes but from their effects or phenomena. From the effects I argue such causes as I assign must necessarily exist & having by this means found the causes I afterwards attempt to shew that from such or such compositions of these principles such or such effects must necessarily follow. S^r Isaac Newton says *Virtus sine Substantia subsistere non potest* this is a self evident maxim. There can be no power unless some thing have that power or there can be nothing don unless some thing do it consequently that every power must have some substance to which it is essential. But of this thing which has the power, *Substantia*, S^r Isaac says we have no manner of conception, all our conceptions are confined to the power of acting. I likewise add that we have no conception of the manner in which these simple powers act for example We have a distinct Idea of the effects of the resisting power but we have no Idea of the manner in which this power acts when it does resist. In like manner we have an Idea of the effect of the moving power change of Place but we have no Idea of the manner in which the moving power acts when it produces the effect or change of Place. Neither the resisting power nor the moving power can be otherwise defined than by the effects which constantly accompany their actions. For our Ideas of things external are really the effects of the action of those things on our mind. Now S^r I suspect that the difficulties which you & others meet with in receiving my conceptions is from your imagining that I ought to explain the manner in which the simple powers act. In answer to which I say that this is beyond the limits of human comprehension & which I do not attempt to explain. It seems odd to me that any such explanation should be expected when it is so universally allowed that no simple Idea can be explained or defined.

Now S^r you will allow me to give an answer to the

particular objections you have made. You allow all that I have wrote on the *resisting power* as just & yet afterwards you say that the *resisting power* or *Vis Inertiæ* as S^r Isaac calls it is a force of *Inactivity*. Tho S^r Isaac thinks the word *Inertia* to be very expressive of this power yet I presume to think that it has been unlucky to the generality of his readers by its giving them a notion of *Inactivity* in conceiving its Force. Can there be a power or force which can produce no effect? Can any effect be produced without any action or where there is nothing don. *Inactivity* in the *resisting power* or *Vis Inertiæ* can be only properly taken as a negative power or force to motion not as a negation of all power or force. When a body is put in motion by something external to it, it is certainly put in motion by something which acted when the body was put in motion. When the body continues its motion after the thing which put it in motion is withdrawn it is allowed that it continues to move by its power of resisting any change of its present state therefor it continues its motion by the Action of this power of resisting any change otherwise there is an effect produced without a cause. Something don & nothing does it

Your Principal objection I take to be what follows "If motion be essential to any one sort of matter, as Light, then the Direction must be so too, because there can be no motion without direction. But if motion & direction be essential to light, than [sic] Light has an absolute elective power of moving this way or that way, independent of any extrinsic agent; but into what unfathomable depths, both in Philosophy & Divinity, must such a notion lead? If this were the case I own that this alone were sufficient to upset the whole system I have attempted to frame & is sufficient to make it be rejected. But I thought that I had clearly enough declared that the direction of Light on its first emission is by a kind of expansion of its substance in all Directions wherein it's motion is not obstructed by resisting Matter. This property in Light I deduce from general ob-

servation of the Phenomena Light from every point of the sun's body moves in rays in every direction from that point except where it is obstructed by the resisting matter in the sun's body Light moves from every point of the flame of a candle in every direction from that point. The force of Gun powder in the open air & the light from it is in every direction. When light is reflected by a solid body it is reflected from every point of the solid body in every direction where it is not opposed by some resisting This is a fundamental Part in the Principles & that the action of Light in any one Direction exclusive of others is by the resistance which it meets with in every other direction & this law or property in the action of light I deduce from the general observation of the phenomena. From this it is that the whole Theory of the motion of the planets depends So that I am far from supposing an elective power in light in the direction of its motion Such power can only be attributed to an intelligent agent & the attributing it to light would be destructive of my whole system

But as I am very sensible how much reason we have to be diffident of every step we make in Theory where it is not confirmed by its agreement with the phenomena I have gone as minutely through the phenomena of the Earth's motion as I am capable. If the deductions I make which do not follow from S^r Isaac's theory alone be found to agree with the most accurate observation I shall not only be persuaded of the truth of my principles but likewise of their use These are 1 That the procession of the Equinox is not equal through the year but swifter near the Equinoxes than at the Solstices 2 That the obliquity of the Ecliptic is continually changing through the year greater in the Winter Solstice than in the summer & greatest at the Equinoxes & Lastly which is of the greatest consequence in Astronomy that the Earth's rotation on its axis is not as has been hitherto supposed equal through the year but that the rotation is swifter as the Earth approaches the Sun You will no doubt think that the truth of these things deserve to

be enquired into especially the last as of great consequence in practical Astronomy & as you are very capable of inquiring into these facts without any regard to the theory I hope you will take some trouble to examine into it If they be true very plain reason's will appear why the Theory of the moon has not been brought to the perfection that is wished for in order to calculate her apulses to the fixed stars with that exactness as thereby to determine longitude If the Theory which I adopt be true you must easily perceive how far in all probability it may be of use in improveing the Theory of the Moon & for that reason that it may deserve some degree of your attention

It is from some degree of confidence that these things will be found to be true that I have presumed to give you the trouble of examining into them & if they be found to be true I am persuaded I need make no apology for this farther trouble from

[Indorsed]

To D^r BEVIS Dec^r 9th 1755

From James Alexander

NEW YORK Dec^r 11th 1755

Dear Sir

I had by your Son the favour of yours of Nov^r 28th who tells me he is to return tomorrow or next day—I think there was far from being any need of the apology you make in the beginning of yours

I do not wonder at the uneasiness your family was under from the reports concerning the Cruelties of the Indians on & near Delaware river tho at So great a Distance, I veryly believe that had not the militia of New jersey and New York marcht to Delaware, that Minisink would have been cutt off before this time, for there's proofs Scarce to be Doubted but that Minisink Depues

&c was next to be cutt off after Gnadenhutten & all down to the Forks of Delaware

On Dec^r 3^d the Gov^r & Council of New jersey with the assistance of L^t Gov^r Pownal ordered 265 of the militia draughted from the Several Counties to stay at Minisink & build a Line of Block houses for the Defense of that frontier & to join with the Forces of New York & to Concert w^t them where most convenient to place them, & to let no disputes about the Line interrupt their harmony—& Gov^r & Council of New york on the 2^d of December by means of the application of L^t Gov^r Pownal gave Like orders as to about 130 of the militia of Orange & Ulster—these Detachments to be relieved monthly—I hope the assembly of New york now Sitting will provide for the charge of their 130 & the jersey assembly is called to meet on the 15th to provide for so many as may be thought reasonable on their parts—if which measure be cordially come into by both assemblies, I think you'll be Safe from the attacks of those foreign Indians—I wish you were as Safe from those Neighbour Indians that frequent your house

on the third of Dec^r also the Gov^r & Council of New jersey upon the application of the Cranberry Christian Indians & others, by their petition setting forth their dangerous Circumstances & fears both of the English & the other Indians—of the English least they should fire on them as Enemys—of the Indians because they have refused to Join with the Delaware Indians in destroying the English & giveing Shelter to Several Delaware Indians who have Discovered the Designs of the Enemys and are threatned to be Destroyed by those Enemys whom they have So provoked & nearly agreeable to their request a proclamation was ordered by which all Indians in the Several Counties of New jersey are forthwith to be registred & to obtain a Certificate of their being so registred w^t their age, stature, married, Single, place of abode & every thing remarkable about them; & to wear a Red Ribbon on their heads, and all Indians to be taken up & Examined & if not So Registred or cannot Satisfy

the justice that they are friendly Indians & register then they are to be Committed to the next Goal there to remain till they give Security for their Good behaviour—I hope New York may now fall into Some Such regulation in all the Countys below Albany how far it ought to be in Albany should have the advice & Consent of the 5 nations

I am very Sensible of the amendments you mention to our Militia Scheme here, I shall Endeavour that the Council take these matters into Consideration when it comes before them to Continue the Militia act, which I suppose must be Continued this Session

the cutting off of Gnadenhutzen has roused the Moravians of the Forks of Delaware to Declare for Self Defense, & have applied to their Gov^r for arms & offered him a Convenient house for a Garrison if he will Send any men to their Assistance—in the meantime those of Sussex in New jersey have promised them assistance—had a Quaker town been cutt off the Same way it might possibly have had a like Effect upon the Quakers—what has happened to the back Settlements has made them go great Lengths—to Declare other people to be at Liberty to use Self Defense & even to Subject them to the military Laws if once they Consent—and have taxed the province £55,000 to be applied for the Defense of the province to be Sunk by taxes in 5 years

Gov^r Morris arrived here yesterday, the Gov^r of Maryland & Connecticut are also here & Gov^r of Rhode Island dayly Expected L^t Gov^r Pownal represents the Gov^r of Jersey, & I suppose they will proceed w^t Gen^l Shirley & our Gov^r in the Congress of Gov^{rs}—for as to Commissioners, only Connecticut & Rhode Island came into that proposeal

I heard nothing from Collinson on Philosophical Subjects, on publick affairs nothing but what is agreeable to the Newspapers publisht here I recd a Letter for you from him by the last ship & Sent it to your Sons as Soon as it came to hand I suppose it had not reacht you at

date of yours—I Shall Send him the Stone, in which I can see nothing Different from a Common Stone

I have uneasy thoughts about those Indians who come to your house I hope by their Consent youll bring them under Such regulations as that you may have litle to fear from them Such as not to come in the night or evening, not to Expect to be permitted within your doors if they do to let them know that you have Sufficent arms well loaded to fire on them should they break the regulations you prescribe & Even in the Day to come within no part of your house but your kitchen, that if they bring a Gun or knife within Sight of your house they are to be Lookt on as Enemies & treated accordingly—I think it better to be on the Side of Caution & dareing, than on the Side of too much Confidence & Security—I am

Dear Sir

Your most affectionate Serv^t

JA. ALEXANDER

a Candle or Lamp burning all night in an upper room

[Indorsed]

To The Honourable

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r at
Coldenham

From ——— to Capt. Johannis Newkerk

[Copy]

COLDENHAM December 20th 1755

Captain Newkerk

Whereas I am this Day informd by your Lieutenant Johanes Crans & John Maclean that four or some number of Indians are lately come to Pakanasink or to some where in the Neighbourhood & that they are informd the said Indians say they are come from Cashichkunk or some other place where the Ennemy Indians have been I am therefore of Opinion that it is your Duty to go and secure the said Indians or any other Indians that you have reason to suspect & to carry them before the Jus-

tices to be examined & there secured or otherwise dealt with as may be thought most conducive for the safety of the People in this Province or other his Majesties Subjects. I am likewise of opinion that at this time it is proper to invite the Indians to remove from the Woods or Unsettled or thinly settled parts & to make their Wigwams in one or more of the well settled Towns where they can be constantly under the eye of the Inhabitants & in case they refuse so to do that it is proper that they be otherwise secured from doing hurt to his Majesties Subjects who may apprehend themselves to be in danger by their living at a distance from one another & thereby exposed to any ill designs of the Indians. I am likewise of opinion that all prudent precautions ought at this time to be taken against any ill designs of the Indians among us

PROPOSALS FOR GUARDING THE FRONTIER OF ULSTER CO.

[December 22, 1755]

Captain Newkerk Captain Borland and Lieutenant Faucaner have proposed some things which they think necessary to be done for the safety & ease of the lower end of Ulster County which are as follow. First they are of opinion that the Two Companies of Militia under their Command are situated in a part of the County which is a frontier to the rest, and that it is very likely the Ennemy may make an attack upon the Country thro' this frontier, that they do think it necessary and have accordingly kept Guard within their district upon the late alarm but that they are not able to keep it as it ought to be, the extent being about 20 Miles, that their Men have been much harrassed in keeping this Guard, without having received any assistance from the other Capt^{ns} laying between them & the North River, they saying that they had no orders so to do. Now we think that this part of the frontier of the Country ought not to be left to us alone to Guard but that we ought to be assisted by those who are more out of the Danger

They moreover think that as there are many poor men within their Comp^y: who are not able to buy themselves Arms or Amunition, & yet would be good Soldiers if they had Arms, they therefore think that they should be found in Arms & Amunition by the Publick, that these arms should be kept by the proper officers, to be given out at proper times, & taken in again when that Service is over

That moreover the County of Ulster is very large, & that it is a great expence & harrassment to the men of the lower end of the County to be called up to Kingstone upon every occasion & that as there is Six Companies of Militia below the New Paltz beside a vacancy for another that therefore it is highly reasonable that the County should be devided into two batalions to be under two leiuetenant Collonels one Coll^r to be over the whole. They mention M^r Thomas Ellison or M^r Cad Colden jun^r as persons that would either of them be agreable to this part of the County for a L. Collⁿ

Ulster County

December 22nd 1755

WILLIAM BORLAND
JOHANNIS NEUKERK
WILLIAM FAUCONER

From Gov. Charles Hardy

FORT GEORGE NEW YORK Dec^r 22^d 1755

Sir./

I have reciev'd your Letter & should have answer'd it by the Return of your Son. But I have been so taken up by publick Business with General Shirley, & the Governours that Came here to meet him that I had not Lieusure.

I am Sorry I have not Seen you since my Arrival in this province but the necessary attention to the General Services call'd me to Albany soon after my Landing, & my stay there protracted much beyond the time I in-

tended, this has prevented our meeting and I am equally sorry any Infirmities should prevent it for this Winter, but I must desire you will Consult, your own Ease & Convenience, & be assured I shall be glad to see you in the Spring when most Suitable to you.

The Assembly have this day pass'd a Bill to Enable me to raise a Company of Rangers Consisting of Sixty Men, to be Levy'd in your County, & that of Orange, for the defence of the Western Frontiers, & if they Cannot be Engaged by Voluntary Inlistments, the Bill has Impower'd me to Draft them from the Militia of the two County's. I am now preparing the Necessary Orders, & propose giving Collonel DeKay the General Command of over this Company, that I may have the greater dependance of thier performing the Service, for which they are rais'd, & pay'd, than if it was to be wholly left to the Captain & Lieutenant, that are to be Appointed to this Company; I hope this measure may ease the Militia, tho there appears to me a necessity for being very observant of the Borders of the Western Frontier, the Vigilance of the Militia I trust has hitherto prevented those Ravagers from breaking in upon us; The Act & Resolves of the Assembly I send to the Collonel of your Regiment, if you can forward this so necessary Service, by prevailing on the people of your County to furnish thier Quota, for this Company under a Voluntary Inlistment, it will be better than Drafting them from the Regiments of Militia.

I have Reciev'd from the Hands of your Members, a List of persons, for the Commiss^{rs} of the Peace, Judges & Assistants, For Field Officers of the Regiment in the Room of those Gentleman now at the Head of it, who desire to resign, I should be glad you would Inform yourself of these several Recommendations, & give me your Oppinion upon it; & in any other points relative to the future Security of your Frontiers; I am.

Sir. Your most humble Servant

CHA^s HARDY

HOB: CADWALLADER COLDEN

JANE COLDEN'S CHEESE BOOK

Memorandum of Cheese made 1756

- K
May 25 No 1 To this I had a large Pan of Milk more than the Cheese tray would hold I used Runnet that was left since last Summer, it was very long of thickning & I was obliged to put a great deal in. I made it according to a Receipt I got from Sister Willett. In scalding the Curd after it was chopped there was a good deal of yellow Oyl raised on the top of the Whey as it was on the Curd, & when I drain'd it the second time it had lost much in Bulk. I cannot approve of this method it lost a good deal of rich whey I expect it will be strong of the Runnet & not be good. (It was good except a little too much taste of the Runnet)
- 27 2 To this I had the same quantity of milk as to the former I put nine Spoonfulls of New Runnet in it, it thicken'd in a very short time. I made it after my Mother's old manner, it was a tender good Curd and lost very little rich whey. When it came out of the Press it weigh'd 25 pounds. The first weigh'd 20 pounds the third day after it came out of the Press
- 29 3 To this I had 22 gallons of Milk & put to it 7 Spoonfulls of Runnet it thicken'd in good time it was not so tender a Curd as the last, & lost more rich whey, I found the Curd warmer & suppose its loosing the rich whey was owing to the milk's being made too hot, it weighed 24 pounds This & the one before it was not salted in the Curd. In Nov^r it weigh'd 19 p^{ds}
- K

- June 2 4 To this I had 23 gallons of Milk & I put 8 spoonfulls of Runnet to it, it thickened in good time. When there was some more than half the whey press'd off, I made half a pale of whey so hot as that I could easily hold my hand in it, & put it on the Curd, making it mix as much through it as I could, and cut the Curd cross ways with a Knif, after this whey was run off, I hung the Curd up, when it was sufficiently drained, I cut it in dices, & laid it in the Tray, I had ready a Pail full of hot whey of which I put a little on & then cut the Curd again, & then put the rest of the Whey on by degrees, stiring the Curd gently up with my hands, this I continued to do for some minutes, then put it in the Cloath & hung it up again to drain, I then chopped it fine, Salted it & put it to press. by this method I lost no rich [torn] It weighed out of the Press 27 pounds. I approve of this method For Salting See No 5. In November it weighd 21 pounds
- June 5 5 This was made in the same manner as No. 4. It was a rich good Curd To this I put half a pint of Blown Salt, which weigh'd 7 ounces, I put it to the Curd & stird it well together, before it was all chopped, that the Salt might have time to melt, otherwise the Cheese looks spotted This was cut in November it weigh'd 20 lb and proved very good, cut close, & was fat and was very right as to the Salt
- K 8 6 This was made in the same manner as No. 4
- S: 10 7 For this Cheese was set 25 Gallons of Milk from the Evening's Milk & some of the Morning's before, was skim'd off 3

Gallons of Cream so that in new & skim'd milk together I had 22 gallons for the cheese I put no Scalded whey on till after the Curd was broke, then put half a pail full on by degrees, stiring it well up with my hands for some minutes, I then put it to drain & when it was drained Salted it, & put it to press, it lost no rich whey except a little in the braking the Curd. It weigh'd (from the Press) 21 pounds. The Butter that was made of the Cream weighed $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds The Cheese weigh'd 17 pds in November

K 12 8 To this Cheese I had 22 gallons of Milk, I put 6 spoonfulls of new Runnet to it, it thickend in good time, when about half the whey was off I put to it near a pail full of warm whey, cut it again & turned it up gently with my hands to make it all equally warm, after it was drained I broke the Curd in a large Bowl, & had warm whey ready, of a moderate heat, which I put on by degrees as I broke the Curd, stiring it well up every time I put the whey on to keep it from clogging, after it was all broke I toke the greatest part of the whey off with a ladle & then salted it with half a pint Salt, put it again to drain & then to the Press. This lost a good deal of Rich whey in the last scalding. I find scalding the Curd either after it is chop'd as was No. 1 or broke does not do well except for skim milk cheese.

N:B: I make it a general rule not to press the Curd with my hands directly after it has any ways stir'd, ether by cutting, tucking in the cloath, or any other ways but

- let it stand 2 or 3 minutes, otherwise the whey will come off white
- June 15 9 To this I had about 25 gallons of milk part of 3 meals. I made it after the manner of No. 4 the Curd kept sweet put half a pound of Salt to it. I expect it will be good, I weigh'd from the Press 30 pounds
- 18 10 To this I had about 25 gallons of milk part of 3 Meals. I made it after the manner of No. 4, the weather was warm & the Curd was a little upon the turn. It weigh'd 29½ pounds from the Press
- 21 11 This was like the last
None of these 4 Cheses of 3 m[e]als cured well they Crack'd & the flies blow'd them. I impute it their having 3 meals when the weather was too hot to have the milk sweet enough
- 23 12 The milk of this was under cool when I set it, the Curd (tho' scalded) proved tender I did not chop it, but broke it with my hands & lost very little Rich whey. The Curd grew a little sower, as was that of the two last, tho' the Morning's milk of the day before seem'd quite sweet to the tast, which tempted me to take it. In eating some of the last morning's Milk we found it had a particular taste of something the Cows had eat
- 25 13 To this I took but 2 meals of Milk The Curd proving tender after Scalding I broke it, otherwise it was made as No. 4 it lost a good deal of rich whey when first put into the hoop, both this & the one before was salted in the Curd. This prov'd an exceding good Cheese.
- 28 14 This was made as No. 4 except that I broke the Curd. I find that generally

breaking the Curd makes the Cheese loose more rich whey than Choping

- July 30 15 This was made exactly as No. 4
 July 3 16 This was made after the manner of No. 4 except that I took the Curd it being very tender, it lost some rich whey but not a great deal
 N.B. of the Runnet I have of late used I put 4 Spoonfulls to a 22 Gallons of Milk
 7 17 Being in haste I hurried this Cheese a little too much. I broke the Curd & lost a good deal of rich whey.
 13 18 This I made exactly as No. 4. The Cows lessen much in their Milk, & the milk is much poorer than it was in May, & the begining of June

1756	Churned	used	2	Sold	May 11 th
May 3	11 pd.		2	{ 9	} Sent to New York by Jackson 24 lb which he sold at 1/ per lb. 24/
6	8 pd.		2	{ 6	
10	10		1	{ 9	
14	8		2	{ 6	} 26 { 3½ } May 19 { 7 } 10½ sent to D ^r M.
17	10		1	{ 5½	
				In a pot	
19	8		1	{ Sold	
22	14½		2	{ 12½	
24	9		2	{ 2	Sold Piggon { 5 } 16 { 11 }
26	11½	½			} 4½
28	6½		2	In a Pot	
				This was all	
30	10		2½	{ 7½	} 24½
				This was all made in very cool weather & was very firm	
In May	106½				} 9
June 2	9			This last 12½ had no water in dressing	

1756	Churned	used			
June 3	7½		1½	(3½)	2½
5	7		1		6
7	12				12
8	6		1	Gave to Molloy (2)	3
9	6½		1		5½
11	12			In a Firkin No. 1	12
12	5		5		
14	9½		4½		5
15	5				5
18	12		1		11
21	10		1		8
22	4		4		2
23	4		2		6
25	6				
26	3		3		11
28	14		3		5
30	7		2		
In June	138½			In a Firkin No. II	64
July 1	2		2		
2	6		1		5
3	7½		7½		
5	6		1		5
6	8½		3½		5
	30		15		47
			Used		
8	6		1		5
9	5		5		
10	6½		6½		
12	14		2		12
				In a firkin No. II	64
13	5½		5½		
14	6½		6½		
16	5½		½		5
17	5				5
19	11		1		10
20&21	10		½		9½
23	6		1		5
24	8		8		
26	10		1		9
28	7		1½		5½
29	3		3		
30	6		6		
In July	145		64		62
At this time four Cows was let go dry for killing					
In a firkin No. III					
Aug. 2	12½		2½		10
4	7½		7½		
5	4		1		3

1756	Churned					
Aug. 6	4 . . .	used 4				
7	4½ . . .	4½				
9	9½ . . .	½ . . .	} 64	} At this there was		
10	4½ . . .	½ . . .			9	
11	5 . . .	5 . . .			4	
12	4 . . .				4	
13	4½ . . .				4½	
14	3½ . . .	3½ . . .			6	
16	6½ . . .	½ . . .			9	
17	9 . . .				4	
18	4½ . . .	½ . . .				
19	3½ . . .	3½ . . .				
20	4 . . .	4 . . .				
22	4 . . .	4 . . .				
23	8 . . .	8 . . .				
24	4 . . .	4 . . .				
25	4½ . . .	4½ . . .				
27	5 . . .	5 . . .				
28	5 . . .	5 . . .				
30	5½ . . .	5½ . . .				
31	5 . . .	3 . . .	2			
	<hr/> 132					
Sept 1	5 . . .	2 . . .	3			
2	4 . . .		4			
3	3½ . . .	½ . . .	3			
	<hr/> 12½					
9	5	} In a pot lb 11				
10	4½					
11	3½					
		Used	In a Tub No. 1			
13	6 . . .	3 . . .	3			
15	5 . . .	½ . . .	4½			
16	5 . . .		5			
18	8 . . .	1 . . .	7	} 27½		
20	6½ . . .	½ . . .	6			
	Brought forward			In a Tub No. II		
21	4½ . . .		(2)	(2)		
22	4½ . . .	½ . . .		4		
23	4½ . . .	½ . . .		4		
25	4 . . .	1 . . .		3		
27	5 . . .	1 . . .		4		
28	4 . . .	4 . . .		} 26		
30	6 . . .				6	
	<hr/> 88½					
Oct. 1	3½ . . .	½ . . .		(3)		

1756	Churned	used	In the red Pot		
Oct. 2	4½	½	4	In a Piggon 46½ { 5 } 16 { 6 } { 5 }	May—106½
4	5½	1	4½		June—138½
6	5½	1½	4		July—145
8	6½	1	5½		Aug—132
9	4½	½	4		Sept—88½
12	6½	1½	5		Octr—75½
15	8	3	.		Novr—38
19	7½	1½	.		Churn'd in 7 Mon. 720
23	8	3	.		In 5 Mon. 90
25	5	5	.		the whole of 12 Mon. 810
29	7	.	7	Out of this sold 316	
	71½			Used in this time 494	
Novr 1	3½	3½			
6	6	.	6		
9	4	½	3½		
11	3	.	3		
13	3½	3½			
18	4	4			
20	4	4			
26	4	4	P: 4		
Decr 3	3	3	3		
9	3	3			
Novr 10	3	Janr	Febrv	March	
21	2	3	3	3	
28	3	9	7	5	D. 18
		17	10	9	J. 17
Decr 5	2	21	14	12	F. 22
12	3	24	17	15	M. 33
19	2	27	21	17	
26	3	31	26	19	
			28	23	
	18	17	22	30	90
				23	

June 2nd This day was Churn'd twenty two Gallons of Milk, it produced nine pounds of Butter, which is at the rate of a pound of Butter for every two gallons & a half of milk. For farther experiments of Butter & Cheese See No. 3: 4: & 7

June 14 this day was Churn'd the cream of 15 gallons of milk, it produced 4¾ pounds of Butter. The thick Milk was put over a slow fire in a Kettle till the curd raised to the top, it was then Scim'd off & put into a Basket with a Linnen cloth in it, & drain'd for 24 hours after that it was salted & work'd very well with hands, & made up into 20 Cheses form'd round with the hands and then laid on a board & set in a Window to dry for about 3 weeks, then put in a bag

These experiments show the advantage of churning all the milk, rather than the Cream only, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Gallons of milk churn'd all together produces as much Butter, as 3 gallons of which only the Cream is churn'd

From 23 gall Milk I had 21^{rs} dry cheese

From 25 Gall I had 17^{rs} dry Cheese & $5\frac{1}{4}$ ^{rs} Butter

The Cheese Tray holds, when its within a Straw breath of being full, 18 gallons

The large two handled Bowl holds, when it is within a half an inch of being full, 6 Gallons

Mem: The 1st of May there was in the House of old Butter about half a Ferkin, & about 16 lb. in an Earthan Pot. Besides about 40 lb. that had been made between Christmas & that time of this latter was sold.

May 7 th	to Mr ^s Fowler lb $17\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 ^d p ^r pound	} £ 1 = 4 = 0
27	to Do lb 15 @ 9 ^d p ^r p ^d	
	—	
	32	
11	Sold by James Jackson 24 ^{rs} @ 1/ p ^r p	} £ = 4 = 0
27	Sold by John Fowler lb 42 ^{rs} @ 8 Coppers pr pd	
Nov ^r	Sold By James Jackson 4 Ferkins of Butter	} 9: 1: 3
	Being 250 pounds one half @ 9 ^d &	
	the other @ 8 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r p ^d	
	Sold in all this year 348 pounds, producing £12: 13: 3	
17		
15		
24		
42		
250		
—		
348		

Cadwallader Colden to ———

[Copy, unaddressed]

Jan^{ry} 8th 1756

S^r

I have long wished to know your sentiments on the subject of my letter to you yet knowing how much your time must be employed in the necessary attention to your business I patiently waited till you might find leisure to throw away a few minutes in answering it. Your favour of the 23^d of October has fully compleated all my expectation. When I wrote to you on the ulcerated sore throat at Mr Collinson's desire I had not the least imagination of its appearing in Print & as I am now from my own house

I cannot look over the copy which I suppose I have of that letter. But as the principal thing in all publications of this sort is the use they may be of since you & the gentlemen of your Society think it may be of use I submit it to your pleasure. I must only beg of you that if there be any impropriety of expression it may be corrected & that you will leave out any part of which you doubt of its being usefull. I wish that Authors in all medical publications would submit their works to the Judgement of others of established reputation for their skill before the publication which ought to be determined solely by the use & publick benefite It is happy for others when gentlemen of such extended practise as you have will take time from their necessary relaxation to make observations & draw general conclusions for the assistance of others but this seldom happens otherwise Such works as those of Sydenham would not be so rare The Benefite of such medical observations would be greatly increased by gentlemen of extended practise in so large a city as London meeting together communicating their observations mutually & assisting each other in forming their Judgements. I congratulate the rising Generation that such a society seems now to be formed for by such means I am firmly persuaded the Healing Art will advance farther in the age of one man than it has hitherto don in several ages As to my own part I would value my self more on finding out a remedy for the most simple malady than for the most pompeus shew of Learning After this introduction I'll tell you an effectual remedy for Corns in the feet. The Fresh root of Accaise I know not that has been observed by others the Phytolacca bruised or made into a poultise by beating only or rasping it with [?] & applied to the corns renewed every six hours, generally kills them in 24 hours so effectually that they soon afterwards drop out & this it does without any pain by the application. We frequently roast the root in the embers before it is applied, perhaps this may be necessary where the skin is thin & tender but otherwise the fresh root without roasting is

most effectual. A small quantity is sufficient so that the hard parts round the corn be covered by it

No doubt you have heard of the miserable state of the innocent inhabitants of the northern frontiers of Pennsylvania As my house is not far from Delaware & the parts where these barbarous cruelties are committed & as they have been committed by the Indians living among the people in professed friendship it gives me & all my neighbours Jealousies of the Indians who live among us. We are fully convinced that for more than a year passed french emissaries have been among our Indians inciting them to make a general irruption on the Colonies & had the Baron Dieskau at the same time succeeded terrible had been the effects. Tho' the French forces were repulsed by Gen^l Johnson their General taken prisoner all their principal officers killed & the greatest part of the regulars yet the advantage gained was not near so great as I find it represented in the English papers. However this Province was saved by it. What ever opinion may be entertained of the courage of the Americans it is certain that nothing will be don effectually with out a sufficient force of old troops to cooperate with them Many errors have been committed this summer May the like be carefully guarded against for the future which can only be don by proper measures to be taken by the Kings Ministers We are far from being so united as to use our strength to the best advantage We want the Sinews of War Arms Ammunition Money & experienced officers. I hope our cruel barbarous enemies, I mean the French, for the Indians are only their tools, will be made sensible of their wickedness by their punishment

I beg the favour of the first Vol of your Medical Essays. If you please to send it to M^r Collinson he will convey it to me You will likewise much oblige me by informing me of any thing new in Medecine published which deserves attention If in any thing I can serve you or contribute to the laudable purposes which you pursue pray command me. I am with the greatest respect

*Cadwallader Colden to Col. Charles Clinton*NEW YORK March 7th 1756

Sr

I wrote to you by the Goshen express on thursday last by the Governers direction. He thinks you the proper person to have the command of the forces to be raised in this Province against the Ennemy Indians on our western Frontier which I suppose may amount to between 4 & 500 men. If Jersey only join with us the whole will amount only to 800 If Pensylvania likewise joins They will make 1,000 No other argument I am confident can prevail with you but the Service of your Country Neither can I find any objection you can properly make besides want of experience in military affairs but there is none of experience to supply your place I am fully persuaded you will do your country signal Service You may even be the Saver of it & gain immortal honour to your self It will give me the greatest satisfaction, if you will accept of it, that I have had some share in the nomination I must likewise do justice to your friends M^r Alexander & M^r Smith by the Character [torn] they confirmed of you in the Gov^r I may likewise [torn] you that the Gov^r inclines if he can persuade the other Governments to it that you shall have the command of the whole. If you will agree to go not only signify it as soon as you can to me but I would advise you to come down your self as soon as you can that every thing may be forwarded as soon as possible but as to this last I wrote without direction

I am

S^r

Your most humble Servant

CADWALLADER COLDEN

[Indorsed]

On his Majesty's Service

To

CHARLES CLINTON Esq

L^t Colonel of the Second Regiment of
Militia in Ulster County

From Mrs. James Colden

[March 24, 1756.]

Dear Brother

I am very sensible of the regard you shew to my Dear Husband now gone and the kindness you have for his surviving Family I accept with gratitude your valuable present it will come in good time my youngest son being to go apprentice to some Business at this time neither my Dear nor I ever had the way Laying up money But have felt no want yet My Eldest Son does a great Deal to support us. one of my Daughters was bred to the Mantu making her sisters work along with her and have a Tolarable prospeck of Bussiness Here. my third son John was bred to the Linnen manufacture and was set up but in October Last Left itt without Leting any of us know Listed himself a Common Guner this added to my affliction my second Son Cad Desings try if he can Cary on that Business he has been afflicted with the Kings evil for eighteen years and is no Better P.S. I rejoice in the comfortable account you give of your agreeable Family may you and my sister be Long Happy in them my best respects to them all I am for the kind share you take in my Distress

Your much oblided Sister

LILLIAS COLDEN

BERWICK March 24th 1756

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq

From Alexander Colden

[March 31 1756]

Dear Uncle

I recev'd your agreeable Letter by M^r Pykes Cover, which I can scarce excuse myself for not acknowledging it sooner; but some concerns of my Mothers, & endeav-

ouring to serve an old Acquaintance, engaged me so much last Autumn, that I slipt the fall Ships; Your kind Concern for us certainly merits the most gratefull acknowledgements; especially at a season when the critical Situation of Affairs in your province might be supposed to confine you attention at home. for a particular Account of our Situation I refer to my Mothers letter; perhaps we are not in quite the same Circumstances we should have chose, yet we have I think reason to be thankfull that we are so well, my Sisters are in a fair way of doing very well at their business, my second B^r your Name Son, is both a Comfort & Affliction, he has as fine if not the finest Genius I ever knew in my life, and as large a Share of Judgment to manage it; but has been long afflicted with the Kings Evil, & no prospect of Recovery, at present seems rather worse, than he has been for some years, my youngest Brother Willie is just going apprentice, my Mother thinks him Childish for his age, but as he is the youngest & has been always kept at home I hope he may get the better of that among Strangers; John the third has given us all a great deal of trouble, my Mother has told you his rashness, in short it is quite inexcusable, as he does not want sense, and had 12 days or more to consider upon it, he is so sensible himself of it now, that he cannot be prevailed to write to my Mother, because he can give no reason in the world either for leaving them or enlisting a vicious bashfulness has hurt him on other occasions, for he had come to Woolwich within 7 miles of London before he had enlisted, but was ashamed to see me, and having nothing to support himself listed in the Train. I have been trying to make Interest to procure him some advance in the Army, but have as yet met with nothing but difficulties, & now he tells me, there is a talk of the Company he belongs to & another being ordered over to North America; this if it should take place will break all my schemes for serving him & all that can then be done will be to try to get him well recommended to Lord Loudon; my first Cousin Geo: Turnbull goes over a

Lieut: in the North American Regiment very probably he may wait upon you, if he comes into your province, I shall write by him, as he can have an opportunity of forwarding it from Phila^{dia} if he should not go to New York, my kindest Respects to my Aunt & Cousins, & am with Respect

Dear Uncle

Your obliged & Dutifull Nephew

A. COLDEN

31 March 1756

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq

at New York

R—d June 12th 1756

From Alexander Garden

CHA^STOWN April 20th 1756

Sir

You do me both the greatest honour & pleasure in transmitting to me your ingenious sentiments on the Leibnitzian controversy. I read it again & again with great pleasure & no less admire the Clearness with which you state the Question, than I admire & wonder how such a thing should have been hitherto passed over unperceived, by so many who have spent their thoughts & time on this Subject. If I could look on myself as a judge, I should, after having perused your Letter, determine the affair & with you resolve the dispute into an Evident Paralogism, the nature & cause of which you clearly point out. I'm not sure if I can have any opportunity to transmitt this to Edinburgh this year as all our Vessells for these parts are gone, but I will very readily embrace the first either by London or by a Direct passage— I dont in the Least Doubt of its being openly & most gladly received by these Lovers of truth. I mentioned to you before my having taken the Liberty to transmitt your Former Letter to me, home to Edin^r. as

it had a Great relation to M^r Home & Stuarts Dispute. It made me a little uneasy to find no Letter from your Daughter till I opened your's which assigned the true Cause & now leaves me to hope for one Soon by the next opportunity We have had no Ship from England for four months till t'other day when one arrived from the Our port—*Pool* & brought us an acc^t of things being still in the Same state as before,—no war declared—but the French had detained the English ships in their ports—By this Vessel I had a Letter from M^r Shipley begging me to Invite you to be a member of the New Society & to send you a List of the Members with a Copy of their proposalls by which you'll see that no foreign corresponding member pays any Contributions to the funds—I think I sent you a Copy of the Proposals before, but I had not then got the List of the members one which I now Send you & another Copy of the Proposals in case you should have laid aside the other—I can't help thinking but that you'll be good enough to become a member, considering their whole aim & desire seems to be the Interest of Britain & it's Colonies—What they chiefly want to be informed of is an account of all these Commodities that could be or want to be properly encouraged in the severall provinces & I think none knows the Interest of your northern Colonies but especially of New York, better than yourself or what Commodities could be most forwarded by Encouragement from an Acc^t of your Character M^r Shipley the Secretary is very pressing with me in his Last Letter—to write you on this Subject & I hope it will not be in Vain

I'm very Sorry that I have none of the melon seed to send you for every one I had is Sown or given away as every Body begged of me & we have sown most of our melons.

I have sent a few of the Seeds of the beautifull *Erythrina* of Linnaeus's Gen. Plant. or the *Coralladendron radiu nodosâ* of Carolina—This will charm you if it will flower with you, which I hope it will

We are just now in a good deal of Confusion; our

Governor, Council & Assembly Can't agree & Public business stagnates—Col^s. Bird & Randolph have lately been with us on their return to Virginia from a Congress with the Cherokees, who will not send a man till a Fort be built in their upper Towns, & tho the Assembly have Voted two thousand pound Sterling & we have one from his Majesty yet the Council wont pass the Tax Bill or give their assent, which stops that money—The Governor has spoken to me to attend him over the mountains, but if the Bill be thrown out by the Council we Can't proceed which will be the Cause of the Loss of that Nation of Indians & we shall then be the Unhappiest province on the Continent as they are of themselves 4000 Fighting Men & too powerfull for us especially as they would divide in many bodies

If the Governor dont go I shall be stopt from viewing some parts of the Mississippi & bringing with me many curious Vegetables. The part proposed for the Fort is 600 Miles off & you may easily conceive that the fatigue must be great, but I would estimate that at nothing for to see that rich & fertile field of Botany

Pray offer my Compliments to M^{rss} Colden & all the rest of your kind Family—I have severall things to write you off but time obliges me to conclude for the present. I remain with great Esteem & regard

D^r Sir

Your most Obliged & Very hble Ser^t

ALEX^a GARDEN

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK 8th May 1756 12 Clock A.M.

D^r S^r

Soon after you left us my uneasiness about your returning was increased on hearing what had happened at Rochester. I waited with great impatience to hear from you which pleasure I had last Weddensday by M^r Ellisons

Sloop. It gives me great Satisfaction to hear you are all well & got Safe to your own house & that the People in y^r Part of the Country seem not to be apprehensive of any danger God Grant it may Continue so. I am concerned to hear Caty has a return of the pain in her breast. I suspect her mind is not easy & heartily wish you had left her in Town My Mother & Sister Jenny I know will divert themselves in the Garden but as Caty takes no delight that way nor any other amusement to divert her thoughts she will in all probability be continually ruminating on the danger you may be in & I am afraid will from the uneasiness of her mind get quite low spirited & fall into a bad state of health

By an Express from Albany which came to Town the Night before last we are told they are afraid of an attack on the Carrying place. that french & Indians have been seen marching towards it to the Number of 3, 4, or 500 Our Two Independ^t Companys are Marched to the German Flatts. Capt^a Kennedy with 80 of the regulars are Marched to Lake George. Inclosed I Send you a Copy of Coll Mercers letter to M^r Kennedy the latest Acct from Oswego. I also Send you a Copy of what passed between the Onondagas & Gen^l Johnson Also between the Mohawks, & Gen^l Johnson. I also Inclose a Copy of a Letter from Phi by last Post from these & the News Papers you will have all the News I know off. Except thats talked. Major Gen^l Web was ordered up from Falmouth to London. We long for the Arival of the Pacquet, Herewith you have the Acts of Assembly passed this last Sitting. Our Militia are to be out Next Tuesday in order to make the Detachments. Sullivan who was condemned for Counterfeiting our Money was to be Executed yesterday but got a respite for one day as the Sheriff was disapointed in a hangman & last Night the Gallows was cut down whats to be done with him now I have not hear'd. Last Saturday I had an information of some Holland Goods running at M^r Marstons Country Seat. I went thither by Water & made a Seizure of some Duck which I beleive will amount to a thousand Pound.

I was from home Saturday Night all Sunday & Sunday Night. This Seizure has made great Noise in Town. *I was offer'd a large Sum viz 200 Pistoles not to Seize to which I replied all his Estate should not bribe me from my Duty. This tho' is not to be Spoke of.* The Merch^{ts} are vastly uneasy as they find bribeing will not do & vast Numbers of Vessels expected with Prodigious q^{ty}s of Holland Goods. I hope to have some more Slaps at them.

Whenever I have an op^{ty} with the Gov^r or any of the Assembly shall not forget the People in the Southern Parts of Ulster. I have hear'd nothing of what Gale gives the People hopes of, if any thing of y^t kind shall use my little Interest to have the same obtained for Ulster.

You will find the assembly have passed a prohibition bill. The Gov^r I am told is resolved if the Assembly do not imediately renew it the day it expires he will lay an Embargo wether the other Gov^{ts} come into it or not. We shall you may tell my Brother Cad^r have a Prohibition or General Embargo for 3 Months of this I am well assured.

M^r Kennedy & Banyar both promise to write to you when any Private News. M^r Kennedy is well pleased with my Conduct & behaves very friendly to me—We have found my Mothers Spoon that was Missing & now Send it up with Catys Cloak.

I am kept in the same hurry as when you was here I cannot now write to Any of the Family & hope they'll not take it amiss. There is great Endeavours since this Seizure to take the Insurance office from me but I have Engaged the Principal Merch^{ts} in my Interest & intend on Monday to open a regular office

Please to tell Burns I must have the whole of what he owes me or will be obliged to put his bonds in Suit My wife Joins in Dutifull regards to you & my Mother & Love to our B^{rs} & Sisters & Dear little Aly. We are all in good health. That God may Protect bless & preserve you is our Earnest & hearty Prayers. Pray let

me have the Satisfaction of hearing from you by every
Op^{ty} I am

D^r S^r

Y^r Ever Obed^t & Most Dutifull Son

ALEX^r COLDEN

I think it would be proper for you to
write to S^r Charles as soon as you
conveniently can he expects you will

CAD^r COLDEN Esq

Cadwallader Colden to Governor Charles Hardy

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[May 11, 1756?]

Soon after I returned home I did according to your Excellency's directions inquire what was become of our Indians I am certainly informed that they are gon to Albany but it has been said that 3 or 4 of them absconded at the time the rest went away. this however I have only from a vague report in the country & as I cannot suppose the officers on the northern parts of the country would suffer them to abscond without making diligent search after them I am perswaded all of them are at last gon.

This part of the country has remained quiet & free from any allarm ever since the Indians left it & several have returned to their houses on the frontiers who had deserted them. Detachments of the Militia have been constantly kept out ranging on the Frontiers & I am informed that the orders your Excellency gave for burning the fallen leaves in the woods every where (which has been punctually obeyed) has contributed greatly to the security of the frontiers for thereby not only the view through the woods was more open but any tract through the woods after they were thus burnt could as easily be discovered as in a slight snow. This the people are perswaded has effectually discouraged the Sculking Indians

from makeing any attempt this way But the benefite of this is now at an end by the growing of new grass & weeds & by the bushes being covered with leaves & I am informed that the people in general declare that they cannot continue to send detachments of the Militia to range along the frontiers as they have hitherto don They say that they must put their summer crop at this time in the ground or their families must starve & the constant military duty having driven all the day labourers out of the county

People who have not been in a new settled Country such as this can have no conception of the poverty in which great numbers live their daily bread depends on their daily labour they have nothing to Spare The constant military duty is certainly a burthen greater than the people can bear & falls more heavy on those who live on the frontiers than others because they not only take their turns more compleatly than the others but they are likewise obliged to support with food many of the others who are detached to the frontiers

Tho S^r W^m Johnson should succeed in makeing a peace with the Delawares yet it is hardly to be doubted but some rogues will continue out sculking & doing mischief or the French may set the more western Indians on us while we imagine ourselves secure If any of the people should after this be killed in their fields at their daily labour a total desertion of the country may be apprehended for the people in general are discouraged & dissatisfied.

Since I returned I have been informed that between the upper end of Minissink & Rochester (the road on which I proposed the block houses to be built) there are only two or three passes by which any Indians can pass from the Westward or Northward by reason of very large swamps continually covered with water If this be so as I believe it to be then the 60 rangers in the Country pay if they were properly posted in three or 4 blockhouse may effectually secure all this part of the Country. The truth of this certainly deserves to be enquired into & for this

purpose I would recommend L^t Col. Clinton & M^r Jacobus Bruyn both of them understand Surveying & are men of good sense M^r Bruyn has one of the best estates in the County. It will be necessary that Coll Hardenbergh join with Coll Ellison in giving them an escorte while on the [?] and others may be necessary that purpose

I cannot doubt of the Assembly's readily agreeing to secure our frontiers at so easy a rate as by continueing the 60 rangers & building 3 or 4 block houses with a few swivel guns. I am told that little care has hitherto been taken in posting the rangers for general service but that they have been & are of use chiefly to some private families

Your Excellency has so much the public benefite at heart that I flatter myself you will excuse this trouble from

From Alexander Colden

LONDON 13 May 1756

Dear Uncle

The Bearer of this is my first Cousin, & a Gentleman whom I dare say you will be glad to oblige for his own sake, he embarks for your Continent a Lieutenant in Lord Loudans Regim^t of Royal Americans; and as it is very probable he may have occasion to come into your Neighbourhood, I make no doubt but you will shew him all the Civility he can desire, and likewise give him such advice as may be of service to him in a Country where at first he must be an intire Stranger. I need not add that whatever Civility you shew to him I shall look upon as shewn to my self. The last time I heard from the Country my Mother & her family were all well; but very uneasy at the present hostile posture of affairs & I assure you (from some rumours published in our papers I hope without foundation) very anxious about the preservation of you & your family. M^r Collinson informed me you

had commissioned some Books upon the Subject of Botany; all which he had procured but Turretins Herbal, and Morison; the latter is very hard to be had compleat; however as I am pretty well known among the Booksellers (being subject to the Itch of Reading) I flatter myself with having it in my power to oblige my Cousin in that respect, if Friend Peter does not prevent me; which I should not be pleased with. my most sincere Respects to my Aunt & Cousins, & be assured I am

Dear Uncle

Your dutifull Nephew & Oblidged hble Serv^t

A. COLDEN

[Indorsed]

To
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
at
New York

From Gov. Charles Hardy

FORT GEO: N YORK May 16: 1756.

Sir

I have Recieved yours of the 11: & have just time to assure you nothing shall be wanting in my power for the Security of your Country & least these Security's may become necessary that you mention I much approve of such an Inquiry being made, & should be glad to have the Country explored between the upper End of Minisink & Rochester, that we may to a Certainty know the proper passes to Guard in that Road, & by which the Indians may make Excursions into your County.

However whether the Assembly will defray the Charges attending such a Survey, if M^r Bruyn & Clinton will undertake it, I Cannot Answer, I will use my Indeavours for it. Inclos'd is a Letter to them upon it, what further directions, may be necessary you will give them, only I much desire they will send me a Clear draft of the Road & passes. as the Expencc must be trifling,

it is worth the Country's being at the Charge if the Assembly will not & no time should be lost

I am of Oppinion with you that the Rangers have not been so serviceable as they might have been, & have not therefore desired them to be Continued, as I have power to Raise Men, should the defence of the Western Frontiers require it, by an Accommodation with the Delawares not taking place.

a Rumour from the West Indies & piscataque, that, a British & French Squadron have meett; the Former having in the Ingagement lost one 70 Gun ship, the latter said to have had 6000 Troops on Board or under Convoy lost Eleven of the Line this if true, will be almost a decisive stroke. I am Sir

Your most humble Servant

CHAS. HARDY

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK 18th May 1756

Dear S^r

I have the favour of yours of the 11th. It gives me great satisfaction to learn that my Sister Caty is much better & easy in her mind & that you all are so God Grant you a long continuance of that happiness & every other Blessing of Life Your letter I deliver'd to S^r Charles Inclosed you have one from him in answer to it I now Send the Acts of Assembly which I omitted when I last wrote You'll see the People of Ulster & Orange are not to be detached till the Western Frontiers are Secured from the Enemy. Our Militia were order'd out last Tuesday in order to Compleat our Quota of Men which they were obliged to do (Notwithstanding there was a bounty raised for those that would go Voluntarily above the Country bounty from £10 to £15) by Detachments from Several of the Companys the Capt^{ns} were Sadly puzzled

By last Saturdays Post we hear from Boston that by way of Barbadoes a Report Prevails that Ad^l Boscawen had fallen in with the French Fleet & Transports & taken most of them you will See the particulars from Boston in our Papers. This peice of News has gained but little Credit here tho we have had it Several ways till Yesterday by a Gentⁿ from Philadelphia who left that last friday we learn that Captⁿ Mesnard who is arrived there from London in a passage of 5 Weeks says that Admiral Byns [Byng] Squadron bound to the Meditaranean Consisting of 14 Sail fell in with the french fleet bound to Martinico Consisting of Eleven Sail of Men of War & 24 Merch^t under their Convoy took seven of the Men of War that three of them made their Escape which are those got to Martinico & that our Fleet were in pursuit of the Merch^t men No letters or papers by this Ship are as yet come to hand we wait impatiently for them & for a further Confirmation of this good News. S^r Charles told me he had a letter from Gov^r Shirley mentioning this p^s of News which he rec^d by a Vessel arrived at Piscataway but he gave no Credit to it The Embargo in England was still on when this Vessel left it she has stores on board for the Province of Pensilvania & the Proprietors were oblidged to make great Interest to get leave for her to Sail. War was not declared the 4th of April. This is all the foreign News we have as yet by this Vessel. As to Domestick we have none at all; we hear as little whats doing at Albany as tho it was Peace

I saw a letter of the 29th of April from Oswego mentioning that 37 head of fatt Cattle Gott there the 26th That the Garison were well Suplied with fresh Provisions That a Continual Suply of Salt was daily comeing in that the Garison were all in high Spirits & under no Apprehension of the Enemy that they were busy at work in getting timber & plank &c. for the Vessels & had hear'd of No Parties of the French for some time. Whats become of S^r W^m Johnson we know not but its Suposed he is gone to Onondaga. M^r Kennedy & M^r Banyar both

promise to write to you when any thing Occurs worth
y^r notice

Please to offer our most Dutifull regards to my
Mother & Love to our B^{rs} & Sisters We are all in perfect
health I am glad to hear my Mother found her Spec-
tacles it gave me some concern that they should be lost
in my house I make no question but S^r Charles & M^r
Kennedy, will mention my Diligence to the Commiss^{rs}
of the Customs. S^r Charles is pleased with my Conduct
but Speaks harshly I am told of my Predecessor I am
just going to attend the Vendue of the Goods Seized
when you was in Town The 2^d Seizure will be Con-
demned this day. I am

D^r S^r

Y^r Most Obed^t & Dutifull Son

ALEX^r COLDEN

We have not learnt when the Pacq^t Sailed in which Gen^l
Web was to come over or wether that News be true that
he was order'd back to London. I shall take the first
op^{ty} that presents to write you what News we have by
the Philadelphia man as soon as the letters & papers
come to hand

[Indorsed]

To
The Hon^{ble}
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq.

From Peter Collinson

LOND. May 19: 1756

My Dear Friend

I am now to thank you for y^{rs} of Jan^{ry} 3^d & feby 12th
—which was very acceptable—for News from your part
of the World on your Authority will be always valuable
as well as very Interesting for your Prosperity & ours is
united in one Link and if that Breaks we shall Equally
Suffer

If the London Medical Essays was publish'd no doubt

But Doc^r Fothergill will Send you a Coppy when it comes to my Hands, I will take Care you shall have it

I am Extreamply obliged to you for the Fossils—they came Safe & are remarkable Evidences that the Deluge reachd your World—the Large Stone contains a different Species of Bivalve Shell than I have Seen before & my Collection is said to be Excelled by few—I presume this is the stone that J Bartram Mention'd—the Two Small ones are very Singular being a Species of Histerolithos—Sent Mee also from Germany—you know the Meaning of the Word—but the prettyest Specimen I ever Saw was that what Wee call Sprig-Iron-Ore exceeding Rich this is call'd So because it Seems to be an Incrustation of fine Iron round a Sprig of a Tree—if more of this happens in y^r Way it will be Acceptable—you have my Hearty Thanks for them all.

I commend you Prudence in retreating from Such perfidious Infidels—I had a Different notion of them—where they entr'd into friendships & of Such Long Standing—that they was Sacred—it is a Sad reflection, that the Christian Religion after So many years being near them—should have made So little progress amongst them, I am afraid the Bad Examples of those under that Name has prejudiced them against it

I have had a Letter from Doc^r Garden he Seems an Ingenious Man—I recommended M^r Clayton to him I find they correspond together

It is true what the Doc^r Says of a Society newly Establish'd for the Encouragem^t of Arts &c but I think he must be misinformed about the Rhubarb Seed—for the Country where the True Sort grows Lyes so remote between China & Tartary that to procure it is almost Impossible—because no Europeans that I can learn trade thither. it is brought by the natives to the Russians who lay nearest & have engrossed that Trade—but then the Russ are a people of No Curiosity & are Easily Imposed on—for I have had Seed through their Means & th the Jesuits in China. I have raised plants from all these & have had them many years in my Garden they thrive

well but never produced ripe Seed—& the Roots has been tryed by our Doct^{rs} but want the Efficacy of the Eastern—well that was Imputed to our Want of Heat—then to remedy that defect it was Sent to M^r Clayton in Gloucester County in Virginia He expected to do great Matters with It—but still it does not come up to the Virtues of the Eastern—this makes us Suspect that Wee have not yett the Right Sort but Some Bastard Species I wish you would write to M^r Clayton who is a very Learned Friendly Obligeing Gentleman & has made Physick Some of his Study but only for his own & Familys Use—He will I doubt not send you his observations on the Rhubarb & I dare Saye it bears Seed with Him So he can furnish you

Doc^r Fothergill tells Mee he has wrote to you I hope the Goods Books &c ship'd in the Irene are Safe arrived to y^r Satisfaction—the following Numbers of Doc^r Hills Herbal to N^o XVII Inclusive I now Send In M^r Alexanders Box

I also Send Him Doc^r Russell Hist. of Aleppo in 4^{to} price 17^s—you may borrow a Sight of It & if you Choose it, give orders in your next—there is also an Abridgem^t of the Transactions lately publish'd th Doc^r Martin in 2 Vol 4^{to} about 25^s—bound &c

The Bookseller had Over Charged, when I paid his Bill He Deducted Eight Shillings—with w^{ch} I have Credited your Acco^t—y^r kind Donation to y^r Sister is paid—charge of Insurance as under

on the 18 was a publick Declaration of Warr against France—they have amused us with an Invasion the better to carry on their Expedition against Minorca & keep our Fleets at Home to guard our own Coasts—but the Steed is Stole, they are Landed, at Minorca, & now Wee are shutting the stable Door & sending a Fleet after them—our Delays are Intolerable, but a Day or Two ago L^d Louden Embark'd for your Colony this is the old English Way. my pen is Tired So Adieu my Dear frd

Y^{rs}

P. COLLINSON

£ s

Insurance on 45: 8: at 7 Guineas ³ / ₄ C ^t	3:6:7
it is customary to Insure the Insurance & a Little more to make the payment Sterling in Case of a Loss	
half of the policy—	2:3

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[Indorsed]

To
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
New York

[May 26, 1756]

Coppy of Mess^{rs} Bruyn & Clinton their Feild Book of their Survey of the Road from Minissink to Rochester made at Sir Charles Hardeys desire, May 26th 1756.

In measuring the Minissink Road from the Sand hill as the line of the Great Pattent was run for the Lotts in S 37° W 510 chains to the Corner or station of Eb. Wilson & Cop^y. at the great Jaaghhouse This line runs nearly along the Minissink Road

From the Sand hill to David Harris's Waste house 115 ch.

To Justice Barcles waste house 95 ch.

The Course from the Jaagh house along Wilson & Comp^y to Delaware River Kosshighton is North 76° West 2260 ch.

From the Jaaghhouse measured along the Road to the house of Jacobus Gunsalis at Mamecating 144 chains

Run from the Monument at the Jaaghhouse

S. 55° W. at 11 ch. crossed a Brooke runing S. East-erly run 55 ch.

S. 40° W. at 26 ch. crossed another brooke. Run 63 ch.

S. 50° E. 15 ch. to the head of the Drowned Land w^h begins about half a mile above this but is not so difficult. Then returned to the last course

S. 40 W. at 45 ch. crossed a small brooke
 at 72 ch. crossed another brooke
 at 120 ch. crossed another brooke
 at 125 ch. crossed on the S. E. side of y^e
 Road
 at 143 ch. alterd course

S. 55° W. 68 chains

N. 8° W. 8 ch. to shun a Swamp

S. 60° W. 23 ch. to the Road

S. 40° W. at 50 ch. crossed a small Run & crossed the road several times at 70 ch. crossed a small Run on the S. E. side of the Road at 156 ch. alterd course

S. 45° E. crossed on the S. E. side of the Road. 34 ch. & 40 links came to the north End of Bessies Land where the drowned Land ends and makes a River passable at some places

S. 65° W. at 26 ch. crossed Bessies Land Kill at 29 ch. to the ruins of the burnd house

S. 40° W. at 100 ch. crossed a brooke, near upon this Brooke Gerardus Swarthout house stood waste, at 138 ch. Abraham Low was shott at 156 ch. crossed a brook that runs Easterly at 260 ch. crossed on the N. W. side of y^e road at 306 ch. to Maghaghkemack River to a White Oak Tree marked a little below the fore about 8 ch. on a N. 78° W. course from the ruins of Phillip Swarthouts house

From Cadwallader Colden to John Colden

NEW YORK June 4th 1756

Dear John

I have yours of the 29th of last month with the inclosed I find nothing to be corrected in the inclosed letters but that in your letter to M^r Guerin you should particularly expressed that it was due to you as store keeper

at New York whereas you only say in general due to you. This may be amended in your next with the 2^d Bill. You need not trouble your self about the ill natur'd stories spread about Powels land since there can be no truth in any of them in which you can have any concern. I hear of no fault found with you. M^r Smith I hear is now concern'd & its probable you may hear something further of it I have all along supposed that Van Alen is to pay the expence of your Commissⁿ & all other charges. Your Mother Sister & I propose to set out next friday in our return home I hope nothing will prevent our seeing you at Coldenham at the time you give us hopes of & till that time I delay mentioning several things which perhaps you may be desirous to know. I wish you could learn how Col Johnson hulls pease because your Brother if he knew the Method might do it in his mill & he make an advantage of it

I sent a trunk of goods from England to you to sell by Jⁿ Beekman & another letter at the same time by Corn Tenbrook both which I hope you have receiv'd & that it is needless to repeat any thing contain'd in those letters. Your mother sends up to you with this six pair of thred stockins 3 pair of broun & 3 pair of white. They are [torn] in a bundle & directed to you We are all in [torn] here & often remember you affectionately Your [mother wishes] to add a line from her self

Your aff[ectionate father]

CADWALLADER COLDEN

From Mrs. Cadwallader Colden to John Colden

Munday June 4

It is now a long time since I have properly wrott to you I was very much imploy'd about the time I left home both about the family I left behind as well as preparing for the jant I've now taken which made me find no time to spare You have had an account of our being here Your sister & I went to West Chester after we

had been about a week in Toun we stayd six days & Your siser De Lancey & litle Aly came to Toun with us last Tuesday She is still here but talks of going home tomorrow Aly goes with us to the Heighlands Your Sister De Lancey looks better than I have seen her doe for many years, Mr. De Lancey behaved in a very agreable manner to us came to Toun with us & came next morning to Visit your Papa which you may be sure we were pleas'd with. We are now prepareing for going home where I long heartily to be but I must owne I have no cause to be tierd of N-York. I have had all the respect shewed to me that I could desire or expect We have lodged at our old lodging the Widow Vⁿ gilders where we received visits of all our particular acquaintance We have Cloe to wait upon us & our company, and the Ceremony of returning our Visits is very near over so that we have nothing now to doe but return to a far more desireable way of liveing than the ceremony of Visiting & dressing

I heartily wish Nothing may intervene to prevent our seing you at the time you propose We hear Cadwallader recovers his health now very fast he has had a long severe illness. It seems you are not like to get us any hulled pease I would have you inquire for the best boiling pease you can hear of & bring us a barrell with you. I shall long to hear how it is expected those goods will sell which your Papa sent up by—Beekman. Jane offers her affectionate love to you I am

Dear Child
Your most affectionate Mother
ALICE COLDEN

From Alexander Colden

LONDON 11 Aug^t 1756

Dear Uncle

I am favoured with yours of the 25th June which gave me great pleasure, last thursday it came to hand, & I

immediately waited on M^r Collinson, who told me there was a Ship to sail for New York this week, he had informed D^r Bevis of the time the Ship would sail, but had recev'd no answer, & advised me to wait on the D^r on Sunday morning which I did, but found he was gone out of town, & was expected home on Monday. to be sure I waited again on him yesterday morning, but he was not come home, so am afraid it will be impossible to procure his remarks time enough for this ship. I shall do all in my power to procure them for you. Monday I heard from my Mother, I find Cads distemper still gains Ground, which makes me very uneasy, as he is so very necessary now to her, and this makes her the more sensible of Johns indiscretion; however in these cases it is our duty to submit to the will of Heaven; Providence which orders all for the best, is often kinder than we could expect

I cannot presume to send you any News worth your perusal, as I know you will receive them from a better hand; may God grant you success in your Country! there is no dependence upon Britain; our prospects at present are all dark & gloomy, the Ministry must certainly dread the meeting of the parliament; what account can be given to the publick of upwards of seven Millions granted last session? or with what face can they ask Eight Millions more which will be necessary to carry on the War one Year longer? their management certainly cannot be defended; yet it must be granted, that we are not always to judge of measures by the success, the treaty with the King of Prussia was universally applauded, & to all human appearance was the only thing wanting to unite all Germany in our Interest yet this has proved one source of our present melancholy prospect, by uniting Austria with France; which has at once deprived us of all our Allies; even those who would be ready to wish us Success, having their hands tyed by fear; we at present wait with the utmost anxiety the issue of the motions in Germany, the Austrians preparing to invade Silesia, while the French enter Westphalia; while we are

so terrified with the apprehensions of an Invasion (I am afraid with reason now) that we dare not suffer our Ships to stir out, either to annoy the Enemy or to protect our own Settlements. The Event is in the hands of providence but the prospect is gloomy. My Mother with all the family I am sure join me in their sincere Respects to my Aunt, Yourself & Family & am

Dear Uncle

Your dutifull Nephew & Obed^t Servant

A. COLDEN

P.S. Any Letter directed for me at Ralph Thrale's Esq^r Park Street Southwark will come safe

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
at New York

Cadwallader Colden to Benjamin Franklin

[Copy]

[August 12th 1756]

Sir

You oblidged me very much by communicating your Electrical Experiments made in pursuance of those by M^r Canton. I shall think myself fully rewarded for my attempts in Electricity if I can thereby procure the notice of one whose Labours always aford agreeable instruction to those who are desirous of discovering truth.

Altho' I have not intirely laid aside Electrical Amusements yet I have not discoverd many effects worth communicating to you, One only has appeard which I do not remember to have seen taken notice of, viz That when a Glass Tube is Excited the inner Surface of it has the Electric fire as much accumulated on it, as the outer or that which is rubed this is made evident by lining the Tube with sheet Lead for then every time the outer surface is excited a Spark may be drawn either from the Lining or from the rubed surface; but when taken from one no more appears on the other till the Tube be ex-

cited anew The Electric fire being driven out on one surface when it is accumulated on the other appears similar to the appearances in charging the Lyden Bottle, but there is this difference that when the surcharge on either side of the Tube is taken off the remaining electrical fire is restored to its natural state in the glass which happens in Charging the Bottle only when the surcharge is taken from that Surface to which it was immediately communicated by the Prime Conductor; when taken from the other the surcharge still remains on the first. Perhaps these appearances may be of use for discovering the causes of the different effects of Globes which are solid having but one surface, & of those which are hollow. I intend as soon as the Weather is suitable to repeat your Experiments & if any thing arises worth notice I shall take the liberty of communicating it to you I am affraid that by a long delay of acknowledging the receipt of your Letter it might appear that I had not a due sence of the honour you do me, a continuance of which I shall gladly endeavour to make agreeable to you, perhaps this has led me now to trouble you too triflingly; I hope the intention will plead my excuse

From Alexander Garden

S^o CAROLINA, CHA^s TOWN

August 14th 1756

Honrd S^r

This will be delivered you by the Rev^d Richard Clarke who comes to your province in quest of Dear health. I have taken the Liberty to recommend him to your good acquaintance not doubting but you'll readily forgive me when I tell you that the too ardent pursuit of Knowledge & too assiduous application to Books in this horrid Clime has robbed him of that, that is so valuable to studious men & which I doubt not you'll be ready enough to assist him in regaining. A Cool Air, Light Dyet, &

Chearfull company are what he chiefly wants for two or three months. I have warmly recommended your highland air to him, as I so sensibly felt its good Effects myself while I had the honour of waiting on you at your house

Last time that I wrote you I told you that I was just going to set out with our Gov^r for the Country of the over hill Cherokees—in great hopes of returning rich with the Spoils of our Cherokee mountains,—but alas my progress was stopt for after we had got all the Implements for Building—and four Months provisions gone as far as the Lower Cherokees & the Gov^r with three hundred men advanced 250 miles, lo! our new Gov^r M^r Lyttleton arrives who immediately put a stop to our proceeding So we were obliged to return & none more grievously disapointed than me—

As we went the Same road, much at the same season of the year & very little farther than last year I had litle opportunity of seeing any thing new. One New Genus was all my spoil,—I met with the *Hydrangea* of Gronovius which is very ill described both by him & Linnaeus in his Gen. Plantar.—If you have ever seen it you have no doubt admired the two different Species of flowers on the same Cyma in which they are disposed

I dont remember if I sent you one of M^r Ellis's plates in which he shews the modus of the Sea Polype's propagating themselves.—If I did not, please let me know & Ill send you one, as it is most curious & shews the true link of the Animal & Vegetable Kingdoms—I lately had two or three sent me over by him—I have provided myself with one M^r Cuff's Microscopes for viewing water Animals, which has already highly diverted me, tho I promise myself much higher pleasure as soon as I can get time to go down to the Sea Coast. My Business of Physic confines me so much now that I scarce have time to study an hour; but now & then I steal a day & leave my Partner in the Lurch

I have lately had over D^r Brown's Naturall *History of Jamaica* in a present from him—It has given me great

satisfaction as to many of the plants of the Islands of which before I had but a faint notion, which indeed I had chiefly gathered from that Most pompous, confused, & illiterate Botanist Sir Hans Sloane—I scarce yet can pretend to give you a Character of D^r Brown's performance tho I have had occasion to consult him often of late—Its a Folio & Begins with the minerall world, proceed to the Vegetable & Ends with Insects & Fishes—He is fullest on the Vegetable world which he disposes & describes according to Linnæus Sexual Method—He gives the Characters of Many of the West India Productions that Sir Hans Sloane gives the Cutts off—& he gives the Characters of many new Genera that have not yet been known. To these he has added a set of the finest Cutts that have ever appeared, done by M^r Ehret, who is certainly the most wonderfull man in that way that Ever was known. You have a Compleat branch of the tree in its natural size with the flower & fruit & then you have the flower by itself & after that a Compleat Linnæan dissection of it, so that you would imagine that Nature has designedly made this Man Cotemporary with Linnæus himself. D^r Brown places the Imperfect plants first which is the Cheif thing that he differs from Linnæus in—We may soon Expect a new Edition of Linnæus Gen. Plantar. which will be greatly enriched with many new Genera from D^{rs} Loeffling, Hasselquist, Osbeck & Brown & some others—By a Letter I had Lately from Professor Van Royen he promised me a copy as soon as it is published; he sent me Herman's hort. Lugdunens & Magnol's Botanicum Monspeliense, which I think is a most Curious Book

I remember that Miss Colden sent me the Seed of an Arbutus which she took to be a new Genus—I imagine it is the Epigæa of Linnæus's new Genera or the Arbutus foliis ovalis integris, petiolis laxis longitudine foliorani of Gron. Flor. Virg. p. 49—Please compare them & let me know

You may likewise compare it with the *Anonyma pedunculis armatis* of the Flor. Coldenham. No. 98 or p.

98 Linnæus calls this *Gualtheria* in his *Genera nova* & Quotes Peter Kalm for the first Discoverer, which I think is injurious to you who he quotes just in the next line & certainly you sent it over long before Kalm came from Sweden

I imagine that the new Edition will at least have 100 or near 150 new Genera, which is a prodigious encrease in the space of 20 years, & there are yet many distinct genera ranged under one Genus by Lin. in his *Species Plantar.* of which I could mention many but my paper puts me in mind of offering my Compliments to M^{rss} Colden & all the Rest of your kind Family while I have the honour to be with great Esteem

Honrd Sir

Your most obliged & hble Serv^t

ALEX^r GARDEN

M^r Clarke is a little recoved & puts of going—let me know if there be a possiblity of Corresponding by Post—this would really make me happy

From Alexander Colden

LONDON 20 Septem^r 1756

Dear Uncle

Since my last I have called several times on D^r Bevis the first time I had pretty long conversation with him on the subject of your papers, he desired I would not omit his Compliments to you, the first opportunity I had of writing; he seems unwilling to make any remarks on your system; because (as he observes) every new hypothesis should be examined with a mind void of prejudice & prepossession; and unless he were sure his mind was thus prepared, he should look upon himself as an improper judge. one observation or objection he gave me in confidence; which I hope I shall not offend in communicating to you that he could not bring himself to allow a power of Self-motion to matter, being unable to conceive motion without direction, & apprehending that

if both motion & direction were allowed essential to matter, the consequences must prove fatal both to philosophy & mechanism; as we could have no pretence for subjecting to the laws of a necessary mechanism a *self-moving, self-directed* Agent. besides he apprehended the use which the Materialists would make of an hypothesis which supplied the grand Desideratum in their System. however he observed that truth ought to be preferred to all considerations and apprehensions, & he was employed in transcribing for you some observations he had made, & he beleived he could venture to say with accuracy, with which you might compare your Theory, last week I waited on him to let him know the last ships would sail in a few days, he told me as soon as he had reduced his two last observations he would send them over for your use, I directed him to send them to M^r Collinsons, (being much hurried myself) which I hope he has done; but shall call & be satisfied before I seal this Letter. last week I heard from Scotland when my Mother and the family were well; poor John is like most people, dissatisfied with his situation though it was his own choice, our publick affairs are in a ticklish situation, the King of Prussia has been obliged to take Arms in Germany. he has a fine Army & is himself a Prince of great Abilities; but France & Austria seem to be much an Overmatch; the Issue of these commotions is only known to Providence. the French privateers swarm in our Seas & have been too successfull in picking up our Coasting Vessells; the Trade to the North is quite at a stand; & that of S^t Georges Channell is in little better case & most of our foreign trade is at present carried on in neutral bottoms, Dutch, Danes & Swedes, even the Spaniards are like to rise to a naval power if they continue neutral, above 30 Vessells of that nation are now loading in the Thames; our expectations are at present fixed on your Continent, & are not a little raised by the news of Lord Loudons arrival, who was given over for lost, God grant they may not be disapointed. There is a young Gentleman one Andrew Brow[n], a discreet

modest young Man, & a Son of M^r Browns of Eliston in Teviotdale who is gone a Volunteer, should be in your way by yourself or friends to do him any service, it would oblige a deserving person & a very worthy family. please to present my Compliments to my Aunt & Cousins & I am with sincere respect.

Dear Uncle

Your affectionate Nephew & Oblidged Humble
Serv^t

A. COLDEN

22^d Septem^r

I find D^r Bevis has not been so good as his word, in a matter of favour, we must not be offended with want of punctuality. this goes by the Irene which departs this day. I hope you may depend on receiving the papers by the next vessell which will follow in a few days. all hopes of an accomodation in Germany are vanished, where the Prussians have taken possession of Dresden, and are advanced to the frontiers of Bohemia, their head Quarters within half a German mile of the Saxon camp at Pirna, it is thought that next mail will bring advice either of an Action or of the surrender of the Saxon Army, the King of Poland has taken Shelter in the Austrian Territories.

*Deposition of Margery West Concerning Her Captivity
by the Indians*

[Sept. 25, 1756]

Margery West Declares that being in Philip Swarthouts House at Minnissink with eight Men & a Negro woman they were beset on the 26th of February last soon after dinner by Eleven Indians, that two of the men were Shot. as soon as they discovered the Indians that they blew a horn for some time in order to allarm the neighbours & the Rangers who were posted near that

place, that 2 of the 8 Men who were out a hunting returned on blowing the horn & got into the house under cover of the smoak from the Barn, which the Indians had set on fire, that the house soon catchd fire likewise & obliged them to fly from it, that 3 others of the men were shot in the flight, 3 got clear & the negro wench (as she has since learnt). That Margery herself was taken prisoner by the Indians who were eleven in number, one of whom was calld Henry Nimham, a Fishkill Indian, that she had been acquainted with; another of the Gang calld himself John Smith, he was a Deleware Indian, had lost an Eye & was of a bad countenance: the Captan of this Gang was a Hackinsack Indian. That they traveled about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Miles the day she was taken & killd a Deer that Day, which they roasted at night: in $7\frac{1}{2}$ Days they got to Quawaamac; no Indians lived there, they had removed to a place near by, on the other side of the River which they told her was in the New England right. In 4 Days they got from hence to Diaoga [Tioga, now Athens, Pa.] here was a Number of Indians, among whom were many that Talkd English and Dutch; in perticular she saw one Stephen of the Fishkill who first knew her & then made himself known to her by mentioning a certain time that he had been at Captⁿ Hartles; She likewise saw one Cornelius who said he was brought up on Staten Island, that he had been at Braddocks defeat & shewd her some linnen which he said was part of the booty—While she was at Diaoga an Indian Squaw, with 2 boys, her children, came to them, the Squaw had very sore Eyes, which she said she was subject to; This Squaw told her that She her Husband the 2 boys & a Young Squaw came from Johannes Sneiders at the Wallkill on New Years day, that her Husband was gon to the french, that she had left her mother & some other relations at the Wallkill they having got drunk at the time they was to come away. Before Planting time some of the Indians moved from Diaoga a little higher up Shamokin River to a place where they planted Corn, Margery was carried with them & given

to be a Mother to a family of Mingo Indians that had lost their mother; at this place she saw the same Squaw with sore Eyes & her Husband who was a Wallkill Indian, he had returned from the french & brought the small pox on him. Whilst she was at Diaoga she saw a White Mans Scalp brought in, with a blue Duffles Watch Coat, a Cinnamon coloured Homespun Vest & pr Leather Britches, the Vest had a bullet hole thro' the shoulder & Breast & the britches had one thro' both legs, an Indian told her he had taken this Scalp from a man whom he had killed nigh John Yelvertons of Goshen—She heard among the Indians that some Indians had been killed by the white people at the Wallkill—The Indians were in great want of Provisions while she was among them, they sometimes gave at the rate of 20/ p^r bushel for Corn among themselves. this want inclined some of the Indians to make peace with the English; at this time some of the Morevian Indians left them in order to return back, saying that they could be but killed—She says that just after the Delaware King set out in order to go to Easton, a Party of 200 Indians set out in order to fall on the Inhabitants of Conecochigue & George Crohangs Fort. The last Scalps she saw brought in was by the aforementioned Cornelius, they were the Scalps of an old man a Woman & boy who they had killed at Schohary on Susquehana River

The planting place was as the Indians told her about 2 days journey from Oswego & ten from the carrying place on the Allegany where the Indians met the French & got Blankets Guns & Amunition from them. She thinks the Indians got no reward from the french for Scalps, as she saw many of them stuck up about the Indian Houses. She saw no french or french Indians at the places she was at

An Indian Squaw called Nancy told her that she was Daughter in law to the Half King that used to live at Harris's Ferry, who died about 2 Years Agoe, that this rupture among the Indians had been in agitation for five years but that while her father in Law lived he kept

them in peace with the English—She obtained her delivery thus, a Young Indian one of those that calld her mother, went in the Spring to Trade among the five nations, that there he met with a Dutchman a Trader who inquired if they had any Prisoners among them & was told of Margery, this Dutch man obtained a promise from him to bring his mother in, but he put it off from time to time, till after she had learnt that the Delaware King was about makeing peace, she told the Young Indian that if He did not carry her to the English, the Deleware King would & that then he would loose the reward which he might get for her, upon which they brought her to Sir William Johnson, they were 16 days travelling to his house, they got there the 5th Instant

September 25th 1756 the withing mentiond Margery West makes Oath that the above Narative is true to the best of her remembrance

MARGEY WAST

Sworn before me
CADWALLADER COLDEN

Mem. forgot to be entered

That She saw at S^r W^m Johnson house some of the same Indians who took her prisoner & when they saw her went out of the way

From Cadwallader Colden to Peter Collinson
[Copy]

COLDENHAM Oct^r 2^d 1756

D^r S^r

I have your favour of the 19th of May to answer which I shall take another opportunity. With this you will receive the remaining parts of the Manuscript on the Principles of Action & which finishes what I intend to write on this subject. Please to communicate this likewise to D^r Bevis for his examination. The reasons of my sending this be for I know his opinion of what I

last sent are The situation of our affairs at present is such that my papers may be in danger of being lost & that I think he will be the better able to Judge of every part when he has the whole before him I should not have troubled you or any else so much as I have don If I had not been persuaded after several years attention to the subject that these papers contain discoveries which in proper hands may become generally usefull notwithstanding of any errors I may have fallen into in treating this subject or in making deductions from Principles which I am clearly persuaded are true

The papers are sent to my son at New York to be transmitted by the first opportunity

From Gov. Charles Hardy

NEW YORK 3 December 1756

Sir,

Three Companies of the Forces of this Province are ordered for the defence of the Western Frontiers, and by Lord Loudouns directions are to be Landed at Kingston, which would occasion a March of near forty Miles to the Company I have destined for Goshen, and near the same distance to that ordered to the Walkill, I must therefore desire you will dispatch a Messenger to Kingston, which I hope may come time enough to stop those two Companies from being Landed there, whom I would have Landed at the Glass House, the nearest Landing to their Quarters, and have accordingly sent such directions to the Magistrates of Kingston, which they may not receive so early as by a Messenger from you. The other Company is to take up their Quarters at Rochester and therefore to be Landed at Kingston I hope this Disposition of the Forces intended for the Protection of the Inhabitants will best answer the purpose, and that it is agreeable to your Sentiments, which I should be glad to know as soon as you can, that if any alteration

be necessary, I may give orders accordingly. The Goshen Company is to apply to Colonel Gate for provisions, Rochester Company to Messieurs Dupuy and Johnson, and the Wallkill Company to Collonel Ellison who are to furnish Provisions if they can, but least they should not be able to do it, a quantity is to be sent up to be used if wanted, otherwise to remain there to be sent to Albany in the Spring. If Provisions should be furnished by the Persons above named, I hope the Magistrates will exert their Authority and prevent the people from demanding exorbitant prices for Provisions, an Advantage they are too apt to take of the publick Exigences, and which in this instance would be the more unjustifiable, as the Troops to be Supported are for their own immediate defence, and such a Conduct in the people might have a bad effect as to themselves, by being urged as an Argument against employing Forces there should they be wanted on a like occasion for the future You will therefore I doubt not join your influence to the authority of the Magistrates to prevent any Imposition of this Nature. The Expence of Transporting Provisions and the Companies Baggage to the proper places must be borne or defrayed by the Inhabitants who are to reap the Benefit of this Service, which cannot be burthensome to any one, and I hope no difficulty will arise from hence, and that the people on whom they are to be quartered will afford them the best accommodations they can, and the Inhabitants in General Contribute all in their power to keep up a good understanding between them and the Troops who have orders to observe an exact Discipline. Your own good offices will I am persuaded have great Weight in whatever relates to this Service, upon which I shall place very great Dependence, and beg your Thoughts as to any thing which may tend to the Safety of that part of the Country.

I am Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

CHA^s HARDY

HONO^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq.

Cadwallader Colden to Gov. Charles Hardy
[Copy]

COLDENHAM Dec^r 5th 1756

S^r

This day about noon I have the honour of your Excellency's commands of the 3^d instant We are all exceedingly obliged to your Excellency in the care you take in protecting our frontiers & as to my own particular I could not have been more obliged by any thing. I hope your Excellency will have no reason to be offended at any part of the behaviour of the inhabitants towards the men who are to be posted among them. We have no want of provisions of any kind since at this time large quantities go to New York. You may assure your self that nothing shall be wanting on my part to make this good service you have don us agreeable to you I have wrote to Coll Hardenbergh pursuant to your Excellency's directions for sending two companies to be landed at the Glass house & I expect he will receive the letter this night I am with much gratitude

Your Excellency's
Most obedient & most humble serv^t

Cadwallader Colden to Capt. James Cuninghame
[Copy]

COLDENHAM Dec^r 6th 1756

S^r

On the first of this month I received the honour of yours of the 13th of last month with my Lord Loudoun's commands I am sorry that it is not in my power to answer his Lordships expectations About two years since I put the execution of the Surveyor Gen^l office into the hands of my son Alexander who lives in New York & gave him all the Charts & papers or Surveys which I had by me except a few relating to this part of the

Province where I live. Since the receipt of yours I have directed a Chart to be composed of about sixty miles in extent of this part of the Province from the Surveys which I have by me & which I send with this. My son without doubt will communicate any charts or Surveys in his Custody which may be thought usefull & I now write to him for that purpose but I am affrayed they will not [be] of that use which may be expected For we have very few surveys & these only of small Tracts any where near or on Hudson's river from Saratoga quite to New York besides those which we comprehended in the chart which I now send This is occasioned by the very large tracts & Mannors formerly granted to private persons without any previous survey or the Crouns being informed of their contents Several of which are supposed to contain 200,000 Acres & one a million of Acres What Surveys we have are in parts of the Country distant from each another in detached pieces which it was impossible for me to join or to lay down in their proper places on one general Map of the Province without having those large tracts previously surveyed which would have been accompanied with an expence which I am not able to bear & I have not one farthing from the Croun for any services I do in my office The Charts which my son has of Surveys in detached pieces are on such various scales & these generally so large that it will give a great deal of trouble to reduce them & place them in any general Map

I was once so vain as to entertain hopes of obtaining encouragement from the Crown to form a general Map of the Northern Colonies which I proposed to have don by obtaining copies of the Surveys from the publick offices in the several Colonies & by makeing astronomical observations in distant parts thereby to enable me to unite in one general Map the detached parts of which it must have been composed With this view I began at my private expence to make a collection where I had an acquaintance with any of the public officers but I soon found the expence of it too hard for me when discovered

that my hopes of an encouragement from the Ministry were vain. I was too inconsiderable to draw their attention to a work which must be attended with a large expence however usefull it may be of it self & of the Want of which the Earl of Loudoun in his present situation must be very sensible

Since the Earl of Hallifax was at the head of the Board of Trade I had a proper opportunity of informing him of the state of the Grants of lands in this Province how thereby the settleing & improvement of the Country had been discouraged that without a good Map of this Province the Crown could not be truly informed of the nature of the Grants made by former Governors that without such Map no compleat rent roll could be formed nor could it be known that any rent roll is compleat nor without such Map could the officer collect the Quitrents effectually. At the same time I informed his Lordship of the discouragements I was under in my office which as to the Quitrents is of great trust & without one farthing allowance from the Crown the whole profits consisting in the perquisites on the Grants of lands In time of War my office is not of one penny profit to me in a year. The occasion of my writing to Lord Hallifax led me to mention some other discouragements I had met with in the Kings Service & concluded with praying his Lordships Interest to have a Sallary out of the Quitrents to be annexed to the office of Surveyor General of Lands. I received a most obliging answer with an ample approbation of my past conduct in which my Lord Halifax told me that he had gon himself to the Treasury in order to obtain the warrant which I desired but that he had faild in his expectations & sent me an authentic proof of his application in my favour. The reason of failing I can only guess

I mention these things that my Lord Loudoun may not think that it is from negligence or indolence in my office that I am not able to answer his Lordships expectations

I send likewise the Copy of a French Manuscript

Map from Sarahtoga to Montreal You will from the parties which have repeatedly been sent out, be able to judge how far this Map is to be depended on

Please to offer my Duty to my Lord Loudoun I will with the greatest pleasure serve him in any shape wherein he thinks I can be of use to him. I have been upwards of thirty years conversant in public affairs & with the gentlemen of the neighbouring colonies at public congresses.

This part of the Country where I live has been exposed to the incursions of the Indians & very lately some persons have been murdered & houses burnt about 16 miles in a streight line from my house. The people on our frontiers who are generally poor & live in Scattered houses have been much distressed by almost continual military duty without any assistance from the other parts of the province. We hear that a part of the Royal Americans are to be Quartered at New York & an other part in New Jersey It would certainly be a most benevolent Act if my Lord Loudoun would please to send about one hundred of them to be Quartered in this part of the Country They would be nearer to Albany in the spring than either at New York or in the Jerseys & I shall think it a sufficient reward for all the services I can do They can have good comfortable Quarters both for officers & men & there are several houses on the frontiers sufficiently fortified against Indians by stockadoes round them in which sergeants guards of about fifteen men in each may be safely & conveniently placed Pray excuse my giving you the trouble of so long a scroll when you reflect, that it is from an old man on things passed & likewise to introduce a request, you'l not think it very unusual

I am

To
Captⁿ JAMES CUNINGHAM
Aid de Camp to his Excellency
The Earl of Loudoun

From Peter Collinson

Decem^r 12: 1756

I had the pleasure of my Dear Fr^d' Letter of Aprill 23^d & Received your Chapters & Sent them Directly to Doc Bevis have requested his opinion of them as often as I could wth Decency but have had no answer I am glad you have recommended it to your nephew to call on Him for He Lives remote from Mee

It gives Mee Comfort to find you prepareing to return to your own Habitation where I hope good providence will preserve you & y^{rs} in Safety

I Lament with you the Death of that very Worthy Ingenious Man M^r Alexander Its a publick as well as a private Loss—but Such is the Lott of Humane Nature & Such the Will of Heaven

I am Obliged to you that you have in So Natural & Judicious a Way given a fair Character of your American Forces & what Wee may Expect from them

I have great Hopes on the New Gover^{rs} coming over to Philadelphia who I am acquainted with, & Seems to Mee a Man of an Amiable Disposition & on our Peoples Leaving the Assembly Affairs will take a Different turn and the Province Restord to its Tranquility which I hear was in a great Measure Effectted before He arrived

I am really a Stranger to M^r Franklins Conduct I wish you had been more explicite on that Head

If your Cure must Come from Great Brittain Wee must first heal Our Selves, for Wee never More Wanted it—Wee are in great Confusion Since the Shocking & Shamefull Loss of Minorca

We are very Weak at the Helm the D' Newcastle Engrosses all affairs

Wee had timely notice of the French Designs to attack Minorca

if a strong Fleet had been Sent it had prevented it—but to Mend the Matter after they was Landed sent only t[w]o Ship[s], was not Sure of being

Joyn'd by 3 more—with *Bing* [Byng] a Poltroon Com-
mander—He had a Sort of a Skirmish with the French—
never attempted to relieve or reinforce the Garisson but
Sail'd back to Gibraltar

this Occasions Great Confusion & Murmuring & things
are Carried So farr as to forebode a Change in the Min-
istry Such measures I wish don't break our Good Kings
Heart

Wee do nothing, nor nothing is done to retrieve this
great Loss

It is now Said the Citty is Drawing up a petition to
the King to know who advised the Late Measures—
this will bring on the whole Kingdome so were or how
it will End God only knows—I am much Engaged, Scrawl
at Randome

pray my Respects to y^r Good Son I am Extreemly
obliged to Him for the News of America but Wee all
want Faith to Believe & yett Wee all wish Fort Duquene
may be in English Hands

By the Next Ship I will write to y^r Son In the Intrim I
am y^r affectionate Friend

P. COLLINSON

In M^r Alexanders Trunks is more of Hills Herbal

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
To the Care of M^r ALEX^d. COLDEN
In New York

Cadwallader Colden to Governor Charles Hardy

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[Summer 1756?]

S^r

Last night I received a certain Account that on thurs-
day last One Bevie who lives in the upper part of Roches-
ter his wife & child & one Westbrook of Minissink were
murdered & scalped by the Indians between Mamekatin
& Bessies land on the road between Minissink & Roches-

ter of which your Excellency has a Survey sent you by Mess^{rs} Clinton & Bruyn. On Friday about thirty men of Coll Ellison's regiment went over the Shawungunk mountains to the place & were there some hours before any came from the upper regiment tho they who were killed were from that regiment which shews that the people of this part of the Country are not backward in doing their duty

But at the same time they universally declare that they are not able to continue keeping Scouts on the frontiers as they hitherto have don at their private expence especially in harvest & hay time while all hands must be employed or they must loose their crops. At the same time they think & I believe justly that they will be in more danger from the Indians while they are thus employed than at any other time because the Indians know that the people cannot at this time be sufficiently on their guard If any more mischief be don & nothing be don for security of the frontiers I am perswaded that those on the frontiers will desert their plantations tho it should be with the entire loss of their crops & of all provision for their cattle next winter & thereby with the ruin their families If those who are now most exposed remove the people next to them become as much exposed so that none can tell where the desertion will stop

This makes a guard necessary to patrol constantly on the frontiers either on the road between Minissink & Rochester or some where else. And as it is now become impracticable to get a sufficient number of men to perform that duty on their own expence I am now going down to Coll Ellison to propose keeping a Guard at the private expence of some particular persons in the neighbourhood for a fortnight in which time we hope the Assembly on your Excellency's recommending the present case to their consideration will provide for a sufficient guard at the publick expence But whether the guarding the frontiers on private expence for so short a time be practicable I know not, it certainly will be impracticable for any long time

This incident I hope will excuse me for moving again that your Excellency may please to recommend to the Assembly the building of block houses between Rochester & Machacamak at the upper end of Minissink as laid down in Mess^{rs} Bruyn & Clintons plan No place I am confident can be found where so great an extent of country can be so well secured & at so small an expence. The Indians it is well known will not attack any place but where they think they can retreat with security & for that reason we are perswaded they will not ventur far within a line of block houses properly guarded The people in General both in this & orange County are convinced of the truth of it & are very earnest to have it don The only objection which I have heard came from Kingstone that if the passage be stopt up towards the South parts of Ulster & Northern parts of Orange it will turn the Indian on the northern parts of Ulster that if we do not give them an open passage to the Southward to kill the people this way they will turn & kill the people about Kingstone This is such an objection that I thought could not have been made The people to the Northward may propose any thing they please without opposition from us for their own Security tho' we think they cannot be much in danger while they are covered by the Catskill mountains & the entrance from the Westward is by Rochester which will be secured by the block houses proposed Besides they are thick settled & in Tounships & therefor cannot be in such danger as we are in this part of the country tho' they were equally exposed. no mischief has hitherto been don on their frontiers

Petition to Lieutenant-Governor De Lancey

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[1757]

May it please your Honour

Yesterday About ten of the Clock The Indians Shott
And Scalped one Patrick Carre who Lived on the West

Side of the Walkill in the South End of Ulster County And Carried Away Captive his wife and five Children And Cormick Brannan's Wife and five Children who Lived in the house with the Said Carre an account of which your Hon^r Will See in the Inclosed Deposition: While the Guard of 35 men which We had to Range our frontiers were out there was No Mischief done, but when We Agreed with those Men they would not Engage Longer than three Months And As Soon as that time Was Expired they Came in without Giving Us Any further Notice, which was a few days before the Murder Was Committed, It happened Just So when Roger Blainloss' family were murdered Our Guards Were Just Come in A few days before, by which it is Evident the Indians have true Intelligence of the State of Our Frontiers by their Scouts And Spies which Observe Our Motions, Our Late Guards often found their tracks where they had been Lurking About the Settlements to do A mischief, as we did not hear the Assembly had Done Any thing when they Lately Met towards the Defraying the Charge of the Guard and having no Directions from y^r Hon^r to Continue them but to the next meeting of y^e Assembly we did not know what to do about keeping them any Longer the officers of the Regiment were Obligated to Engage to the Men to See them paid before they would Enlist in that Service and did not Encline to Engage for their pay for A Longer time as it Would Lye Heavey Upon them If the Assembly would not think fit to provide for that Service. All the Inhabitants Along the frontiers are Coming in all y^e Labourers In this part of the Country and many of our Sons Are Going a privateering Choosing to Ingage In that Dangerous And Discreditable Business Rather than Serve upon Every Detachment the necessity of the Country So frequently Requires without Any Reward so that We cannot Expect the few farmers that Remain here Can Guard the Country by Detachments and provide a Living for their families when there is no Labourers to be Employed we humbly pray your honour Would take the Deplorable

State of this Distressed part of the Country Into Consideration and Give the Necessary Directions for the Defence of it

Address of Officers to Governor Charles Hardy (?)

[Copy in Colden's handwriting]

[1756 or 7?]

May it please Your Excellency

We the officers civil & Military of the Southern parts of Ulster County & Northern parts of Orange County humbly return our thanks for the care your Excellency has taken of these parts of the Province while exposed to the incursions of a Savage & cruel ennemy for your Excellency's intention to free us from the burthens & duties to which other parts of the province were subjected while the inhabitants of these parts were necessarily employed in the defence of the Frontiers for the pains your Excellency has taken to be well informed in what manners our frontiers may be for the future secured Tho your Excellency's intentions had not the design'd effect by reason that the continual military duty induced many young to leave us & enlist [in] the neighbouring Counties & in these our humble thanks we are well assured the inhabitants in these parts generally & gratefully join with us. At the same time we beg leave humbly to represent to your Excellency that the continual watching guarding & ranging the frontiers has been an expensive & a heavy burthen on the inhabitants. That as it is impracticable to employ the whole Militia of these counties at one time the officers of the Militia are under insuperable difficulties in making detachments under the present regulations of the Militia & that great numbers of able bodied men & who are otherwise willing to serve their Country are not able to continue any considerable time on duty at their own expence without ruining their families That there is a general want of sufficient arms for service That large quantities of Provisions are raised in these parts &

that if the inhabitants be discouraged & disabled to continue their daily labour it must be of general loss & we cannot doubt but the inhabitants of the other parts of the province will cheerfully contribute what may be necessary for the Protection of the frontiers when it is by this means only which they can continue to themselves that ease of mind & security from danger they now enjoy The unhappy fate of Oswego has renewed our apprehensions that the ennemy Indians may thereby be greatly incouraged in renewing their cruel incursions on these parts & we most humbly represent that if the means of security which your Excellency shall think proper be delayed till the danger be demonstrated by the Massacre of the most exposed inhabitants the remedy may come too late by the general desertion of the Country & likewise if the securing the frontiers be delayed it may become impracticable by the approach of Winter. May your Excellency's zeal in his Majesty's service & for the wellfair of the people committed to your charge be crowned with Success that we may be happy & your Excellency receive the honour which is due to you

Cadwallader Colden to Governor Charles Hardy (?)

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[1756 or 7?]

S^r

Coll Glazier has lately made the tour of our frontiers & came to my house on sunday last in his return from his tour. His opinion is that the frontiers may be effectually secured by three blockhouses on the road from Minissink to Rochester of which your Excellency has a survey by Mess^{rs} Bruyn & Clinton No doubt you remember that I proposed the same thing on my comeing to toun the Winter before last & have ever since continued to press the same but I was told that it had been opposed by some people in the northern parts of our county. It will now

appear plainly to your Excellency that this opposition proceeded from meer perverseness of temper since after all the opposition made no other method can be proposed for securing the frontiers & Coll Glazier tells me that the people to the northward have now given him a petition to be delivered to your Excellency for this purpose The officers of the second regiment of this county had proposed to meet the officers of the 1st regiment in order to join in a Petition to your Excellency to have the frontiers secured by block houses on that road & that one company of the men raised in this province may be posted there and that your Excellency would please to apply to the Earl of Loudoun for his consent to have one of the companies for this purpose but since the northern parts have allready petitioned & Coll Ellison goes at this time to New York it is thought that his personal application to your Excellency may be sufficient Coll Glazier is of opinion that one hundred men in three block houses & to patrole daily between them may be sufficient to secure the frontiers from the incursions of the Indian parties who murder & plunder the Inhabitants.

We have repeated reports that these plundering parties sell their plunder to the Indians of the six nations & that they are furnished with arms & ammuniton from them

[On the reverse of the above letter is a note on *the electric atmosphere of bodies.*]

From Alexander Colden

[1757]

D^r S^r

As I have no other op^{ty} I continue to write by every Post & should be glad to know if you receive my letters regularly for I should not care to have any of them Mis-carry & fall into other hands. I wrote by the Mondays Post mentioning my having been at Flushing about the House that M^r Clinton had. I have Since rec^d a letter

from the Man who now lives in it, he writes as follows. "Before we agree I would know how long you would Incline to keep the house & wether you would incline to have any other Priviledge or not, for I find it will put me to considerable trouble and Inconveniency in getting a house & moveing but I can get one & you may have mine if you would keep it for one year or longer or otherwise if not so long I should be glad to know how long that I might regulate the price accordingly. I beg to know how soon you would come that I may proceed accordingly"

I have wrote to the man that I would write to you and give him an answer by the end of next week and in the mean time desired him not to let the house to any one else before he let me know it. I desire you'll give me directions how to Act & for what time I should take it. There is a Small orchard & about 30 Acres of ground & a Garden pailed in. I learn the man has hired the whole at £ 30 p^r year. The Boatman tells me if I can't get this house for you you can have part of the next house viz three rooms on the first flower a Parlour & a bed room with fire places and one without all good & Warm rooms. M^r Reade and his familly now have it. I should be glad of an answer that I may know what you resolve on by the return of this Post at farthest he will be at Bushes next tuesday or Weddensday We have two Post to Albany The one Sets out from hence on Monday & Thursday & the same days from Albany. We have no News but that our fleet are all returned to Halifax having taken a full view of the French Fleet which they find Consists of 22 Sail of the Line most of them very Large Ships That they have strongly fortified Cape Breton & have large Encampments & great Numbers of Troops Admiral Holbourn hoisted his flag of Defiance The french Made a Signal for unmooring & began to lose their fore topsails but our Adm^l Judged it most prudent to return to Halifax where he lies with Springs on his Cables off of the mouth of the Harbour expecting the french will attack Halifax One Battalion

of the Highlanders from Cork are arived at Halifax under Convoy of a no gun Ship The other Battalio gone to South Carolina under Convoy of a 50 gun & 18 Gun Men of War The last Acc^{ts} from Albany is of the 5th & the Acc^{ts} from fort Edward is that 5 days before the Date of my letters Two of our People Deserted from Ticondoroga & relate that all the Cannadians & Savages are gone off to their homes and all the Regulars excepting 4 Battalions are also withdrawn to Quebeck Montreal & S^t Johns &c—that the Indians were not to return till sometime next Month. Puttman is returnd from a Scout towards Ticondoroga says he saw but few tents there & but few of the Enemy. A Large Scout of our Indians are gone out & pretend to be very angry with the French. S^r W^m Johnson is at Albany waiting Lord Loudouns arival The Day the Post came away S^r W^m had a Messenger Sent to him acquainting him a Number of the Delawares were at his house what they came about have not learnt. Gen^l Abercrombie left this for Albany yesterday the troops keep going up but for what purpose I know not. We have a good Number of Whale boats here that were pressed at Rhode Island & Nantucket but to what purpose can't say for I dont learn we are like to do any one thing this Season Its said my Lord goes soon to Albany & so it has been talked every day since he returned In Short we have a great Number of Troops but I much doubt if any of the Inhabitants on the North^d or Western frontiers will be one jot the safer for them. A report from Boston that a Vessel arrived Since the last Post at Marble head brings an Acc^t that the Imperialists oblidged the King of Prussia to raise the Seige before Prague & that they had beat him. It wants Confirmation to be Credited. I hope you will not alter y^r resolution of moveing this fall. I don't think you can be free from Uneasiness in the Country & what is life if you must allways live in Dread & tremour of every noise you hear or of every Alarm. My family are all Well I pray my most Dutifull regards to you & my Mother My Love to my b^r & Sisters. No orders yet

from my Lord for Dispatching the Pacq^t. The Post came in but two hours ago & I now keep him waiting for this I am

Dear S^r
Y^r Most Obed^t & Ever Dutifull Son
ALEX^r COLDEN

[Indorsed]
To
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
at
Coldenham

From Alexander Garden

CHARLESTOWN S^o CAROLINA
Jan^{ry} 10th 1757

Honrd Sir

Its always with the greatest pleasure that I acknowledge the honour you do me in your correspondence & it is with great regret that I acknowledge my own dilatoriness in answering your Last, being very sensible that I only rob myself the Longer from your next return which I will now eagerly expect. Its now about 6 weeks since I had yours of the 19th of May last; by what chance it happened to be so long of coming I know not, but I can assure you, that a Line from you or Miss Colden very sensibly affects me, both from the subject contained & the Accounts they bring me of the Health of you & y^r good Family to whose repeated civilities my many obligations are yet very fresh in my memory.

I have just now copied over your very ingenious reflexions on the *Newtonian & Leibnitzian* Controversy to send to the Ed^r Society who I doubt not will be greatly pleased with them, as not only I, but likewise some much better judges have been here. When I received them last year all our Scotch ships were saild Since the Date of yours I wrote you twice, once about the middle of May last two or three days before I set out to attend Gov^r Glen to the Cherokees, and again some time since by the Post I sent a letter inclosed to your Son, which

Letter I wrote sometime in Summer last after my return from the Cherokees, at a time when I imagined that my good freind the Rev^d M^r Clarke was to make a trip to your cold Climate on Acc^t of health. His not going prevented me from taking the opportunity then & I never met with another by Sea till at Length being uneasy from my not hearing from you I resolved to send it by Post, but whether or not it arrived safe to you I can't yet tell as I have not yet had the pleasure of a Line from you—I wish there was a possibility of corresponding by Post, but I'm afraid our Carrier's are neither safe nor carefull between this & Virginia

In my last to you I gave you an Acc^t of our proceeding about 260 miles on our intended journey in order to build a Fort in the Upper Cherokees, but after great & necessary preparations for carrying on the work with vigour, the arrival of our new Gov^r put a stop to all & produced a letter from him recalling M^r Glen & to the great Loss of this Province, dispointment of our faithfull Cherokees & I'm still afraid to the no small dispointment & loss of the British interest in America,—we have not yet been able to build a Fort there tho we have had 200 Men Among the Upper Cherokees ever since last August—

I told you that I had then met with few new Genera, tho severall new Species & that I had seen the *Hydrangea* of Gronovius, its a most beautifull shrub, tho different in some Characters from his. In that Letter I gave you an Acc^t of D^r Brown's Late elegant Folio Book on the productions of Jamaica. Its infinitely superior to Sir Hans [S]loane—digested in Linnaeus' method, adorned with a number of most accurate & beautifull cuts by the Celebrated M^r Ehret—I have perused it with great pleasure & Satisfaction—Since that time I have little new but the late Edition of Linnaeus's Genera Plantarum in which there is 1105 Genera so that we have many new Genera, amongst which are all M^r Kalm's & other's new Genera & some usefull emendations of the old ones with additions

There is one Called the *Gualtheria* by Kalm which I

take to be the new Plant of which Miss Colden sent me the seed last Spring—Its a kind of red berry within a red Berry, the seed is contained in the inner—Seeds are Small—You told me (when I had the pleasure to be with you) that you once imagined it akin to the arbutus, but you marked it *incerti generis* amongst the seeds—John Bartram calls it *Jersey tea*—I have inclosed Linnaeus's Characters, that you may compare them & let me know your opinion.

I have not yet seen D^r Russels natural History of *Aleppo* tho I daily expect it—I Lately had sent me out a Treatise on *Bleaching* wrote by Doctor Home a Country man of ours & Fellow student of mine Its a most ingenious & usefull Book & will give you infinite satisfaction in perusing it—He has joined the practice of Chemistry to the art of Bleaching in a most curious & ingenious manner—a true Genius—My good friend M^r Ellis lately sent me a most Ingenious Prussian author who published about 18 months a very curious book in French in two Volumes octavo on a Chemical analysis of *Stones, Earths &c* to which he has annexed one of the Best treatises on *Fire Light* that we ever yet have had—I can't give you any Idea of the pleasure that I have had in perusing this Author, I often wish that I had the pleasure of being near you to have your opinion about some of his odd notions.—I have just now a great deal more to write but I find my paper spent, so that I must postpone my Acc^t of the transactions of the Society for Arts & Commerce &c to my next & Conclude with begging you to give me some few hints of what is intended with you for the Safety of America against next Summer—Is it to be Saved or trifled away. we dont know whether we are to be attacked or not here. If we be attacked—should that be the case would not Philosophizing be at an End—I'm hopefull that L^d London will do Something both for the honour of his native Country & the good of this—Give me Leave to offer my sincerest Compliments of Respect to M^{rs} Colden & all your other good Family in which my wife heartily joins

with me.—We have been unlucky enough to lose a little Daughter when she was only eight days old, which with a severe time bore hard on my wife but she now begins to get over it—I remain with great respect

Honrd Sir

Your most obliged & very hble Serv^t

ALEX^r GARDEN

From Alexander Colden

N YORK Weddensday

Feb^{ry} 16 1757

Dear S^r

Yesterday I had the very great Satisfaction to receive y^{rs} of the tenth by Coleman the express a happiness I have long wished for. I am greatly rejoiced that my Dear Mother keeps free of Pain & able to sit up some hours at a time but am very much Concerned that she is like to remain Lame—We offer our most Dutifull regards to her, our Earnest prayers attend her for her recovery I thank God we are all in health so are my Sisters & their family the last time I hear'd from them. Sister DeLanceys three boys are got quite over the Small Pox & now in Town M^r Auchmutys Children are got well over. My two have escaped it as yet Jenny has now Cutt Several of her teeth & has 4 or 5 Just appearing ready to Cutt which makes her fretfull she Continues very little yet seems to thrive

The Gov^r was just Setting out for to meet the Assembly at Flatt bush I Sent the Pacq^t for him the moment I rec^d it The letter for the Assembly men which my B^r Sent I gave to M^r Banyar to deliver to your Members who are at Flatt bush

We had a Pacq^t which left Falmouth 28 Dec^r arrived here last Monday Week By him rec^d my Deputation which is Dated the 1st Sept^r & has lain at Post Office in order to have come in the Nov^r Mail but no Mail coming

that Month it lay till the Dec^r Mail—M^r Lambert Moore also had a Deputation for Comptroler we bother were qualified the 8th Inst Mr Harison is well and desires his Comp^{ts} to the family he writes he will be over in the Spring notwithstanding I doubt it

The News Mentioned in my Letters from London is as follows London Dec^r 11th y^r late Gen^l & his C——s are here what they are about not known some people say he will be called to Acc^t others that he will not, however that may be he is in good Spirits. The Ministry are intirely Changed M^r Pitts at the head, there are Strange revolutions in the State. There will be little inquiry into the Conduct of the late Ministry the reasons that are given, are that it would through the Nation into great heats and Animosities when at this time the utmost Unanimity is requisite. W^m Beckford made a sad bawling in the house, he was for Impeaching the Duke of N-C-^{ue} of High Treason without any Ceremony but S^r Thomas Robisson oposed it & was Seconded by Several. The Duke of New Castle told M^r Pitt that neither he nor Any of his friends should opose him but on the Contrary he and they would give him all the assistance in their power and when he took leave of the King (who its said shed tears when they parted) he told his Majesty he had Served him faithfully and was ready to answer for his Conduct when ever Called upon that it was very Possibly he might have Erred in Judgement but never willfully. He refused a very Considerable Pension—Great Changes at the Board of Admiralty Lord Anson who was Lately the Idol of the People is now looked upon as their Evil Genius, all our Naval Miscarriages are Attributed to him. Bing was to be tried the 15th Dec^r at Portsmouth Adm^l Smith Sitts as president the Court to Consist of 12 Sen^r Capt^{ns} Lord Chancellors resignation is generally thought a great loss to the Nation. another letter says There has been a Totall Change in the Ministry pray God it may turn out to the Honour of the Nation which has for Some time Past by our Intestine Devissions Sunk it to a Very Low Ebb

and unless these People now at the Helm doe Steer Right Lord have Mercy on us—You'll have early next Spring 12 Regts sent to America, nay they are all Named. It Seems out of Doubt that these regts are coming out. The last Pacq^t brought some dispatches for my Lord for which the Pacq^t was detained some time

I should have been more particular where it not for a most Melancholy Accident which Happen'd about 3^o Clock this Morning which is no less then the loss of M^r Thomas Duncans house by fire his wife and four Children who have all perished in the Flames he himself & his oldest Daughter Saved He was got out of the 2^d Story by the help of a Latther his Daughter by Jumping into Captⁿ Millers arms from the third story a Serv^t Maid that Jump[ed o]ut of the same Window fell upon the pavement & [was] killed imediately The fire had got such head th[ere was] no possibility to get to the family the stair[case had b]een burnt down or at least all in flames before it was discoverd his goods &c in the store were all Saved. It fortunately happened that a snow fell last Night & no wind otherways that whole row of houses must have gone Its wonderfull the two Houses adjoining were Saved. The Coals notwithstanding there was no wind fell on my roof & some others houses about here. I am very Much fatigued with assisting to move the Goods having Carried Several bags full on my own back to this house, My head achs so violently now that I can Scarce See to write I must therefore beg y^r Excuse for not informing you of many Particulars which you Might have Expectd I send you the News Papers which Contain all the News I had English papers to the 23^d Dec^r I lent them to M^r Franks & now its in vain to ask for them I pray my Love to my B^{rs} & Sisters my Wife Desires the same as also our Dutifull regards to you. Please to tell Cad^r I cant possibly write in Answer to his but will write by the next op^{ty} Provisions will be low next Spring & no Prospect of their rising, a Gen^l Embargo its thought will be laid as soon as my Lord arrives from Boston he is hourly Expect'd. Boston has agreed

to every thing he has desired The Provinces are to raise a Number of Men for the next Summers Campaging not to be regt'd but to Serve as rangers & Scouts to the regulars & to be under Lord Loudouns Imediate Command I am

D^r S^r

Your Most Dutifull & Most Obed^t Son

ALEX^r COLDEN

I dd M^r Romers letter [torn]
of my own hand [torn]
yesterday he [torn] & send it to me this
day but have heard nothing of it The other letters
M^r David Mathews took Care of
I find I have got a great Cold I grow so hoarse can
scarce be heard
I have let y^r house for £ 35

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK March 4th 1757

Dear S^r

I wrote to you last Night by the Albany Post in answer to yours which I was agreeably Surprized with receiving by Post & Inclosed you and Sister Jane each a letter from Doct^r Garden. Some seeds he Sent I kept to go by Watter or some Surer Conveyance then by Post. I also Sent you the News Papers & wrote what News I could Collect I hope that letter may come Safe to hand. As I often find I am obliged to write in a hurry when op^{ty} offer & by that Means perhaps omit mentioning things I perhaps otherways Would have done for that Reason I intend for the future to open a letter as soon as I send one away & add to it from Day to Day any Occurence that may be worth your Notice or will afford you any Amusement. The following Copy of Lord Loudouns Letters to the Congress held at Boston I Rec^d by Post from a Correspondent at Rhode Island I doubt not but you'll be pleased to peruse it

Lord Loudon to Congress at Boston

[Copy]

BOSTON Saturday 29 Jan^{ry} 1757Gentⁿ

You must be very Sensible that the Measures taken the last Year for the preservation of his Majestys Dominions & Colonies upon this Continent and for Anoyance of his Majestys Enemies have proved ineffectual and Instead of removeing the French from any of their Encroachments we have Suffer'd them to make Considerable Advances upon us I shall put you in mind of some of the Proceedings to which I apprehend your Misfortunes may be in a great Measure attributed

When I left London which was the 17th of May, the Ministry had received no Intelligence, of the Determination of any Govern^{rs}, to prosecute an Expedition against Crown Point altho this Determination had been made by the Massachusets the 16th of feb^{ry} and I cannot Acc^t for this Neglect in those whose Duty it was to have given the earliest Advice that Might be The want of this advice rendered it impossible for me to receive any orders with imediate relation to your resolutions

Upon my Arival at Albany I found that your Forces fell very Short of the Number you had Agreed to raise, and which you thought Necessary for the Service and from the best information I could get the Troops in general were not equal to those which you allways had Employed on former Occassions; I could not therefore think it advisable for them to proceed without the Assistance of Part of his Majestys Regular Troops.

I met with unexpected Difficulties and Was much retarded in Settling the Connections between the Regulars & Provincials and before it could be fully effected, & any proceedings had in Consequence of it I received the News of the Surrender of the Forts and the Garrison at Oswego and all his Majestys Possessions upon the Lakes to the French. The true States and Circumstances

of the Forts and Garrisons were never represented to me by my Predecessor

I had Good reason to think that the Enemy, Flushed with Success, would make an Attack upon the Provincial Troops. I immediately wrote to the Several Governors and Demanded an aid Sutable to the State of their affairs—what Success I had you very well know. There was in some of you a Profession of Readiness to afford Assistance, and the shew and appearance of it in the Votes of Assemblys; But it turned out in fact that the attempts to Carry these votes into Execution were defeated and Proved ineffectual Sometime after I had applied to the Several Gov^{rs} for aid it Pleased God that the Recruits from London and the Highlands arrived & I was able to Collect a greater Number of the recruits Raised for the Royal American Reg^t then I had any hopes of being able to Collect at that Season of the Year all which I immediately Joined to the Regular Troops and as many of them as could be Spared I marched for the Strengthening and for the Security of the Provincial Forces.

I have Since received Certain Intelligence that I was not mistaken in my Apprehensions of the Designs of the french and that it was the Acc^{ts} which they received from their Scouts and Spies of the Actual March of the Regulars the number of which was reported to be greater then it really was, which Divested them from the resolutions which they had formed—What the Event of Such an Attack would have been, God only knows; I was extremely anxious about it, and I have the greatest reason to think that if it had been made upon the Provincials alone, it would have been followed with very fatal Consequences

Your Forces after this by Sickness or Desertion or both, was dayly Deminished, the Season was so far advanced that I had no further thoughts of any Offensive measures against the Enemy, and I Determined, that as soon as they withdrew, the Provincials should be Dis-

missed, and that the Charge which the Several Gov^{ts} were at for their Pay should Cease as Soon as possible.

This has been the State and progress of your Affairs the Year Past I hope Gentⁿ, that under the Guidance and Blessing of Divine Providence the Plan of Operations for another Year will be better Prosecuted.

I have desired a Meeting of your Several Gover^{ts} by their Gov^{ts} and Commiss^{rs} at this time in order to their Determining what Number of Men they will raise to be Employed in Conjunction with his Majestys regular Forces the Ensuing Year.

Considering the Vast Expence of Suplying so Large a Number of Troops as are Employed by his Majesty for the Protection of his Colonies the Burthen whereof you bare no part in You cannot think much of Contributing so small a proportion toward your own Defence as I now require of you for could I be assured of four thousand Good and Effective Men to be raised by the four Gov^{ts} of New England, in such proportion as you shall settle amongst y^r Selves, I would not urge you to go beyond that Number.

I must recommend to you the giving better Incouragement to your Officers than you have formerly done, which may be an Inducement to Persons who shall be Equall to their Posts & who will preserve Order & Discipline to Engage in the Service, and I think if some part of your Mens pay were Converted into a Fund to assist in giving them necessary Cloathing it would be of great Use.

The Particular Place or Service in which I must Employ these Forces its not in my Power to Communicate to you. I wait for Answers to my letters gone to England before I can fully determinè on it my Self, but if you were to wait till I rec^d them, before you proceed to raise the men it would be too late to do it for the Service of this Year; Besides Gentⁿ great Inconveniencs must arise from makeing my designs Publick, and I know of no advantage which can Acruè from it—The confining your Men to any Particular service, appears to me to be a

preposterous Measure—Our affairs are not in a Situation as to make it reasonable for any Colony to be Influenced by its Particular Interest The Question is in what way & Manner the whole may be Secured & the Common Enemy of all most Effectually Annoyed—This is the Point I must keep in view; and no Consideration will prevail with Me to Depart from it. You may depend on my treating your Men with all the tenderness & Indulgence which will Consist with necessary order and Discipline, & that I will employ them when ever their shall be room for it, in Such Service as shall be most Suitable to their Genius and the way and Manner of fighting to which they have used and that they shall be discharged, at farthest, at the Expiration of the Term for which they are to be raised & as much Sooner as the Service will admitt. But to Engage that I will employ them in this or that particular place only, its what I cannot do upon any Terms for I think it would be more prejudicial to the Publick than the whole benefit which we may expect from the Provincial Forces woud Counter-vail

I Do not thus Express my Self to you Gentⁿ because I think it a matter of little Consequence wether you afford me Aid or not. No, I think it of Such moment that you would never be able to attone for a refusal. I hope therefore you will Spend no time upon this point but will without Delay Determine upon a Compliyance to my Proposal to you so that we may begin our preperations this year Earlier than we have ever done before

LOUDON

The following is a Letter Sent the Commiss^{rs} to be read by them to their respective Assemblys

To the Gov^{rs} & Commiss^{rs} of & from the Several Gov^{ts} of New England

His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun Opinnion & Determination upon Several Points proposed and Conferred upon at his House the 6th Inst relative to the 4000 Men agreed to be raised, & employed under the Kings Gen-

eral & Commander in Cheif in the Pay of the Said Gov^{ts}

The first thing you proposed to me Gentⁿ was the Time when I thought it would be necessary the men Should be at the Place of Rendevous. I think no time Should be lost before you begin the raising y^r Men; Much will depend on an Early or backward Spring. I should be glad the whole Forces might be ready to be mustered by the 25th March at farthest.

It is most Agreeable to his Majestys Directions to me & to my own Sentiments in the Present Situations of our Affairs that the Forces, should be raised in Company of 100 Men each, Including four Commission Officers or as near to that Number as the whole that may be furnished by any Particular Colony will admitt. Besides the Officers to each Company I desire there may be one Officer to Command from each Colony who may Convey Such Orders as he shall receive from me to all the Troops of Each Colony.

I desire Particular care may be taken that both Officers and Men may be Such as are fitt for the Service, & that none but able bodied men & such as can bear the fatigues of a Campaign in this Country may be Employed. Unless the Muster Masters are faithfull you will be in danger of having many insufficient men Sent out. I am afraid there was a great Remissness in some Colonys in this respect the last year and I hope there will be no Cause of Complaint for the future

It is of Great Importance that in each Colony an exact knowledge should be had from time to time of their Forces raised and actually Muster'd that the Whole number Engaged may be compleated & any Defficiency wether from Desertion or any other Cause may be made good. After you have given me assurances of a Certain Number of Men and I have order'd my Plan & Measures with a Dependance upon them it may be of Extream bad Consequence to dissappoint me in any degree.

I find it will be a very Agreeable thing to your People, that Court Martials for the Trial of Offences should be Constituted from amongst their own Officers & as I am

Willing they should be gratified in every thing that may Consist with his Majesty's Service I intend that all Offences in any of the Provincial Troops that are not of the Most Heinous Nature shall be tried and Determined by the Provincial Officers alone, and when any of the Grossest Crimes shall make it necessary for me to appoint some of the officers of his Majesty's regular Troops I intend even then to Join some of your Provincial Officers to be assisting them in trying & Determining all Such Cases

As I am Very desirous the Forces should be raised and engaged in the Service as soon as possible I will allow at the rate of 2/ Sterling p^r week in Lieu of Provisions to each man from the time of their first Muster, untill their actual March, or receiving the Kings Provision & this allowance I make for the Sake of forwarding this Particular Service and I do not intend it to serve as a president for the future. That I may act with the greatest Certainty with respect to this allowance I expect that regular returns be sent me of the time and Place, & Number of Men, as often as any Muster shall be made

LOUDOUN

Saturday March 12th This forenoon Lord Loudoun Sett off for Phi. about noon rec^d his Dispatches for the Halifax at 3 Clock Saw the Mail Safe on board She got as far as the Wattering Place

Saturday March 12th M^r Ellisons Sloop arrived with letters from Coldenham. The Post arrived brings no news but whats in the Papers

Tuesday 15th The Pacq^t Captⁿ Morris Sailed with a fine NW wind & was out of the Hook 8 Clock A.M.

Thursday 17 a Vessel in a Short passage from Georgia the Master reports that the Duke of Richmond with 500 troops were expected there from England. This report not Credited

Friday 18th from Phi: we learn a ship is arrived in 5 weeks passage from England brings News that Adm^l Bying is found Guilty but Sentence not passed. That

one of our men of War has taken a french East India man Valued at 300^d thousand Pounds St and sent her into Cork. That there are the greatest Number of Transports taken up in England that was ever known but where destined a Secret. West is Sailed with 14 Ships of the Line but where not known. Byng its Said made a very sorry trifling Defence

I have heard nothing of what you mention about Glaziers having viewed the Frontiers. I have not seen M^r Ellisson but once that I met him by chance in the Street You may depend on all the assistance I can give in that affair had I no other Inducement but the ease of y^r Mind. I fear its but little I can do to promote it

I gave Galatian the Cloth to make y^r Cloak directly after I rec^d y^r letter, he said he would go up with the first Sloop and that he thought it best to advise with you about it before he made it up

I am very much obliged to you for the Cider you intend [for] me I shall be very choice of it and shall be glad to have it the very first opportunity. I have called twice on M^r Smith for the Money & unluckily he happen'd to be abroad I have just now Sent to him & he is gone out of Town. As soon as he comes to Town will get it & Send you by some Safe op^{ty}. I have mentioned to my Dear Mother my Sons recovery from the Small Pox they are all turned and Drying up. This Vessel to Phi: may bring further particulars then I have heard for I have not been abroad this forenoon. I mentioned to you in my last the Illness I had had I feel brave & hearty but have not recover'd my old looks nor Strength. I am

Dear S^r

Y^r Ever Obed^t & Dutifull Son

ALEX^r COLDEN

March 18th 1757

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq

From Vincent Mathews

March the 12th 1757

The Evening after I Left Your House M^r Dubois's [torn] brought to my House a Letter from my Brother Abeel Dated the 8th Instant [torn] writ much to me the Youngman being one of the pauls [Paltz] people & in a Hurry [torn] letter from his Son Garret Abeel from Albany & after Reeding Desires me [torn]: the use of the paragraph to these parts are as followeth [torn] Thursday Evening Last Cozen John Abeel Came home again he went [torn] and from there he Sent his Negro with Som Indians to the Senecas country [torn] got Halfway he would Goe no further but Came back again. Cozen then [torn] Negro and went him Self when he Came there the Indians wear all Glad to See him. he Stayed [torn] Days Left his Negro there and Came away again: Stayed five or Six Days In Onundago and then Came Down here again. he Intends to Goe up to fetch his Goods as Soon as the Rivers and Lakes are open: While he was in Onundago There Came Nine french Indians with a present of Gunpowder to the Onida Indians These Indians have Renewed a Treaty with the five 5 Nations and have promised that the Mohaucks River shall Remain Unmolested and that the Traders shall have Libertie to Trade as far as Onida Lake—These Indians Say that the French had an Armie of 5000 French and Indians Last fall at Crown point and that they Intended to have attacked fort W^m Henry and wear Realy on there March with a Body of Men when they fell in with a Company of our Raingers who fought them Some Time Killed Six Indians and wear then Oblidge to Surrender. (This was the Cumpany of 45 Men whereof one a Fishkill or Pochkepp man was Cap^t) they wear out on a Scout in the fall & where Surprized and all taken prisoners or Killed Except four. the Indians Say that when the French found that Some had Escaped & that they wear

Like to be Discovered they Return back again. Cozen John Says that the Indians wear all preparing to Goe out a Hunting of Human flesh and that he Imagins that they Intend to Make the Back parts of New York New Jersey and penselvania the place of their Intended Hunts. it would be Verry Good if the people wear warnd to be upon their Gaurd. You Can Writ to Onkill Mathews; The Indians have Incorage ment to fetch prisoners now they are paid for Doing of itt by us. Cozen John has Seen a Young woman and a Boy amongst Our Indians and he Says there is Severall More amongst them). The above is a Trew Cobby which I have taken out of Cozen Garret Abeels Letter to his father. by this You See how we are Distroyed by those Indians who are Called our friend Indians for they Cum Down on our frontiers and Murder us and what Ever they pleas to Spare from sacrificiseing in the Flaims we must b[u]y from them, to this pass is our poor province Brought and these Frontiers have no assistance from the province. You See the french have now Set Bounds in the five Nations how far our Traders Shall Goe & no further: I Cannot but Think that if proper applycation wear made to Govern^r Hardy we Should have Some Assistance In these parts on our Frontiers, which if you think will be proper I Humbly Request You will be So Verry Good as to put it forward & Direct us how to behave. I shall Indeavour that the Minnisink people have Notice to be on there Gard

M^r Abeel has a Letter from M^r Markham by a Sarvant of M^r Randolph who is Cum to New York. he writs they are all well but that the Wen Groes out again on My Daughters face. the Sarvant Says M^r Randolph is Gon for England and has put his affears under M^r Markhams Care and allows him 60 pounds Sterling a Year. my Spouse Joynes me in a Harty Respects to Mrs Colden & the Young Ladys, from Kind S^r

Your Most Oblidged Hum^{le} Se^t

VIN^r MATHEWS

NB M^r Everett upon his return Says there is a Hundred boats by what they tel him, there to Joyne us. but there is no Accounting for M^r Jacksons Conduct on this Side which will Over Set all. I fear, the Dutch people Calls us fools Saying it is in our owne power if we agree, to put in who we pleas

[Indorsed]

To the Honourable

CADWALLADER COLDEN

p^r Sarvant

MATTYCE

These

*From Major William Eyre to the Commanding
Officer at Albany*

[Copy]

Major Eyre Command^t of Fort W^m Henry at Lake George to the Command^s Officer at Albany

22^a March 1757

Last Saturday being y^e 19th Inst^t about one O Clock in the Morning a Noise of Axes was heard that seem'd to be about 3 Miles from the Fort, and a Small Light was seen upon y^e East Side of a very considerable way down the Lake, this gave the Alarm, two hours or more after this y^e Enemys Approach was heard very distinctly upon the Ice with their whole Army: This we afterwards Learned & that they had 300 Scaling Ladders & all the apparatus necessary for a gener^l Assault. This drew upon them a smart Fire of our Artillery & small Arms, which Oblidg'd the Main body to retire, After this they attempted to set on fire one of our Sloops & the Battoes; but were prevented, other Efforts were used before day Light to accomplish this affair, which they Likewise failed in; at break of day the Enemy withdrew, & a few Men were sent out to see what they could discover; who found a few Scaling Ladders & Several other Implements to set the Vessels & boats on fire

The Enemy soon after they disappeared began to show themselves again on the Lake & on each side of it, and by degrees their appearance grew more formidable, they were filing off in Large Bodies to Surround us, & at the same time kept a heavy fire of small Arms upon the Garrison, The fire of our artillery checkd their Approach, & by what we could discover made their different detachments retire; for they made no Attempt that day, only fired smartly with Musketrie on every side

The next Morning y^e 20th another Attempt was made by their whole Army to storm the place; but by the heavy fire from the Garrison were drove back, this happend very early, Not succeeding they set on fire two Sloops & burnt almost all our Battoes, and when day Light appeared, drew off. About midday their Army was seen Marching across the Lake in regular Bodys & seemd very Numer^s as returning towards Ticonderoga. But presently after a few were seen coming towards the Fort with a Red flag on the Ice, who made Signals at half a Miles distance to have some one sent to speak to them, In Compliance with this I sent an Officer (Lieut^t Drummond of the 44th Reg^t) & 4 Men with another flag to meet them. Presently after one of our people brought a Letter from M^r de Vaudreuil Commander of the french Army, a Copy of which is inclosed. In Consequence of which Letter I sent another Officer to bring in M^r Mercier blindfolded, y^e Substance of whose Message I've inclosed. I desired him to make my Compliments to his General & tell him my first Resolution was to defend his Majestys Garrison to the Last extremity. Upon this he was carried back blindfolded as he came, and soon after their Army was seen to move towards us. Every thing was in readiness for a general Assault; and tho we were weakly a general firmness could be discovered, by the behaviour of the Troops, as to give great hopes they would do their Duty. The Officers behaved with the greatest Care Vigilance & Resolution. The Enemys Fire was soon renewed by some detached Parties. The Mean body kept at some distance, that Night or early next

Morning a general Assault was undertaken, which they likewise failed in. They not succeeding Set on fire two Store Houses (in one of them a good deal of provisions) on one side, & on the other Side a Provintial Store-House & all the Rangers Hutts within their pequetted Fort. These different fires burnt with such Violence as to make one apprehend at one Side of the Fort, that the other or opposite quarters were in Flames. Yet happily by proper Care & Vigilance within Side no damage was done. In this Situation we continued most part of the Night. A perfect Silence was observed, & a Constant fire kept upon the Enemy whenever we could make any discovery, by means of the fires or they were made, by Listning with the utmost attention. The different times that they intended a general Assault under the Cover of darkness they were wholly baffled by steadily keeping to their last Method, for our Eyes at these times were of no use to us being so excessively dark.

Next day being Monday 21st the Enemy withdrew at day break in their usual way. This Morning a very [few] of their Straglers remained, and about 9 or 10 O Clock it began to Snow, which continued y^e whole day & night, during which time the firing both sides ceased in a great measure, so we could not discover that they attempted any thing during that time.

Tuesday 22^d Early in the morning the Enemy seemed resolved to burn the sloop upon the stocks, several times they were beat off, but still persevered, and by means of Combustables and dry faggots which they brought from their Encampment at last affected their design, during the whole time of their being there they attempted to set Fire every night to our pecketed Store-house which is next side to y^e Lake; but beat off. The last Efforts must have been used to preserve this Place, as it could not fail of setting the Garrison in Flames, if they had succeeded, The Sloop on y^e Stock continued blaizing till broad day, on Wednesday when we discovered a Man in the Swamp seemingly wounded a small party was ordered to bring him in, at which time another

of the Enemy was found behind the Pile of Chord wood, which last I apprehend was afraid of going off, after the sloop was in a blaze, as no body could move thereabouts, but must have been discovered, These are the Prisoners we now have, a third was brought in who had scarcely Life when taken into the Hospital. A Little time after this the Enemy wholly disappeared The whale boats, Scows, or Gondolas & bay boats have escaped the Conflagration. We have had only 7 Men slightly wound^d The prisoners tell us our Artillery had good Effect.

Letter from the French General

[Translated from the French]

To the Commander of Fort George

CAMP BEFORE FORT GEORGE

March 20, 1757

Sir,

I am sending to you the Chevalier LeMercier, commanding officer of artillery, who will acquaint you with my resolutions. You may place absolute confidence in what he has the honor to tell you in my name.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

REGAUD DE VAUDREUIEL

Commander of the French Army
on Lake St. Sacrament

The Substance of the Message sent by Le Ch^r Mercier Commanding Officer of the Artillery by order of M^r Vaudriuil Commander of y^e french Army, to the Commandant of Fort W^m Henry y^e 20 March 1757

M^r Mercier being introduced blindfolded into y^e fort & brought in to the Commanding Officers Apartment, where all or most of the Officers of the Garrison were, after a few Civilities past, delivered his Message from the

Commander of the french Army y^e Substance whereof is as follows

That Mons^r Vaudreuil Gov^r of Trois Revieres Commd^r of y^e french army on Lac S^t Sacrem^t & brother to y^e Govern^r of Canada had Commanded him to acquaint the Commandant with his Resolutions, that he was Averse to y^e Carrying on a War in these Parts & regretted much the Miserys that attended it, But as we made Ineroachments upon his most Christian Majesties Territories & built Forts on them, to prevent y^e misery attending y^e carrying on War & to save the Effusion of blood, desired that they would in a peaceable Manner deliver up the Fort; and that the Garrison should have Liberty to march out with all the Honours of War The Officers be permitted to carry their most Valuable Effects with them, that some things might only be Left by the Officers to please & gratify y^e Indians and that they need not be under any Apprehensions of Mischief from y^e Savages for that they had a Sufficient Number of Regulars to protect y^e Garrison agst any Sort of Violence that might be offered to them and that we should be Conducted to any place they desired, But he was particularly directed by his General to observe to the Commandant that not agreeing to these terms and determining to defend the Fort, might be attended with Consequences very fatal & Calamitous to the Garrison, and which in Case of their Succeeding in the General Assault that they were then immediately preparing to put in Exec[ution] that the Garrison might very probably bring Calamities upon themselves that would be unavoidable, considering what sort of people part of their Army was compos'd off, and that in Case of Success, however much they might be inclinable to Levity & Compassion, y^e Cruelties of y^e Indians could not altogether be prevented.

There is one Circumstance worth Notice that Mons^r Mercier in his Message observed, that a fresh Reinforcement had Joyn'd the Army which more immediately determined the General to Storm y^e Garrison which does not appear by the deposition of the prisoners, therefore

was not more than a Fire as they had actually made two Attempts before

The Major further told me that the french Encampment was about 3 Miles down y^e Lake upon a point of Land, that on their March thence toward y^e Fort there was observed a small light like that of a dark Lanthorn which seemd to advance along y^e East Side of the Lake & often return a Little way back & at times entirely disappear, This was one trying the Ice with an Ax in the front of their Army And when they began to cross y^e Lake towards y^e fort the Noise of their Creepers or Ice Spurs was heard very distinctly.

That there was an Advanced Centinel at y^e Sluice upon y^e Lake about 150 Yards without y^e fort who stood till y^e Enemys Line was near, he then fired his piece among them which made them stop & then he run back to y^e fort, After that they advanced very briskly till they were Challenged from y^e Walls & received a very smart fire from y^e Garrison both with great Guns & small Arms. That having Just finished y^e drawbridge but not yet put it up, he caus'd it to be compleated on y^e Saturday in y^e face of the Enemys fire, which was so hott, that the Man who fix'd y^e Ropes to y^e bridge usely (for they had no Chains) was oblig'd to lye on his belly, till he had them fixt & then y^e bridge was drawn up—That the provincials having built a Store house close to that Curtain which faces the Lake he had very fortunately peccuted it in; and was oblig'd moreover to allott 30 Men for its defence, for had it been set on fire, the whole garrison must have been consumed, This the french General was so sensible of that he offered a doubloon to each man [who] should set fire to it, Its preservation was greatly owing to y^e Gallery leading to y^e necessary house over y^e Lake which had been made Musquet proof with Loop holes, from hence too y^e Enemy were greatly annoyed while sitting fire to y^e Sloops & Chord wood all which were near the fort & in view of this Gallery, That when y^e Store house in y^e front of y^e fort was on fire he was oblig'd to cause y^e Roof to be cut down in face of y^e Enemys fire, because

the flames mounted so high as to endanger the Fort. That when M^r Mercier was brought to y^e Fort, he was introduced by one of the Embrazerers with the Assistance of one of his own scaling Ladders; and that he offered to deliver his Errand in writing to y^e Commandant in private or before y^e Garrison. That to y^e Major's Answer he reply'd it is spoke like a Soldier & what I expected. That he spoke extraimly well & behav'd very politely, he deliverd a Bundle of Letters from our prisoners in Canada who he assured us were treated with great Respect

From John Bard

NEW YORK April 2, 1757

Dear Sir

I have received your Obligeing favour of the tenth of March and I think with you that it is like the state of the dead never to converse with, or Correspond with those whom we Esteem, and who we think have some Esteem for us, and can with great truth assure you, the many Testimonies I have received of D^r Coldings Benevolence and good will to me, I place among the principall pleasures of my Life; I can easealy Imagin that the value you set upon Life, is in some measure Lessoned by the Loss of some of your Oldest and best Friends; but still Sir the remaining Circle of your Friends, which I may call all those who have the pleasure of your Esteem & Correspondence and your own happy Family, are a Sufficent Support and capable of Preserveing your Lamp of life bright to the last. The part you take in my Uneasiness at the Death of my Poor Isaac is very Kind, he was a lad that had and Deserved a great share of my affection, and had every assistance and the most tender care that was in our power to afford him; he had the worst sort of Confluent small Pox, tho he went through a very proper and carefull preparation, and was Inoculated from a very mild kind, on this Occasion I think I have Dis-

covered some Insidious Insinuations and from persons from whome I had a right to expect A quite Different behaviour, I have conducted my self on this occasion agreeable to what you advised by treating those Artifices with a silent contempt. You Judge very right my Dear sir when you suppose I sympathise with you in the Misfortune which has happened to good M^{rs} Colding tho I never Imagin'd there was a reason to apprehend the accident so bad as you represent in your Letter, I think from your account of itt there can be little Doubt of the case being a Fracture of the neck of the thigh bone above the Trochanter, which is an accident the more misfortunate as no bandage can be contrived capable of Retaining it in its Place; You observe Sir that on the First examination you could Discover no Difference in the position of M^{rs} Coldings legs, or any Difference in their Length, that their equal Length continued for some Days after the accident, and the same equal position still continues. The alteration in the Length, I Imagin owing to the contraction of the Muscles, which nothing but a proper bandage well apply'd and continued some time could possibly resist, or prevent, which in this case from the situation of the Fracture, I think Impracticable. The only probable Expedient that I can think off, would have been while the Limb continued of an equal Length, and in a proper position, to have wrapped the thigh, and part of the hip, in several folds of Soft old linnen dipd in the Whites of Eggs, with a small addition of flower which by Drying, would have grown stiff, and perhaps have been of service, to have preserved the Bones together and have resisted the Contraction of the Muscles, but this is only Conjecture as I never had an Oportunity of trying it; This accident of M^{rs} Colding is the same if I remember right with what the surgeons at Philadelphia Judged M^r Logans to be and was Occasioned much in the same manner; I am very Confident every thing has been Done for M^{rs} Colding that could be done, and I sincerely hope that time and patience, will render this

Misfortune more Tolerable to her, than is at present apprehended. Since I have been Deprived of Isaac's Assistance, I have been much Fateagued, and my time so wholly taken up in the Practice of my Business that I have had little time to attend to the Politicks or Controversies of this or the neighbouring Provinces; all I can Inform you of the Differences between the Assembly of Pensilvania and their Governor, I had from M^r Cox who lately spent an Evening with me, and acquainted me that the Assembly had determined, to grant one Hundred Thousand pounds for his Majesties Service & had framed a Bill for that purpose and presented it to the governor for his Assent, the Governor returned it with this Answer that he could not consistent with his honour, his Interest, and Ingagements to the proprietors Pass their Bill, as they had framed it, that the Proprietors Instructions, had the royal Approbation and therefore it was Contrary even with his Duty to his Majesty; the Assembly on this Occassion Desired Several conferences with the Governor, and in one of them Demanded that he would pass their Bill at his Perril, Viz^t at this Perril of their Sending Commissioners from their house to represent their Grevincies Immediately to his Majesty and his Minnisters, the Govenor returned it with this answer that he was hartily Glad, they had fallen upon that resolution, that it was a matter that could never be settled between them, and as he wanted an end put to these Disputes, he Desired they would persue this measure as soon as possible; In Concequence of which we hear M^r Franklin and Isaac Norris are going to England this Spring. My Sam has been threatened with a Peripneumonick fever which has appeared among us, tho not frequent, I thank God he has not been attacked with his usual violence, and the Disorder seems now on the Decline, I have communi[ca]ted to him that Part of your Letter where you are so kind as to remember him, he Desires a return of his grateful acknowledgements and assures me your request shall be Observed. Our most

Affectionate regards wait upon M^{rs} Colding and all the
Family and Believe me Dear Sir

Your most Obliged and most humble
Servant

JOHN BARD

[Indorsed]

To
The Hon^{ble} CALWALLADER COLDING Esq^r
at
Coldingham

From Peter Collinson

LONDⁿ April 6: 1757

In February last I had the pleasure to Acquaint My Dear Friend that your Second part was So fortunate as to Escape our Too Successfull Enemies who of Late have made Sad Havock with our Homeward bound Ships I Sent it Immediately to Doc^r Bevis & He gives his Humble Service & Expects your answer to Some observations He made, or his Friend, on the other part—which I hope is come to hand but by what conveyance it went I cannot charge my Memory.

Octo: 10th: I wrote you by Cap^t House who I am concern'd to hear is Taken for M^{rs} Alexander had Goods on Her but they was Insured & I fancy Some of Hills Herbal was in the Trunk—So you must See when the London Cap^t Finglass Arrives for by him comes the last Numbers in M^{rs} Alexanders Trunk what is Wanting that they may be Supplied

I have att last been So luckky to gett you a fine Tournforts Herbal & his History of Plants ^{by} Martin in Excellent preservation to which have added the 2 Vol. of Edinburgh Essays for the Sake of the Curious Botanic Desertation of your Ingenious Daughter. Being the Only Lady that I have yett heard off that is a proffessor the Linnaean System of which He is not a Little proud—these books are putt in M^{rs} Alexanders Trunk

I have no Letter from you Later then June 30th except that Short one with your Second part—the Reviews I had absolutely forgot, but they shall Come in the Next Trunk ☿ Cap^t Jacobson who is Safe arrived

the London Medical Essays are very Tedious not yett publish—however they are Soone Expected. Doc^r Fothergill is Well & Gives his Love

Our Hopes & Confidence Is that Good Providence will Favour your Expeditions against the French. Butt Here Wee have had the most untoward Season Ever Remembred 3 p^{ts} of March has been (& part of february) a Continued range of Impetuous Contrary Winds Even at Times to Hurricans, which has Given the Vast Uneasiness on y^r Accounts that Supplies was So Delay'd & the Course of Trade So Interrupted & what I may as well as others think Worse in its consequences the Instability & Weakness of our New Ministry, att the Helm M^r Orator Pitt & his Family who I believe are by this Time fully Satisfied it is Easier to Arraigne, Declaime & find Fault, *than to Mend.* their plan has not answer'd & their New Schemes for Raising Money by a Lottery & Annuitys—was So Injudiciously Calculated—that they will not Succeed unless putt on a better footing by a New Ministry

The Admiralty is totally Changed & L^d Winchelsea again the Head of that Board, Supported by Boscawen, Forbes & Rowley & 3 Land Men

M^r Fox its thought will have the Chief Direction of the Finances &c &c & be made pay Master of the Army—D: Bedford & L^d Sandwich Secretarys of State—but These last is Newspaper view So can't be Depended on

M^r Girle a very Eminent Surgeon has read in the History of N: England perhaps by Cotton Mather to the Royal Society that an Herb by the Indians Nam'd, Tautrittipang was a Sovereign Remedy for the French Disease. Desires Some Intelligence about It

I am afraid by the Loss of Two of y^r Ships I have been

Deprived of thine & thy Sons obligeing Correspondence
I hope you will not be discouraged but renew It I have
received no Letter from Him Since July the 9th

I am with much Esteem

Thy affectionate Friend

P. COLLINSON

	s
Tournfort..2 Vol	18
Ditto Hist. of plants..2 Vol.....	6
Edinburg Essays	6

1:10:

As I heard nothing for 8 months ☞ your province relating
to its Civil & Military State I hope you have been
preserved from the Molestations of y^r Enemys & that
you are preposing to attack them

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq

To the Care of

ALEXANDER COLDEN MERCH^T
in New York

☞ the
Chippenham

From Alexander Garden

S^o CAROLINA CHARLESTOWN

April 15th 1757

D^r Sir

Its now so long since I had the honour of hearing
from you or from Miss Colden that I'm entirely at Loss
to what to attribute it to. Conveyances indeed are un-
certain, but I have wrote severall times both by Sea &
By Post both to Your Daughter & You that I scarce
can imagine but that some of them must have come to
hand. Let me Beg You'll be so kind as releive my

present uneasiness. I have wrote you all my Literary news in my Former Letters, especially my last th Cap^t Roome of Schermerhorn's Sloop & to that I beg leave to refer you. I had a Copy of Dr Whytts last Phisiologicall Essays for you from him, which he begged me to transmitt to you with his most respectfull Compliments & hopes this book will be accepted as an Earnest of his freindship. He received your former Letter to me with great joy & satisfaction, but he says he is afraid that some of the *Socii* will (they are all rigid & literal Newtonians) have their objections. He was to read it before them at first meeting. I have sent him your observations on the Leibnitzian Controversy. I must refer what the Doctor Says of *Stimuli*, in answer to a paragraph of yours, to my next to you which shall be by first opportunity

The New Society Both at London & Edin^r make great Progress & are of great use. Did Miss Colden receive the Seeds which I sent; they were the following The Chionanthus or Fringetree. 2^d The Hop-tree a new genus—3 Yellow Jessamy 4 Campellia a most beautifull flowring shrub—yucca foliis filamentosis—Pavia or scarlet Horsechesnut—Umbrella tree or the Magnolia foliis Amplissimis flore ingenti Candidi—Is not your Jersey tea, or Low Arbutus, the Gualtheria of Linnaeus. I sent you the Characters of the Gualtheria to compare with it

I will be greatly obliged to you Da^t for any seeds or Insects that she can pick up, very soon I'll write her at great Length. Give me leave to offer my humble Compliments to M^{rs} Colden & all your Family. I'm not out of Hopes of seeing you all yet before a few years roll round. If the Bearer M^r Stillwell will take D^r Whytt's book, I'll send it by him but I'm not certain whether he will take it as he goes by land and as he sets off soon he hurries me. What are your views or designs to releive poor Distressed America? we keep in with the Indians hitherto, notwithstanding of all the artifices of the French to Corrupt them. May God prosper L^d Loudon

& direct him to some proper Measures to quell our turbulent Enimies. I remain with great Respect

Sir

Your greatly obliged & Very hble Servt

ALEX^r GARDEN

[Indorsed]

For

The Hon^{ble}. CADWALLADER COLDEN Esqr.

att

Coldenham

From Alexander Colden

LONDON 20 May 1757

Dear Uncle

I have your Letter by the Neptune, and am sorry that a very unexpected hurry of business prevented me from acknowledging it sooner; D^r Bevis is preparing some further observations to send you, I hoped he would have got a pacquett ready to go by this Ship, but he tells me now, that he chuses to wait till he hears if you received his last pacquett; which I am afraid has miscarried; He told me that he had found some very surprising things in your last papers; there is a phenomenon which has puzzled all our Philosophers, the variation of the solstitial altitudes; he had observed it himself, but was afraid of some inaccuracy, till upon talking with D^r Bradley he found he had observed the same, and there has been a Memoir printed in the Memoirs of the Paris Academy containing several observations confirming the same phenomenon, and that they vary in the one Equinox while they continue fixed or nearly so in the other; he tells me that you observe this phenomenon must follow from your principles and as no other Theory pretends to account for it, he thinks it deserves a very particular examination, he intends to send you a translation of the French Memoir along with some more observations and remarks of his own, as soon as he hears whether or not you received his former papers.

As to family News, My Mother is still at Benwick with her family Cad carries on the Linnen Trade, and the Girls are employed in Mantua making I am afraid they have no great reason to boast of success, however we ought to be thankful while we have no occasion of complaint. John is still in the Train. He is a Bombardier now, and we have not yet lost hopes of procuring him something better, tho' we have not yet any certain prospects. I am in my old situation, the place is worth about £120 a year, and as to prospects I have only that of making myself as useful to M^r Thrale as possible, to be able to improve any favourable opportunity which may offer, as some such frequently happen in Trade.

Our publick News for some months past have been intirely taken up with our unhappy distractions at home; it is a great misfortune to be divided among ourselves at such a season; You will no doubt have seen a relation of the very extraordinary steps taken by several Corporations in favour of M^r Pitt and M^r Legge; I am quite a Stranger to the Merit of those Gentlemen; but there is reason to apprehend that M^r Pitts excellency lys rather in Words than Deeds, and it is a pity the King should meet with so much uneasiness from an obstinate party spirit. The King of Prussia has opened the Campaign in Bohemia with great success, just now we have a report of his having defeated the Austrians in a general Engagement, but the particulars are not yet published. he seems to be a sort of Prodigy at present, and if he defeats the present powerful Confederacy against him he will undoubtedly be reckoned the greatest Prince that Europe has seen since the days of Gustavus Adolphus. We are waiting with great Impatience for news from your Continent, the Fleet after being long detained by contrary winds is at last sailed. I hope they will have good success, that would in all probability reconcile our present dissentions; the Minds of the Multitude are so strangely governed by Fortune; that unprosperous Events are sufficient to condemn the best administra-

tion, and prosperity will procure Applause to the weakest Minister.

Just now we have an extraordinary Gazette published, containing an account of the Prussian Victory, as received from Berlin by the Prussian Resident at the Hague; the Substance is as follows, that the Austrian Troops being all united under Marshall Brown, he resolved to make a stand behind the river Muldau [Mulde] in order to cover Prague; upon which the King of Prussia resolved to attack them notwithstanding their advantageous Situation which he put in Execution the 6th Curr^t in the beginning of the Action he had the misfortune to lose Mereschal Scheverin One of his best Officers, however after an obstinate Engagement the Austrians were obliged to retire, their left Wing fled into Prague; the Prussians took 250 pieces of Cannon and between 6 and 7000 Prisoners, and were in pursuit of the Enemy when the Express came away, other letters add that on the 8th the King of Prussia took Prague Sword in hand, a Prussian Officer is on his way to this Court with a circumstantial Account of the whole affair.

Please to present my Respects to my Aunt & Cousins, and accept the same from

Dear Uncle

Your affectionate Nephew & Obed^t humble Serv^t

A COLDEN

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
at New York

From Cadwallader Colden to Dr. Bevis

[Copy]

COLDENHAM IN NEW YORK May 23^d 1757

S^r

I have given you so much trouble that its time to tell you that this shall be the last on this subject unless

you draw farther trouble on your self at your own particular desire & Indeed I cannot excuse what I have allready given if you perceive no public utility from it for it is only from the opinion I have of its being usefull that makes me incline to give you or any other person the trouble of reading it. the Principles of action in Matter are so evident to me in all the phenomena & give so clear a light to many of them where my mind received little satisfaction from what has hitherto been advanced that I am strongly persuaded of their truth & that this may more fully appear to others I now add a chapter on the Elasticity of the air from the same principles

While I employed my thoughts on the subject of the Principles of Action in Mater my youngest son amused himself these two or three years passed in makeing electrical experiments & you may expect from him an explication of the Phenomena of electricity on the same principles which I flatter my self will give you entire satisfaction & which will confirm the truth of them in such manner as to leave little doubt In this we were able to make any experiment necessary for confirming or explaining what is advanced which I could not do in the astronomical part under your correction. This may be made a supplement to what you have & perhaps may be printed in America as we have some persons who have distinguished themselves by their knowledge in this subject to whose examination it may be submitted

Tho' I be persuaded of the truth of my principles I am not so confident of the deductions I make from them where they are not confirmed by observations. I am too sensible of my falling frequently into errors of which that of the obliquity's being greater at the Equinox is one & which has occasioned my makeing corrections in that part in several of the tables in consequence of it & in other parts of the astronomical part of the work But I cannot doubt that the velocity of the rotation is greater in the perihelion than in the aphelion. I give my Nephew directions in what manner to make the corrections & I earnestly wish your time may allow you

to overlook the doing of it or after it is don, least he make mistakes

And now I incline to hope that the tables of the earths motion will give the suns place more accurately than any hitherto published & that any errors which are in them are so small as not to be distinguished but by large & accurate instruments & are of no great consequence.

If you have so good an opinion of my performance as to think that it deserves to be made public it will require something more than meerly it self to incourage any bookseller to print it. The number of readers on such subjects are so few & the sale so slow that tho' it were perfect in its kind a bookseller cannot have near so much advantage by it as perhaps by a single play & yet I am persuaded you think it would in such case deserve more incouragement than a Pamela or a Roderic Random which have been very advantageous both to the author & Printer, of more profit perhaps than the inestimable works of S^r Isaac Newtone, in the compiling of which the life of the greatest Genius in philosophy then on the earth was employed

As I propose to make no further alterations or additions to what is now before you I beg you'l let me know your opinion without reserve. I shall only add the hearty & sincere acknowledgement of the favours you have allready don to

S^r

To D^r Bevis

From Cadwallader Colden to Alexander Colden

[Copy]

To my Nephew

As I am ashamed of having given D^r Bevis so much trouble in reading a performance of which perhaps he has no estime I must beg of you to learn his thoughts of

it without reserve as soon as you can & to inform me of them by the first Packet boat to New York after you know it after which you shall know my final resolution. I leave my letter to him open for your perusal which saves me the trouble of repeating some things to you Seal it before you deliver it Letters by the Packet boat come more certainly to my hands than by any merchant ship. I have not received the astronomical observations of which you gave me hopes from D^r Bevis

The Chap of Air now sent is to be Chapter X consequently that of the Intelligent Being &c must be the XI the Recapitulation the XII

Whatever you may think of the papers under D^r Bevis's examination I flatter my self you will be pleased with an explication of the Phenomena of Electricity by your Cousen my youngest son David which you may expect to see by the Winter ships

From Peter Collinson

LONDON June 5th: 1757

It is with great Concern that I see this Cruel Warr amongst innumerable other Calamities it is to Mee a great Loss that our Correspondence is So Interrupted & Difficult for I have received No Kind Token from my Dear Friend—Since you Sent the Second part of your principles which fortunately came Safe to my Hands & Feby 6 I Sent it to Doc^r Bevis—but my answer to yours April 23 & June 25th By Cap^t House was not So fortunate for he was taken

Your Good Son was So Obligeing to Send Mee Some News in his of June & July 1756 but Since that Time no other has come to hand I hope He does not take amiss any thing that may have happen'd undesignedly on my Side I Writt Him a Civil Letter of thanks—but I conclude that never come to his hands or Else he had not

So suddenly drop'd a Correspondence So agreeable to Mee

By a former Ship in M^r Alexanders Trunk—I sent the Review & the Remainder of Hills Herbal but I have Some Notion a parcel went in Cap^t House that was taken—So must Desire you in order to Compleat your Sett to Send Mee what Numbers are Wanting & I also Sent you Tournforts Herbal & his Essays & 2 Vol Edinburgh Essays I have Divided these books & Sent by Two ship the London & the Chippenham in M^r Alex^r Trunks and I now Send th the Irene from Doc Fothergill the four Vol. of London Essays

I also wrote to you by the Chippenham So I have nothing More to Add Butt the Sincere Respects of y^r affectionate F^r^s

P. COLLINSON

Wee presume Lord Loudon has Laid an Embargo on the Pacquets which is a great Check to Merchantile affairs & Keeps Us in great Susspence how our affairs both publick & private stands with you

M^r Pitt & His Faction is Turn'd out for they could not Support his administration—His Bro^r Lord Temple is Turnd out & his Fr^{ds}, from the Admiralty to the Ministry (Accept the Admiralty) is unsettled—its Said Duke New Castle is again made First Lord of the Treasury but a First Minister & Secretary of State is not determined—Some Saye M^r Fox stands fair for the First, or Else to be pay Master of the Army—He is a very able Worth[y] Man & has Cutt Pitts, Comb, & His party Greviously—& yett our Citty & other Towns by the Violence of the Tory party are Intoxicated with Opposition to the King & his Friends & Vote Gold Boxes to Pitt & Legg for doing nothing to the purpose

Y^{rs} in haste

P C

Mr Girle an Eminent Surgeon Desired Mee to ask you if you knew an Herb by the Name of Taututtipang mention by Cotton Mather as a Sovereign remedy for the Pox

Pray did you ever Hear if this terrible Disorder was amongst the Northern Indians,

Wee are Credibly Informed & I have read that the Florida Indians, who are Said to be very Lascivious gave that Distemper to the French & they first Imported that fatal Distemper into Europe. I think Some of them that returned after they was beat off by the Spaniards & Indians—carried it with them into Naples & there it first began [to] Communicate it[s] fylthie Effects from thence all over Europe

I dayly expect our Friend Franklin who comes Here to have it Determined if the proprietors Lands are to be Taxed with the peoples, for his Gov^r putt a Negative on Bill to raise Money for publick Service in which the proprietors Lands are Taxd with all others

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
In New York

From William Smith

NEW YORK 14th June 1757

Sir

I received yours of the 8th Instant and out of the money I received of Birdsell & Akins Bond I paid to M^r Alexander Colden Seventy pounds the Remainder being nearly the Costs now due. I shall not proceed to Judgment till after next Christmas according to your Desire.

We were very much Surprized and Affected with the new Troubles occasioned by the Indians in Your Neighbourhood which we received on Saturday last. The Council advised the Lieutenant Governour to Answer the Request made by Colonel Ellison & Al. recommending the putting the Militia Act in Execution as far as conveniently can be done. And also to order Detachments of 20 or 25 Men out of each Regiment to be divided into two parties to patrole by turns at proper Distances of Times releiving each other. And directing a proper ac-

count to be taken of the Service done and assuring an Earnest Application to the next Assembly to allow for the Expencc. The Urgency of the Case was unanimously agreed to require this, and it was also supposed to be all that could be done at present. The above is the Substance of the Minutes of Council as nearly as I can remember it.

My Interest as well as Duty obliges me to give all the Assistance in my Power for the Relief of that part of the Province. I suspect that the late Mischief has been influenced more by private Revenge than the Publick Quarrel. That affair of Slaughter's I fear was too much countenanced by some in the Country who intend well in the main. The Government did what was proper on the occasion But the People in the County prevented an Inquisition concerning that Indian Blood that was shed. And I wish the Ill Consequences of it may stop here. I should be sorry to hear that you find it necessary for the Safety of your family to leave your Habitation. But if the Danger is too apparent to admit of your stay I think you ought not to be blamed in taking proper Care for its Safety. And you ought to be permitted to be your own Judge in that Matter Notwithstanding the Clamour that may arise there upon

I am

Sir your most obedient

Humble Servant

W^m SMITH

[Indorsed]

To

The HONORABLE CADWALLADER COLDEN ESQ^r.

In

Ulster-County

From Cadwallader Colden to Alexander Garden

[Copy]

COLDENHAM NEW YORK June 23 1757

S^r

Pray return D^r Whytt my thanks for the honour he has don me in sending me his book of Physiological

Essays It is on subjects of which I was very desirous to see the sentiments of so accurate & judicious a raisoner. I have frequently thoughts on the same subject but have not been able to digest them so as to please my Self. No man can doubt that the body or Matter acts on the mind or on the intellectual Substance & that the mind acts on the body because each of them produce effects on the other. D^r Whytt I think agrees with me in this but then how is this consistent with the inactivity of Matter. In the Principles of Action in Matter I suppose that Matter acts on the intellectual substance by produceing effects consistent with the operations or the powers of the intellect in like manner that the action of the intellectual substance produce effects in the body consistent with the powers of the material substances The intellect may excite the actions of motion or resistance or a complication of both in the body but cannot give it sensation thought or reflection & the body cannot give motion or resistance to the mind but may excite thought or Ideal representations in the mind. the modus how this is done I think exceeds the limits of human conception because we know not in what manner any of the primary or simple powers in nature act All our perceptions are confined to the effects of the action of these powers for example our conceptions are really effects of these powers We have no other Idea of Motion but that of change of place but change of place is only the effect of the moveing power. In what manner this change of place is produced we in no manner conceive tho we clearly perceive that some power must certainly do it. Are not Stimuli the actions of some material parts on the body exciting uneasy or some kind of sensation in the mind & does not the mind in consequence of these sensations excite the muscular parts of the body into action. This is the only general conception I have been able to frame of it.

By reasoning from effects or from Phenomena or from experiments (all these are synonemous terms) I conclude some kind of Mechanism or peculiar disposition of the

material powers is necessary to enable the mind to be excited into intellectual action & for the mind to excite matter into action & I am strongly inclined to think with D^r Whytt that muscular motion is allwise excited by some action of the mind tho I despair of ever being able to conceive in what manner this is don. D^r Hallers objections to D^r Whytts explication of Involuntary motion do no honour to D^r Haller & I think must lessen the opinion intertained of him as a philosopher His reasonings are from inconsistent principles

D^r Whytt justly observes that the Velocity of the blood or of the animal juices continually decreases as the distance from the heart increases (I do not mean every where directly as the distance) & that at last before it enters the capillary veins its velocity must be very small In consequence of this the Velocity of the blood in the veins must increase as it approaches the heart so that the Velocity in the Vena cava where it enters the auricle must be to the Velocity of the blood in the beginning of the Aorta in a reciprocal ratio to the squares of their Diameters otherwise the circulation cannot be uniformly continued. From what powers do's this increase of Velocity of the blood in the Veins arise. I have often reflected on this & have wondered it has been so litle attended to by Physicians & think it well deserves D^r Whytts serious thoughts as it is not only necessary for explaining the animal Oeconomy but the knowledge of it must be of the greatest consequence in the Medical Art to the practical Physician. I wish I could have any influence on D^r Whytt to consider this problem with attention I shall think I have done good service to mankind if I can incite him to it.

I am impatient for your next in which you promise me what the D^r has wrote to you on stimuli in answer to a paragraph in mine to you.

I am very sensible with what prejudice The Principles of Action in Matter are received especially by the followers of S^r Isaac Newton from an opinion that they are contradictory to his Principles whereas in truth

there is no inconsistency between them. At first the great objection was to the Activity of Matter that the *Vis Inertiæ* is truly from an action of a peculiar kind till I shewed from S^r Isaac's Definition that it must be so, nearly as in the paper you sent to D^r Whytt since which time D^r Bevis allows that my conceptions of it are right but he cannot conceive that there is any distinct species of being which has the power of moving & from which all motion communicated. His objections on this head were made to my Nephew who is in London. I intend to send you a copy of what I wrote to my nephew in answer to them. It has been usually said you know that God created a certain quantity of Motion in the beginning which he communicated to matter & that the same quantity continues tho variously divided at different times in the different parts of Matter. When God created Motion He created some thing or Nothing. If he created Something which had the power of moving This is what I say. If it be said he created the power & nothing had the power by such creation I cannot understand the meaning. I cannot conceive power or action or property without some thing which has that power or something which acts & this thing I call Substance. I have no other notion or conception of substance but as the substratum of power & action & if this be desired I cannot conceive how the existence of any substance or thing can be proved distinct from the Supreme Being.

Pray make my respectfull complements to D^r Whytt & assure him that if there be any thing in this part of the world wherein I can serve him I shall very cheerfully do it. If he thinks proper to give me his commands the quickest way for me to receive them is to direct some friend to leave them with M^r Peter Collinson Merchant in London who is a Fellow of the Royal Society who will take care to transmit them to me. He assists many curious & learned men in their correspondence who are at a distance from each other. He lives in Grace Church Street at the Red Lyon. If D^r Whytt put his letters for

me under cover to him perhaps he may thereby gain a usefull correspondent because M^r Collinson has a correspondence with many parts of the world & is known to many men of learning. The conveyance by Post or Packet boat is too expensive to our friends who are willing to assist us.

To D^r Garden

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK July 12th 1757

Dear S^r

I wrote to you last Saturday by your Neighbour Nicholls. Just after I had deliver'd him the letter the Phi: Post came in & brought in the Agreeable Acct of our Fleet Sailing from Cork the 8th of May which may be depended upon. I wrote again & Inclosed you a Phila: paper that you might have early intelligence of it. The Sloop lay at the farther end of the Toun near the Ship yards the boy said he put it on board of a Sloop going to the Highlands but wether the one Nicholls was going in he was so Stupid as not to inquire or the Masters Name. I was in hopes by the Boston Post we might have had further Acc^{ts} of our Fleet but not a word nor any News in their Papers. I think we may reasonably hope the two Fleets are by this time arrived at Halifax which goods news hope next Post will bring us. Underneath is an Acc^t of the Forces Embarked on board the transports from hence viz

	Men
22 ^d Regt. O. Farells	900
42 ^d Highlanders	900
44 th Abercrombies	800
48 th Webbs	800
2 ^d Battalion Royal Americans ..	700
4 Battalion ....Do	700

Rangers

Rogers Comp ^y	100
Starks	100
Bulkley	100
Sheperds Comp ^y Rangers	100
Carpenters & ^c under Coll Messier.	100

53.00

These Embarked on board transports in Numbers 75 Including Provision Vessells & Sailed under Convoy of the Sutherland 50 Guns on board of whom the Ad^l & L^d Loudoun. The Nightingale 20 Guns Gen^l Abercrombie on board. The Kennington 20 Guns the Vulture Sloop 14 Guns The Ferret Sloop 14 Guns. Admiral Hoburn's Fleet Consist of 50 Sail of the Line

The forces with General Webb are as follows

Otways Reg ^t	800	} Besides a Detachment of the Royall Artillery
3 Battalion of Roy ^l Americans	700	
New England Forces should be if Compleat 4000....	3500	
New York 10, Companies should be 1000		
..... 970....	970	
New Jersey 500....	500	
3 Companies Rangers	300	
	<hr/> 6770	

As to the Number of Indians that have joined our troops I have indeavour'd to inform my Self but can't get any Intelligence it is generally beleived those that have Joined us, are pretty well affected to our Interest (I beleive very few in Number) some Small Partys have lately been out & have brought in some Scalps from near Crown Point Nothing New by Last Post from Albany or Fort Edward Great additions are daily made to the Works

at the latter place and its said that Fort is in a very good Posture of Defence. I am told Lyman is gone on a Scouting Party regulars & Provincials, the Regulars all Volunteers. By what we can learn from the Deserters & our own Prisoners that make their escape from the Enemy find they are in great want of Provisions and that Mont Calm is at a very great loss to know which way to March wether to defend Ticondoroga & Crown Point or Quebec. In the Paper you will find a Severe Act of Parliament with regard to Shipping off of Provisions which will be Strictly Complied with by the Custom House Officers here. the Care that has been taken while it was only done in Pursuance of the Kings order in Councill together with the Embargo has been of infinite Service in preventing Provisions going to the French Islands. This War seems to be carried on as tho the Ministry were resolved to push it. Jackson has sent for my letters & I cant add. I send y^r books from England & y^r Coat in the new bag a hamper with Doz Wine a butter Tub. David[’s] Physick in the hamper, & a bag 3 bush Pease Just Spared me out of what came for the Troops I pray My most Dutifull regards to you & My Mother I am D^r Sir

Y^r Most Dutifull Son
ALEX^r COLDEN

[Indorsed]
To
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
at
Coldenham

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK July 12th 1757

D^r S^r

Just now wrote to you by Jackson and sent up the books from England & Sundry other things I begin my letter from this Date and shall continue it by way of Journal that I may have it ready when an op^{ty} presents July 15th Friday afternoon. Arrived the Halifax Pacquet

Boat Captⁿ Robert Rand Commander 7 Weeks and four days passage from Falmouth brought a Gazette extraordinary of the 20th of May giving an Acc^t of a Compleat victory obtain'd over the Austrians by the King of Prussia the 6th of May. By the Pacquet rec^d a letter from M^r Harison of the 14th May. He mentions that the Ministry were in a very unsettled State that Nights Gazette it was Said will Confirm us who are to be in He has Sent me a Pamphlet (which shall Send to you) he calls it a rare production of last Month as it was then published tho said to be wrote in New York some months ago. he desires me to let M^r Watts have it as soon as possible. M^r John Pownell brother to the Gov^r Waited upon M^r Alexander and he says he gives me their Dialogue Verbatim as he had it from an intimate of M^r Pownells & you will beleive it when I tell you M^r Alexander Confirmed it to me last Night in Vaux Hall Gardens—Thus then you have it

P. Sir I am informed that you are the Author of this peice which Contains many false and Scandalous Reflections upon my Brothers Character

A. Sir I am not the Author I assure you upon my Honor

P. Sir Did you not carry it to Dodsley the Printer and order'd him to publish it

A. I did Sir

P. I have it in my Power Sir by these minutes of Council from New Jersey to disprove such a particular thing

A. Sir I am convinced the Author is mistaken in that particular Instance, and as he is my particular friend at New York I will write to him and have it Cleared up which if he refuses to do I will give you his Name—

This is as nearly the Substance of what I heard as I can recollect, only that there was great Warmth on the Side of M^r Pownell, & as I told you above I met M^r Alex^r and Staats Morris last Night at Vaux Hall

we went into an Alcove & drank a bottle of wine, when I took occasion to mention what I had heard & M^r Alexander assured me it was true, but that there was more which I had not heard and as you Captⁿ Morris was present I desire you will give M^r Harison an Acc^t of it. Staats began thus. M^r Alex^r told M^r Pownell that tho he was not the Author yet he would prove every Article charged against his brother to be true, and a great deal more, and that he had, out of regard to him and his brothers Connections here forbid the Printer to publish Several passages of a much worse nature, but equally true, and which must have Set him in the most Contemptible light, & which can be proved by Hundreds of Witnesses, and in Short Sir Your brother, is a man not fitt to be intrusted, he is void even of common honesty, & capable of any thing.

M^r Alex^r Confirmed what Staats said and added that M^r Pownall took his leave with Saying I dont know how far I ought to Engage in this affair.

The Title of Earl of Sterling lies Dormant the right is at present in one James Alex^r a Miller in some part of Scotland, but so very Poor, the Estate being all sold, is greatly in the Abercrombies family from whom I have my Intelligence, that his friends have persuaded him not to take the Title least it might hurt him as a Miller in which Capacity he lives very well but would make a very poor Lord Indeed and pray who do you think is about to Assume the Title why truly (for I have it from his own mouth) M^r Alex^r. I had hear'd it from Several, but could hardly Credit it & last Night I asked him if I was to give him Joy upon the Occasion, and before he could Answer me; Staats Morris Swore it was true & that it would be done in three days by the Title of Lord Sterling Viscount Canada. I was ready to laugh as I took it for one of Staats Humbugs, but M^r Alex^r. Confirmed it, & added it was a thing he knew of long before he came over

but had no thoughts of assuming it 'till his friends and Countrymen had insisted he would dishonour his family and Country, if he did not do it, & therefore he had set about it.

I beg you to make my Compliments to all friends in generall & those of your own family in particular. I shall return in the Convoy with the Most Ships— Before the Pacq^t arrived we had rec^d letters from him that he would not come over in a Pacq^t on Acc^t of the Expence going down to Falmouth in a Post Chaise and the risque he ran of Sending his Chest & bedding by Water

Holderness was Secretary when the Dispatches which were sent by this Pacq^t May 20th left London, they were signed by him on the back thereof & for those dispatches the Pacq^t was detained some days at Falmouth.

July 16th Saturday By the Posts from Boston Learn that on the 28th of June the Hunter Sloop of War Captⁿ Lefoy arrived at Halifax with Dispatches from Admiral Ho[1]burn to Gov^r Lawrence.

The following is a List of Ships under the Command of Admiral Holburn

	Guns	Men
Newark..Adm ^l Holburn..Capt ⁿ Holburn..	80	620
Invincible	Bentley	74
Terrible	Lord Collins	74
Northumberland	Lord Colvill	68
Grafton ..Com. Holmes..Capt ⁿ Cornwall	68	535
Orford	Spry	68
Captain	Armhurst	64
Nassau	Sawyer	64
Bedford	Fowke	64
Kingston	Parr	60
Sunderland	Mc Kenzie	60
Defiance	Beard	60
Tilbury	Barnsby	60
Windsor	Falkner	60
Centurion	Mantell	54

Ships not of the Line

Port Mahon	Bomb Granado	Speedwell
Hunter	Hawke	
Bomb Lightning	Furnace	Gibraltar Prize

List of Ships at Halifax before the Arival of the Fleet Success, Winchelsea, Baltimore, Jaimaca & Arc en Ceil.

rec^d a letter from Captⁿ Abercrombie Dated Halifax July 1st. June 30th the whole Fleet from New York arrived Safe. They Sailed the 20th June from the hook. An hour after they were at Sea it blew very fresh & one of the Transports Carried away her main topmast, the Hospital Ship & another Ship their fore top masts. The Sea ran so high that five of the Pilots were obliged to get on with the Fleet. the 21st & 22^d nothing remarkable. 23^d the Mesopotamia Transport Sprang her main Mast which obliged the Nightingale to take her in tow. the 25th the Gen^l Wall Pacquet left the Fleet off of the Nantucket & Sailed for England. 26th & 27th the Nightingale having the transport in tow lost the Convoy till late at night found the Fleet lying too, in a hard Squall which Carried away both the Nightingales top gallant Sails. 28th Saw Land but could not tell what Land 'till morning, then discover'd were to the East of Halifax 5 leagues. 29th quite Calm. 30th whole fleet got in Safe except one that Carried away her rudder and Part of her Keel Crowding to get before another so Struck upon a Rock however she got up Safe before night. Just as this Fleet was getting into Port one of the English transports Joined them. By a Prize brought in they learnt there were 14 Sail of Capital Ships at Louisburgh & the reason of that Fleets not intercepting this was owing to the master of a Schooner that was taken by Baufremont near Hallifax makeing Affidavit at Louisburgh that there were 20 Ships of the

line lying at Halifax besides another Fleet expected from England

a letter of the 3^d mentions the troops are all Disembarked & Encamped.

July 27. From Albany we learn from Fort Edward July 21st. Twenty two men that had been Sent out a day or two before under the command of L^t Dormant of the Massachusetts forces brought an Acc^t that the Day before they were Attacked by a Number of Indians, that the L^t was killed & some of the Men, that they retreated in the best manner they could looking on the Enemy to be Superior in Number. The Party Consisted of 43 men so that there is 21 Missing. It was generally the Enemy were not so Numerous as these men report & that they fled out of fear which is too much the Case with Most of our Partys—The Fortifications here are very Strong & well Calculated to make a Vigorous defence. The Encampment of the Troops is very Compact & all within very strong lines made of Fascines Cover'd with Dirt. The Number of Men in general very healthy. A Very good and Convenient Hospital built on an Island within musket shott of the Fort.

July 27th

Camp at Fort Edward July 23^d

This morning Beating the Covering and workeing Parties about $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile from the Lines of the Camp were attacked by a large body of French & Savages, Supposed to be about 300. The Picquet Guard & Sundry Small Parties to the Number of 3 or 400 went out to their Assistance, when a Warm fire in view of the Camp ensued, which lasted about 20 Minutes. The Enemy then retreated but kept up their fire Carrying off their Dead. Our People following them for about 2 Miles, but finding they could not keep up with them, came in, bringing 11 Dead men belonging to the Several Regt^s here viz 7 Boston Privates, a Sergeant & Corporal of the 35th

reg^t & 2 Privates of Captⁿ Wraxwells Independ^t Comp^y. The wounded are 4 of the Boston Reg^t one Rhode Islander Mortall, 5 of the Connecticut, one of Captⁿ [Israel] Putnams Ranging Comp^y Mortall & 3 of Captⁿ Leonards Ranging Comp^y. This is the most exact Acc^t that is to be obtained & is quite right with respect to the killed & wounded

July 30th. Here follows another Acc^t of this Skirmish.

Fort Edward July 25th On Saturday last about 9 Clock in the morning our Covering Partys was attacked by a Number of the Enemy, after having killed 4 of the Centrys with arrows, I was Captⁿ of the out lying Picquet, & upon the first Alarm ran to Support the Covering Party; after a brisk fire of half an hour, the Enemy thought proper to retreat, Captⁿ Putnam haveing Joined we pursued them between two & three Miles but turning about & Seeing but a handfull of Men with Captⁿ Putnam & I, I order'd them to March back, but we staid to make a Beier for a man that was Shot thro the body. sometime after our Arival in Camp Captⁿ Putnam went out with 150 Men to pursue the Enemy & returned yesterday, with an Acc^t that about 7 Miles off the Enemy had made an Ambuscade & by the Fire of the Place & the Number of Tracts concluded there was between 4 & 500 of the Enemy. we lost 12 Men in the Skirmish most of them Scalped & one had his head Cut off—The following is a worse peice of News than this Coll Parker, Captⁿ Ogdon, with 300 Men, were met on the other Side of Saboath Day Island by about 800' of the Enemy who have destroyed almost the whole of our Party. my own opinion is that Monsieur Montcalm is going to put Some design in Execution against this Fort or Fort W^m Henry.

Rec^d y^r letter of the 26th by Jackson.

Aug^t 1 In the Supplement to the Mercury find a Particular Acc^t of Coll Parkers Defeat mentioned in a letter of the 26th Ult from fort W^m Henry to which

refer. Coll. Parkers Conduct I find in Sundry letters is Censured & I suspect Justly. Letters from Albany mention 60 more of Parkers Party come in & 5 more Joined Putnam on a Scout.

Sent your letter to Doct^r Garden by a Sloop to Charlestown. Put y^r Letter for M^r Collinson in the Snow Loudon's bag Sailed for London this Day. Captⁿ Finglass Master.

2^d Deliver'd your letter to M^{rs} Alexander Enquired about her Son she seems to know less of him then what I have mentioned from M^r Harison. M^r Livingston told me their Acc^{ts} are not Settled owing to the Confusion of the Ministry.

M^{rs} Alex^r has Sent a p^s Check for you

3^d Albany July 31st The Post from Gen^l Webb brings us a Confirmation of the Melancholy Defeat of Coll Parker & that no less than 200 men are dead & Missing. The following is an extract from a letter from a Coll which I take to be as Explicit as any that came down "It appears next to Certain from the best Acc^{ts}, that we can obtain That fort W^m Henry will be attacked soon, what Confirms People in this Opinion is that Captⁿ Putnam went out to try wether he could discover any of our People that might be Stragling in the Woods but when he got about 12 Miles distance from our Fort he discovered a large body of french who were endeavouring to Surround him & his Party. Whe[n] Captⁿ Putnam Saw this he and his party were obliged to retire with the utmost Precipitation. I am told the Militia will be order'd up imediately. The Post brought letters to our L^t Gov^r from Gen^l Webb desiring his presence up to Albany to hasten the March of the Militia whom he had order'd up having Intelligence the Enemy were within 12 Miles of fort W^m Henry.

Aug^t 4 No Dispatches from Webb as expected for the Pacq^t rec^d a written Order from the L^t Gov^r to Detain the Pacq^t 'till farther Orders. Noel has none of

the books you mention. M^{rs} Alex^r would take no Cash for the Aditonal freight of y^r books

5th At 7 Clock this Evening the L^t Gov^r M^r Banyar Capt^a Manswell & Oliver Embarked for Albany.

6th This Day Dined at Greenwich & wanted very much before I got from thence to dispatch Express to the Southward—The Pilot boat arrived from Halifax rec^d a letter 10th July from James Abercrombie says they will Sail as soon as the Fleet is vidualled & water'd. Two Express's from Albany with the following Intelligence

Fort Edward Aug^t 3^d 12 at Night

This Morning Fort W^m Henry was Invested and a Large number of Boats landed with Troops & Artillery on the west Side of the Lake not far from but in Plain Sight of the Fort. The Communication is quite Cut off between us. A Smal Scout we Sent from this Place has just brought in a French Prisoner L^t of the Canadians who informs us their whole Force Consists of 4000 Inhabitants 4500 Indians and the rest regulars in all 11,000 with 36 ps Cannon & at least 5 Mortars There has been a Continual fire of Cannon and Small Arms from Day break till Almost Sunset when it ceased & we are at a loss to know what has been the Issue of it as our forces there did not exceed 2200 we have some fears it cannot have turned out in our favour. we are here in no Condition to Assist them having but about 1500 Men in the whole. All our Posts on the River are Called in. The Militia are very Slow Not having been Joined by any yet

GEORGE BARTMAN Aid de
Campt to G^l Webb

To Gov^r DeLancey

Alb^v Aug^t 4th This moment an Express from Gen^l Webb informing a large body of the Enemy to the amount of 11,000 have Landed and invested fort W^m Henry. That for want of Men he is in no Condition to re-

leave it having previously Sent all he had, to a few with him at fort Edward

Gabriel Christie
Q^r Master

To L^t Gov^r

Other letters mention Coll Young threw himself into Fort Edward the 2^d Inst with 1400 Men & 6 p^s of Cannon.

Sunday

Aug^t 7 By a Vessel Just arrived from Halifax 15 Days passage Learn the Fleet in port when he left it. All the New York & Phila: transports discharged The Forces Expected to Embark in a few days & to Sail Soon after. A Vessel returned from Looking into Halifax Harbour Saw no more than 8 Sail of Ships of the Line in that Harbour.

At 9 Clock this Night Arrived the Post from Albany brought me the following letter. Friday Morning nine Clock from Albany. The Express from fort Edward Just now Arrived brings Acc^t that Fort W^m Henry is still in our possession. This Express brings undoubted Acc^{ts} that the firing which Ceased the 3^d at Night Commenced again the 4th Early in the morning & Continued very briskly 'till about three hours before Sunsett & then ceased intirely. Expresses are Constantly sent to this and the neighbouring Provinces & Cole^s of Militia to hurry on. Notwithstanding the pressing Call we have for men very little Activity is shewn by the People to the Southward. Gen^l Webb is still at Fort Edward waiting for reinforcements sufficient to raise the Seige.

The Post relates that as he came out of Albany he hear'd Several Cannon fire & Counted 60 very distinctly. Some of the Militia then Just got up in Sloops to Albany. Johnson it was Suposed with 100 Indians & the Militia of Mohawks River would be at fort Edward friday Morning.

Aug^t 8th No News from Alb^y

- 9th No News from thence. Great bodys of Connecticut Marched. no preaching last Sunday there but drums beating to raise men
- 10' No news from Albany this Night Expect the Post. Phi: Post just Arived no News but that from a S^t Kitts paper, the following Extract

Sherburne Mercury May 23^d

Yesterday in the afternoon the Second Express expected from Berlin (as mentioned in the Gazette Extraordinary) arrived at S^t James & brought letter from his Prussian Majesty which we hear Contains these lines "Imediately after the Action of the "6th Inst I sent off Keith with a body of troops to "Prague who has taken the City Sword in hand, & "made more Prisoners then we took in the field of "Battle.

I shall observe y^r orders when any more pure wine comes in.

My wife has been Confined to her bed and room for Eight days Past She has recovered but is very weak. She has sent out for linnens but can meet with none she thinks my Mother will like. We Join in Dutifull regards to you and my Mother & Love to our B^{rs} & Sisters. I fully intended to visit you as soon as the Pacq^t was gone which I doubted would be the 4th of Augt. Now I dare not leave home which I doubt not but you will See the reason off. I am

Dear S^r
Y^r Most Obed^t & Dutifull Son
ALEX^r COLDEN

Aug^t 10th 3 Clock P.M.

Please to return the Pamphlet as soon as you have read it & the Magazines

Mr Banyer had the Magazines reading, expected to find them in his room but cant tell where he has put them

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK Monday 10 Clock
forenoon July 15 [1757]

D^r S^r

I wrote you in a hurry last friday Evening and dispatched Peter Hennion with it whom I hired to go express with it, that Contained all the Intelligence we then had. We have had no Expresses Since but by the Alb^y Post last Night we had the following Intelligence. Albany 11th Aug^t Noon.

“Fort Edward is not Attacked yet, the Acc^t was brought
“by Express & Credited as it Came from a Coll of the
“Militia who wrote that he had it from a Man from fort
“Edward. yesterday at 12 Clock Noon they expected
“hourly the Garison of W^m Henry who are on their
“Parole not to bear Arms in 18 Months. By what I can
“yet Learn the Garison has lost no Honour they stood
“it owt till their best Cannon & Mortars were burst &
“their Amunition nearly Exhausted & would have Per-
“ished to the last Man if they had not obtained hon-
“ourable terms which beside their Parole were to march
“owt with the honours of War with their Arms & one
“charge of Powder & ball & one p^s of Cannon. Instead
“of this after the Capitulation they were told they
“should have an Escort, but no Arms, accordingly they
“had an Escort, but as soon as that had left them, which
“we now Say was a concerted thing by the French the
“Indians fell on them and killed many, treated others
“cruelly & striped every one. Seven officers of Ottways
“came in Stark Naked to Fort Edward & they say Coll
“Monro in his shirt. The Indians began to plunder at
“the Fort imediately after the Capitulation & murdered
“all the Women & Children. we shall very soon know
“if these things are true as we look for some of the
“Garison here to day or tomorrow. Cruelty enough I
“dare Say as ’tis Said they had 3000 Indians some Acc^{ts}
“Say they had 6000 Regulars but a more probable one
“is that they had 7 battalions of 500 Each if compleate

“and 3000 Canadians. we always understood they were
 “about 11,000 Strong but I never beleived them so Nu-
 “merous however they musterd all they could I Su-
 “pose. Its Said there are about 4000 Militia at Fort
 “Edward & between 2 or 3000 others. When the fort was
 “taken there were not above 1600 or very few more Mi-
 “litia at Fort Edward. You ought not to Censure or
 “bestow Encomiums till you are better informed nor can
 “you Conclude any thing as Certain but that the Fort is
 “taken & the Garison returned or on their Way to Fort
 “Edward. Wether the Enemy will come forward or not
 “or Demolish, or keep the Fort in Garison or return
 “home I cannot even Conjecture about they may pos-
 “sibly want Ammunition but they cannot want Pro-
 “visions:

The above is from one who's intelligence may be re-
 lied on & is the best Acc^t we have. A Sloop come from
 Alby left that Since the Post brings Private letters men-
 tions the Names of Several officers killed & Scalped at
 Fort W. Henry. Since the Capitulation I impatiently
 wait the return of the Express to know y^r resolution
 about moveing I hope you have resolved on doing it.
 My Wife and Children are all well & desire their most
 Dutifull regards. I pray mine to you & my Dear Mother
 & Love to B^{rs} & Sister God Almighty Bless & protect
 you. The Fleet not Sailed from Halifax 1st Aug^t

I am

My Dear S^r

Y^r Most Dutifull & Ever Obed^t Son

ALEX^r COLDEN

I Send this by Post hope you
 may get it soon—I will continue
 this method of writting while these
 troublesom times last. Monday &
 Thursdays the Post goes from hence

Extract of a Letter from a Gent^l in N Jersey July 17, 1757

“I do not know how it happens; but while the Prov-
 “ince of Pennsylvania is Supporting more Men, and ex-

“pending more Money than almost any of the Provinces,
“the only Reward they receive is to be traduced and vili-
fyed.”

From James De Lancey

ALBANY 10 August 1757
6 O Clock in the Afternoon

Gentlemen

I just now received a Letter from Gen^l Webb Dated the 9th Fort Edward, acquainting me that Fort William Henry Ceased firing Yesterday morning at Six, which made him apprehend the Fort had Capitulated, and in the Postscript of his Letter, he tells me he was that Inst^t Informed the Fort Surrendred at Seven This loss renders it absolutely necessary to have an additional strength to preserve this Place and the rest of the Country, You are therefore to forward the Militia hither within the utmost Dispatch according to my Orders of Yesterday. I think it necessary all the French Prisoners & Neutralls should be secured in the Several Goals and a Company of Militia to do do Duty over them, to prevent any Disturbance. I have wrote to the Several Governments from Jersey to New Hampshire inclusive for assistance. Fort Edward was attacked last night, as I am just now Informed by Express. You will Order the half of the Militia of Suffolk to march, and be posted in the Towns, of Queens County nearest New York. You may be assured I am hurried, if any thing farther Occurs you shall hear from me I am &c.

JAMES DE LANCEY

Forward the Inclosed to Gov^r
Belcher ^{to} impress Vessells &
Provisions for the Contractors

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK Thursday Aug^t 18th 1757

Dear S^r

I wrote to you by last Mondays Post the Acc^{ts} we then had from Albany. Tuesday about noon I rec^d y^{rs} by the return of the Express. I have done nothing about procuring a Vessel as I found there seem'd no great apprehension of the French Invadeing us therefore thought it best to defer till another Post or Express & now think it Needless. The Gov^r has not wrote a Sillable to the Council by this Post we Suppose Oliver DeLancey may have his letters as we are told he is hourly expected in Town. I can't find any one has a more particular Acc^t then what is wrote to me which is as follows

Aug^t 12th The french Indians, under the Countenance of the french, & therefore it may be said the French, have shamefully broke the Capitulation, in murdering all the Women & Children Sick & many others, Coll Munro & Young, with a Number of Officers and Soldiers, are returned back to the French its Suposed, as they are not yet come in, to aply for a better Escort. There is advice that the Cannadians & Indians were to go off yesterday in order to return home. tis Said the Indians told the French, they had now brought them as far as they would Carry them, meaning that they would not assist the French in Driving us away further, or that the Lake should be their Limitts. It was as I wrote you yesterday, owing to the want of Cannon & amunition, that of Ball, for they had Powder, that the Fort was given up, & tis said if we had moved from Fort Edward we might have Saved the Fort but it is impossible to Judge in this Case without knowing Circumstances. I think we should have left only a few hundred regulars at Fort Edward and that the whole Force should have marched up when Young did. The battle is allways fought best the next day wether our Folks will now attempt any thing in their

turn, or not, as they will have a great body of the Militia up is what I know not, but this I can tell, if they do not, this Country will be in a most Unhappy Situation.

Alb^y 14th Aug^t—The French are moveing the Provisions & things from Fort W. H & some of their Cannadians and Indians are gone off, the rest of the Army remains to Awe us till they Carry off what they Choose, & then Demolish the Fort, which tis said they have already began to do, we shall give them no disturbance I beleive. There is about 4 or 5000 Militia at Fort Edward many between Alb^y & that, marching up, & the rest stoped or ordered to return. Poor Doct^r Colhoun & Furnace are among the Missing & thought to be Scalped tho Several who were thought to have met with that sad Fate are now well with Coll Monro who returned to Montcalm on Seeing the behaviour of the Indians. Coll Young was there too slightly wounded in the Leg. S^r W^m is still at Fort Edward & we dont know when the Militia will be order'd to return—so far my letters

Its thought the Gov^r will leave Albany the end of this week. All our Men from this City are come & comeing back. The Queens County men passed into the North River Last Evening & are now Stoped. Our affairs seems to go on badly God help us, we know not what will be the Issue of the French Success, no doubt they will take all advantages of it & I guess not let it end at Fort W^m Henry. I Heartily am concerned for my Sister Colden & shall be anxious to hear of my brothers safe return—We have no late Acc^{ts} from Halifax its reported the Men were all Embarqued & the Fleet ready to Sail the 5th Inst. My wife & Children are all over the fever & recovering their healths finely. It has made a Surprizing alteration for the better on my youngest. Its very Sickly amongst the Children in town we frequently have 4 or five & some days more buried in an Evening. I offer my most Dutifull regards to you

& my Mother & Love to all my brothers and Sisters I shall go to pay you a visit as soon as I possibly can leave this. The Pacq^t has yet no orders for Sailing but expect now I may Soon have Gen^l Webbs dispatches. What Shamefull Acc^{ts} must she Carry home. The House over the River you could have had & beleive it would have Suited you very well I hope its now Needless to think of it. I am

Dear S^r

Y^r Most Obed^t & Dutifull Son
ALEX^r COLDEN

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK Aug^t 21st Sunday [1757]

Dear S^r

This day I had the very great Pleasure to learn from Doc^r Ascough that he Dined with my B^r & the two Colls of y^r Reg^t at the Gov^{rs} last tuesday that my B^r was brave and well and hearty and was on his return home so that I hope he is safe with his family ere now. The Acc^{ts} brought by Doct^r Ascough are much more favourable then what we formerly had in regard to Montcalms behaviour to our officers & Men for by what is now talk'd he gave those that returned to him a double Escort to prevent the Indians Massacring them & that they were all returned to Fort Edward No doubt you'll have the particulars of all that passed above more Authentick from Cad^r then what I can write from hence. The Albany Post is not yet come in I hourly expect him & hope for the Satisfaction of a letter from you by him. I wrote by the last Thursdays Post to you. Any Acc^{ts} that are publick I beleive will be published in the papers tomorrow. I am Surprized at a letter Said to be wrote by Gen^l Webb's aid De Camp & by his order of the 4th to Coll Monro which fell into Montcalms hand & he sent it of the 7th to Coll Monro. I have not been able

to procure a Copy of it or would Send it to you. Tho as it is handed about at Albany doubted not but my B^r will take a Copy of it.

Some Vessels arrived yesterday from the West Indias brings some Acc^{ts} of our Takeing two french Men of War & some Transports the particulars I have not had time to learn as these Vessels came in a little before the Posts. My Letters from Boston by yesterdays Post Dated the 15th give me the following Intelligence viz That they had Just hear'd the Melancholy News of the Surrender of Fort W^m Henry, which had Spread a Gloom over every face. That it was the Opinion there that not only the upper end of this Province but even this City was in some danger unless we exerted ourselves. The talk at boston was that every fourth Man was to be raised thro that Province and to March imediately to the Frontiers headed by their Gov^r & that the Cadets and Troop would Excert it, & that it was beleived they would march last week.

Two Vessels arrived at Boston last Monday from Halifax. The one Sailed from thence the 4th and the other the 5th Inst. Brings Acc^{ts} the Troops were all Embarqued the 2³—That on the 3^d A French Pacq^t taken as prize was Sent into Halifax, having on board 2 English Capt^{ns} Prisoners—That these 2 Capt^{ns} Deposed at Halifax that there were 22 Men of War in Louisbur[g]h Harbour—M^r Bayard has a letter from M^r Apthorp who writes he had letters by these vessels mentions them to be 22 Sail of the Line—The vessel that brings the Acc^t to Boston of these french Men of War sailed the 5th. The other that sailed the 4th says the Prize Pacq^t arrived the 3³ & that he was there that day & almost all the next day, before he Sailed, & that he hear'd nothing of these 22 Sail. By these Vessels also Acc^{ts} that on the 27th of July the Council of War Could not obtain a Vote for proceeding on any Expedition—On the 2³ of Aug^t a Vote passed and all the troops Embarqued and every thing quit on board ready for Sailing, & only waited a fair wind That there was a fine

fair wind before these Vessels came away but that the Fleet did not Embrace it which makes them Conclude at Boston that the Expedition is laid aside from the News of the Strength of the Enemy which they got intelligence of from the Prize Pacq^t that came in of the 3^d. It Seems some what strange if this News be true that the french have such a fleet that they have never ventured to come out of Harbour & Cruise for our vessels. That the Fleet would not Sail is in some measure Contradicted by a report we have in town said to come from Connecticut that they Sailed the 8th but how far this report may be relied on I can't say.

The Vessels arived at Boston tell, as they came out of Halifax they Saw a Man of War Standing in, which is Suposed to be the Windsor that was expected, as he had been Spoke with by a Brig which arived at Halifax the 29th & who left the Windsor 8 days before with a prize she had taken, having £30,000 in Specie on board besides Cargo The French offerd £20,000 ransom—The Windsor came out with 3 Men of War having under their Convoy 18000 Highlanders from Ireland

By a Vessel arrived at Marblehead the 14th in 40 days passage from Cadiz Acc^{ts} are come to Boston that the King of Prussia is master of all Bohemia two of his brothers killed, & also Marshall Brown

The Antegalican Prize is not restored. The Captⁿ of the Privateer obliged to abscond for fear of being confined in a Goal.

Two French Privateers Cruising off the banks of Newfoundland

This is all the News I can at present Collect its probable the News Papers tomorrow may be more full. I have begun my letter this day least I should be so hurried tomorrow would not have time to write by the Post. The Inclosed I rec^d yesterday from my Sister Willet. I had an Op^{ty} of writting to her & my Sister DeLancey this forenoon by Ebbets the Painter & sent y^r letter which came to me by the Express for their perusal. I saw Johny DeLancey this Day he came to town last Night

and tells all their family are well. My wife and Children are still over the Water and thank God are brave and hearty & free from the disorders now breif amongst Children in Town & which Carries a great many off. The Bells are ringing every day & five or Six Children buried of an Evening. They know nothing of my writting & its not like I shall see them as I must stay in Town for the Albany Post. I hear nothing of Orders for the Pacq^{ts} Sailing. I Suppose if I had Gen^l Webbs, she would be detained for the Gov^{rs}, which I dont Suppose he will write till he returns. He is hourly expected. The Guns on the Battery were ordered to be Loaded this afternoon to Salute him on his Landing. I pray my most Dutifull regards to you and my Dear Mother I intend to pay her a visit as soon as I possibly can leave home, I hope it wont be long first. My Love to my Brothers and Sisters.
I am

Dear S^r

Y^r Most Obed^t & Ever Dutifull Son

ALEX^r COLDEN

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK Aug^t 22d Monday 1757

Dear S^r

Late last Night I had the very great Satisfaction of your favours of the 17th & 18th & dated also the 19th. I have not been more rejoiced of a long time then finding you are resolved on moveing & I shall make it my in-deavour to procure a Convenient place for you at some one or other or the places you mention. The Acc^{ts} from Halifax as you'll be able to Judge from what I have from Boston mentioned in my yesterdays letter I beleive will give you no better hopes of Security from their Enterprises. Indeed I fear none will be undertaken so that we are like to be in a fine Situation in this Country. It was Late Last Night before the Alb^y Post got in. I went to M^r Kennedy about his house. He said he must Speak

to his wife about it before he could give an answer. That by letters came by Gov^r Pownell he had reason to expect by the next Vessel from England, the Council here would be filled up, if so, that He had thoughts of Moveing over there till the winter sot in from the whole of his way of Speaking I imagine you can have no dependance on getting that house. You may depend on my looking owt for a good and Convenient one as soon as I possibly can and shall make what inquiry I can where its like I may get one that will be convenient. I have No Acc^{ts} from Albany more then what I am sure you must learn from my Brother. I beleive its beyond doubt fort W^m H is [razed?] to the ground and our Intrenchments filled up but the French left Standing. Web[b] has order'd all the Militia down & a stop put to the Sending Provisions. The Conduct of affairs above Surprises the thinking part of the Town we expect nothing but soon to hear of an Alarm that Fort Edward is next invested and Surrender'd before they can be reinforced as was the Case with the other Fort or at Least hear of Partys Continuely sent owt by the french to harass the Country up above. Our late Conduct I think is enough to give the french the greatest Incouragement imaginable to attempt what they please. its now talked the french had not above 3 or 4000 Regulars and Cannadians & about 100^d Indians. Its impossible to come at the true knowledge of any thing as yet we have so many Various Acc^{ts} by the Several People that are come down

Y^r letters to my Sisters shall Send by this Post. I am

Dear S^r

Y^r Most Obed^t & Ever Dutifull Son

ALEX^R COLDEN

My wife has been owt Several times to look for Linnens and had several peices to look at but wether she bought or not I can't say I think she had fixed on some at M^r Beverly Robinsons Store. I shall observe y^r directions about them

The Gov^r I beleive is on his way down and may be

expected this day. I find its resolved on to make Examples of some Militia officers. I beleive in Particular some in Dutchess. By some of the Gentⁿ from hence who overtook the Militia on the road Says they behaved shamefully, the officers worse then the Men. Every one Cries owt & few think there is any Safety in the Province. I fancy a Certain Gentⁿ who formerly thought the Militia could do wonders is now well Convinced to the Contrary. They answer the Opinion you have long intertaind of them

From Alexander Colden

D^r S^r

NEW YORK Aug^t 29th 1757

I had the Pleasure of y^{rs} of the 26th Inst by M^r Elisons Sloop last Night & return you thanks for the Cherries. I have not Seen the boat man but Suppose his Sloop is or will be pressed to Carry the troops which are now hourly expected with my Lord Loudoun who Sailed from Hallifax 13 days ago and is Determined to make Long Island as soon as possible & if the Winds are not favourable for his comeing round to the Hook to Land his troops and March them across the Island in order to make all imaginable dispatch to Albany. all the Sloops and boats fitt for this Service that were in Town last friday (the Day these Acc^{ts} Arrived by an Express Sloop) were that Day pressed and every one that came in Since. They had Certain Intelligence that the French were too strong at Louisburgh to attempt any thing against that Place having A Superior fleet as to Strength and between 5 and 6000 Regular troops. That they had Erected a battery of 50 p^s of Cannon 42 pounders. And had laid their Ships so as to Serve by way of a battery & stop any that might attempt comeing into the Harbour. By this Express boat we learnt My Lord was to bring with him only 8 Reg^{ts} to Send 3 Reg^{ts} up the bay of Fundy & 2 to remain at Halifax. the Vessel that brought this Acc^t Sailed the 8th My Lord was not then Sailed. But yes-

terday the Gov^r rec^d a letter from my Lord by Express from Boston in which he mentions having hear'd of the Surrender of Fort W.H. & he writes he will bring 10 Reg^{ts}. The Six he Carried with him and four More & all the Rangers & that he intends to Land as above. War^{ts} are granted last Night to press Provisions. His resolutions for Comeing hither with the 6 Reg^{ts} was taken before any Acc^{ts} of the Attack on Fort W.H. and its Since he heard of the loss of that fort he has order'd 4 more Regts. These Transports are to be Convoyed hither by 4 Men of War, 2, 20 Guns & 2 Men of War Sloop. The Fleet to Cruize of[f] Louisburgh No Acc^{ts} of the Arival of the Highland Reg^{ts} only this we know they were not Arrived when these Vessels came away. I pray you'd not mention any thing of my Lords comeing, owt of the family 'till you hear it otherwise then from me for I have my Intelligence from Gen^l Abercrombies Aid De Camp which may not be proper to be known as its not generall known here. I have Spoke to M^r Banyar relating to what you wrote about the Troops that are upon Parole he says he will mention it to the L^t Gov^r That the L^t Gov^r had mention something of the like kind to Gen^l Web[b] about Garison[ing] this fort & some Posts between Alb^y & Fort Edward & some other Posts. But nothing can be done till my Lord Determines wether the Capitulation be not broke on the Side of the french wether the Indians were Included in that Capitulation. if not broke by the french it certainly was by the Indians. I shall remind M^r Banyar of Speaking to the Gov^r as Soon as my Lord Arives. The Militia by all Acc^{ts} have behaved most shamefully. None will take upon them to Justify them. I find one of the Dutchess Serjants who retreated without orders, was ordered by a regular Officer Sent on purpose to turn them back, to return to Fort Edward the fellow behaved Insolently was Shot & 70 of them taken Prisoners & put in Albany Goal

I Inclose you my Sister De Lanceys letter to me on the outside of which you'll see what she writes me concerning a house at Westchester. I expected to have

hear'd from her on that head again by this Post but have not. I have made Enquiry about a house at Flushing and am in hopes may get the one Gov^r Clinton had I intend to ride there to-morrow if not prevented by my Lords comeing in. I dispatched the Halifax Pacq^t last Saturday. The Harriot Pacq^t which Sailed with the Fleet to Hallifax returns hither with my Lord. I doubt not but you'll allow it would be very improper for me to leave my Office above 24 hours now at this time or 'till his Lordship leaves this again so that I hope you & my Mother will not be displeas'd with me for not going up at this time as you desire and I intended. I shall observe to pay Carryl. All seems quiet above at present how long it will Continue so God knows. The French keeps one of our Sloops at Anchor near this end of the Lake and its said some of them are Encamped on an Island. Putnam & a L^t of Otways are gone out on a Scout to make discoverys. I shall Continue this method of letting you hear from me by Post its not like we shall have many op^{ty's} by Water till the troops & provisions are got up. My family are all well over the water. The Small Pox begins to Spread more then for some time Past & fluxes very breif & Intermitting fevers. My Dutifull regards to you & my Mother & Love to B^{rs} & Sisters. My wife has rec^d Jennys Letter her gown has been ready ever Since Jackson last went up but no op^{ty} to send it. Kattys letter by way of Westchester my wife has also rec^d. I am much Hurried three Posts to dispatch & many Interruptions. The Linnen is bought but shall keep it as you desired: it was bought before you wrote to me about it but I did not then know it. I am

D^r S^r

Y^r Most Obed^t & Dutifull Son

ALEX^a COLDEN

I dont Purpose when at flushing to Engage
 a house further then to have the refusal
 of it before it be let to another
 You never have mentioned the rec^t of yr Hussa Coat
 I should be glad to know how you like it

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK Sept^r 1st 1757

D^r S^r

I wrote to you by last Mondays Post & mentioned the Acc^{ts} we had of my Lords returning to this place. Two days after he Sailed from Halifax he rec^d letters of the Surrender of Fort W^m Henry & on the intelligence those letters gave him, he order'd two more reg^{ts} in the whole 10. He and these Reg^{ts} all Arrived yesterday making up a Sail of about 130 transports so that we now have 4 more Reg^{ts} then he carried from hence. our Rangers are also returned. The troops are disembarking on board Sloops to Carry them to Albany as to their destination after they get there, remains Secret. The Inclosed Intelligence I rec^d by yesterdays Post. No one had the News but my Self & I have been run down since it was known, to get Copys of the List of the Ministry &c. An Express arrived last Night from Boston. A report prevailed this morning that this Express had brought letters giving an Acc^t. That by a Vessel in a Short passage from England they had Acc^{ts} that the Dukes Army was Defeated & the Duke Killed. I have Since learnt the letters make no Mention of the Dukes being Killed and as to the Defeat of his Army its only Ship News and some say this Vessel is not from England but Cadiz which makes the News not Credited

The Inclosed from Sister DeLancey will inform you what she has done in regard to getting a house for you. As I had no letter from her I presumed to open it. The next day I rec^d the one she mentioned to have wrote me. The House at the Black Horse would by no means I think do for you as it would be too Publick. That at Bloomindall would be much better but I have had no op^{ty} to see Umphry Jones to Speak to him about it he is up there & will be in town tomorrow and then shall Speak to him. The best & most Convenient house I can think of the one at Flushing Gov^r Clinton had which I

am told its very probable I may get. I should have gone to Flushing this day after I had dispatched the Posts but the run of officers for letters made it impossible ever to be owt of the Office besides my Lord Detained the Phi. Post till One this forenoon & still detains the Alby Post that on Acct of receiving his Dispatches I dared not to be out of the Way I will if possible go to Flushing so as to let you know if I can get that house by next Mondays Post. I am in good health and so I hear is my wife and Children. I have not been able to find so much Spare time as to go over to See them these two days Past. I pray my most Dutifull regards to you & my Dear Mother & Love to my Brothers and Sisters. The bottles of Cherries remain Pacquet up 'till my wife comes home to put them away. I am

Dear S^r

Y^r Most Obed^t & Most Dutifull Son

ALEX^r COLDEN

I saw Coll Morris & mentioned his letting you have the old house he Says he can't because his Overseer & family lives in it & a Schoolmaster I don't Suppose you would have liked it if he had been willing to let it

[Indorsed]

On his Majestys Service

To

The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq

One of his Majesty's Council for the Province at New York

at Coldingham

recommended to the Care of M^r JOHN BICKERTON

at Captⁿ BUSHES to forward to the Ferry at the fish Kills by a Safe hand

76^r. y^e 5th 1757

Forwarded According to Ord^r by a good & Safe hand (M^r PURDY)

In the Oppion of y^r Hon^{rs} Most obed^t Serv^t

JN^o BICKERTON

From Cadwallader Colden to Lt-Gov. James DeLancy

[Copy]

Sept^r 16 1757

Since the guard was placed on our frontiers by your honours direction the people who had deserted their farms after the last incursion of the Indians returned to their houses but as the time for which these guards were engaged is now near expired & the people are affrayed that they will not be continued. the inhabitants on the frontiers, I am informed, are threshing out their crops at an extraordinary expence in order to remove their families to places of more security. Major Rutherford in his passing to Albany did me the favour of a very short visit yesterday when he told me that my lord Loudoun requires only 200 men of our Provincials & that the assembly had enabled you to employ the remainder in securing the frontiers. It will be of great service to the poor people in this part of the country to be assured that some of the provincials will be posted among them as was don last winter. They have allready suffered a great deal & most of them have lost the greatest part of their hay by their march to Albany & must sell or kill the greatest part of their stock. I doubt not therefore your honour will think it for his Majesty's service as well as in compassion to these people to assure them as soon as may be that they shall have reasonable guards to secure them from the incursions of the Indians & that they may go on in their usual employments. It will give me great pleasure to have it in my power to assure them of it

To the honourable JA DELANCY
Lt Governor of New York

Following is Crossed Out in Ms. Rough Draft

S^r

Major Rutherford was so kind to make me a very short visit in passing. He tells me that my Lord Lou-

doun requires only two companies out of the Provincials & that the Assembly has enabled you to employ the remainder in defence of the frontiers. It would give much pleasure to the people in this part of the Country to be assured that they can have some of them if it were only 50 posted on our frontiers as was don last winter & to be assured of it at this time would be of more particular service to me because on the repeated Solicitations from my children I have directed my son to hire a house for me on Long Island & by being assured of our having a reasonable guard I may save that expence. If you please let me know Your resolution it will be an obligation which shall be allwise acknowledged by

From David Colden to Benjamin Franklin

[Copy]

[Sept^r 18th 1757]

Sir

About the time you left America I was employed in endeavouring with my Fathers assistance to form an Explication of the Phenomena of Electricity, on his Principles of Action in Matter; some conception had occurred to me in pursueing the Experiments made by You & M^r Canton, which gave me reason to hope it might be effected, on very simple principles. If you were at this time with us, I make no doubt what I have wrote on that subject, & which I now take the liberty to send you, would be much more correct. However I am so unwilling to have it appear in publick before you have had an opportunity of judging it, that I have desired my Cousin Alexander Colden to leave it with you some time for your consideration: the favour which I have formerly had of corrsponding with you on this subject gives me assurance that you will take the trouble of considering it & of letting me know your sentiments of it. I shall esteem it a great favour Sir that you make corrections

in any part that may appear to want it. I had much rather not have it published, than that it should afterwards appear unworthy the notice of the Judicious; but if it meets with your approbation I shall reckon myself very safe in the publication I must beg you to let my Cousin see what you write me on this occasion, that he may know how to order the Printing for I shall desire him to delay it, in case you make any material objections till I have an opportunity of obviating them, or recalling my error. Your advice to my Cousin in any thing concerning this peice shall be most gratefully acknowledged by Sir

Y^{rs}Sept^r 18th 1757

From David Colden to Alexander Colden

[Copy]

Sep^r 23^d 1757

Dear Cousin

You have allways expressed such a readiness to oblige your frinds of our family in America, that I am now first opening a correspondence with you, by giving you some trouble for which I will make no appoligie; If it should happen that your relation thereby gets any credit among the Learned, I know you will be pleased. Some years agoe I began to make Electrical Experiments as Rare shew & wonder, & from time to time read what books I could meet with on that subject; at length some conceptions occur'd to me, from the event of some Experiments I had been repeating, that seemd to open a way for an Explication of those surprising Phenomena: I told my thoughts to my Dear Father, he encouraged me to go on; & now I began to make Experiments with some view. When I told him the events & the General Laws which I found to prevail, he gave me the first principles on which to go to work, & was allways the Square & Plummet, to

keep me within the bounds of just reasoning & Philosophy. With this good assistance I have given an Explication of the Phenomena of Electricity, which I hope will be acceptable to the Curious. I have sent the Manuscript to you through M^r Collinsons hands. I hope you will take the trouble to read it & that you will give me your opinion of it: your general knowledge in Philosophical subjects will enable you to judge of it, altho' you should not be particularly acquainted with Electrical Experiments, which perhaps is not the case;—If M^r Franklin of Philadelphia had been in America I should have had great advantage from his judgement & corrections; for he certainly understands the Subject as well as any Man: he is now in England—I enclose a Letter to him, desireing him to read & give one his Judgement of the Manuscript, which I must beg you to take the trouble of giving to him. Pray get every objections or corrections from him which you find he makes, and let me know them when you give me the pleasure of a letter from you—Some corrections may be made if they are thought necessary, by you before you give it to be Printed. But if any Material objections are made I would chose to have the Printing delayd till I can hear from you & give an answer: for other things I doubt not what ever you & M^r Franklin, or any other whom you may trouble on this occasion, think fit to do, will be of advantage

You will already find that I am designing to trouble you farther by getting this Peice Published. I cannot be perticular at so great a distance; whatever you do I am certain will please me, & therefore I will leave it entirely to your own directions—Dodsley Printed my Fathers Principles of Action in Matter, and as the peice which I now send, makes properly a part of the Principles, & is intituled a Supplement to that Book, it may be proper to offer it to Dodsley, or if the Second Edition of that Book be printed before this is, or any Book seller has agreed to do it, he should have the offer of this My Father like other Philosophers had little thoughts of making any profit by his Writing: However I do not know why

a Bookseller should have all that advantage, who will barely thank you for it; I am sure they are very sparing of the Number of Copys of my Fathers own book which they sent him, & which was all he asked. For my part, I desire to Share the profit of my Labour with them; if you will please to except of some part of what may be got this way, I shall with more pleasure & freedom desire you to make the best advantage of Printing the Supplement. I shall want some Copys for my own use.

To

Sept^r 23^d 1757

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK Sept^r 23^d 1757

Dear S^r

I wrote to you by the Post last Monday & acknowledged the rec^t of y^{rs} of the 10th 13th & 16th I have since Sent out the letter to the Attorney Gen^l acquainted him of this op^{ty} & desired if he intend'd to write to you to Send his letter & I would forward it but have hear'd nothing from him. I also on tuesday deliverd y^r letter to the L^t Gov^r he read it & the only answer he gave me to it was that he could not tell if his Lordship would Support any troops that he might order on y^r frontiers. I then asked him if he had been informed from the officers at Kingstown of what you mentioned in regard to the Indians Settling & planting Corn at Casetunk, he said he had not. I repeated to him what you had been informed about it but he Seemed to take little notice of it. After what had passed between me & the Gov^r I saw M^r Mathews mentioned to him the purport of y^r letter to the Gov^r & what you had mentioned in regard to the Indians &c & desired he would go out to the Gov^r & talk to him which he did yesterday morning & told me the Gov^r would order 50 of the Provincials as a guard to those frontiers if the Assembly would continue them

in pay which he doubted not they would and M^r Mathews told me he had Spoke to M^r Cruger who thought it very reasonable & doubted not but the assembly would agree to pay them, that for his part he would vote for it. I Suppose you'll See M^r Mathews as Soon as he gets home & be more fully informed of what passed from himself. I dont think M^r Mathews has been near so Active as he might have been, he has had leisure enough but I fear his Interest is not very good with the folks to whom one must Aply on these Occasions. I Yesterday accidentaly had some talk with S^r John S^t Clair mentioned to him what I had been informed in regard to the Indians Settling at Casetunk. he said he beleived my Lord had hear'd nothing of it. I told him that the People on those frontiers were very uneasy & moveing off which might be prevented if some of the troops were order'd on those frontiers that the People would be well pleased & were desirous to have them Quarter'd there. By his answer I imagine one Reg^t is to be Quarter'd this winter at Kingstown for he Said it would be an easy matter to order Partys from thence on the frontiers who might stay out for a little while & then be releived by fresh Partys for he Said Soldiers were never easy long in one quarters that they did best to be kept moveing for that they generally were better Satisfied even if they went from better to worse quarters & that they allways did their Duty best before they and the Inhabitants contracted any great familiarity together by laying long at one place. The L^t Gov^r Seems to think so little about our western frontiers that if I may advise I should think the most proper Steps to be taken to have the frontiers Secured by proper Guards would be for the Magistrates & Principal Inhabitants to Join in a Petition to his Lordship Setting forth the Necessity of it & that unless a guard be granted that the Inhabitants will Leave their Settlements & move to places of more Security. A Petition of this kind I make not the least doubt would meet with desired Success. As op^{ts} offer I shall mention what you have wrote concerning the Indians to My Lords

Sec^{ry} & to his Aid De Camp so that by one means or other I am in hopes it may come to his Lordships Ears. I wrote to Gen^l Abercrombies Aid De Camp last Monday on this head & desired he would be kind enough to do what he could to procure a guard for y^r frontiers & told him that the Inhabitants were very uneasy on Acc^t of the Indians being so near & having Settled at Cashectunk & planted Corn. Its but little I can do but I shall take every step in my Power that I think can Contribute to yours & the Countrys Safety. God know how far you may Succeed. for my Part I wish you would remove were it only for this winter but I find you & my Mother are so averse to it that I dare not flatter my Self with the hopes of it. I defer doing any thing further about takeing the House at Flushing till I hear again from you or know wether any guards are to be granted you or not. By the Irene I rec^d the Inclosed from M^r Collinson & Sent to M^{rs} Alex^r for the Book. she has Sent me two I can't find out who the one is for but thought it best to Send it up & if he be not for you you can return it. I Send you the May & July Magazine also another Pamphlet which please to return when you have read them You Never mentioned the rec^t of the book I Sent you which M^r Harison Sent me over intituled a review of the Military operations in America. I expected it down by the return of Ellis's Sloop—desire you'd please to Send it by the next boat. There are Several Copies of it now in Town. as to News we have none but what you will find in our papers. No Post Arrived yet from Albany. I Send by this Sloop the two p^s Linnen two Setts or 8 [?] for my Mother & Screws. The Physick for my B^r David. could not get the Phiols, Caryll has none but shall get D^r Middleton to get them from Murray if the Doct^r has none himself. Murray won't part with them but to his Customers and Middleton is now out of Town. I intend to write to my Mother & B^{rs} if the Sloop stays till afternoon but as the Sloop talks of Sailing this forenoon, M^r Williams out of Town I am obidged to tend the Custom

House Close & write this from thence & meet with many
Interruptions I am

Dear S^r
Y^r Most Obed^t & Dutifull Son
ALEX^r COLDEN

[Indorsed]
To
The Hon^{ble}
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
at
Coldenham
p^r M^r ELLISONs Sloop

From Peter Collinson

LONDⁿ Oct^o 5 1757

I hope my Dear friend has mine of the [?] th Irene—
Since I have the pleasure of y^rs July 26—Doc^r Bevis
has been so much Engaged So many Hours every Night
In observing the Planet who is so unpolite as to be only
Seen at that unseasonable Time—that He is obliged to
Sleep & rest on Days to make good his Watching on
Nights, I shall not pretend to give any account of its
Motion & Situation because it will be much better done
by y^r Nephew or Doc^r Bevis

I have in M^{rs} Alexanders Trunk Sent you the Herbals
you wanted and putt in 2 or 3 of Erhetts Plants, for your
Ingenious Daughter to take Sketches of the fine Turn of
the Leaves &c. & Lin: Genera

I wish your fair Daug^t was Near W^m Bartram he
would much assist her at first Setting out. Johns Son
a very Ingenious Ladd who without any Instructor has
not only attained to the Drawing of Plants & Birds, but
He paints them in their Natural Colours So Elegantly
So Masterly that the best Judges Here think they come
the Nearest to M^r Ehrets, of any they have Seen

it is a fine amusement for her—the More She prac-
tices the more She Will Improve. by another Ship, I will
Send Some more prints but as they are Liable to be taken
I Send a few at a Time

See how I am disappointed I thought I had done a
mighty thing in getting as I thought So fine an edition

of Tournfort but when better Judges comes to examine the matter how I was mistaken—Well my Dear Friend you must excuse my Ignorance & take the Will for the Deed—Wee are much concern'd at L^d Loudons inactivity various are the reports Here, pray in your next tell Mee the true State of the Case

The Greatest armament that has been fitted out for Some years has Sailed ab^t 3 Weeks but the Secret where, has been So inviolably kept that is not publickly known where its gone, all hitherto is guess work. Wee all wish Success be where it will

I have not had an Opportunity to communicate the Indian Case to M^r Gerle no doubt but he will be pleased with it—as I am. the plant I have in plenty in my Garden. I Entertain it for its fine Blew Flowers as I do if Red for the Same but as I can't Spare much of it to make Experiments—So pray Send Some Roots for that purpose—P Kalm continues writeing the hist^y of his Travels in y^r pts, but as I think it is in Sweedish it will be of very little benefit to any other nation

Your Observation on the Pensilvanians being Employed in factions dissentions & not doing their Duty—you'l find by the Inclosed paper Magazine full answerd. if their Neighbouring Colonies on Either hand had Contributed any thing in proportion Like them your Situation would not have been as it is.

On a Cursory Survey of the Acc^t between Us I make that you have in my hands about 24£—at Leisure will Send the perticulars it Lays at y^r Disposal

and am very Respectfully

Y^r

P COLLINSON

Pray Remember Mee to your Son what have I done that he has drop'd his Correspondence

Sent Critical Review

Sent 1 Vol. Londⁿ Essays in the Irene to M^{rs} Alexander

Lin. Spe. Plant: 2 Vol: 8^{vo} 14: 6: bound

⊕ the Chippenham I writt aprill 8—

*From the Indians to Gen. Abercrombie*ONOHAGHGUAGE Oct^r the 5th 1757

Brother

These are to inform you that about three days agoe We had news of a Company of about 30 men being at Cheningo, going to War against Our Bretheren the English. We immediately sent two of our men to stop them but in Spight of all that we and our Bretheren the Nauticokes could do they marched along untill we met them a Second time, where after a long Council they all turn'd back but nine, who were all Cayugas who are gone along but to what place they are designed We know not, 'tis two days now since they passed by. they say they had thoughts of going to Esopus, but did not certainly know, untill they met at a place on Delaware River, about 20 miles from hence where we suppose a number of Delawares will join them. Now we beg of you to be strong Brother, & not keep this news private, but to give notice to all the Towns round about there, for it is certainly true for we saw them with own Eyes, they also inform us that there is another great Company not far from Tiaogo comeing the same way, mixt with French, and will be here in a few Days, now We being all together, send you Our Love & Service hoping they will find you well and in peace as we are at present.

in great haste from your Brethren

THE CHIEFS OF ONOHAGHGUAGE

the above is what I received

last Wednesday from General Abercrombie

*From Alexander Colden*NEW YORK Oct^r 6th 1757D^r S^r

Yesterday Morning I rec^d y^{rs} of the 3^d with a short line from my B^r David Dated tuesday 4 P.M. at Ma-

relins where he & Sister was then well He met with a boatman comeing down who d[elivere]d me y^r letter & told me he had d[elivere]d one for the L^t Gov^r. It gives me great Concern to hear of Patrick Cars being killed & Scalped and those Poor Women & Children Carried of. It's very Plain the Enemy lie not far from you & shews plainly how good their intelligence is that they should attempt any such thing so soon after y^r guard returned which I suppose would have been attempted before had it not been for the guard you had out. This likewise makes it obvious to every one how necessary it is to keep a guard on those frontiers. For my own Part I wonder much that any of the Straggleing Settlers on the west Side of the Wallkill can venture to remain there & am Sorry to find you make the least hesitation of removeing y^r family to a place of more Security. Its I think impossible you can live with any Satisfaction so near where the Inhabitants are thus butcher'd & Carried off by the Savages & I am persuaded every dogs barking in the Night must give you some uneassiness. It would be a very great Satisfaction to every one of us your Children who are absent from you to have you owt of a Country where none of us can think you can remain in Safety. I have so often mentioned my earnest desire for y^r leaving it that am afraid of being blamed for repeating it & shall only add on this head that nothing would give me greater Satisfaction then to find you Determined to move where it only for this Winter it being a Season that you can't possibly remove my Dear Mother whatever occassion there may be for it. I should have without any Hesitation imediately Secured the House at Flushing by what you wrote in the first part of y^r letter but as you Say in the latter end of the same letter *If proper resolutions be taken you have no Inclination to move and will not* I thought it in vain to go to Flushing till I could know what was like to be done

As Soon as I rec^d y^r letter I waited on M^r App^y my Lords Secretary & read to him that part of y^r letter relating to the murder of Car &c He Said if there was

nothing in the letter but what related to that affair he would lay the letter before my Lord or if I rather Chose to take an Abstract of it he would deliver that into my Lord. I chose the latter you may be Sure & imediately Copied owt what I thought was most proper & wrote a letter to M^r Appy Incloseing the abstract & worded my letter in Such manner as tho M^r Appy knew nothing of the affair but what he would learn from that abstract with a desire from him to shew it to his Lordship if he thought proper. M^r Appy was so kind as to deliver both the abstract & my letter imediately to his Lordship. The L^t Gov^r I knew was to dine with my Lord & my letter I Sent two hours before dinner so that his Lordship might be informed of the affair before he saw the Gov^r & M^r Appy tells me at Dinner the Gov^r Mentioned the Information he had rec^d & imediately it was resolved there should be a covering Party order'd on those frontiers from Albany. L^t Small (who commands a Small Party of the Highland reg^t to whom I had mentioned this affair and the great distress that part of the Country were in for want of a guard) took an op^{ty} yesterday Evening at My Lords to propose that he & his Party should be imediately ordered up which tho too Small for that Service yet might be of use till a Proper guard could come down. this he just now informed me of & Says it was aproved of but that he had not received any orders nor had hear'd nothing further this morning but Says if he does receive orders he will march in less then two hours after he gets the order. He is a Highlander and very much of a gentⁿ & much respected here. The Albany Post was to be dispatched yesterday. I proposed to M^r Appy that he should be detained till this day in case my Lord should order a Guard that the orders might get up to Alb^y as soon as possible which M^r Appy readily consented to. He has been very oblidging & seemed to have a real desire to do all the service he could. I waited on M^r Appy this Morning to know what was like to be done he told me it was talk'd at dinner of Sending a guard but he knew

not what was resolved on but added if you chuse I will go up to my Lord & let him know that you are here & anxious on y^r fathers Acc^t to know wether any troops are order'd or not & accordingly went up & his Lordship bid him tell me he had ordered a Covering Party to March imediately from Albany to be posted on those frontiers & that I should detain the Post for the orders. This gave me great Satisfaction. My Sister De Lancey & Peter came to town Yesterday Noon to be at the L^t Gov^r's Daughters wedding who was married last Night to young Walton. My Brother and Sister were not got down when they left home. I desired my Sister to learn if she could from the Gov^r wether any thing was like to be done for y^r Part of the Country & he told her last Night that there was a Company to be ordered down from Albany. This I learn't from her this morning but she nor M^r Appy could not tell me wether regulars or Provincials. I wanted to be further Satisfied on this point & on inquiry found owt it was to be a Comp^y of our Provincials this I did not so well like as tho it had been regulars for one reason, that I have understood our Provincials were to be disbanded in Nov^r—On finding the guard order'd was to be provincials I went to Oliver De Lancey & inquired of him, he told me that it was a Comp^y of Provincials. I then inquired of him if they were not to be disbanded in Nov^r he said all but two Compys, of which two, the one order'd was to be one. I said I hoped they then would order Captⁿ Thodey & his Compy who are a Compy of Grenadiers Picked out of all the Regt & are allowed to be as good men & under as good discipline as the regulars. he said he could not say wether that Comp^y or Cursons' that it was not determined but that he expect'd the L^t Gov^r in town to have it fixed. Oliver Spoke about Vitualling those Men & said they found it a difficult matter to have them properly vitualled that in the Country they could not get a proper person to deliver owt the provissions & therefore he would propose that the Inhabitants amongst whom they were Posted should Vituall them at a Certain rate p^r week which I

told them I beleived they would do. This is the whole of what I know to be done in regard to a guard for y^r frontiers. Sister De Lancey intends to return tomorrow. My wife will go up with her. I intended to have gone to Westchester this afternoon & returned tomorrow but on Speaking of it to M^r Appy he advised me not to be owt of Town for that my Lords Dispatches were near finished & if it should happen that I was owt of the way when my Lord gave orders for the Pacq^{ts} Sailing he might take Umbrage at it which I had best avoid running the risque of so that I must defer my going to see my B^r & Sister till Sunday If David can't stay so long I shall propose to him to meet Me on Saturday at Harlem

The Inclosed is from the Attorney Gen^l I forgot it last Monday when I wrote by the Post He also sent one to the Sheriff which I shall Send by an Esopus Sloop that goes tomorrow. I have no answer from the Gen^l Post Office in regard to y^r papers going free I shall let you know as soon as I hear from them on that head which I expect will be by next Pacq^t & that may now be Daily expected

M^r Ellisons Sloop went off last Monday & I could not possibly write by her I Scarce have a moment to Spare from the business of the Office that day having 3 Posts to dispatch I wrote to you that day in a very great hurry

My Sisters familys are all Well I thank God mine now Enjoy a very good State of health. our Most Dutifull regards attend you & my Dear Mother Love to our Sister Caty B^r Cad & his family I am

D^r S^r

Y^r Ever Obed^t & Most Dutifull Son

ALEX^r COLDEN

Now half a[f]ter 2 Clock P.M. no dispatches my Mail Made up Post only waits for his Lordship dispatches

Oliver told me he thought besides this guard a Number of Men Should be ordered out to destroy the Corn

the Indians have planted at Cashectunk & likewise to try it was not possible to take or kill some of these Indians that do the mischief he Says he is Satisfied two hundred men at least would go as Voluntiers from this City on such Service, & that would be the only effectual way of Securing those frontiers. he said he would mention it to my Lord & the Gov^r God Grant something may be done that you may rest in Safety & quiet. I shall dread hearing from you for I lay my Acc^t this affair at Cars is but a beginning of Sorrow to that Part of the Country.

[Indorsed]

On his Majestys Service
To The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
One of his Majestys Council for
the Province of New York

at

Coldenham

To be left at Captⁿ TERBUSHES to be
forward'd by the first Safe hand to
the fish Kill Ferry

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK Oct^r 11th Tuesday 3 P.M. [1757]
D^r S^r

I this Moment rec^d the Inclosed letter with a written Message from M^r Appy in the following words "M^r Colden is desired to dispatch this by Express imediately to M^r Cadwallader Colden & desire him to forward it to Captⁿ West with Speed for L^d Loudoun." I know not what the purport of the letter is only that M^r Oliver DeLancey told me Coll Forbes wanted to Send a letter to Captⁿ West with orders to Post himself some where near y^r house. B^r David met me last Saturday at the black Horse, & I Spent all Sunday with him and Sister Jenny at Westchester. My Wife went there on friday & returned with me Sunday Night. I left my Daughter Alice with Sister Jenny she takes her to Rye & is to continue with Jenny while she Stays Sister Willet begins to Complain & for that reason David & Jenny were to Set off for Rye Yesterday Morning All y^r concern'd for

are in good health except M^r DeLancey who was taken ill last friday Night & had a great fever when I left him owing to a Cold he got coming from the Wedding at his b^rs the L^t Gov^r. I wrote to you last Thursday by the Post which I hope you have rec^d in that I gave you the best Acc^t I could of what was resolved on for y^r Security. I hope now you may remain with Safety in the Country & therefore don't think of takeing the House at flushing. B^r David I beleive will be with you about the end of this Week. I have Just now rec^d y^rs by Jackson & shall observe y^r directions as to forwarding the letters. The Pacq^t not yet Sailed My wife Joins in Duti- full regards to you & my Mother our Love to Caty B^r Cad & his family. I cant add the Express being ready. I am

D^r S^rY^r Most Obed^t SonALEX^r COLDEN

[Indorsed]

On his Majestys Service

To The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
one of his Majestys Council for the
Province of New York

at

Coldenham

By Express by Lord LOUDOUNS order

From Alexander Colden

NEW YORK Oct^r 13th 1757Dear S^r

Evenning

About three Clock this afternoon I rec^d y^r of the 10th by Post. I went out imediately to the L^t Gov^r with the one you wrote to him I also took out some others which came by the Post One of them was from S^r W^m Johnson dated the 4th Inst which the Gov^r gave me to read S^r W^m writes that he had Sent an Indian to the Sennecas Country for Intelligence which Indian was just then returned & had informed him that most of the Senneca Warriors were gone to Join the Delawares & were to fall upon the Inhabitants on the frontiers of Esopus and Minissink &c This Acc^t together with what you wrote

alarmed the Gov^r He took me into the Chair with him & drove to the Fort. I was with his Lordship, the Gov^r & Coll forbes near two hours. His Lordship told me that I might make my Self easy for that if Sending troops would make you safe you should not want for what ever Number should be thought necessary & directed Orders should be Sent by the Post to Coll Donalldson to detach 100 Men & 50 to be posted at Goshen, & 50 at Shawungunk that Captⁿ West with his Party should remain at Rochester his Lordship seemed not pleased with the Orders Captⁿ West had received Coll Forbes Blamed M^r Oliver De Lancey for advising that Partys being Sent to Rochester. His Lordship order'd me to get an Express ready to Carry letters which the L^t Gov^r was to Send to you & the Colls of the Regt^s in orange and Ulster County from the Gov^r. I expect you will be fully informed of every Step taken for the Security of y^r frontiers and what orders are Sent to the Officers of the Several Detachments. His Lordship desired the Gov^r to Send orders to the Militia Colls to post a Number of rangers with each of these detachments as also to raise the whole militia of those parts if necessary to endeavour to surround any Partys of Indians that they might get Intelligence of, which the Gov^r Said he would do. His Lordship I am persuaded will leave nothing undone for the Security of those frontiers. It gave me great Satisfaction to hear in what manner his Lordship expressed himself & the Concern he shewed for the Safety of the Inhabitants & I think my Self much obliged to the Gov^r for takeing me with him to my Lord. I was of some use in pointing owt to my Lord on the Map the Places were it was proposed these detachments should be Posted, were the late mischief was done & were the 3 Indians you mention in y^r last letter were Seen & the Ridge of Mountains between you & Rochester which prevented the Party at Rochester being of any use to y^r Part of the Country on an Emergency. We also had some discourse about the road on the West Side of the River and his Lordship seemed to think it

would be proper to have that also made as well as the one on this Side & which I doubt not but would be Effected, in Case there was any Aplication made to my Lord which I think might come very well at this time by shewing to my Lord that it would not many times in the winter be practicable on a Sudden Emergency to march troops from hence to the releif of that Country without a good road through the Mountains as it often times happens in winter that there is no crossing the River above the Highlands either in boats or on the Ice. The Express that Carries this is to go with the Gov^rs letters to y^r House and you are at my Lords desire to for^x the letters as directed, by this Express, or to hire others to do it as you may Judge best. The L^t Gov^r says he would advise your moveing y^r family but that such advice would not be proper for him to give on acc^t of Alarming the Country. By the return of this Express I expect you will come to a Determinate resolution of moveing or Staying & that I may have positive orders to take a House for you or not. I send you the Ink Powders by this Express. I have hear'd nothing from Rye or Westchester this Week We are all well Our Dutifull regards to you & my Mother I am

Dear S^r

Y^r Most Obed^t & Very Dutifull [Son]

ALEX^r COLDEN

[Indorsed]

To
The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq
at
Coldengham
By HENRY SHAVER
Express

Cadwallader Colden to Lord Loudoun

[Copy]

COLDENGHAM Oct^r 11th 1757

My Lord

Yesterday while Captⁿ West was at my house in his march past it with his party from New Windsor to

Rochester several Messengers came from our frontiers for further assistance of the Militia having discovered a party of Indians about 12 miles from this. Captⁿ West on this occasion told us that he was sorry that he could not assist us because his orders were to march directly to Rochester which by the way this party can march is 40 miles from my house. With what ever view the advice was given for posting this company at Rochester it has entirely defeated the intention your Lordship had of relieving & securing the distressed people in this part of the Country for there is a high ridge of mountains between this part of the country & Rochester so that this party can be of no assistance to this part of the country on any emergency. The Captⁿ brought with him a letter from the L^t Gov^r to me desiring me to advise & assist the Captⁿ in posting his men to the best advantage for security of this part of the Country & the L^t Gov^r had at the same time given orders for a guard otherwise at Rochester so that this guard of the regulars is neither wanted nor desired at Rochester. But the Captⁿ insisted that his orders were express to march directly to Rochester & he could not take any notice of a letter from the L^t Gov^r tho' delivered open to him at the same time your Lordships orders were when the Gov^r's advice was contrary to your orders & the Captⁿ is marched with what expedition he can to Rochester. Captⁿ West likewise informed us that he was to be relieved at Rochester by a Company of Provincials which the Gov^r in his letter tells us your Lord^p has ordered for the security of the Frontiers in this part of the Country so that we are affrayed that by some mistake in the information given your Lordship the distressed people in this part of the Country will be in every respect deprived of the relief which your Lord^p designed for them. I am informed that your Lordship is to pass about this time for Albany & I am in hopes that this may reach your Lordships hands in time for your L^p to give orders that one half of the Company of Provincials which is ordered to relieve Captⁿ West & to be landed at Esopus or Kingstoun for

that purpose be ordered to March to Shawungunk which is in our neighbourhood & as near to Kingston as Rochester is from which place they can be easily posted in proper guards for the Security of the frontiers & can be well provided with necessaries. Your Lordship cannot easily imagine the distress that the people are in as we have not in this part of the country a sufficient number of men for their security & I must humbly intreat your Lord^p to order part of the Provincials to march to Shawungunk as I have desired other wise your Lord^{ps} gracious intentions for our relief may become intirely ineffectual I flatter my self that the occasion will excuse this abrupt intrusion from

My Lord
Your

Cadwallader Colden to Dr. John Fothergill

[Copy]

[Oct^r 18th 1757]

S^r

I have receiv'd the 1st Vol. of the London Medical Observations from the Society

It gives me great pleasure to find that I have contributed any thing which they think deserves a place in so valuable a collection. I am extremely obliged to you & them for the corrections made in it It was wrote without the least thought of its being made public & with the view only of satisfying your curiosity in a point you desired of me to be informed

I know not whether Discoveries merely botanical come within the design of the medical Society but I think that when the virtues of a new plant are known it properly comes within their view for tho' it may not be in any case preferable to medecines allready known yet it may be of use in the country where this plant grows on occasions when the other medecines cannot be procured. For this reason I send you the Description & figure of a

Plant don by my Daughter Jenny which I think has not been before described & likewise makes a New Genus. Perhaps it may be in the new Edition of Linnaeus's Characters I have not as yet seen that Edition but if it be there is no figure of it in that book & it may be of use to have the description of a new plant by different hands

When I removed my family into the country & thereby my children were deprived of all those amusements in which young people take delight I thought the putting them at some research which would fix their attention & at the same time please their fancy might remove that disgust to their present situation which I apprehended otherwise could not be avoided. For that purpose I put an explication of the principles of Botany in writing into my daughter Jenny's hands don in such manner as I thought would excite her curiosity & afterwards translated Linnaeus's method but in some parts altered to make it the more easy for her avoiding all the terms of art through the whole & makeing use of common english expressions She eagerly swallow'd the bait & you cannot imagine with what pleasure she has passed many an hour which otherwise might have been very dull & heavy She has described between 3 & 400 American plants in the manner this is don & of late has begun to draw figures of the plants which she thinks have not been allready well described. When it is considered that she has no instructor in drawing has few or no good copies & was only shewn how to use china ink with a pencil you will easily pardon where she has failed in the art & yet allow her some genius for that kind of drawing. After she had advanced a little in the knowledge of plants her fondness for the amusement made her acquire some Knowledge of botanic latin tho' she does not otherwise understand anything of the language

Perhaps from her example young ladies in a like situation may find an agreable way to fill up some part of time which otherwise may be heavy on their hand May amuse & please themselves & at the same time be usefull to others. As the copying of the figure is trouble-

some I chuse to send it by the Packet boat by reason of the uncertainty in time of war of the conveyance by single merchant ships

D^r Pye's observations on the use of Ipecocuana in small doses drew my attention. I resolved to try it in a case which at that time presented. a Boy of 13 years of age has been troubled with a most effencive stinking breath ever since he was of 4 or 5 years of age His father says that he has not been 24 hours free of it at any one time. He smells like carion but in every other respect his father says he is & has been perfectly healthy He is of a pale complexion has bad teeth & often troubled with the toothach but as this is endemial to this country so that not one in hundred of those born it have good teeth or are free from the tooth ach &c, none besides this boy so far as I have known accompanied with such offensive breath. I think it has been owing to something else Every day in six days running he took 2 gr. of Ipecocuana in a spoonful of Rum & Water very early in the morning the two last doses vomited him each twice & gave one stool the others vomited each once & purged once In all he took only 12 grains in six days After he had taken four doses the offenciveness in his breath was intirely removed & his breath has continued good ever since now a fortnight. Whether it may return I know not. In such a case usually obstinate the being freed from such an offensive ailing only for one fortnight seems to me to be so great a benefite that no person under the like misfortune would not willingly repeat so easy a remedy at the intervall of every two weeks.

My daughter Jenny went from hence about 3 weeks since & left the inclosed paper to be forwarded to you since which time This part of the country is become the Theater of a cruel war with the Savages so that in place of those agreable amusements of old age which I had proposed to my self in many years preceeding my situation in the government obliges me to employ my whole thoughts on subjects in themselves no way agreable could they be avoided God only knows when I shall be

able to return to that easy & quiet state of life which I had industriously sought & as I thought had obtained. We must submit to providence I am

S^r

COLDENHAM Oct^r 18th 1757

The Paragr. on the stinking breath left out till we know wether the success continue

To D^r JOHN FOTHERGILL, White hart court in Grace church street London

Cadwallader Colden to Lord Loudoun

[Copy]

COLDENHAM Oct^r 21 1757

My Lord

The detachment under the Command of L^t Sullivan arived on Sunday evening at New Windsor & the next day Marched to Shaungunk at 20 miles distance where they are posted. The party under Captⁿ Morris is at Goshen about 20 miles distance from each other Our Governor ordered the field officers of our Reg^t of Militia to advise & assist the officers of these detachments in posting their men to the best advantage for securing the frontiers. Yesterday the Col of the Militia Regiment went to Goshen & the L^t Colonel to Shaungunk for that purpose & to desire the two commanding officers to meet at my house nearly in the midle between. This was don without communicating their design to me otherwise I should have wrote to Captⁿ Morris. The Collonel L^t Colonel & M^r Sullivan came to my house last night. At this meeting it was agreed that the most effectual method of securing the frontiers would be by a line of blockhouses from the foot of the Shaungunk mountains to near the North end of an impassable Morass called the Drowned lands The distance is about 20 miles & five blockhouses with 20 men in each it is thought will be

Sufficient. The Morass extends 20 miles farther to the Southward into the part of the Country guarded by Militia in the pay of New Jersey So that the whole country to the Southward of the Shaungunk mountains would be thereby secured & as it is but 6 or 7 miles from the place where the most northerly blockhouse is proposed to be placed to Captⁿ Broadheads house where the Rochester guard is kept & the mountain may at that place be passed by men on foot, a communication may without much difficulty be preserved between the guards on this side the mountains and those at Rochester on the other side The line of blockhouse will pass through a Champaign Country and open woods with litle under bush to obstruct the sight & generally about 4 or 5 miles without the inhabitants, by which we think they will be better secured from the incursions of the Indians than they could be were the blockhouses nearer to the inhabitants & with a much smaller number of blockhouses as the outline of the inhabitants is crooked & irregular. It is proposed that the blockhouses shall be built by the Militia which we think can be don in one weeks time. I am assured they will cheerfully do it. It would be of use to have one swivel gun for each Block house both for defence & for signals If the Frontiers be thus defended I am very confident no sculking parties will so much as make an attempt within the line of block houses. But if the approach of any large party be apprehended I can think of no farther security than by quartering companies in the villages with in the frontiers. If the erecting of blockhouses be thought proper the season of the year requires that orders be given for that purpose as soon as possible & that the present uneasiness of the inhabitants be removed & that least the regulars meet with disgrace as they are now posted by some families being cut off where they cannot assist & yet will surely be blamed Your Lordship has on all occasions shewn so much concern for the safety of his Majesty's subjects that I flatter my self You will excuse this intrusion on your patience I designed to have attended you at New

York but when at any time I heard of your Lordship being there it seemed to me improbable that I could go from hence before you might leave that place I must therefor beg your Lordships acceptance of this tender of my Duty from

Cadwallader Colden to Benjamin Franklin[?]

[Copy, Unaddressed]

NEW YORK Oct^r 28th 1757

S^r

I had the pleasure of receiving yours with the favour of a copy of your Electrical experiments My being in this place prevents my reading them with that attention which they deserve & which I intend to do as soon as I shall return home My Notions on Electricity are confused & indigested I know not wherein consists the difference between an Electric body & a non-electric or why one is an Electric & the other a Non electric Without knowing this it will be very difficult if not impossible to account for the Phenomena or to understand any reasoning on the Phenomena In the time I have been allowed amidst perpetual avocations to think on your experiments they seem to me to lead more directly to the discovery of the cause than any set of experiments which I have seen. But I suspect that the air surrounding Electrics & Non electrics has not been sufficiently considered May not many of the Phenomena arise from the air on the opposite surfaces of an electric & non electric bodies I suspect that the Phenomena of angular & pointed bodies arise likewise from the air which Surrounds them. I am apt to conclude that electrical experiments made in Vacuo may be of use not only for discovering the true cause of Electricity but likewise the cause of the elasticity of the Air For example what are the Phenomena when the air is exhausted from the Water contained in the phiol before it is charged. Whether the electrical atmosphere extends farther or less

in Vacuo than in the air. Whether a point will draw it off at a greater distance or otherwise whether the electrical atmosphere extend in proportion to the density of the Surrounding air or reciprocally to the density I fancy that if experiments of this kind were well contrived they may lead us a great deal farther in discovering the cause of electricity & the laws of its action than we have as yet got But it is probable you have allready made experiments of this sort & that I only discover my ignorance in proposing them However I shall be much obliged to you by your giving me your Sentiments on what I write that I may not indulge my self in a vain & fruitless speculation. We have no means in this place of making the experiments which I propose If such have not been allready made I am persuaded no man is more capable of continuing & executing proper experiments than your self to discover whether a thin plane or surface of air lying between an electric & non electric or contained in them be not differently affected on the one side & the other It is evident that the success of electrical experiments is different in different dispositions of the air & therefore it may be concluded that the air acts a considerable part in produceing the Phenomena.

AT A COUNCIL held at Fort George in the City of New York on Fryday the fourth day of November 1757.

Present

The Hon^{ble} James De Lancey Esq^r Lieutenant Gov^{er} &c^a.,
 M^r Kennedy
 M^r Horsmanden
 M^r Chambers
 M^r Smith

His Honour communicated a Letter from M^r Colden of the 31st Ult^o inclosing a Map of that part of the Western Frontier of this Government now infested by the Enemy Indians, and giving his Reasons why that

part of the Country, can at this time be better defended by a Line of Blockhouses, from near Van Keurens House, or from near the Plat Kill to the Outlet of the drowned Lands, than by continuing a Line of Blockhouses or fortified Houses from Captain Broadheads along the road to Minisink.

And the Council being of Opinion from the frequent Incursions of the Indians in that part of the Country, that it is absolutely necessary it should be immediately Fortified, therefore advised his Honour to give directions for building a number of Blockhouses on the Line proposed by M^r Colden.

GW. BANYAR D CL CON.

Cadwallader Colden to Lieutenant Governor De Lancey

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[November, 1757?]

S^r

I have your honours commands of the 4th instant with a minute of Council of the same date & an extract of a letter of 31st of last month from my Lord Loudoun. Since you have thought proper to leave it to me to consider how far it will be proper to have these blockhouses built or whether the method proposed by my Lord Loudoun to cover the Country will not answer the purposes & if I think them absolutely necessary I have your directions in consequence of the advice of the Council to cause them to be built as soon as possible I think it my duty to give such directions as are in my power for erecting these block houses as soon as possible & I beg leave to give my reasons for doing so viz

Since your honour has left it to my judgement to erect these blockhouses after you received Lord Loudoun's letter & the Council did not after the receipt of that letter alter their advice I cannot in prudence omit the doing this for the defence of the country for if I did omit a thing so earnestly desired by the Inhab[itants] whatever misfor-

tune happens afterwards will be charged to me as owing to my neglect especially while in my own Judgement it is the most effectual method at present in our power for covering the country

I am perswaded with humble submission that my Lord Loudoun when he wrote that letter was not well informed of the state of this country nor in what manner the Indians have hitherto made there incursions

We have no reason from all the intelligence we could obtain to think that any party of the ennemy ever exceeded twenty in number seldom above ten or twelve A Blockhouse therefor which contains 20 men certainly is a sufficient defence against any such parties or against twice the number & a better defence than in the scattering poor farm houses of which the settlements consist

In case an invasion were apprehended from some large body of Indians & French which however is not apprehended by the Inhabitants I know not how in this part of the Country a sufficient body of troops can be with security quartered without erecting some regular fortification

The block houses are proposed to be nearly in a streight line all of them without the settlements & by that means some of them may be 4 or 5 miles from them. This is thought a great advantage for our security more than if the block houses were intermixed with the habitations because the Indians never attack by surprise but where they have an open retreat now the block houses being without the Settlements we are of opinion the sculking parties will not do any mischief at any considerable distance within them for fear of having their retreat cut off

As to finding the Blockhouses with Provisions persons of undoubted credit will engage on the Kings allowance to supply them & that they shall at all times have at least a weeks provision in store but the agreement for it must be made before the provisions are sent out of the Country

As we cannot hope to have regulars continued after Spring we can only hope to have the block houses gari-

soned by Militia in pay or Provincials after that time & as in the mean time the country would be deprived of that security the erecting block houses in the Spring would be more difficult than in the fall from the weather inconveniences of the Season & because poor farmers cannot leave their houses at that time when their fodder is gon & the cattle in danger of the mire

In the last place many families are now killing off their stocks & preparing to leave the Country several to New Jersey They are so possessed with the advantages of block houses [they] declare their desire to continue provided they be built immediatly & that otherwise they must go tho' with at least great loss of interest & perhaps with the intire ruin of their small estates

When your honour gives orders to build the Block houses we make no doubt of proper care being taken to have sufficient number of men for their defence It is a necessary consequence otherwise it would be building places of security for the ennemy

I am at this time moveing my wife & daughters to Flushing & go with them I have desired the Colonels of the 2^d Regiment in Ulster & the northern regiment of Orange to erect the block houses by detachments after the places are [illegible] pursuant to the minute of Council & if I had staid I know of no authority I have to do it otherwise When at Flushing I shall be nearer to receive your honour^y commands & to give any information that may be expected from

To Peter Collinson

FLUSHEN ON LONG ISLAND

PR: NEW YORK

Dec^r 31st 1757

Dear S^r

The last I have from you is of the 27th of July in which you desire me to inform M^{rs} Franklin of the safe arrival that day of M^r Franklin & his son But as the

ship by which it came did not arrive till the beginning of this month his safe arrival was known & letters received from him several weeks before. In my last, by the Packet boat I told you what I knew of the Military transactions in America & I sent my youngest son David's Theory of Electricity by the Irene, Jacobson. If it receive Mr Franklin's approbation I shall have no doubt of its success with others. I long to know Dr Bevis's opinion of the last papers I sent. Put my nephew in mind to write to me by the Packet.

Since my last, at the time when the leaves fall, several small parties of Indians made incursions into that part of the country where I lived & surprised several houses killing some & carrying others away captive. Each of these parties had a French man with them. One of the Frenchman was taken prisoner about 15 miles from my house. We discovered that several of these parties were of Indians of our six Nations Senecas & Cayugas. The inhabitants on our frontiers deserted their houses to within six miles of my house, & as my name is known among all our Indians, I thought it prudent to remove myself my wife & daughters to this place, where I have hired a very convenient house: but before I moved I did every thing in my power for the future security of that part of the country. On my application my Lord Loudoun posted three companies of regulars on our frontiers, & he has since increased the number; & the inhabitants have erected a line of Blockhouses along the frontiers at about two miles distance without the Settlements. We shall only want to be secured next summer after the regulars are withdrawn which I hope will be done by militia in the pay of the Province.

Soon after I had left my house, a large party of French & Indians Surprised Burnetsfield, a fine Village of Germans on the Mohawk river & the uppermost village on that river. The Village is burnt & destroyed, about 12 persons killed, and above 200 carried away prisoners. The clamour at first was very loud. Why this place was not better secured, while several thousands

of soldiers were unemployed at Albany & in the neighbourhood. But I am credibly informed that these people obstinately refused to receive any soldiers for their defence. They trusted to a private Neutrality entered into between the Mohawks and the French Indians, in which the Inhabitants on the Mohawk river were included: & thereby carried on a very profitable trade with the Indians. They were so infatuated under this security that they gave no ear to the repeated intelligence of the approach of the party which destroyed them. I am affrayed cunning French spies are every where among the inhabitants of our frontiers, & who among other things indeavour to infuse into the minds of the people, that they would be more secure under a french Government, & that they cannot be safe from the Indians otherwise. Several incidents & discourses among the inhabitants have made me suspect this to be true.

We have now about 20,000 good troops in North America, but what is the plan for the operations of the ensuing year is a Secret & I hope will remain so; perhaps it is not fully resolved on but it is expected it will be on the arival of the next packet & it is thought the L^d Loudoun detains two packet boats for this reason

We have a report from England of proposals of Peace Certainly nothing can be more politic than the French to offer plausible terms at a time while they are successful in every enterprise & we have no success any where But if peace be made before we gain some notable advantage over the French in America we shall for ever after be in a very precarious state. We shall on no occasion have any influence on the Indians & the French will on every occasion, even in time of peace, put them on harassing & destroying the Inhabitants till at last they may become desirous to come under the French protection. As to my own part no man has more reason to desire peace than I have. In time of war my office does not yield me a single farthing. My small finances are reduced to less than one half & my expences are more than double by my being forced from my own house &

farm so that I am forced to break in upon the main Stock. I have for some time retired not only as most agreeable to my self but as best suited to my circumstances & whatever my inclinations be my present situation puts it out of my power to live so retired as I incline to do. But notwithstanding of all that I suffer by the War Peace would be the most disagreeable news that I can hear at this time.

I have been a week at New York, since I came to this place I was receiv'd with much complaisance by my Lord Loudoun & had the honour to spend an evening with him I could have contracted an agreeable acquaintance with several elderly grave officers who seemed to have nothing of what is commonly called the soldier but their Regimentals But the makeing new acquaintances is very inconvenient at present I have unavoidably more company than I desire & therefor made what haste back to the country I could. The house I live in is 16 miles from New York either by land or water & very pleasantly situated at the head of Flushen bay. You'l perceive that I write so freely on some points that it is not prudent to send my letter otherways than by the Packet boat. My compliments to Mr Franklen we hope he will be very usefull to America by the informations he can give I am very affectionately

S^r

Your most obedient servant

CADWALLADER COLDEN

In my former I told you that No. 18, 19, 36 & 37 of the Brittish Herbal of D^r Hill by mistake were not sent & desired you to send the new Edition of Linnæus's Genera et Characteres plantarum & his Species plantarum if not too dear Likewise the Monthly reviews for the years 1756 & -57 which will compleat my set My daughter Jenny makes great Progress in Botany She delights in it

[Indorsed]

To

Mr PETER COLLINSON
Merchant in London

Cadwallader Colden to Alexander Colden

[Copy unaddressed and undated]

[1757?]

My dear son

You know that I keep up a correspondence with some Gentⁿ of learning in Europe for promoting our knowledge in Physics or natural philosophy in doing which I have no profit or advantage besides the pleasure of adding to usefull knowledge. What I send or receive is commonly trusted to Masters of Vessels & I often meet with disapointments by their carelessness. I have seen somewhere that the Secretary of the Postoffice has assisted such gentlemen in such kind of correspondence I desire you'l write to him to beg the like favour for me of sending my papers under cover to him freed from postage I desire it no other wise than to send all my letters & papers open to him to shew that there is no other use of the favour if he grant it me & that if he please he may amuse himself with the perusal My correspondence cannot bear the charge of Postage so that the office looses nothing for it cannot be carried on under such an expence If it be in my power to gratify his curiosity in any particular which he shall desire

[On the same sheet are notes on the *electric atmosphere of bodies.*]

Cadwallader Colden to ———

Fragment of a letter to [Dr. Whytte?]

[Copy]

[Feb^r 15th 1758]

Ballalbren of the Royal Americans lately told me that last September he Was at S^r William Johnsons house where he receiv'd a small quantity of this root He then had one of the Soldiers ill of a confirmed Pox which had

evaded the force of Mercury in every shape in which it could be used in a camp hospital & which by the use of this root was cured in a weeks time. His method of using it was as follows He poured a quart of boiling Water on two drams of the root & kept it boiling gently about a quarter of an hour & when cold strain'd the liquor. Of this he gave a large spoonfull every hour till the patient became sick & then desisted He repeated it in this manner every day or twice a day or oftener according to its operation and as the patient could bear it. At first it was violently emetic & cathartic but afterwards its operation became more mild & was principally by Urine Less than an ounce of the root given in this manner M^r Mackensie says made a perfect cure

The root is so exceedingly nauseous to the taste that I should have been very cautious in makeing experiments with it but the late trials of the use of Sublimate in Venereal cases shew that the most powerful medecines may be safely exhibited in small quantities when well diluted & that effects may be expected from them which cannot be produced by less powerfull medecines

The description of this plant published in the magazine is not as it stands in the book from which it is taken. Perhaps you may think it odd that a Description of the plants growing about my house should be published in the Acts of the Society of Upsal The occasion of it was this About the year 1742 a student from Leiden gave me the perusal of D^r Linnæus Characters of Plants As his Method was new to me & appeared exceedingly curious & his characters more accurate than any I had seen it excited my curiosity to examine the plants which grew about my house I put my observations in writing As I was an unexpert botanist I was in doubt whether I had reduced the plants to their proper genera & some of them I was not able to reduce to any Genus in the book. For this reason I sent my Observations to D^r Gronovius at Leiden who favoured me with his remark on them. He was pleased to send them to D^r Linnæus who some time afterwards sent me his remarks also with

some complements & desired my leave to publish the observations I had made.

The characters I made of the plants I was sensible were very imperfect not only from the want of sufficient knowledge in botany but from my not having sufficient opportunity to repeat my examinations of the plants which I only met casually & did not see many of them more than once. Soon after this I was so much engaged in public business that I was obliged to lay aside my botanical researches.

I was exceedingly pleased that soon after that time my daughter Jane took an inclination to Botany after I had explained the principles of it to her in familiar language. She now fills up a good deal of idle time agreeably to her self & as she is more curious & accurate than I could have been her descriptions are more perfect & I believe few or none exceed them. As her fondness for this study grew upon her She attempted likewise drawings of the plants & considering that she had no instructor the proficiency she has made & the justness of her figures surprise those who have seen them. Last summer she sent a drawing of the *Filipendula foliis ternis* of Gronovius or the Virginian *Ipecocuana* to D^r Garden but we know not whether it is come to his hand. She observed that the seeds of this plant are contained in Capsule & for that reason she thought that it makes a distinct Genus from the *Filipendula*. I shall desire her to subjoin to this paper a Description of that Species of the *Lobelia* [torn] above mentioned for the cure of the lui[?] venera. The differences in the cup or empalement as well as the colour of the flower makes it a distinct species from that with Scarlet flowers commonly called the Cardinal flower. Your favouring me with your remarks on any part of what I have wrote will exceedingly oblige me. If I can be of use to you in any shape pray employ me without reserve & I shall endeavour to convince you that I am with a just esteem of your Merit

NEW YORK

S^r

Feb^{ry} 15th 1758

If M^r Shelrock allow your writing to me under his cover Direct to me in New York & the cover to George Shelrock Esq^r Secretary to the General post office London

Cadwallader Colden to George Shelrock

[Copy]

NEW YORK, Feb^ry 15th 1758.

S^r

You have obliged me exceedingly by your signifying to my son, that I may write to my friends on literary subjects under cover, to you thereby to be freed from postage: After I had passed a great part of life in action, age & some incidents made it proper for me to retire to a solitary part of the country. I had at all times a strong inclination to philosophical speculations, & this turn of thinking has enabled me to pass away that part of life very agreeably to my self, which in most people is accompanied with more pain than pleasure. I have started several things new in physics, some of which have been published, others are under examination. This procured me a correspondence with some men of learning, in several parts of Europe, of which I have been in a great measure deprived by the war with France, & thereby of one of the greatest pleasures I can enjoy in old age. If the papers which I put under the cover to you give you any degree of amusement it will remove the pain I otherwise should have in giving you this trouble. If in any thing I can serve you pray command me freely. I am

To GEORGE SHELROCK Esq^r

Secretary to the General post office London

From Peter Collinson

[Feb^ry 28 1758]

Either by the Charles or the Charming Sally in Novem^r last I acknowledged My Dear Frd Colden & his

Sons Obligeing Letters of the 1^s & 20 Octo^r the Contents not very acceptable to Mee & Many others

Our Expedition for your P^{ts} is Sald So I hope will be with you Early for Action

Doc Bevis is recover'd—I rely on your Nephew to Solicit your request from that Gentleman

We are very Bussie Raiseing Supplies of Men and Money to Carry on the Warr w^h Vigor I am much engaged in Business So must Cutt my Letter Short

In a few Days Shall Send a Trunk of goods ^{to} M^{rs} Alexander & then will putt in the Reviews & c

the Philosophical Transactions have been Abridged by Two people, So unless you recite the wole Title page of the Last Vol You have I don't know which to Send

In a Trunk of Goods to M^{rs} Alexander of 9^{br} 5: by the Charming Sally Cap: Davenant I sent y^r fair Daug^r Some Engraveings of plants if I remember right & the Number that was wanting of Hills Herball

But if through Multiplicity of Affairs your Old Friend Should forget—you will I am persuaded forgive Him & remind Him Again

I think on a Cursory Survey I make the Ball [bill?] Due to you in my hands about 24 £—So you may order it out in what Manner you please

pray my Respects to y^r Son & thank Him for his obligeing Letter pressing bussiness prevents my answering it

I am my Dear frd

Y^{rs} affectionately
P. COLLINSON

Feby

28

1758

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r

Coldenham

New York

^{to} Cap^t Davis

From David Colden

COLDENHAM March 2nd 1758

Dear Sir

Last Tuesday I had the long wish'd for pleasure of a Letter from Flushing, but the joy which the sight of the packet gave me, was much allayd by the account it contain'd of my Dear Mama's indisposition—she hath already suffer'd too much pain, I wish her old age might be spent without it, and earnestly hope the next Letters may give me an account of her recovery. I wrote to her last Sunday, & sent my Letters to go by the Post. I expect this will go by M^r Mathews or Clintone. M^r Clintone will go down to solicit the affairs of this Regiment with the Assembly. It will be very odd if our opponents do not burn their fingers: Yet it is so common in the English Government for Men to accomplish their desires by opposing the interest of their Country, & by breeding confusion in the State, that I must own it will not be without a president, should those who, at this critical time, when all ought to be unanimous, are stiring up dissention & a spirit of Rebellion among us, for their own private resentments or interest, I say, should they nevertheless carry their ends.

There is a new stir about a Commission of the Peace, which is drawing up at Esopus. I know Sir you think it necessary to pay some attention to this affair; & I hope you will at present oppose such Men being made Justices in this part of the Country, who are much fitter to *break* the peace than to *keep* it. Arch. M^c Bride, John Neely, Andrew Graham, and Johanis Miller Sen^r are in the interest of the party above. Miller it is said is named for a Justice; he is a very unfit Man & will be extreemly partial; M^c Bride is a high flyer, talks much of liberty & thinks every thing is arbitrary but what he does himself; you know the other two. I do not know of any in this part of the Country but those I have named, who are desirous of having new Justices and I am very sure by far the majority of the people think we cannot better

ourselves, & that it is best to keep the inoffensive ones we have. I shall make so long a Letter of this, by relating some Experiments which I have made since I came home, that I must desire to refer you Sir to a Letter I intend to write Sister Jane, for an account of our private affairs

As soon as I was a little settled at home, I took the first favourable opportunity of trying what would be the effects of Electrifying the water on which a needle was swimming the events were not such as we imagined they might be: I observed indeed scarce any difference in the Phenomena when the water was Electrified either Plus or Minus or in the natural State. But as I did observe several curious Phenomena in this simple subject, which afforded me very agreeable amusement, I will venture to give you Sir a detail of them; if they have not been before noticed by others, I shall not need an excuse for giving you this trouble; & if they have, their being new to me, I hope will plead my excuse.

A bit of Sheat Lead, form'd as represented by Fig. 1 is very convenient for laying the needles on the water. This Strip of Lead (which I use because it is easily cut & bent) may be about half an inch broad at the lower end, out of which a triangular peice is cut, which makes that end forked: the prongs are turn'd up like a hook, & the tip of each prong is slit & parted into a fork. In these forks the needle is laid, & the Instrument held by its shaft, is sunk perpendicularly into the water; when the needle is supported on the surface of the water, I sink the Instrument till the prongs of the little forks are below the needle & then draw it away.

Needles made of Lead will swim on water, as well as those of Steel. The Steel needles always rest on the water in a Polar direction, tho' they be not touched with the Loadstone: the Lead needles rest in any direction. I make wire of Lead & cut it in peices an inch or more long as I want them; these I call Lead needles. A Lead needle one inch long weighing two grains swims well on the water; one weighing a grain & half is not so apt to sink

as that of two grains, & one of one grain swims very light; one weighing three grains will not swim at all if it be light three grains, it will swim a little, but soon sinks. These lead needles were all cut exact one inch long, & are made as round as possible. I cannot determine these things with proper accuracy on steel needles, for they are of different lengths as well as of different weights a needle which weighs above two grains is very apt to sink

I placed a white stone Bowl, filled with clear Well water before a Window through which the Sun shone, and laid a Steel or Lead needle on the water; the breadth of the shadow of this needle cast on the bottom of the bowl, was at least eight times larger than the diameter of the needle. This is a sufficient proof that there is really such a hollow or trough in the surface of the water under the needle as Mr Melvil asserted there was in his Essay on Light published in the Edinburgh Physical Essays; For the rays of Light which pass by the sides of the needle & form the bounds of the shadow, pass through this concave surface of the water, by which they are refracted, so that afterwards they diverge from each other; as in the case in a concave Lense. The hollow in the surface of the water where the needle lies is likewise evident enough to our Eye

Round the edges of the shadow of the needle the colours of the rain bow, are most beautifully formed, when the Sun shines bright: the red & orange shaded off to a bright white, are seen on the side of the shadow next to the Sun; the violet & blue shaded off to a bright white are seen on the side farthest from the Sun. Let *S* Fig. II be the Sun, *n* a transverse section of the needle, *w w*, a like section of the concave surface of the water where the needle lies; *a b* a section of the shadow of the needle cast on the bottom of the bowl. The Red colours are at *a* the Violet at *b*

I am chiefly amused by endeavouring to find out the cause of the appearances which I observe The Laws of Light & Colours have been so accurately described, that

one who hath a compleat knowledge of them & attends to the perticular circumstances of any Phenomenon, will be able to explain it. But my knowledge is so superficial that I am allways in doubt. I will therefore let you know Sir how I explain this phenomenon; I am so happy as to know you will take the trouble to correct my errors.

The rays of light *Sd*, which pass on the side of the needle next the Sun, are refracted by the water at *d*; but the red rays are less refracted than the blue, therefore they are separated, & the red rays will fall next the shadow the blue rays being more refracted will fall as at *f*; where other rays fall that are not refracted by the concave surface of the water; now the blue rays being again mixed with those other heterogenious rays, only serve to make the light brighter in that place, & give it a slight tinge of blue. For this reason we see the red, but loose the blue rays on the side of the shaddow next the Sun. Again the rays of light *Sc*, which pass on the side of the needle farthest from the Sun, are refracted at *c*, but on this side the rays which are most refracted, must be next the shaddow, those are the violet & blue; the red rays being less refracted will fall farther from the shaddow. suppose at *g*; they are there mixed with other light which doth not pass the concave surface; they make that light brighter, & give it a slight tinge of red

If two or more lead needles or Steel needles, or a lead needle & a steel one, be laid on the water, about half an inch or a little more from each other, they will move to each other with an accelerated motion; and in what ever direction they approach, they will turn till they ly side to side Yet notwithstanding they approach with a considerable velocity, they do not touch each other, but ly about the breadth of one of their diameters apart. If you attempt to push one of the needles to the other with a bit of wire, or such like thing, you cannot do it, for they will both move like one body, & yet there is an evident space between them. With two bits of wire one applied to each needle, you may press them

forceably together, but they will part again instantly when the compression is taken off & it may very evidently be seen that an elastic force keeps them apart. When a needle is swimming on the water, I take a bit of wire & push the needle about as I will, one would certainly imagine that I touch'd the needle with the end of the wire, but in fact I do not, there is very near $1/10$ of an inch between them. & yet the needle moves away before the wire, either end ways, or side ways or circularly, just as tho' the wire touchd it. These Phenomena I think, afford an ocular demonstration of that Electric atmosphere, which we have supposed is on the surface of all bodys, & which is necessary for explaining the other phenomena of Electricity: for these effects would evidently proceed from such a cause, we have therefore no reason to seek for an other cause

I have with a good deal of attention considered what could cause the needles to move to each other, as they lay at some distance on the water. I cannot conclude on any thing else than that there is a gentle descent, in the surface of the water, towards the needle, which extends much farther than that evident hollow in which the needle lies. I suppose this descent towards the needles, is caused by the pressure of the needle & its Electric Atmosphere, on the Electric atmosphere of the water, which is by that communicated to the water, & makes the greatest hollow or depression in the water immediately under the needle, but likewise depresses it a little for some distance round. The particles of the Electric atmosphere of any body gravitate to each other, or they have a mutual cohesion; from which such a depression must evidently follow.

The following Experiments confirm me in the opinion that, the motion of two needles, swimming on water, towards each other, is from the cause assigned above. Two needles each weighing two grains, will move to each other when farther apart, than two other needles weighing each one grain do. Two needles one weighing two grains, the other one grain swimming on water, the lightest

one first moves to the heavier, but when near to each other they both move. I sink my finger gradually towards the surface of water, near where a needle is swimming, at a certain distance the water rises up towards my finger in a peramide form, if the needle is on any part of the convex surface, it falls off from the finger, being apparently repelld from it; but if I lower my finger a little farther the peramid falls & the water is depressed under the end of my finger, then the needle will move back to my finger, being now apparent attracted. This apparent repulsion & attraction of the needle to & from my finger, appeared very odd to me, before I conceived the different inclinations of the surface of the water to be the cause of it.

I observ'd the different refractions of the rays of Light, when a needle is held at that distance at which the water rises towards it, & when it is held at that nearer distance at which the water is level, & at that still nearer distance at which the water is depress'd, in the following manner I fixed the point of one needle into the Eye of another, so that one served as a handle by which I held the other horisontally over the bowl of water which stood as before in the Sun shine, the shadow cast on the bottom of the bowl, when the needle was a peice above the surface of the water, was as the ordinary shadow of a needle. I lowered the needle gradually, no change happend till it was pretty near the surface of the water, then I could observe the water rise towards the needle, & instantly the shadow vanished, a Lucid streak appearing in place thereof, which increased much in breadth, when the needle was lowered a small degree farther, for the water then became more convex under the needle. The needle being lowered a certain very small degree farther, the lucid spot vanished & the ordinary shaddow of a needle again appeared, which increased in breadth as the needle was farther lowerd, that hollow being then made in the surface of the water, which I have already observed; when the needle was lowerd within the surface of the water the shadow became again as ordinary. The same

appearances were to be seen on drawing the needle upwards, but in the reverse order. I conceive the disappearance of the shadow & appearance of the lucid streak, when the surface of the water rises towards the needle, is owing to the rays of light which pass on each side of the needle being refracted by that convex surface of the water, so that they converge to a point, or rather line; at first the water rises but little, then it is a segment of a large sphere by which the rays are refracted, & the focus is so far off as to fall on the bottom of the bowl, then a streak of light appears in place of the shadow: but when the needle is brought a little nearer, the water rises higher & the convexity is a segment of a less sphere, whose focus is nearer than the bottom of the bowl; therefore the rays of Light must cross each other, before they reach the bottom of the bowl & by that means the lucid spot is increased.

I wish I could hit on a satisfactory reason for the waters rising in this manner, to my finger or any other body held at a certain small distance from it; & which would not clash with the reasons given for the waters being depressed, when the finger is a little nearer to it: but what I cannot discover myself, I hope to learn from you Sir,—I wish I had the proper capillary Glass Tubes in which water rises; or that I could see all the Experiments accurately related perhaps there is but one cause for both these phenomena: and I am much inclined to think it is an effect of the Electric Matter; perhaps in conjunction with the Air.

I might have observed before that I find the weadth of the space between two needles lying side to side on water, is in a reciprocal ratio to the weight of the needles, greater between two light needles than between two heavier ones: & when two light needles are forceably pressed together, they will part to a greater distance, after the compression is removed, than two heavier needles will do. The greater gravitation of the heavier needles must carry them farthest into the hollow of the water

When my needles sink in the water, I hook them up with the Instrument described in the begin of this Letter, & lay them directly on the water, where they swim, without having been dried, but are apter to sink again than if they were dry.

I have observed that a steel needle lying on the water turns constantly the point to the South & the Eye to the North: & if it be laid reversely, it will turn into this position.

I will not now Sir mention any thing that I have observed when the water was Electrified; it was very inconsiderable, & I am not quite satisfied with the Experiments: besides I am already uneasy at the great length of this Letter, & shall be desireous of knowing that I have not presumed too far on your indulgence in giving you so much trouble, with what it is very possible may appear trifelling to you. I can only say it is not very strange, if I should be taken up at present with trifling things I am

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient & most Dutifull Son

DAVID COLDEN

From Alexander Garden

14th March 1758

CHARLESTOWN

Hon^r^s Sir

About a fortnight ago I had your most agreeable and welcome Letter ^{to} the Nightingale Cap^t Campbell. It was the first & only one I had from you for 15 Months past; I was unlucky enough never to receive your Letter which you mention of the 23^d of June last year, neither that of Miss Colden's with the seeds & Filupendula, the loss of all which I greatly Lament, Yet flatter myself you will still be so good as make up my Loss in giving me your account of the Agreements of D^r Whytt's Principles & yours. Tho your subjects be different yet to proceed on the same principles without any prior concerted design

must give satisfaction to both. Every one of your Letters gives me great pleasure & information & I'm sure that must have done so, had it come to hand.

The melancholy situation of affairs in your province for these two last campaigns must give every person great concern tho we are now in great hopes that his Lordship will do something both for your safety & the honour of the British Arms. I heartily condole with you on your being robbed of that Philosophic retirement you had intended & hoped for, & no doubt the Loss will be generally felt, for as your Principles & Philosophy begins to gain ground we may suppose that the Philosophers attention will be more Drawn to a serious consideration of the book, and had you still enjoyed that retirement from the busy world which you intended, you would then have had more Leisure & greater composure of Mind to have enlarged & Extended or Explained some things which may not so easily be apprehended in your System. I have a real & sincere satisfaction in seeing truth gain ground, but you have not been the first whose works have been Denied the Countenance of the English Society; They Appear to me to be either too Lazy and indolent to examine or too conceited to receive any new thoughts from any one but from an F. R. S.

Its very surprising that Sir Isaac's Theory of Light & Colours was rejected by them & Looked on as Whimsical till Foreigners of more industry & Less conceit adopted with open Arms this new & surprizing Light that was thrown on Light itself—Linnaeus appears a Living testimony of their Indolence & J—— They rejected his System & refused their countenance to that which since has often made their ignorance blush while it informed the judgement of those who would sit down to the toil of understanding him—Your Works I think are Another testimony Against them, for its a thousand to one but they will implicitly receive your notions if only countenanced by Foreigners, tho they would stumble at them promulgated by one in America tho supported by the Clearest reasoning & Demonstration. M^r Ellis's his-

tory of Corallines & Keratophytes meets with general approbation abroad & now begins to be coolly & indifferently beleived at home even tho there being nothing advanced but what is easily proved by ocular demonstration—I could Enumerate several other Instances of this kind but I confess it is irksome

M^r Ellis Lately sent me a Draught of a beautifull blood red, Stony and Spongy Coral from the East Indies. It's composed of shelly tubes & more clearly demonstrates the Animal nature of Corals & Keratophytes than any yet described. Inclosed I send you a Copy that you may have an opportunity of carefully Examining it

Sometime Ago I wrote Linnaeus & M^r Ellis an Account of some remarks on the Linnaean System which he gratefully received & desired that I would Draw up all the observations which may have occurred to me on those parts that Dont seem to be just or of a peice with his assumed principles. To do this would require great Labour & time but I think, there are a number of obvious inconsistencis which must be Evident to Every body. I shall be greatly pleased to see your Son's New Theory of Electricity the more Especially as it will be a further confirmation of your Plan. The Doctrine of Electricity has hitherto been treated only as curious, but I'm much persuaded that the influence & agency of that Universal & extreme active fluid is much more operative & of more consequence than Philosophers as yet imagine. Have you seen Hoadly & Wilson whose treatise on that Subject I think is the most Philosophical that has yet appeared—Many of our former treatises are rather what the Italians call *Concetti* & no wonder considering who the Editors were—I sent a Commission to London for the Last Edition of y^r Works & shall soon order y^r son's Supplement, Please offer my compliments to him & tell [him] I rejoice that he has turned his thoughts that way

I have not had a Letter from D^r Whytt of a Long time so that I really can give you no news from Ed^r. we have not had a Vessell from that Port this year. Two

have been taken or Lost & with them I'm afraid my Letters went—Here follows a copy of that part of his Letter which related to stimuli

“You may let him know that in the book I now send
 “him, but more fully in my Essay on the Vital motions
 “published five years ago,—I have considered the Action
 “of stimuli on the Vessels and nerves as far as relates
 “to the Animal economy: And from the generall doc-
 “trine there laid down; the Action of stimulating mede-
 “cines in most may be explained. Stimuli act by the
 “particular feeling they excite in the part to which they
 “are applyed, which occasions a motion in it or in some
 “neighbouring part. Some stimuli communicate imme-
 “diately a vigour to the whole nervous system by the
 “sensation which they excite in the nerves to which they
 “are applyed; while stimuli of a Different kind, unfit the
 “nerves either in part or in whole for performing their
 “function and this seems to be the way in which sev-
 “eral poisons kill Animals. Certain stimuli received into
 “the stomach, as gratefull food, cordial medecines &c af-
 “fect immediately by Sympathy the whole System & give
 “new vigor to the body; as on the other hand a solution
 “of *opium* Applyed to the nerves of the stomach and
 “other parts, destroys almost Instantaneously the feel-
 “ing and power of the whole Body. Instances of the Won-
 “derfull Effects of Opium, and the great Sympathy be-
 “tween the different parts of the nervous System, may
 “be seen in my Experiments on Opium in the 2^d Vol.
 “of the Physical Essays. The Effects of many Medi-
 “cines both Cordial & Strengthening, are owing more to
 “their immediate action on the nerves of the stomach,
 “than is commonly thought: this organ has a wonderfull
 “kind of sensibility & great connexion with all the ner-
 “vous System. It's sympathy with the heart is remark-
 “able; thus a Glass of Brandy will instantly make the
 “pulse slower, when quickned by a relaxation of the
 “stomach & by wind distressing that Bowel.

This is all he wrote to me on the Subject by which
 You'll see he chiefly refers you to his Essay on the Vital

motions & the last Essay with the paper on the Experiments on Opium

It will give me the greatest pleasure to have a Letter soon from you & if you favour me with your news it will be very obliging

My Compliments attend all y^r family & I am

Hon^d Sir

Your Most Obliged & Very hble Serv^t

ALEX^r GARDEN

[Indorsed]

For

The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
New York

Ⓜ M^r OURRY

From Alexander Garden

10th May 1758

CHARLESTOWN

Sir

Tho I did myself the pleasure of writing you some time ago by M^r Ourry of the Royal Americans yet having this opportunity I could not omit writing you again with my good freind M^r James Mickie a Gentleman of an Universal good character here, whom I must beg Leave to introduce to your acquaintance. He visits your cool climates in quest of health & I doubt not but the chearful company he will meet with will contribute largely to his perfect recovery. I only wish that he may be as happy in that respect as that set of Carolinians was who was at York when I first had the honour of gaining your acquaintance. As his situation with (being one of the Council) us gives him an opportunity of knowing every thing relating to the state of this Province I must beg leave to refer you to him for all our news & the measures we pursue of which he is able to give you the best Acc^{ts}.

I hope the Letters which I wrote to you & to your Daughter by M^r Ourry came safe to hand. In that I wrote you all that D^r Whytt wrote me on *Stimuli* & I enclosed a Cut of the Sumatra Coral which M^r Ellis has

lately published, to this I must now refer you, only observing that I can't help being still surprized at the Behaviour of the R. Society to you & how they must Look now, after the Academy has shewn them the truth as before suggested by you. I Long much to see your Son's Electrical System & Experiments. I have ordered it th first Vessels from London if published as yet.

We are all very uneasy for you at present & are praying heartily for Success to his Majesty's Arms Among you. Col Bird has got about 80 Cherokees to go along with himself, Two hundred & fifty went before him & the *Little Carpenter* promises to follow him with two or three hundred more to Du Quesne which place we doubt not must fall this summer. Allow me to offer my Respects to M^{rs} Colden and all the rest of your good Family. I remain with sincerest Esteem Sir

Your Most Obliged & Very hble Serv^t

ALEX^r GARDEN

P.S. In looking over the Dates of Some of my Letters to you I find one that I wrote in Jan^{ry} 1757—In which I gave you an Acc^t of my last Journey & some Literary news from Europe with the Characters of the Gualtheria which I took to be your Jersey tea—I wrote at the same time to y^r Daughter & sent her some seeds that I had brought with me from the Cherokees but I dont remember that she mentioned a Receipt of them which made [me] imagine that they were lost in the Passage

From Col. Henry Bouquet's Orders to Capt. Abraham Bosomworth

[June 1st 1758]

S^r

You are hereby Directed & required to set out immediately for Winchester in Virginia, where you are to appoint an Interview & Meeting With the Head Men &

Warriors of the Cherokee & Catawba Indians and endeavour by the most Persuasive Arguments to prevail upon them and their different Parties to assemble at Fort Loudoun in the Frontiers of Pennsylvania in order to hold a Council for their better Encouragement Regulation & Management during the Campaign And whereas it may be found expedient for His Majesty's Service to send Sundry Indian Goods from the Stores at Winchester to Fort Loudoun Lyttleton, or Rays Town.

You are hereby Directed to take & order such Quantities of the said Goods as were bought for the Kings use, out of the said Stores as you shall see occasion, to the different Ports upon the Frontiers & whoever has charge & Care of the same are hereby accordingly ordered to Deliver them, And all Interpreters and Conductors who are employed in the Service are hereby ordered & required to give all the Assistance in their Power to forward the Service you are upon & to Interpret faithfully such Talk or Discourse as you shall think fitt to deliver to the Indians for the Good of His Majestys Service.

You may hire & agree for such a Number of Waggons or Horses as may be wanted for this Service, and furnish the Indians with all Necessaries upon their March and defray the Expences of their Entertainment and other necessary Charges which will be allowed in your Accounts. Given at Carlisle this

1st June 1758—

HENRY BOUQUET

To

Cap^t Bosomworth

R. A. R.

P.S. All officers commanding Partis, or Posts are required to furnish Cap^t Bosomworth wth an Escort, if he shall See occasion

H. B.

[Indorsed]
Col^l. BOUQUETS
Orders &
Instructions
1st June, 1758.

a short account of it. He was a lively well shaped boy till near 14 years of age, of a thin habit & lax fibers, at which time we first observed some deformity in his shape, without any external cause, which gradually increased for some years, so that at last his back bone became of the shape of an S, one Shoulder became prominent, & the other depress'd. His breast became high & sharp, the back bone depress'd towards the breast, so that the cavity of his breast was much less'n'd & his Lungs consequently were press'd & had less room to play. He had constantly a difficulty of breathing on the least excess in motion, & a continued wheezing, a short cough, and frequently pains in his breast. Subject to frequent feverish paroxysms. He could not at any time bear a greater dose of any purgative than is usually given to Children of 3 or 4 years of age. The circulation so weak that it frequently ceased in one or other hand, so that the hand for some litle time seem'd, to all appearance to be dead.

I avoid all terms of Art, that we may not by any preconceived Theory be prejudiced in our inquiries. However before I proceed I think it proper to observe, that it seems probable to me, that the deformity in my Son's Shape has arisen from some inequality in the force of circulation, by its being less on one side of the body than on the other, or that the increment of the bones were greater on one side than on the other. That this inequality was probably occasioned by some obstruction or defect in the nervous system: for such kind of diseases in the Nerves, affecting one side of the body only, are frequently observed. From what I have said, you conclude, no doubt, that I look on the case of my Son's deformity to be really a disease, which if it had been properly attended to, & the remedies had been likewise known, might have been cured like other diseases, & the deformity prevented. But, tho' many instances of the like kind with my Son's have happen'd, I have not any where found that it has been consider'd by any Physician in the light I do, or that any method of cure, by

internal remedies, has been proposed by any of them. If this hint prove of use to you or others in similar cases, I shall obtain the end I had in giving it.

But to return to the Subject on which I now write to you You know how uneasy I was when my Son first proposed to be Innoculated & what apprehensions I had from the peculiarity of his constitution. The following considerations induced me to comply with his desire. He was in great danger of having it the natural way, the many inconveniences which his not having the Small Pox exposed him to, & the probability of less risque in taking the disease by Innoculation than by common Infection. The present constitution of the Air was an other consideration, for my consenting to his being Innoculated at this time, when many had the Small Pox favourably in the natural way, and when the constitution of the Air did not favour the propagation of the disease.

After I had consented to my Son's being Innoculated, the next consideration was, what kind of preparation might be most proper: because I did think that no one kind of preparation could be equally fit for all constitutions. That the same kind of preparation could not be proper for a weak circulation as for a Strong, for lax fibers & for ridged, for strong nerves & animal juices & for weak. I had repeatedly heard of the preparation by Mercury, of its extraordinary success in New Jersey, & of being still better inform'd of the like success in the place where I then lived: but I knew there was not one case similar to my Son's constitution, in the place where I lived, nor was it probable there had been any similar in New Jersey, because the practise had been among the Country People, who are generally of Strong robust constitution. I considered likewise what allowances are to be made to common fame, that when any method of practise or person becomes popular, how favourably every thing is represented, & even miscarriages palliated or excused, or unwillingly told, & the reverse in unpopular cases.

Neither was I ignorant of that opinion whereby a Specific virtue is attributed to Mercury in this case, & that this opinion is supported by the Authority of D^r Boerhave: but at the same time I have the Authority of D^r Mead to the contrary, who certainly was as much distinguished or more so in practise, who thought that opinion of D^r Boerhave's to be one of the weaknesses to which great Men are subject. D^r Huxham a Distinguished practical Physician tells us, that he has seen very bad effects in the Small Pox after preparation by Mercury, & concludes that no one method in all constitutions can be proper.

As a preparation by Quinquina had been recommended by some distinguished Physicians, & as my son had at that time been subject to intermittent paroxysms, I resolved on that method as most proper for his constitution. For some weak before Innoculation he took an Electary of it mix'd with Rhubarb but nothing after he was Innoculated, nor for some days before except one dose of 6 gr. of Calomel 2 or 3 days before Innoculation. The use of the Bark had the effect expected from it. He had no more feverish fits, his appetite was better, he had no difficulty in breathing, & he had more Spirits.

You know S^r that nothing unusual happen'd after Innoculation till after the appearance of the Pustles, when the fever did not decrease as was expected and is usual when the disease proceeds well, on the contrary the frequency of his Pulse continued his anxiety increased & he fell into profuse sweats, tho' he sat up every day for some time, was laid on a Mattrass, & the Room kept cool by opening both the Doors & Windows in the day time. As soon as at any time he closed his Eyes his imagination was disturb'd with a thousand appearances, so that he could take no rest. While his eyes were open the visions disapeared, but no sooner were his eyes shut than the visions return'd, tho' he had no disposition to sleep and thus he continued for some time without any rest. Nothing however in his words or actions discover'd any loss of his Reason. A Delireum was greatly appre-

hended, & for that reason a Blister was apply'd to his back, which discharged plentifully. But as he still continued to have the visions when ever he closed his Eyes, & had no sleep, and his Pulse continued frequent a Delireum was still apprehended. His Spirits were low, the white of his Eyes was clear without the least appearance of Inflammation, nor was the light in the least offensive to them. The Pustles appeared very frequent but distinct on his face & only coher'd in one Spot in his forehead. He had many likewise on his body & Limbs but did not rise sufficiently.

He was attended from the begining by two Physicians, both of them his particular friends, & who for that Reason were anxiously concern'd for his safety. One of them urged bleeding strongly in his present State, the other opposed it as strenuously. As my anxiety for a beloved Son rendered me a less proper Judge, & the opinion of a Parent might too far influence the others, I declined giving my opinion, but however I beleive it was discover'd that I was averse to the taking of Blood. But it being still insisted on, as the only means to prevent a delireum & other fatal consequences, it was thought proper to call in a third Physician. After consultation with him the taking of Blood was no longer insisted on, & I my self having a particular fondness for the *Serpentaria*, the Tincture of it was repeatedly given by small Doses, with a sensible good effect. The Pustles rose more pointedly, & the anxiety grew less. It was so far from increasing the Sweating that it ceased after the repeated use of the *Serpentaria*. *Diacodium* was given afterwards every Night, & repeatd once or twice in the day. Tho' the *Diacodium* did not procure Sleep till near Six hours after taking, The Visions which had made him very uneasy were all removed by the use of the *Serpentaria* & *Diacodium*. From the begining of the eruption he drank plentifully of Diluents, tho' he had no great drought. After the use of the *Serpentaria* & *Diacodium* the face swell'd exceedingly the interstices between the Pustles became of a Damask colour, and the

maturation proceeded regularly in the face; but the hands & feet never swell'd, tho it was endeavour'd to be procured by outward applications, Tho the Pustles on his hands & feet fill'd & grew yellowish, they never came to perfect maturation, they burst without drying to a Scab, notwithstanding that the swelling of the face was very great & decreased gradually without being proceeded by any swelling on the hands or feet, yet no bad systems ensued, other than his Pulse continued frequent. It is to be observed that notwithstanding of the bad formation of his Breast, & his being subject to a difficulty of breathing in health on the least exercise, he never had during his illness any difficulty of breathing, & but little sore throat. He generally had a natural Stool every 24 hours, & when he had not, it was procured by an injectment of warm Water only.

After the swelling of the face had subsided & the Pustles dry'd many troublesom boils arose in several parts of his body. Mercurial Purges were proposed, which I opposed for the same reasons I had opposed the use of Mercury in the Preparation. He again took the Electuary of Peruvian Bark & Rhubarb, & drank after each dose twice a day the Decoction of Sarsaparilla. By these means several of the Boils discuss'd without suppuration, the pus in all of them became good where before it had been acrid & bloody. The pus likewise in the incision where the Innoculation had been made became good when before it had continued accrid & glary. It likewise healed up sooner than usual. He very soon recovered a better appetite, & as good a State of health as he had at any time for several years before.

Now Sir after having repeated to you, as briefly as I can, what we had observed in my Son's case deserving a more particular attention: and as the preparation before Innoculation and the method used for removing the disorders which attended the disease afterwards, was different from the common practise, it will not I expect, be disagreeable to you, to have the reasoning we had together on this subject put in some order; but especially

the reasons which made me so averse to taking blood when the delireum was apprehended: for the taking of Blood or omitting it, when a delireum is threatened after eruption, may be of greatest consequence to the Patient. I am fully satisfied that it may be as fatal in some casses to omit bleeding, as it may be in others to take blood. It highly therefore concerns both the Physicians & the Patient to discover, if possible some certain rule whereby to distinguish when it is proper, & when improper. Your time is so much fill'd by your continual application to the business of your profession, that you have not time to digest your thoughts, & therefore hope, it will be agreeable to you to take that trouble off your hands: & perhaps the doing of it may be of some use to our Children. But before I proceed I must premise some general observations.

I was Educated in the Mechanic Phylosophy, & considering the evidence on which its principles are founded, & the Mathematical method which the Professors used in explaining the Animal Oeconomy, & accounting for the disorders which arise in it from these principles, it is not to be wonder'd at, that I intertain'd a notion of the perfection of the Science, & that I began to practise with that assurance which Young Men commonly obtain at the Universities.

The Professors generally are solicitous to establish an opinion of their great knowledge, but are not sufficiently carefull to shew to their Pupils how far their knowledge is deficient: that the Mechanical principles do not reach to every part of the Animal Oeconomy. The mutual effects of the Intelligent on the meterial constituent parts of the Animal, or of the meterial on the Intelligent do not depend on mechanical principles: and yet these mutual effects are constantly observd in the Animal Oeconomy, which in no manner depend on mechanic principles but are produced by Physical causes of which perhaps we are intirely ignorant. I shall take the Desease which is the Subject of the Letter for an instance.

A very small bit of Thread moisten'd with the matter from the Pustle of the Small Pox, and put into a slight incision of the Arm or other part of the body produces certain & surprising changes, in the Animal Oeconomy. Can any Man account on mechanical principles, why this small portion of Matter infused into the capillary Vessels lies to all appearance at rest 6 or 7 days & afterwards produces such extraordinary appearances? Why about the eighth day a fever arises, & about 3 days afterwards Pustles break out, which maturate in a certain time & all the appearances of the disease observe regular periods, in its natural course, till it ends in a perfect recovery? Why the disease cannot be carried off by any other evacuation, but by eruption of Pustles on the Skin, & certainly kills if such eruption do not happen, & why a maturation of the Pustles is necessary to a compleat cure? As to my part I can in no manner account for these effects on mechanic principle, & I think no distinguish'd practical Physician has attempted it, but all of them have own'd themselves as ignorant as I do, however knowing & skillfull in other respects they may have been. Many such like casses happen in the Animal oeconomy, in which Theory absolutely fails the Physician and his whole Skill depends on accurate observation of the natural course & crisis of the distemper, & of what is beneficial & what injurious. But notwithstanding of this, general Principles, acquired by knowledge of the Animal oeconomy & of Physics or natural Philosophy, are absolutely necessary to make a proper use of these observations, in order to establish a proper method of cure, under the numerous varieties in which this, and other diseases appear, without which knowledge the observer must perpetually wander in the dark.

This disease, the Small Pox, is accompanied with very different Symtoms, according to the different constitution of the Patients and the different temperature of the Atmosphere, in which there is something not to be discovered by our Senses, that makes the Small Pox at sometimes favourable & at other times malignant. Sym-

toms the same as to appearance, in different constitutions require a different method of cure. I confine myself to a particular instance, the occasion of my thinking on the subject at this time. There can be no doubt that some of the worst symptoms in the Small pox arise from inflammations, & that a delirium is often from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain, in which the taking away of blood becomes necessary. Dr Mead says he has saved many by taking away blood when a Delirium happen'd the day after eruption, which case if blood be not taken away is generally fatal. But on the other hand, a depraved imagination, or odd and strange appearances to the fancy are not always properly called a Delirium, & are not always the consequence of an inflammation, nor indicate an Inflammatory State, but as often happen in the very opposite State, when the blood is too much dissolved & acrid, and the force of circulation weak in cases where the taking away of blood is attended with pernicious consequences. The frequency of the Pulse, & even its fullness are not indications of an inflammatory State, nor even of the strength of the circulations. The frequency is generally, if not always, occasioned from a Stimulus from the acrid parts of the blood, & the fullness often from an expansion of the blood by the dissolution of its parts by an unnatural fermentation. It seems probable to me, that *these visions or odd appearances to the fancy for the most part accompany this disease more or less, except when very mild, from the time of the fever, till the variolous matter is intirely seperated: and that these visions are more or less strong or troublesom in proportion to the quantity of Variolous matter assimilated.* Therefore the indications taken from these Symptoms alone are, that the variolous matter is not intirely seperated, and that a large Eruption is to be expected, & is necessary for an intire seperation. If it be asked how is it to be known, whether this kind of Delirium arise from an Inflammation or otherwise? You know Sr it is from the concomitant Symptoms, & that it is fallacious, & often dangerous to take an indication

of cure from any one Symptom singly. If I mistake not an inflammatory State of the Blood is never accompanied with those profuse Sweats which attend the opposite State of the blood without much heat or pain. In my Son's case there was not any one Symton peculiar to an Inflammation, & the success of the means used to remove the disordered imagination confirms this opinion, because they must have increased the disorder in case of an Inflammation.

That I may give you, in as few words as possible my sentiments of the nature of this disease, & the general method of cure, I must repeat that I can in no manner account for the appearances on mechanical principles or from Physical causes, otherwise than from an analogy with what is observed in fermenting Liquors, viz that the variolous pus is a kind of leven or ferment, which being mixed with the Blood of a living Man produces a fermentation or fever, that by this fermentation a considerable quantity of the Animal juices is assimulated into the nature of the variolous pus or Leven: that the crisis or cure of this Dessease is by separation of the assimulated matter from the other circulating fluids, & by its expulsion in Pustles on the Surface of the body. That the whole art of cure of the desease, simply taken, consists in regulating the fermentation, so that too great a quantity of the Animal juices be not assimulated, that the seperation & expulsion of the variolous matter be compleat, & that the care of accidental syptoms be adapted to the special disposition of the Animal juices In consequence of my ignorance of the nature of the cause of this desease I am of opinion that what is usefull or hurtfull in this method of cure can only be learned by observation & experiance.

It is constantly observed that the Animal juices undergo great changes, while fermenting by the infusion of the variolous leven; & that these changes are different in different constitutions. Sometimes the Blood becomes viscid & Inflammations are produced: at other times the juices are dissolved become acrid & unfit for animal

life, haemorrhages & mortifications ensue. Here the greatest Skill of the Physician is required to prevent these great changes & to cure them when they happen. It is evident very different methods are requisite in these opposite dispositions of the Animal fluids: and these different methods are to be found in the writings of learned Physicians of great experience.

From these general conceptions which I have been able to form of this disease I would put some questions for farther information, which can only be answered from accurate observation in numerous cases & which you & by conversing with others in extensive Practise may be able to do.

Q. 1 Have not People generally the Small Pox to a greater degree when large evacuations have preceeded the Infection, whether the evacuations have happen'd casually or designedly in order to prepare? Do not the like effects happen from abstinence carried so far as to render the Person weak? I have heard of several instances, if it be generally so, the bad effects of evacuations must be more evident in weak constitutions than in strong.

Q. 2 When Country People have this disease in Toun have they it not generally worse, & to a greater degree than toun livers? I have heard of several cases which favour this opinion. For the same reason strangers in every Country may generally have this disease to a greater degree than the Inhabitants. The small pox is generally fatal to Americans in England who have it soon after their arival.

Q. 3 As a greater fermentation & longer continued produces a greater quantity of Yest, may not a greater fermentation in like manner assimilate a greater quantity of the Animal juices into variolous matter? Cool free air lessens fermentation in all cases, and as somethings mix'd with fermenting liquors evidently lessen the fermentation, may not some medicines have a like effect in the Animal juices? Remixing the leven with the fermenting liquor, as by beating in the Yest, renews &

continues the fermentation. Whatever then hinders the separation of the variolous matter from the circulating fluids or remixes it, continues this fermentation to too great a degree. A certain force of circulation & velocity is proper for the separation of the variolous matter. The separation is hindered equally by too great a velocity or by too small as may be shewn on mechanic principles. The force of circulation and the velocity of circulating juices is not to be determined by the frequency of the Pulse for the Pulse is often more frequent when the circulation is near ceasing. The force of circulation I think may be discovered with greatest certainty by observing the secretions. Profuse Sweats are generally the effects of too great fermentation & a weak circulation, in which case cool air and Cardiac medecines are of the greatest service. If these Sweats be not timely stoped they are productive of the worst consequences Perhaps the Serpentaria may be the best of Cardiacs, as it is one of the strongest antiseptics, & thereby prevents that fatal disposition of the humours to mortifications so frequent in this disease.

Q. 4 Weak or poor aqueous liquors are most apt to fret or ferment & to turn acrid & this fretting is prevented by mixing Spirits with them. may not then a moderate use of Spiritous Liquors be sometimes of use in the Small Pox? I have been lately inform'd, that last winter & spring the Small Pox, by natural infection was very frequent in the Southern parts of Ulster County, so far that in some places sixteen or eighteen had it in one house. That few died, & that the giving of Rum after eruption was a general practise among them. The Country People, where I now live, tell me, that after Innoculation, where the Pustles were numerous & did not rise, & the Spirits low, they gave freely of milk Punch with Success. A prudent Physician will always give attention to the practise of the common People, for they are numerous experiments, & however improper their practise in many cases be, he will be able to make usefull reflec-

tions. A wise Man is willing to learn of the most ignorant Peasant, & often does.

Q. 5 Whether mercury given after Innoculation & remaining in the body, does not prevent too great a fermentation and assimilation of the juices into variolous matter? The late practise in the Jerseys seems to proove this. But may not the present favourable constitution of the Air, by which the Small Pox is generally mild in the natural way, give a reputation to any new method of preparation? It is well worth while to enquire carefully whether a preparation by Mercury be beneficial in all constitutions, because it seems improbable it can be so. Supposing that it prevents an over fermentation, may there not be some cases in which it may stop the necessary seperation of the variolous leven from the Animal juices. The answers to these questions of great import are not to be taken from common report, or superficial observers, nor from people prejudiced either in favour of the method or against it.

Q. 6 If some doses of the Peruvian Bark had been given after Innoculation, might it not have prevented that extraordinary effervescence, by which so great a quantity of the Animal juices was assimilated into variolous matter in my Son's case? If the giving of Mercury after Innoculation have effects which it has not when given only before innoculation, may not the Quinquina have the like good effects, when given after Innoculation in constitutions where it is proper? This can only be determined by experience. In like manner it can only be determined by experience whether my opinion be right, that mercury is not proper in weak constitutions, where, tho' the Animal juices be subject occasionally to effervescence, the circulation is weak & easily flags. In general Mercury is observed to be prejudicial to weak Nerves, which I take to be only other words to express what I call a weak constitution, & that it is prejudicial in diseases arising in such Constitutions. Whether the Small Pox be an exception to this observation repeated experience can only determine.

Q. 7 Would it not be more becoming a Man of candour, & would it not more effectually promote the healing art, freely to confess our ignorance, where our knowledge is deficient, than to cover it with the obscurity of learned words which in reality have no meaning.

You perceive no doubt that my Son's case has led me to consider the Small Pox only in weak constitutions, it would be very injurious to apply my reasoning in this case, to the Small Pox in opposite constitutions, strong rigid fibers & inflammatory cases, which are not the subject of my present inquiries.

For some time past my thoughts have been employ'd, how to express the sense I have of your affectionate concern for & care of my Son in his late illness, at last I flatter'd my self that a copy of what has occur'd to my thoughts on this occasion would be an agreeable memorial of what I owe to you, & as such I beg your acceptance of it, for your own use only, with liberty however to shew it, if you think proper to the other gentlemen who very affectionately assisted us on that occasion.

A Parent only can be truly sensible of the obligations you & they have laid on

Dear S^r

Your most Affectionate Humble Serv^t

[Indorsed]
Copy of a letter
to Dr. BARD on Small pox

Orders from Col. Henry Bouquet

[July 13, 1758]

Sir

Agreeable to the Orders I received from Brigadier General Forbes, You are to repair to Fort Cumberland, and there consult wth M^r Glen, Col. Washington, and Col. Byrd what presents might be proper to be given to the Catawba, Tuscarora, and Nattaway Indians, as well as the Cherokee expected, for their Services during this Expedition.

And as all the Magazines are to be formed at Reas Town, I wish these Indians lately come, might be prevailed upon to march here with you; and if the little Carpenter arrives It will be necessary for the Same Reasons to conduct him from Winchester by Way of Fort Loudoun in Pensilvania to this Camp. where they can more conveniently be Supplied wth Provisions and goods;

Given under my hand at the Camp near Reas Town this thirteenth day of July 1758

To
[TORN]

HENRY BOUQUET

Calculation of Expences of Indian Warriors for their Service during the Campaign

[July 23, 1758]

Proportion of Presents agreed to be given to each Indian for his Service during the Campaign with their full Value annexed viz^t

5 Stroud Mantles....a 20/ each.....	£5. 0. 0
1 Pair Stockings	0. 3. 9
2 Knives	0. 2. 0
1 Shirt	0. 7. 6
1 Breech Clout a ^d Cap.....	0. 5. 9
Silver Truck, Wampum, Gartering, Vermillion &ca	3. 0. 0
	<hr/>
	8.17. 0
Necessaries to equip them for Service.....	1.10. 0
	<hr/>
	£10. 7. 0

This is the Present footing our Indians are upon, which upon an Avarage is the Total Expence of fiting them out and rewarding them for their Services for the Expedition exclusive of extrordinary encouragement to be occasionally given for their good behaviour taking Scalps and Prisoners and some Presents in their return home for their Wives and Children.

By the above Calculation it evidently appears that their whole Charge to the Government (allowing the same quantity of the Presents or the value thereof above specified to be given them for their Wives and Children on their return home) don't amount to more than the Expence of a Provincial Soldier in the New Levies who have their Arms &c^a found them.

[Indorsed]
Calculation of Expence of Indian Warriors
for [?] during the Campaign
23^d July 1758

List of Goods for the use of the Cherokee Indians with Coll: Byrd at Fort Cumberland July the 24th 1758 and Sent by Orders of Coll: Bouquet

57 Knives	Received from Coll: Bouquet and sent to Coll: Byrd with the above Goods—
30 Arm Bands	
20 Wrist Bands	
60 Broches	8 Gorgets
5 Pieces of Ribbon	2 Breast Plates
22 500 Black Wampum	2 Shells
5 Pieces of Halfthicke	4,000 Black Wampum
2 Ruffled shirts	1,800 White Wampum
55 plain White ditto	
57 Check ditto	
4 Vermillion	
12 Stroud Mantles	

[Indorsed]
List of Goods sent to Coll: BYRD
to Fort Cumberland for the use of Cherokee Indians
24 July 1758

Cadwallader Colden to Peter Collinson

[Copy]

D^r S^r FLUSHEN ON LONG ISLAND Aug. 23 1758

Since you tell me that the acc^{ts} which I am able to give you of any remarkable events in this part of the

world are agreeable to you I am resolved to give my self the pleasure of writing to you as often as I think that the subject may deserve your attention I delay writing till such time that I can depend on the informations which I receive, I choose likewise to write by the packet because I think it not proper to trust my letters on these subjects to Merchant ships which so liable to capture.

As soon as Gen^l Abercrombie had the chief command on Lord Loudoun's being recalled he was indefatigable in his preparations to enter Canada by Lake George. The troops marched & the Stores were carried up in much less time & with much less expence than any imagined it could have been don. a great part of the labour of the troops themselves in which the officers took their share & encouraged the men by their example The Officers were allow'd to carry no equipage with them They were allow'd only common tents & the same provisions the men had. Lord Howe's activity & example gave life & spirit to the whole army that they cheerfully went through ever fatigue. The troops embarked on battoes at the South end of Lake George the 5th of July & landed the 6th in the morning with little opposition & immediately marched on to possess themselves of a narrow pass which led to the French fort at Carleon. In their march they were suddenly attacked by a party of 350 of the ennemy who lay concealed Lord Howe exposing himself too much in the beginning of this action was unfortunately killed. This party of the ennemy was all killed & taken prisoners Notwithstanding of this the army was thrown into confusion they having some how imagined that the woods round them were full of French & Indians. This made the General retreat to the place where he landed to bring his men into order. The prisoners informed that they expected to be reinforced in a day or 2 with 3000 men. Next day the 7th they took possession of the Narrows without any opposition where they expected the greatest. On the 8th two officers were sent out early in the morning to reconnoitre who soon returned & reported

that the ennemy were on a rising ground with a breast work of logs only before them On which it was resolved to attack them immediately. But this information was bad for the Ennemy had a regular intrenchment with a ditch &c The action began about 9 before noon In short our Army was repulsed with great loss of our best men & officers The Highland regiment suffer'd most they renewed the attack three times & every time some of them got on the top of the ennemies work but not being properly supported they were forced to retire with great loss. No cannon were used on either side but the French had a number of swivel guns on their breast work. The officers exposed themselves exceedingly on leading up their men

The returns made are as follows

	Killed	Miss- ing	Wound- ed	
Regulars	464	29	1117	} 1944 killed wounded & missing
Provincials	86	8	240	
	—	—	—	
	550	37	1357	

The french did not attempt to molest them in their retreat & the whole army returned next day to the South end of Lake George—The provincials were of double the number of the regulars & from this & the number of killed & wounded in each you may judge what share each had in the action. The loss of Lord Howe was the greater as it is supposed that he was the Author of attacking by assault without cannon In this Action I lost a very dear friend & a worthy Gentleman, Major Rutherford of the Royal Americans. He lost his life by exposing himself too much in leading on his men. I believe you have seen him for he once took the trouble to deliver some papers from me to you Please to tell my nephew that his Cousin Turnbull is only slightly wounded in two places so as not to hinder him from doing duty.

Such a spirit of Calumny has spread it self on this occasion that I can not think but some secret emissaries of the French have a great hand in it Some things

are swallow'd as truths which are morally impossible to be true most of them highly improbable & few of them on any sufficient authority to gain credit with persons of any reflexion. On such like events as this no doubt some deserve blame & these generally are the persons who calumniat others. Some part of the Generals conduct I cannot account for because I am unacquainted with circumstances & yet he may have sufficient reason for what he did.

Soon after the General had returned to the South end of the Lake he detached 4000 of the Provincials to the Mohawks river under the command of Gen^l Stanwix viz The New York & New Jersey Provincials & a Regiment of the New England who were to be joined by the 4 Independent companies of Regulars. It is said to secure our frontiers from an irruption with which they are threatened & to rebuild the Fort at the Oneyda carrying place which Gen^l Web[b] ordered to be destroyed & for which he was greatly blamed. The doing this will be of great use not only for security of our frontiers but for regaining some esteem among the Indians But I am in expectations of greater advantages from this large Detachment as it will be very difficult for the French in Canada to guard against attacks in so many different places. They may attack a French Fort where the River S^t Laurence issues from Lake Ontario if a proper opportunity offer. They may in their battoes attack the French Vessels on the lake & if they succeed in these nothing can hinder their going on to Niagara. Or they may go down S^t Laurence River & attack Monreal at the Same time that General Abercrombie attacks Canada by Lake Champlain However it be this detachment must be of great Service to General Forbes as it must prevent the ennemy's sending such succours to Fort Du Quesne or other ways they would & it is probable that one reason of Gen^l Forbes's delaying his March was to receive certain intelligence that this detachment had actually marched. By delaying the Indians collected in defence of Fort Du Quesne may desperse for want of Provisions

General Forbes has the character of a good officer but his constitution has suffered much. The last accounts I had from thence were of the 25th of July. He had been ill of a Flux but was better & began to sit up. Coll Bouquet next in command has likewise a good character. The Provincials & the Artillery were at Rays town where 3 months provisions were in store. Some parties were sent out to reconnoitre the Country through which they were to pass & some persons were sent among the Indians. At that time Gen^l Forbes had sent an express to Gen^l Abercrombie at the return of which & of the reconnoitring parties it was thought the whole Army would proceed with a resolution not to stop by the way. It is said that a road may be made without much difficulty & with more safety than that which Gen^l Braddock took.

I am in great hopes of good news before the end of the Campaign & that all our calumniators will be silenced. It is thought that Gen^l Abercrombie delays moving till Lewisburgh shall be surrendered which we hear it was on the 26th of last month that the Fleet & the Forces may go up St^t Laurence River or if it should be too late that a considerable reinforcement will be sent to Gen^l Abercrombie. This delay it is thought will be of use because the French cannot retain their Indians at this season of the year. In former times the reduction of Canada was thought impracticable otherwise than by naval force up St^t Laurence river & it seems more so now than formerly. By land the army must be subject to continual difficulties & surprises in marching through woods swamps & narrow passes in a desert country. And as the Provincials are undisciplined not submissive to a proper command being only levied in the Spring & disbanded in the fall they must often disappoint their Generals expectations tho' it be true that they understand the use of fire arms better than any new raised troops in Europe do & have as much courage as can be expected from men educated to the plow or Trades in times of peace & who never before saw an enemy. The worst is that the Provincials at this time desert in companies with their

arms especially those under General Stanwix This may render the best concerted schemes abortive You will have earlier & better accounts from Lewisbrough than we have.

Since I wrote what is above my conjectures as to the detachment under Gen^l Stanwix are confirmed. By letters from the Oneydo carrying place of the 12th of this month we learn that next day Coll Broadstreet with 3000 men was to set out to the westward on a secret expedition They carry 8 p^s of Cannon & 3 mortars with them. I have the pleasure to learn that L^t Col. Clinton of the New York Provincials a Gentleman who received his commission on my recommendation is pitched on to be the second in command. The forts at that carrying place between the Mohawks river & Oneydo lake are rebuilt with additional works. You may expect to hear soon considerable news from this part of the world

I have not receiv'd any books in M^{rs} Alexanders trunks as you gave me reason to expect. I now desire you to send me the monthly reviews (not the critical) besides Linnaeus's genera plantarum & the numbers of Hills Herbal which were wanting for the years 1756-57 & this year so far as bound up. The last Volume I have is the 13th & to send likewise Linnaeus's Species plantarum in 2 vol. 8^o & the 3^d Vol. of the Edenburgh Essays if Published & the 2^d Vol of London medical observations if published In my former which I now repeat I desired you to send them by land to Falmouth directed to George Bell Esq Agent of the Packet boats at Falmouth for Alexander Colden Post Master at New York & to pay the land Carriage to Falmouth

I think I mentioned formerly that my son David's Theory of Electricity was taken by the French last Fall It was directed in case of capture to the Accademie of Sciences at Paris. You may perhaps learn by some of your correspondents in holland whether it came to their hands. He is preparing another copy to send. I have not had a single line from my nephew in twelve months I cannot guess at the reason & as you referr to him. I

know nothing of the papers under D^r Bevis's examination. Pray let me know his thoughts of them & if no use is to be made of them please to take them into your custody. I presume on the repeated instances of your friendship in giving you so much trouble which I could not otherwise excuse.

[Indorsed]

Rough draft of letter to Mr COLLINSON July 29 1758

From Alexander Colden

BRIGHTON 25 Aug^t 1758

Dear Uncle

I was yesterday favoured with yours of the 12th ult. I am very sorry that I should have been such a negligent Correspondent but more so to find my Uncle imputes my Silence to a wrong cause; in my th the Queen of Sheba. I acquainted you with the reason of my long silence. I have been now above a Month in this place, but cannot boast much of the Efficacy of Salt Water only as it makes me thinner than I was I believe I shall soon tire of it; however as I cannot yet be sure of staying in London I would have You direct my next to Mr Collinsons Care.

The same Pacquet brought us the bad news of the Defeat of our troops under Gen^l Abercrombie at Ticonderoga & a long and melancholy list of brave Officers killed & wounded at that unsuccessful attack. Lord How is as much regretted here as he could possibly be in America; I see Maj^r Rutherford in the list of the killed, I'm afraid it is M^r Rutherford of Edgerston, my Cousin Turnbull is I find among the wounded, I hope not dangerously, yet I cannot help being uneasy till I hear more particularly and I am certain his Mother must be in great distress on his account; the loss seems to have fallen very heavy upon our Countrymen; I hope it will have no further bad Consequences in America; as Cape Bretton has proved an easier Conquest than we expected, the Fleet and Army employed there will probably have

time to make a seasonable and successful diversion by the River of S^t Laurence; however you may depend upon being supported from this side; it is incredible with what Animosity the War is carried on by the Partys engaged, the French and their Ally's have acted with as great barbarity and inhumanity in Germany as in North America; Britain and Prussia have not copied their Example as yet at least in Europe; but if they behave with more humanity, they show no less Animosity. Britain in particular breaths nothing but War, and seems resolved to make the present quarrell decisive neither the Expence nor loss is regarded here, so we can but distress the Enemy, I am persuaded the national Resentment was never carried so high since the days of our Edwards & Henrys; it seems indeed to be inflamed to the pitch of Rage; the City of London is to address the King upon the Conquest of Cape Breton, and it is supposed will address against its being delivered up at a peace, and the general bent of the nation is the same way, and as the Court has of late shown great regard to the Voice of the People at present there is too much appearance of an obstinate & bloody War.

The French make a most contemptible figure in Europe at present, their Coasts ravaged, their Harbours demolished and Shipping burnt in them, while if you except 2 or 3 Dunkirk Privateers in the North Seas, they have neither Men of War, Privateers nor Merchant Ships to be met with either in the Channell or Bay and they are not much better in the Mediterranean. Their sole attention seems to be turned upon Hanover, where they have two numerous Armys endeavouring to force their way again, I suppose with a design of acting over again their last years Exploits, how far their numbers may in the end prevail, cannot be known, but they have no reason as yet to boast of their success, the particulars of the several actions You will see in the publick papers; The King of Prussia though attacked on every side by superiour numbers still continues to make head. what the Event of these confusions may be is uncertain; it

looks as if Providence were designed to humble the Great Powers of Europe; at least the surprizing success which both the Prussians & Hanoverians have more than once had over Enemies double nay three times stronger than themselves, looks very like the hand of a superior power, baffing both the Counsels and Strength of shortsighted Mortals; but if the Decision is left to the *longest Sword* as it is called Great Britain & Prussia have but a melancholy prospect. be the issue what it will our nation seems ready to embrace it, for a sort of Enthusiasm seems to possess all ranks either to conquer or die, and it is not confined to words, for not to mention the cheerfulness with which this years Supplies were both granted and raised, I am persuaded that if orders were now given for 50000 New Levies they might be compleated in a Month.

I hope D^r Bevis has forwarded the Papers he promised, the D^r is a little of my own temper, not over punctual, and will bear driving. I left directions for them to be sent to M^r Collinsons, however as I hope to be in Town in 3 Weeks or a Month at farthest. You may be assured of my utmost care to make up for the delay occasioned partly by Inability & partly by Indolence. My Duty to my Aunt & Respect to all my Cousins, and believe me with true regard

Dear Uncle
Your dutifull Nephew &
Oblidged H^{ble} Serv^t

A. COLDEN

[Indorsed]

To
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
at New York

Col. Henry Bouquet's Orders to Capt. Bosomworth

REAS TOWN CAMP 3^d Sept^r 1758

Sir

You are to march with all the Indians under your command the 4th Inst. and proceed wth L Col. Deyworthy to cover the head of the Army.

You are to Send continually Small Partys out to Scout and reconnoitre the Ennemy and inform the Commanding officer of all the Intelligences you may receive.

In case the assistance of the Indians should be required for some Enterprize, you are then to march wth them, following the orders that you shall receive from the Commanding officer with you.

As the Delawar and other Indians Settled on the West Side of the Ohio, Seemed disposed to conclude a Peace with us, You will prevent your Indians to go over the Ohio and disturb them, untill you receive further orders.

You are not to permit any of our Indians to go out of the Camp without his Badge to prevent any accident.

And you will repeat to them to Remember the Signal agreed wth our Messengers sent to the Ohio of a Swinging Blankett.

All the assisttans, Interpreters and others employed with the Indians are ordered to obey your orders.

HENRY BOUQUET

To

Cap^t BOSOMWORTH

[Indorsed]

H. BOUQUET to BOSOMWORTH 3 Sept 1758

*Capt. Abraham Bosomworth's Orders to
Capt. ——— Trent*

[Sept. 3, 1758]

By Abraham Bosomworth Esq^r Cap^tⁿ of a Company in
the 2ⁿ^d Battⁿ R.A. Reg^t & Commandant of His
Majestys Indian Allies

To Cap^t TRENT

By Virtue of Powers derived to me from His Excell^y
Gen^l Forbes Commander in Chief of the Southern Expe-
dition & with the Approbation of Co^l Hen^y Bouquet.
Commanding His Majesties Forces for the time being
on the Frontiers I do appoint you one of my Assistants

in Conducting & regulating the Indians going to War & you are hereby directed and required to obey such orders as you shall from time to time receive from me or in my absence any other Command^r offi^r at the [?] Post and to use your best endeavours in keeping the Indians under proper Regulations and preventing any abuse being Committed by making sale of their Goods wasting their Provisions Ammunition, &c. for which you are to receive 12/ Pennsylv^a th day & this shall be your sufficient Warrant

Given under my hand at the Camp at Rays Town
3 Sept. 1758

David Colden to Alexander Colden

[Copy]

October 26th 1758

Dear Cousin

I wrote to you last Sept^r was Year, & sent some Papers on Electricity, but they were unfortunately taken by the French on board the Irene, Cap^t Jacobson. The paquet was directed to M^r Collinson, & in case of capture to the Royal Academy at Paris, who were desird to send it to the Royal Society at London: but as the Irene was carried into Lewisburgh, it is more than probable the papers are lost I now send another Copy, & must repeat what I before wrote. You have allways expressd such a readiness to oblige your friends of our family in America, that I can take the freedom of giving you some trouble, without thinking it necessary to make an appology. If it should hapen that your relation thereby gets any credit among the Learnd I know you will be pleased.—Then as in the former Letter.

In case the former copy should have come to your hands, it is necessary that I inform you that this copy is more correct than that, some alteration are made in the expression, which may make it more evident & perticu-

larly in the Section on Points, wherefore I must desire you to make use of this Copy rather than the other if they should both be in your hands

David Colden to Benjamin Franklin

[Copy]

Octo^r 26th 1758

Sir

About the time you left America, I was employ'd in endeavouring with my Fathers assistance to form an Explication of the Phenomena of Electricity on his Principles of Action in Matter; some conceptions had occurred to me in pursuing the Experiments made by you & M^r Canton, which gave me reason to hope it might be effected on very simple principles. When I had completed this attempt, a Copy of it was designed to be sent to London, last Sept^r was a Year but being unfortunately taken on board the Irene, Captⁿ Jacobson, was carry'd into Lewisburgh Had not your absence from America, prevented you seeing those papers before they were finish'd, I doubt not but they would have been much more correct: however I am so unwilling to have them appear in publick, before you have had an opportunity of judging them, that I have desired my cousin Alex^r Colden (as I formerly did) to leave the Copy I now send some time with you for your consideration. The favour which I have formerly had of corresponding with you on this subject gives me assurance that you will take the trouble of considering it, & of letting me know your sentiments of it. I shall esteem it a great favour Sir that you make corrections in any part that may appear to want it. I had much rather not have it published, than that it

The first Copy of the Supplement to the Principles of Action which was sent to England Sept^r 1757 on board the Irene Captⁿ Jacobson, was taken by a Privateer &

carried into Lewisburgh. I sent a Second Copy Dated Oct^r 26th 1758 it was delivered to Captⁿ

[Indorsed]

Copy of 1st & 2nd Letters to
M^r FRANKLIN & my Cousin
ALEX^r. COLDEN, sent with the
Supplement to *Principles of Action*

From Robert Whytt

[EDINBURGH October 27 1758]

Sir

I was favored with your very obliging & instructing letter some months ago, & ought to have given you an Answer long ago, but by some interruption or another have always been disappointed in writing.

The nature of light is not easily understood, the more one thinks of it the more he is puzzled with it. My Nephew M^r Melvill was sensible of the difficultys attending this Subject, but thought that the mutual penetrability of light was not altogether inconsistent with its materiality; you on the other hand seem to think that it is. The difficultys to one like me, that is but a smatterer in Mathematical knowledge, are great on both Sides. M^r Melvills reasoning does not quite Satisfy me & yet, if light be not some way material I can have no idea of what it is. Your notion about the effect of light in keeping up the proper motion of the planets round the Sun & acting as it were counter to Gravity is very ingenious; but altho two powers acting in different directions on any body make it move in the Diagonal of the Parallelogram, yet when powers act on any body in Directions exactly opposite, if they are equall the body will be not all affected by them; if otherwise it will move with the difference of force by which the greatest power exceeds the lesser. This is the difficulty indeed started by yourself & which I have not been able to satisfy myself about.

I shewd your Letter to M^r Mathew Stuart professor of Mathematicks in this place, who told me that in a

Book which he intends to publish Sometime hence, he has accounted upon Sir Isaac Newtons principles alone, for the recess of the planets from the sun; for doing which you have proposed the action of y^e Suns light upon the planets: In this work M^r Stuart has also given an exact description of the Moons path; a problem which many have attempted without succeeding in it.

Your Hypothesis Concerning the unequal rotation of the earth is extremely Ingenious, and I wish it could be Confirmed by experiment; if it were, it would give great Confirmation to many other of your reasonings concerning the effects of Light.

I have not heard any thing of your Sons paper on Electricity, if it got Safe to London it will be published in the Transactions for this present year, which dont appear 'till June 1759

I thank you for the account of the antivenereal virtues of the Lobelia, as I could wish to make trial of this root in our Royal Infirmary here, I would take it as a great favour if you Could procure a few ounces of it & Send it me by some of our people who will be coming from time to time, from New York to Scotland.

Doctor Alston to whom I shewed your letter desires his respectfull Compliments may be transmitted to your Daughter & you: he received Miss Coldens letter & says he would have wrote her before now but had nothing to offer which he thought worth giving her the trouble of a letter.

I send you this letter by the way of Charlestown to the Care of D^r Garden, as there is no ship going from Leith to New York & as the Pamphlet of D^r Monro Sent you herewith could not be transmitted by Post. D^r Monro is a young man of 23 or 24 years of age & has already made great advances in anatomy, & will I dare say one day make a great figure in that Science, you will See by this Pamphlet how well he has defended himself against an illiberal attack made on him by D^r Hunter at London.

Doctor Porterfield is Just now printing here two vol.

8^{vo} on the eye in which the Doctrine of vision & many curious things relating to it & the motions of the eyes are explained, as he is a great dealer in Mathematicks I fancy his book may be the more to your taste.

Last Spring D^r Home of this place, Inoculated the measles in 8 or 10 patients. The symptoms were milder than in the natural way, especially the Cough. The inoculation is made as in the Small pox, but with the blood of a patient labouring under the measles. The measly fever appears usually in five or six days after Inoculation. A full account of this is Just now printing at London in Book of D^r Home intituled Medical facts & Experiments.

In your Letter to D^r Garden of which you was so good as to send me a Copy, you ask by what power is it that the velocity of the blood in the veins should gradually increase as it approaches more & more to the heart. The force of the Blood in the large veins & Cava is derived from the force which it has in the nascent veins, the alternate percussions of the larger artery on the veins that run Contiguous with them, & the pressure of acting Muscles especially those of Respiration, which lost continually by y^e alternate pressure promote the motion of the blood in all the veins within the trunk of the body.

The different velocitys of the blood in the nascent veins & Cava are solely owing to the different Capacities of the vessells through which it flows. The blood in the capillarys may be considered as a river divided into many small streams & therefore Gliding gently along; in the Cava being all collected into one Channel, which is less than the Numerous channels of the small veins, it must move with a greater velocity & that in the reciprocal proportion of the areas of the transverse Sections of the vessels through which it flows.

I hope you will excuse the inaccuracys of this Hasty letter and believe me to be with particular esteem

Sir

Your most humble & obedient Servant

ROBERT WHYTT

EDINBURGH October 27 1758

Proportion of Presents to be given to the Catawba
Nottowa[y] & Tuscarora Indians

[Undated]

2 Arm bands @ 19/	£1.18. 0	
1 Bracelet	0. 7. 6	
1 dozen broches	0.11. 0	
1 Stroud	1. 0. 0	
¼ Grose Gartering	0. 9. 0	
1 Blanket	0.13. 4	
Combs, Scissors, Wire &c.	0. 5. 0	
1 Half Horn	1. 4. 0	
1 pair Stockings	0. 5. 0	
3 Yds. flannel or 4 yds. Half- thick for a Petticoat for a woman	0. 9. 0	
1 Shirt	0. 7. 6	
		7. 9. 4 for each Head
		Man £7. 9. 4
1 Wrist Band	0. 7. 6	
1 dozen Broches	0.11. 0	
1 Stroud	1. 0. 0	
¼ Grose Gartering	0. 9. 0	
1 Blanket	0.13. 4	
Combs, Scissors, Wire &ca.	0. 5. 0	
3 Yds. flannel or 4 yds. Half thicks	0. 9. 0	
1 Shirt	0. 7. 6	
1 Pair Stockings	0. 5. 0	4. 7. 4
		<u>£11.16. 8</u>

The Half is 5.18.4 which is the
Proportion for one Man

The Cawtabas have been four months from home all
but three days which at 45/ p^r Month the pay of a
Provincial Pennsylvania Soldier comes to £9 Pennsyl-
vania Money without the £5 Bounty £9. 0. 0 given them
for 6 months

An Indians Share by this Calculation.. £5..13..4"
 had already given them Goods to the
 amount of 3. 19. 0
 [Indorsed]
 Proportion of Presents
 to be given to the Catawba
 Nottowa & Tuscarora Indians

*Diary of Gen. Jeffery Amherst's Expedition Against
 Louisbourg*

Sail^d from the Hook May the 3^d under the Convoy of The
 Diana, Devonshire, Ludlow Castle, Duke Gramont, &
 hunter sloop Arrived at Halifax May the 16th 1758

To Cash p^s for M^r Peyton.....£ 1—1

Left Louisbourg Augst 30th 1758

With 13 top sail Vessels under the Convoy of the Squirril
 & sch: the latter left us at Halifax

3 with 2 Reg^t 36/60 for the Bay of Funda Commanded
 by Colonell. ———

Sep^t 4 Arrived at Halifax.—left Halifax 12 Sep^r Arrived
 at the Bay of Funda 18 & got up to the River St Johns
 the 19

27 Sir Charles Hardy sailed from Louisbourg with 3 Reg^t
 Viz^t—15-28-58 Under the Command of G^r Wolf

To a bagg of Biscuits.....£ 0, 12, 0

To 4 Hams 16

To 6 Cups 5

To 4 Loaves Sug^r 1, 7, 11

To 6 Dozen Lemmons 18

To 6 P^s Choco 9

To 8½ p^s Beef 4 3

To Bread 1

By Cash £ 4 13 2

Acco^t 4 15 2

58

£ 9 8 4

L^t Peyton D^r

To Mess Acc^t

April	Cash p ^s Tarvis	£ 4 10 6
24	To do	5 6
	To Cash p ^d Mills	5 3 8
	To Cash p ^d M ^{rs} Lightfoots	1 3 6
	To Cash Washerwomen	1 12 6
	To Cash p ^d the Shoem ^r	3 15 6
	To Cash p ^d Mr Thompson	55 15 4
	To Cash p ^d M ^r Belcher	47 12 4
	To Cash p ^d at Domest	30 10 6
	To Cash p ^d Mrs Byard	27 15 8
	To Cash p ^d the Taylors	37 19 6
	To the Chairman	4 10
	To Cash p ^d M ^r Stockdale	3 10 6
	To Cash p ^d M ^r Burns	30
	To Cash p ^d Do	10
	To Cash p ^d Schuyler	4
	To Cash p ^d M ^r Couzina	4 15 6
		<hr/>
		212 18 6

Disposed of a bill

Sold a sett of bills of Exchange of thirty pounds Sterling
to M^r John Anderson

Louisbourg

A Memorandum of the Regiments in America Viz^t

Leiu. Colonells to
the said Regiments

The Royal Scotch	.....Tavers
Braggs—28	.....Welsch
Whaburtons—45	.....Willmott
Hopson's—40	.....
Lassells—47	.....
Canadys—43	.....James
Whitmor's—22	.....Rollo
Blakneys—27	.....Havalan killed
Otways—35	.....Fletcher
Abercrombie—44	.....Gage
Webbs—48	.....Burton
Coll. Thomas Murry—46	.....Beaver killed
Lord John Murry's—42	.....Grant killed

Lord Hows—50 [55]	Donalson kill'd
Forbes—17	Morris
First Batt, of Royal Americans.....	Buckey
2 ^d Do	Haldiman
3 ^d Do	Young
4 th Do	Sir Jn ^o S ^t Clair
Montgomerys	62
Fraishers	63

Memorandum to Receive Ben[?]

Baggage Money to the Amount of
which M^r Stephen M^cCoy refunded....£6—5—0

July This Morning came from the Garrison a flag of
26 Truce in order to agree of terms of Capitulation
which continued until the 27th in the afternoon
ab^t 3 o'Clock the same Afternoon the English
Colours [was?] planted on the walls of Louisbourg
after seven with [?]

HALIFAX May the 19th 1758

A List of the Regiments going on the expedition
Vizt

- 1 Royal Scotch
- 2 Amhurst 15
- 3 Ansthurers [Anstruthers]
- 4 Braggs 28
- 5 Forbes 17
- 6 Whitmores 22
- 7 Otways part 35
- 8 Hopson 40
- 9 Lassells 47
- 10 Wharburtons 45
- 11 Webbs 48
- 12 Frasiars
- 13 2 Batt. of Americans

To Cash Lent L^t Vintor 1-13

Halifax Currency
On the Expedition

2	Batt.	The Royal Scotch
15		Amhurst
17		Forbes
22		Whitmore
28		Braggs
35		Otways
40		Hopsons Malus
45		Wharburtons Malus
47		Lassells Malus
48		Webbs
58		Anstruthers
60		Moncktons
60		Lawrence
62		Frasiers

A route for the 2^d Batt. of R. A R.—

To Lancaster & Carlisle

Sep ^t 5	To Elizabeth Town Point.....	17	Miles
6	To Woodbridge	12	
7	Brunswick	10	
8	Rested		
9	Prince Town	16	
10	Trent Town Ferry	12	
11	Nessaminy Ferry	14	
12	Frankford	12	
13	Skulkill ferry	9	
14	Rested		
15	To M ^r Asshtons at the Sign of Admiral [?]head	19	
16	The Sign of the waggon.....	14	
17	At the Sign of the hatt.....	11	
18	Lancaster	10 ¹ / ₂	
19	Rested		
20	Harris Ferry		} 25
21	March Abt		
22	Carlisle	22	

Miles 136¹/₂

Ships names under the Command of Admiral Holbourn on the last Expedition agst Louisbourg

Cap ^t		
Names	Men	Guns
Newark	.....700	80

A List of the Fleet

	Viz ^t	No. of Guns
Ad. Bos	Namur	90
[illegible]	Royal William ...	} 3 Deckers { 84
Comm'd.	Princess Amelia...		80
Ld. Colvil	Northumberland	70
C. Edgcomb	Lancaster	68
C. Fowke	Bedford	70
Sinco	Pembroke	74
	Vanguard	70
Collins	Terrible	74
Gordon	Devonshire	66
Gambier	Burford	70
Man	Prince Frederick	66
Parry	Kingston	60
Fergueson	Prince of Orange.....	60
Spry	Orford	60
Amherst	Captain	60
Diggot	York	60
Hughs	Somerset	66
Beard	Defiance	60
Marshal	Nottingham	60
	Arc en ciel.....	50
Rous	Sutherland	50
Mantle	Centurion	50

Frigates and Fireships

Shamberg	Diana	32
	Juno	36
Boyle	Boreas	36
	Kennington	20
	Shannon	34
Clark	Ludlow Castle	40

Frigates and Fireships

		Guns
	Trent	32
	Portmahon	20
	Nightingale	20
Routh	Scarbourough	20
Willock	Squirrel	20
	Hynd	20
Laforey	Hunter	10
	Gramont	18
	Hawke	10
	Tyloe	10
	Dublin	60
Gascoigne	Beaver	} Fire ships
Balfour	Aetna	
	Lighting	

The first Brigade commanded by
Brigader Gen^r Whitmore

Vizt

Royales

47

Second Batt. of Americans

28th

3^d Brigade Commanded by Coll. Burton

17th

58th

48th

The above Brigade's compose the Right wing of the Army

4th Brigade Commanded by Coll. Wilmott

45th

3 Batt. R A R

22^d

2^d Brigade Commanded by Coll Murry

35

63

40th

15th

These two compose the left wing of the army

To fish	£2
To a p ^r of salt sellers.....	2. 6
To Salt	2. 6
To Bread	1
To Lopstors	2
To Corn	10. 6
To Tea	10. 6
To ½ dozen Glasses.....	6. 6
To 3 Decanters	10. 6
Halifax Currency	£2. 8. 6
Jeffery	6
to 4 Dollars	
Laid Out at Halifax	
To a Leather Bottle.....	2. 6
To 2 Dinners	9
To ½ yd. of shallon.....	2
To 1 Ounce of Silk.....	3
To a p ^r of Shoes.....	15
To 1 Ounce of Thread.....	1. 6
To Washing	15. 6
To a Pott	1. 5
To Cash at Sundry Times...	15.16. 6
To a p ^r of Stockings Breeches	1. 4
To trimmings	8
To punch at Sundry times ..	7. 6
Ballance due from	
Mr James Allen on acco ^t of a bill sold him of £ 20 Ster- ling for which this Ball having not recevd the full Value of the Said Bill	

Title of the Earl of Loudoun

John Earl of Loudoun Lord Machline & Tarrinzean &c
&c &c one of the Sixteen peers of Scotland Governor &
Captain General of Virginia & Vice Admiral of the same:
Colonell of the Thirtieth Regiment of foot: Colonell in
Cheif of the Sixty second or Royal American Regiment,
Major General and Commander in Cheif of all his Ma-
jesty's Forces raised or to be raised North America

Received ten pounds Sterling July the 9
 Received from Quartermaster Donald Campbell for 4
 Peices of Cloth for leggins for the use of Cap^t Princes
 Comp^r

the 4 peices Cont

111 $\frac{1}{4}$ Elles English
 96 Yards of binding
 1 pound of thread

Received from Serg^t Plank

71 pair of leggins. each pair Containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of Cloth
 1 yard of binding & 1 skane of thread

Saild from the Hook May the 3^d 1758

Under the Convoy of the following Ships

	Guns
Diana a Frigate Commodore Durell	36
Devonshire—Cap ^t Gordon	74
Ludlow Castle—Cap ^t Clark	40
Duke Gramont—C ^t Stout	18
Hunter Sloop—C ^t Laforey	10

58 Transports

May 4 Fair Weather & fair Wind

5 “ “ on our Course

6 “ with a heavy swell our ship rolls prodigi-
 ously I asked the reason of her roling more than
 other Vessells they told me because she was
 loaded with Artilery stores

7 Fair Weather with the swell more heavy

8 Killed of one sheep had the Heart & lights for
 Breakfast: eat very hearty notwithstanding the
 great Swell: having the great Happiness of not
 being sick

9 Had the misfortune of breaking a large China
 Bowl by the Ships great motion: a great dis-
 aster having only one Bowl on board

10 Play'd at Cards all day lost five Dollars: rainy
 weather: the round leked

11 Very melancholy—ugly boisterous day attended
 with rain

- 12 A fine day the fleet appeared to great advantage; spend the day very agreeable & crowed the night with Mirth & Jollity:—almost drunk
- 13 Very sick with the last night cuts continued sick untill 3 o'clock, rose & eat very hearty: M^r Montror shod the plan of Louisbourgh—& pointed out where he thought wise [?] be most safe to land all gree with him
- 14 Calm attended with a great swell shou'd have been foul of a Stubborn Collier; had it not been for the Gramont
- 15 Looked out for land M^r Ethrington pretends to assume the Character of a Seaman: a great presumption: no land
- 16 Land Early in the morning: small Winds—got in that night
Weighd anchor from Halifax Sunday the 28 at 8 o'Clock

July

- 26 This day came from the Garrison a flag of truce to request Gen^r Amhurst to come to terms of Capitulation, his answer was desiring them to surrender prisoners of war. To our great Surprise the two remaining french ships was attackt by the Naval force & was carried; this is the first exploit that bears the least similute [similitude] of acting in conjunction on this important expedition after being intirely disabled by our Batteries on the left—last Night a five Gun Battery began to play on the Enemy

A List of his Britannick Majestys Land forces in North America.

(Compared with Millan's List)

* those marked thus are not in America

2^d Battⁿ Scotch Royals

{ * Coll: Lieu^t Gen^r Jam^s S^t Clair
 { L^t Col Will^m Forster
 { Major (Vacent)

- 15th { Col. Maj^r Gen: Amherst
 { L^t Col.
 { Major
- 17 { Col: Brig^r Gen^l John Forbes
 { L^t Col: Arthur Morris
 { Major John Darby

Memorandum Cabaruse Bay

Cash left in my Box.....	£16..16
To a p ^r of stone Buckles not mentiond in the memoran- dum which I have taken, as I leave them to L ^t Vintor of the 2 ^d Batt R.A.R.	
To Cash spent in North America at sundry time	564..10..6
To my Commission	342..17
	<hr/>
	£907.. 7..6

	Sterling.
To a Legacy left me by my Father	£3000
To 1 Do by my Grandmother	500
1 Do by my Uncle	600
	<hr/>
	Sterling £4100

S: John's Riv^r
 Fort Monckton
 Tho^s Franks
 1758

Cabaruse bay 3^d of June

The army is to land & attack the french in three different bodies at three different places all the grenadiers & a detachment of the light wing land upon the Right in the Bay within the white point.

The detachments of the left wing land in two little bays ab^t a mile & a half to the left of the white point; The light Infantry Irregular & highlanders due to land in the fresh water cove in order to take the enemy in flank & rear & to cut some of them off from the town.

Men of war are ordered to each of these places; to [?] the Coast & protect the troops at their landing The Granideers are to be draw up as the[y] lay in their Brigades; upon the Right of the right attack & to rend^{vs} in a line behind a boat with a red flag, in which Brigade Wolf will be. The detachments of the right wing are to assemble in a line as the are in their Brigades behind a boat with a white flag: where Brigade General Whitmore will be. The detachments of the left wing are to rend^{vs} in the same manner; behind a boat with a blue flag where Brigader General Laurence will be. The Highlanders; light infantry & Irregulars are to rend^{vs} at the right of the Island, laying before fresh water cove point & is to be ready to run into the cove; when the signal is given. The Signal will be three guns from the Sunderland repeated by the Admiral

Altho' the highlanders; light Infantry & Irregulars are seperate to attack on the left; where the[y] land They are to consider themselves as part of the left wing & immediately under the Command of B.[rig] G.[en] Lawrence

Field officers of the right attack for the Grenadiers: Coll. Murray L^t Coll. Fletcher: Majors: Farquer & Murry

Detach. of the right wing

Camp near Louisbourg July 21st 1758

July

21 We sett fire to three French men of war by Shot throun'd from Brig^r General Wolf's Battery on the left

22^d A Battary of 14 Guns of 24 pounders the Right open this Morning ab^t five o clock A Mortar Battery & One 13 Inch Mortar 2 ten's & 4 8^{ths} open ab^t 6 oclock this morning. A Mortar Battery open this day ab^t 3 o clock of 2, 8 Inch Mortars, 5 Royals & 12 Colhorns on the left which goes under the appellation of Gen^r Wolfs Battery

The first Relief are the following Regiments

Royals	} Commanded by Brig ^r Gen ^r Whitmore
Hopsons	
Lassells	
Amhurst	
Otways	
2 Relief	
Whitmores	} Commanded by Brig ^r General Lawrence
Braggs	
Webbs	
Frasiers	
3 ^d Relief	
Forbes	} Commanded by Brig ^r Gen ^r Wolf
Wharburtons	
Anstruthers	
Monckton's	
Lawrences	

Weighd Anchor from Halifax on Sunday the 28 of May
1758

I arrived at Cabarouse bay in Cape Breton the 2^d of
June 1758

- June 3 The Frigate Trent began cannonading the Battery on shore on the left wing: which was continued all day: the Battery fired a few shot
- 4 ab^t 6 o'Clock to our great misfortune the Frigate Trent of 36 Guns struck She fired a Number of Guns for assistance all the men of war boats & transports: went to her aid—we hope she'l get off: it was occasioned by her coming near the Shore in order to cover our Landing & a great swell on shore ugly foggy weather attended with a great swell
- The Frigate Juno got off this morning little or no damage she unshipt her rudder & lost her false keel
- 6 We attempted to land but was prevented by the great surf running ashore, the French then began

throwing Bums: did no damage: all our men in great spirits & eager to be at the Enemy
The frigate Trent has three men killed & five wounded but slightly

- 7 This morning the Royal William was ordered to chase some ships which we saw: it is suppose it is S^r Charles Hardy

This Morning Gen. Braggs Regiment was detach't to storm a Battery on the Estamost part of the Island under the protection of two Frigates

- 8th of June This Morning the Sutherland Diana Kinnington & Gra^{mt} began Cannading ab^t six o'clock in order to protect our landing. The light Infantry & Rangers & Grenadir's where to land first under the Command of B:G:Wolf; upon our men ariving at the place where we first intended to land reced so hot afire from the enemy who entrench ab^t fifteen hundred; so where obliged to row to another place & there endeavour'd to land; the sea Surf was so great that numbers of Boats where stove to pieces & a great many men drowned; the Seamen that rowed the men ashore was so damnable terrified at the Enemy fire that the[y] refused to assist in getting the boats: in short the Last of some of the Grenadiers & where all drouned the Enemy certainly kept a very Smart fire; the Enemy little expected that we shuld land where we did as the[y] thought it was impracticable nothing but the greatest bravery imagianable could possible surmont the difficulties that our men did
The light Infantry & Rangers did Wonders; the Enemy on seeing our men land detachd a party to intercept them; but wher cut of — It is impossible to imagine how much we were surprized after we had gained the beach to see the Works—
I heard able Judges say that the number the[y]

had; could have defended themselves agst 20 thousand men

The above is all dated from on board of the Friendship: I now transferd to Number 50:

I must do justice to the French officers merit the[y] certainly behaved with the greatest bravery imaginable. Neither can I be silent on the behaviour of our own officers and men—their coolness was surprizing & their courage in landing beyond description

NAMUR the 4th of June 1758

As the surf is so great that the disposition for landing in three divisions cannot take place & as the men of war cannot be carried near enough the shore of the bay within the white point to cover the landing there

The General not to losse a moments time has thought proper to order that an attack be made upon the little intrenchments within the fresh water cove with 4 Companies of Granadiers: followed by the light infantry & irregulars who are to be supported by the highland Regiments & those of the remaining 8 Com^y of Granadiers. That no body of men: Regular or irregular may dare to stand a Moment before them. These Detachments are to be Command^d by Brigadier Gen: Wolf. The Detachments of the left Wing under Brigadier Gen^l Lawrence are to Draw up as before Ordered behind the frigate of the Center Attack: in Readiness if the Weather Permits to run on shore on the oposit Beach & if not to follow the Granad^{rs} where it will be Judged Necessary.

The right Wing to draw up to the right as in the Orders of Yesterday opposit the bay that is on this side the white point. To fix the Enemy's attension or to follow Troops of the left Wing when they shall receive order for that purpose. The Boats of that Division are to keep out a Mile & half or two Miles from the Land Extending in a Considerable Length of Line

As the Grenadiers will now Assemble towards the left instead of the right the Captains must be attentive

to the Red flag in Brigadier Wolfs Boat—which is to be the Centere of their Line and range themselves accordingly The Detachments of the right Wings must have the same attention to Brigadier Gen^l Whitemores flagg: and those of the Left Wing to Brigadier General Lawrence's flagg & the whole to assemble at their different post Immediatly after the signal is made to prepare to Land.

The four Oldest Companies of Granad^{rs} are to attack first the Royal & forbes's under the Command of L^t Col. Fletcher in the litle Bay on the right. Amherst & Whitemores under the Command of Major Murry in another lit[tle] bay upon the Left. The Field Officers & Cap^{tn} of these four Comp^{ys} of Granad^{rs} will receive their particular Instructions from Brigadier Wolf

After the Granadiers are landed & have taken post along the Entrenchment the Light Infantry are to land high forward into the Woods & force the Enemy's Irregulars to Retire.

Signed

TOWNSEND D: Adj^t Gen^l—

CABARUSE BAY June the 7th 1758

If the surf should be so great that the transports cannot land this afternoon The Gen^r intends to attack the Enemy tomorrow at the dawn of day: unless the weather is so bad—has to make it impracticable.

The boats to assemble in three divisions as before; at the Voilant transport Benjamin Smuget master: where their will be three lights hang'd on the right side near the waters edge.

The left wing at the S^t George transport with two lights hanging over in the same manner.

And the rand^{as} of Granadiers &c &c &c will be at the Neptune transport where a single light will be hung out.

As the Gen^{rs} Intentions are to surprize the French as well as attack them; he depends on the care & vigi-

lance of the officers commanding in the transports: that his orders may be strictly comply'd with

The troops are to be in the boats by two o Clock exactly: no lights are to be shown in the transports: except the signals above mentioned after twelve o'clock at night & there must be a profound silence thro out the whole army: & above all things the firing even a single musket be avoided.

The men of wars boats to be sent to the respective transports by One in the Morning

The General is sufficiently convinced of the good disposition of the troops by what he has already seen; he desires the[y] will not: holla or cry out at landing: but be attentive to the Commands of their officers—by which the[y] never can be put into any confusion, or fail of success their officers will lead them directly to the Enemy.

If the Admiral & General shou'd think proper to alarm in the beginning of the night: the troops are to take no manner of notice of it but to prepare themselves & obey their orders with great exactness at the appointed time & so as to be ready to row off: from the three places of ran^{do}v a little before day light

Number 50 brought from N° 3

Camp dated of LOUISBOURG

13 This Morning where detach 100 Men 1 Captain 3 Suba^r from every regiment & the whole body of Light Infantry under the Command of Brigad^r Gen^r Wolf. it is imagined that [they] are gone to take the light house battery & raise some Battery in order to play on the ships yesterday Several deserters Came from the French—We have two or three small skirmishes but can never draw the French out of Cover of their own Cannon.

16 This Morning all the Brigades where order'd to march; as the French had attacked our advanced

post. We engaged them ab^t an hour & a half very smartly: we killed & wounded several: the killed 1 Man & wounded 3 More

- 17 One man killed this by the Cannon from the laen in raesing a redoubt: our Ships began cannodeing on the insland Battray; the[y] fire at our ships as the are Landing cannon for Gen^r Wolf at the light house battery. a flag a truce came in this Mornin to the General
- 16 General Wolf taken possession of the Hill from
July whence the Americans batter'd where he broke Ground the[y] kept a most infernal fire from the town. 4 men killed 8 of L^t of Grand Royal

LOUISBOURG Augst 21st 1758.

Received from L^t Tho^s Vinter five pounds twelve shillings. Halifax Currency.

Reced from L^t Thomas Campbell Six Pounds Halifax Currency

- Sep^t sail from Halifax
8 Three Regim^{ts} Viz^t
15 Amherst
28 Braggs
58 Anstruther sailed for the River S^t Lawrence with 5 Ships of the Line The Royal William S^r Charles Hardy the Devonshire The Bedford
11 Sailed from Louisbourg the 35 & 60th Regiments for Halifax
arrived at Halifax

Received from Leiu^t Jn^o Browne twelve dollars on Acc^t of Capt Prince & for the use of his Comp^y

Purchased a Box of Soap for the use of the Said Comp^y w^t 42. p. a 10£

Laid for the Mess two dollars for fresh Beef	
1 D°	5
To Butter	
To a dollar given Molinear to purchase a Drum head	5
To Cash laid for the Mess	
at sundry times	1 9 6
	10
	<hr/>
	£1 19 6
To 22 of Cheese a 8 th p ^d is	£ 14-8
To 3 Bushells of Patotoes 5 th B	15
To 3 p ^d of Butter at 18 th pound	4-6
To a bagg of Butter Biscuit	12
To 6 Cabbages	3
To cash laid out for Wine	10
	<hr/>
	2 19 2
	1.19
	1.19
	<hr/>
	3.18
By Cash Rec'd from Donald Campbell for the use of the mess	£1..19..3
To Cheese	25
	9
	<hr/>
	12/ 23: 5/ 1
	12
	<hr/>
	1:15

Cadwallader Colden to William Smith Junior

[Copy]

FLUSHEN Jan^{ry} 15th 1759S^r

I did not see your History of New York till last Week The account you give (page 179 of that History) of the Transactions between the Government of New York & Captⁿ Laughlin Campbel is in every circumstance a misrepresentation of Facts. It is in the principal part absolutely false & an egregeous calumny of the persons, who at that time had the administration of Government in their hands.

It is now about 20 years since that affair happened. Many of the circumstances I cannot with sufficient certainty recollect; & it is probable that none who were not immediatly concerned in that affair can at this time remember them. I shall content my self therefor with giving you a summary account of that affair, so far as, I doubt not, can be proved by liveing evidence.

It is true that Captⁿ Campbel imported a number of families from Scotland a great part of which (I believe the greatest) had paid their own passages, & were at liberty to dispose of themselves after they arrived in America as they thought fit. The others were bound by Indentures to Captⁿ Campbel to serve him or his assigns some certain number of years in consideration of the expence of transporting them to America, or under some other obligation to repay that expence with a profit to him. Soon after their Arival Captⁿ Campbel presented a petition to L^t Gouverneur Clark in Council setting forth in Substance (so far as I can remember) that he had imported some certain number (which I have forgot) of Families or persons in order to cultivate or improve some part of the Vacant lands of this Province & pray'd the grant of a large tract of land (probably 30,000 Acres as you mention) to him his heirs & assigns, in order to settle thereon those families & persons which he had imported

for its cultivation & improvement. This petition & the import of it became immediatly subject of common discourse in the town. Whereupon the persons who came with Captⁿ Campbel & had paid their own passages met together in companies in the streets & where they loudly exclaimed against it, saying They had left Scotland to free themselves from the Vassalage they were under to their Lords there, & they would not become Vassals to Laughlin Campbel in America. The Governor being informed of this ordered these persons to be called together & to be interrogated on this head They jointly & severally to a man declared they would not become Tenants to Laughlin Campbel. It being likewise doubted whether Captⁿ Campbel was in capacity to settle a sufficient number of persons to have so large a tract of land cultivated pursuant to the directions in the Kings Instructions. He said that as his settling on the frontiers towards Canada would be a considerable additional defence of the Province he expected that the Assembly would bear the charge of supporting the families that were to settle upon it till they could support themselves by their own labour & that he had or would present a Petition for that purpose. The assembly knowing the Aversion which the people who came over with Captⁿ Campbel had to him, for it was notorious, did not enter on the consideration of his petition & I firmly believe that he gave in no other petition to the assembly

These transactions were publick & the subject of common discourse yet I never hear M^r Clark or any other person in the administration blamed at that time by any indifferent person on account of Captⁿ Campbel's petition that it was not granted.

This being the State of the case I leave it to you to say whether L^t Governor Clark could consistently with the trust reposed in him, grant 30,000 acres of land to Laughlin Campbel; or whether it would not have been a lasting obstruction to the Settlement of the Frontiers to grant 30,000 Acres of land there to any person who was in no Capacity to settle & improve so great a tract.

I likewise leave it to others who are better acquainted with Capⁿ Campbel's Character than you are to say whether it be in the least probable that Captⁿ Campbel would have refused a share in that grant to any person who had influence to procure it for him under colour of the Pretensions which he made

Captⁿ Campbel might have had 2000 Acres of land for himself on the frontiers & the others quantities in proportion to their abilities but they chose to settle in the inhabited part of the Country In short Captⁿ Campbel had conceived hopes of erecting a Lordship for himself in America. He imagined that the people whom he inticed over with him would have become his Tenants on condition of being supported till they could mentain themselves & an easy rent afterwards His disappointment came from these people obstinately refusing to become his Tenants on any terms & from the Assemblies being unwilling to support them at the expence of the people of this province & not from M^r Clark's refusing them land for they might have had it as before mentioned but none of them were willing or in ability to make Settlements on the frontiers

So far as I know this story which you tell was not propogated till since Captⁿ Campbel's death, at a distance of time when these transactions are forgot by people who had no concern in them: & were propogated by his family after they were reduced to distress by his misconduct in order to move the compassion of some persons who had it in their power to advance them & they have succeeded. As these Stories were only propogated in private it was not easy to take public notice of them but now that you have published this Calumny in Europe & America a public redress is become necessary

This public defamation being an egregeous injury to the public faith & honour of the Government of New York you know the proper method for redress that may be taken. But as I think that your writing of this & publishing of it has only arisen from your credulity in some who do not deserve the confidence you placed in

their veracity & from a generous indignation at what you thought a base breach of trust in the L^t Governor & others I shall at present leave it to you to propose what you think may be an adequat redress of so public an injury

No doubt several of the persons who came over with Captⁿ Campbel & were not servants are still alive from them you may learn the truth of the principal facts which I now affirm. Perhaps some of them may now live in the City. I have forgot all their names except one Montgomerie brother in law to Captⁿ Campbel who lately lived at Cackeyat. I shall expect your answer without delay & that thereby the opinion will be confirmed of your sincerity & integrity which has been hitherto intertained by

S^r

Your most humble servant

CADWALLADER COLDEN

To Hon. William Smith

[Copy]

FLUSHEN Jan^{ry} 15th 1759

S^r

You may remember that so long since as May last I desired you to write to Nathan Birdsel to pay the remainder of what is due to me & you said you would but I have heard nothing since that time of that affair. If he has not paid I must desire you to proceed but as I am unwilling to increase charges on the poor man I am desirous it be don with as litle as possible & for that purpose please to write to David Akin who is his security & is likewise sued & put him in mind that if Birdsel do not speedily pay execution for that remainder will go out or what is proper to be wrote on that occasion. I must beg of you that care be taken that the letter be delivered.

I was surpris'd very lately on receiving the 179th page

of your Son's history Tho my name be not mentioned in it it has in the discourse in toun occasioned by that publication & I am informed was to my Lord Loudoun This has occasioned my writing the inclosed to your son which I leave open for your perusal & desire the favour of your delivering it to him I expect that you on recollection may remember the substance of what I write. I am very desirous that a proper redress be made in a manner the least disagreeable to your son & I desire your assistance for that purpose. You know some persons may with some kind of satisfaction suffer this calumny to pass tho' they really know the truth & may likewise be as well pleased to have your son's veracity as an Historean called openly in Question. Please to let me know your thoughts freely on the subject I expect it from the friendship which has long subsisted between us & you will thereby likewise oblige

S^r

Your most obedient

To the Hon^{ble} WILLIAM SMITH Esq

From William Smith

NEW YORK 31st Jan^{ry} 1759S^r

I have kept your Judgment on Foot against Nathan Birdsall. On the 25th Instant I received yours of the 15th and have wrote to David Akin in a very pressing Manner & Sent it by John Wing his Neighbour, who promised carefully to deliver it and I suppose it may have reached him by this Time.

I delivered the Letter enclosed to me, as directed. I remember something of that Affair, but as not less than four Gentlemen were concerned, cannot tell in particular on whom the Censure fell. But know that y^e common Opinion concurred with what is written. Publick Acts are allways subject to publick judgment and what every

Body is concerned in every one thinks he has a Right to give this Opinion upon. As this case is among friends I chuse to Suspend mine. When Your Letter was read, I perceived it gave Offence, I urged an Answer and obtained a Promise, but Suspect from what I observed that it will be with some Resentment. I beg that you will consider it as a certain Truth *Quod Filii mei ex Ephebis excessi togam viritem statim arripiunt*. They feel an Independence, and I cease to be any longer accountable for their Conduct. I foresee a Storm.

“Hoc Ithacus velit”

And perhaps it may be *impar Congressus* on the youngest side.

I Remember that in the Time of M^r Cosby a Gentleman whom we well knew was attacked in what was esteemed a weak Part. We that were his Friends judged it proper That he should answer it, he *smiled* and said, I am not named, the Censure is not applicable to me and upon considering the Matter we judged that he acted wisely in neglecting the Censure.

For my Part I think according to the Old Oracle, *That “the Beginning of Strife is as when one letteth out Water.”* The simile is beautifull. A Hole peirced in a Mill dam by the incumbent Pressure will soon grow large. Hence the Advice *Leave of[f] Contention before it be meddled with*. These are the best Sentiments that I can suggest in an affair which as to me is of so much Delicacy. I am

Sir

Your most obedient humble Serv^t

W^m SMITH

ps This haveing been written with frozen Ink, I fear will be scarce legible.

The Hon: CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq

[Indorsed]

To the Honourable
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
at
Flushing Queens
County

From William Smith, Junior

NEW YORK, Feb. 5th 1759

Sir,

Your letter of the 15 January, which came to me unsealed, contains such a heavy Charge of Misrepresentation, Falsehood and Calumny, that I am almost inclined, to think myself relieved from the Obligation, which your Age, Rank, Character, and particularly your professed Friendship to my Father, would otherwise undoubtedly, have laid me under, to take Notice of every Thing, wherein you might conceive yourself in the least Degree concerned. However since your Papers, may after your Decease, fall into such Hands, as may make a bad Use of that Letter, I thought proper not to leave it to pass intirely unanswered.

In historical Accounts it is scarce possible to avoid Mistakes. As the Memory of them, so the Proofs relating to Facts, ordinarily decrease in Proportion to our Removes from the Period of Action—all therefore that can be done, is to make use of the best Lights that offer, and to permit Nothing to slide into a Work, unsupported by the best Evidence, which the Nature of the Thing will admit. He that writes under these Guards, will escape all just Censure, even tho' he should happen to err; And yet every Man has a Right to correct him, if it be done with Decency and Candour. But an abrupt Intrusion upon him, with an angry Accusation unhappily defeats the very Design of the Corrector, by rendering his Disinterestedness suspected; the unbiased Advocate for Truth being generally calm and unruffled. My Meaning, Sir, is this, that the first Attack ought not to be in such Terms as these, "Your Account is in every Circumstance a Misrepresentation, It is in the principal Part absolutely false, and an egregious Calumny of the Persons w[h]o had the Administration of Government in their Hands." Nor ought a Threat to be so much as insinuated, because it presupposes the Person reproved, to

have no other Principle or Passion to be wrought upon, than Fear, the most dastardly and abject of all Passions.

From this Recrimination I would not have you understand, Sir, that I believe the Passage against which you except, is *false* and *scandalous*—If that was the Case, free as I am, from the least Consciousness of a Design, willfully to misrepresent, any Gentleman's Conduct in Captain Campbel's Affair, I should think myself bound by the most sacred Ties, to retract what I have written, and make immediate Reparation. And tho' the Commencement of our Correspondence, may incline you to imagine me to be not very much under your Influence, I beg you'll take my Promise, that I will hear any Evidence you are inclined to offer in Support of your Charge; and if it is Sufficient, I will instantly expunge the guilty Passage, against which you complain.

In my own Vindication give me Leave to add, Sir, the Occasion of its Insertion, the Authority upon which it was founded, and my Motives for publishing that Part of the Narrative.

I remember to have seen Cap^t Campbel when I was a Boy, and perhaps his Highland Dress, which was then a Novelty in the Country, might at that Age have made the Impression the Deeper, and attracted my Attention to the General Conversation about him and his Affairs. When I drew near the Close of the Detail of our Public Transactions, and observed from the Minutes of Council, which I perused, our Inattention to the french Incroachments at Crown Point, Campbel's Project of settling the Lands about Saraghtoga on the Wood Creek started into Mind, and I became anxious to know, why a Design which seemed to me a very proper and salutary Remedy to the late Misstep, was rendered abortive. I consulted public Fame and Tradition, and they warrented in the main what you see I have since written; But chusing in a Matter of that Importance, to found myself on further Authority, I sent for one of Cap^t Campbel's Sons, and desired him on the next Visit to his Mother, who then lived in your Neighbourhood in the Highlands, to set

down, from her own Mouth, in Writing, all she could remember about the Matter, and to give me a Sight of the Papers, which her Husband had left behind him at his Decease. He did so, and I found the vulgar Accounts still farther confirmed. This last indeed was the Evidence of a Party interested, but that no Stone might be left unturned to come at the Truth, I in the next Place took Occasion to converse more than once with M^r Alexander upon this Subject, a Gentleman of His Majesty's Council, famed for his good Memory, clear Judgment and minute Attention to the Course of our public Affairs, and to whose Testimony whether we consider his Opportunities to know the Truth, or Integrity in the Relation of it, you I am persuaded, will be the last of all Men to object. In these Conferences, I related to him what I had collected, relating to Campbel's Disappointments and their Causes, and told him of my Design to make a Public Use of the Story. He seemed to know it well, and expressed himself with that ready Indignation, which usually accompanies a strong Remembrance of an injurious, wrong Measure, for he immediately said, the Obstructions given to Captain Campbel were *scandalous*; and then added some further Particulars of Information on that Head.

By these accumulated Proofs I had no Reason to doubt the main Facts, of which for the greater Safety, I chose nevertheless to draw up only a general Relation. I have since frequently mentioned Campbel's Sufferings in accidental Companies of the best Sort, and as I never, till the Reciept of your Letter found the Account I gave, drawn into Question, I am apt to believe that no one has imposed upon my Credulity, that the Facts are notoriously true, and that the Authors of Captain Campbel's Misfortunes, whoever they were, sensible of their Guilt, hid their Heads in Silence, not daring to contradict or oppose, what was once generally known, and still is believed to be true.

Among my Inducements for publishing that Anecdote, which offends you so much, I need only to mention,

that it was partly for the Sake of historical Truth, and partly to call up the public Attention to a similar Project, should any one be hereafter attempted; But principally to spread the compassionate Emotions I felt in my own Breast, and to keep up the Claim of the Widow and Children of that loyal, unfortunate Adventurer, to the special Regards of the Public. I am glad to hear that three of his Sons are now in his Majesty's Service, preferred upon the Score of their Father's Misfortunes and in a Condition to support their Mother, who, without the help of her Children, thro' a Train of Adversities, would, if I am not very much misinformed, soon be obliged to depend upon the cold Charity of mere Strangers.

Upon the Receipt of your Letter, I took some Pains to get a second Perusal of Captain Campbel's Papers, among which I saw Governor Cosby's Proclamation, and I think M^r Clarke's Advertizement. And when they come to Hand, I believe it will be very easy from them, and the Examinations which I have now Hopes of obtaining, to establish what I have ventured to relate beyond all possible Doubt. It affords me one of the greatest Pleasures of my Life to reflect, that the present Ease of that poor Lady (for she is a well bred Woman) is in some Measure owing to me; and since the Truth of the Paragraph you dislike, may be the next, as she conceives it to have been the first Step in the Ladder of her Sons Preferments in the Army, I shall not be very forward to erase it, without full Proof of the Alligations contain'd in your Letter, the Burthen of which lies upon you; but when that comes whether by your Means, or upon my own Discovery, out of a single Eye to Truth and Justice, I shall act such a Part, as will confirm the Opinion you do me the Honour to entertain, of the Sincerity and Integrity of

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Serv^t

W^m SMITH JUNR.

Cadwallader Colden to William Smith, Junior

[Copy]

FLUSHEN Feb^{ry} 17th 1759S^r

I shall return no answer to the greatest part of your letter of the first of this month which I receiv'd on the ninth because the doing it would lead me from my purpose. However much the stile of your letter may be come you it does not become me to make a return to it. At my time of life it is highly imprudent to enter into any kind of contention. I am only desirous to have my character freed from a vile aspersion privately propagated to which the publication of your History gives great force. I inclosed my letter open to your father in hopes that his friendship would prevent indecent warmth on both sides & with this view I shall inclose this in the same manner

In a private letter to your self I charged you with too much credulity in believing a misrepresentation of Facts & a Falshood on the evidence of persons interested & of publishing them to the world. I pointed out to you the means by which you may be informed of the truth I expected from your candour that you would take some pains to inquire & that if you found it as I represented you would make what proper redress is in your power to those persons whose characters are injured by that publication

I affirmed, 1. That the Heads of families who came over with Captⁿ Campbel absolutely refused to settle under him on the frontiers & were not in ability to settle by themselves Several of them are still alive some of them I am told are in the City The truth of this may be known from them

2. That Captⁿ Campbel was in no ability to settle 30,000 Acres of land The truth of this may likewise be known from the same persons who came over with him & appears by the difficulties he was under in settling a small farm in Ulster County

3. That when Captⁿ Campbel applied to the assembly for their assistance to support him in settling they would not grant it I expect some who were Members at that time may remember

If these things be as I affirm I leave it to you to say whether M^r Clark could, consistently with the trust reposed in him, grant 30,000 Acres of land to Captⁿ Campbel & whether the granting of it under these circumstances could have been of any additional security to the frontiers

I repeat these plain simple facts on which the dispute between you & me depends & I shall now add that at that time I wrote only from memory Since that time the Minutes of Council in Captⁿ Campbel's affair and the file have been inspected. There you will find many circumstances which had escaped my memory in confirmation of what I have wrote to you. I believed you had been deceived otherwise I had never given you the trouble of a single line. You have now living & written evidence pointed out to you for your information. I gave you & I now again give you an opportunity of showing your candour & love of truth the most distinguishing qualifications of an Historian & I again give you an opportunity to make redress where you have undesignedly injured others. By this method I think I act most consistently with the friendship which has subsisted between your father & me & with some regard to your character for with all the strength of evidence which can be produced you know that other methods might have been taken

As M^r Alexanders memory is very dear to me I cannot entirely pass what you write as from him On recollection you will find that M^r Alexander was not in the Council at that time After near 20 years distance in time M^r Alexander may have intirely forgot the circumstances of an affair in which he was in no manner concerned & he may have unwarily believed as you & many others have after such a distance of time on a tale privately propogated to serve a private purpose but

this makes it the more necessary that the truth appear I willingly receive what you have wrote in excuse And as I desire nothing of you inconsistent with the strict rules of honour I remain confident that your answer will shew your resolution to make a proper redress & thereby confirm the opinion intainted of you by

Sir Your

To WILLIAM SMITH Junr Esq

Cadwallader Colden to William Smith

[Copy]

FLUSHEN Feb^{ry} 19th 1759

S^r

I have your favour of the last of January I receiv'd at the same time a letter from your son the answer to which I inclose & am obliged to you for your advice You may be assured that I shall avoid contention of any kind at my time of life & I have that opinion of your son's candour that I cannot apprehend any on this occasion after the first impression is over & he has had time to reflect However He cannot fully excuse the not takeing what information he could from the Secretaries office before he had published for if he had any trouble which I now give would have been prevented The pointing out to him the evidence in this affair & where to be found plainly shews that I have no thoughts of entering into a dispute to his prejudice.

I find by the Gov^{rs} speech that the settling the frontiers is to come under consideration at this time. It is not improbable that this story may be made use of on this occasion to my prejudice I am confident you will not permit it where you can prevent it & I expect you will be well pleased to make use of the opportunity if it offers in vindication of

S^r

To the hon^{ble} WILLIAM SMITH Esq

From Peter Collinson

LONDⁿ March 6: 1759

I had the pleasure to receive my Dear Friends Letter of Novem^r 14th & your Good Sons of Decem^r 14th the 19th of January—I Joyn with you in the Common Joye in our Success at Fort Duquene—no Doubt but Crown point had been in our Hands if your General Officer had been Equal to the Trust reposed in him but never was less conduct Shown then to attack the Enemys Intrenchm^{ts} without artilery—I that understand So Little of the Matter was Surprised when I read the Account I cry'd out where was Our Great Ordinance to Batter down the Entrenchm^{ts}—and then to mend the Matter to trust to a Single Letter to Gen Amharst—the least He could have Done was to have Sent Messenger after Messenger for fear of Mistakes, & Delays—Such a poor Fool has Deservedly the resentment of the principal people Here—I instantly had recourse to your Dedication and find your prediction verified by the Conduct of the Indian this Warr—the Remedy—is in our Own Power—but who is their Equall to It. where is the Man of Integrity & Probity to be found to undertake this reformation. Wee may Lament want of Publick Spirit & the Situation of our Colonies under a Sett of Governors who have their own private Interest most at Heart

I am now reading Father Henepin & although Some of his Accounts are rendered Suspicious, by a Sett of Crafty Jesuits, who envied his Successfull discoveries, yett in his Accounts of the Natives I think he may be Credited as He was the first European that Vissited many Indian Nations—yett it is his General observation that He found no Sort of Worship amongst them—but Some very Imperfect Ideas of a Bad Spirit & Sometimes of a Good One & to the Sun they made Some compliment on Some Occasions

It may be very True that your Nephew may not mention the Receiving your papers with Considerable Corrections, from Mee, yett by the Tenour of my Letters

which mention those papers being Deliver'd to Doc^r Bevis—Implies as Much—& now Wee are requesting their return, & I have writt & y^r Nephew has been with Doc^r Bevis & yett they are not return'd there is an Indolence & inactivity in Some Men, that I cannot Account For—*they neither Will, nor Will Not* but make promises—because Easiest done

The Reasons you assign may be very Just for the Leaving Niagara unattempted—as Fort Duquene is so Lucky fell into Our Hands that I hope will come next in Course on that Side the Country

Pray give M^r Ellis's & my Respects to Miss Jenny all that Wee have done, & Said, is Due to Her Wee hope to See more of her Works

I wrote you by the last pacquet the 19th January and acquainted you Wee was So happy as to receive your Ingenious Son Davids Electrical Experiments which I Sent Directly to your Nephew & Next to M^r Franklin is to have them for his Examination—it happens very Suiteable for Him for he has Just finish'd an Electrical Machine on his own place—which is remarkly Different from any I have Seen—This answers yours of Nov^{br} 14 as farr as my Leisure will allow Mee at present

Now I come to Consider y^{rs} of Nov^r 25th When Wee gett your papers from Doc^r Bevis, I shall be glad of your more ¶ticular Order & Directions about printing them—M^r Dodesly told Mee he lost So much by the first Impression, that He will not undertake a Second If it is printed it must be at your own expence

the Correcting the press is another Article of the greatest consequence in Calculations the Least Error will make Sad Work—your Nephews Time is So much Engross'd as He is now I take it principal Clerk in a Vast extensive Business—I don't See how He can do it, if he had ever So great an Inclination

This my Dear Friend is the State of the Case as it appears to Mee at this Juncture

I Shall be rejoiced to hear your Amiable Daug^r is well

over Inoculation that her person may be as fair, as Her Mind,

Now my Dear Friend Farewell

P. COLLINSON

fail not to make my Thanks & Respects acceptable to your Son Alexander His obligeing Letter & the News paper Inclosed was very Acceptable—I hope he will not Insist to write him a ^{particular} answer if I had Leisure I Should Certainly do—but really I am So press'd for Time that this Letter if it may be Called So has had 2 or 3 Essays before I could patch it up as it is

the 14th feby our Fleets Saild for your World Wee hope it will please God to give a Blessing to arms, the War may Drive the Enemy from all their strong Hold.

Our African Expedition you'l See Succeeded by the publick papers—& Wee hear our Troops was Landed Safe at Martinico—for all that—they will have hard Work to Conquer the Inhabitants—I wrote Last Month by the packquett which I hope you received

You formerly Sent Mee the Saracena—which thrives and flowers every year—in the Moss with it came Little Spruce Firr & a Larch—they are Now grown pretty Trees & this year I transplanted them out of the Nurssery where they may grow & make a figure & be Memorials of our Friendship—the Books all that I could gett will be putt in M^{rs} Alexanders Trunk to come by first Ships—possibly May not have Leisure to Advise you of them

[Indorsed]

To

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r

In

New York

From Alexander Colden

London 28 March 1759

Dear Uncle

I have been so much hurried of late that I have not yet had time to examine my Cousins theory of Electricity

with the attention it deserves, but shall convey it to M^r Franklyn, who will probably be able either to confirm or illustrate it by his Experiments. D^r Bevis desires his Compliments to You, and will return the Papers to M^r Collinson next week, the observations he promised You, are still in D^r Bradleys hands unless they are lost, for the D^r is a little suspicious that they are lost, in general they related to the different obliquity of the Ecliptic at the different Solstices D^r Bradley has observed something of the same, but had not such a regular course of observations as those carried on at Paris, the Ships being just going of have only time to add my sincere respects to my Aunt & Cousins & am with sincere regard Dear Uncle

Your affectionate Nephew & Oblidged Humble Serv^t
A COLDEN

[Indorsed]
To CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
at New York

From Alexander Garden

CHARLESTOWN March 31st 1759

Sir

About 2 Months ago I received a Letter from D^r Whytt in which he desires me to present his Respectfull compliments to you & to transmitt to you this Pamphlet & Letter which you'll now receive along with this. He gives me no news of any kind that are worth writing you, neither have I learned that there is any thing new in the Literary way appeared lately in any part of Europe. D^r Linnaeus's new Gen. Plant. & Syst. Naturae were not come over to England in Sep^t last, neither was your new Edition with the Appendix on Electricity published as I was informed, nor was Clayton's Flor. Virgin. published tho I was told that M^r Collinson intended to give it to Miller to put in the press soon. I long much to see all those books. I have heard of Nothing from

France, Germany or Holland; War seems to Check the Philosophic Spirit, which I think is a new effect of it. They seem to be so independent on each other nay to be so opposite in their principles & Effects that I cannot account for this Phaenomenon, unless it be produced from Religion & Rancour busying themselves in the Cabinets. One Aims at the improvement of Human reason & bringing it nigher the Pattern of the Perfect Being, the other Aims at the destruction of the species and debasing it to rank of the Wild Tyger.

I most heartily congratulate you on the promising aspect that things begin to wear with you. I hope our restless Enemy will once more be reduced to reason and that peace & Plenty will again bless your Colonies. During the Whole course of this war, this Colony hath flourished greatly, our Indians are quiet & no other Enemy has as yet anoyed us. We improve greatly in our manufacturing Indigo. This last year we had many thousand weight at market inferior to none of the French best kinds. Our Planters have discovered a certain method of making all their Indigo of one kind & can at pleasure produce the Fine Flora—Deep or light Copper, or the Clear Blue. This may justly be reckoned a great point gained & is what we never knew till last Summer.

My Confinement In town is so close that I have no Botanical Rambles now so can write you of nothing new in that way, but will be glad to have something from you or from Miss Colden whom I'm told is nearly on the matrimonial shore. May that happiness & joy attend her which my warmest & sincerest wishes send her & that her merit & Accomplishments claim. My hearty congratulations attend you & your family on this occasion & beg they may likewise be offered in my name to my good freind D^r Farquhar in whose judicious choice & future happiness I will equally rejoice. Pray inform me of any literary news you may have procured & what time you think the publication of your Book will be finished. I had almost forgot to tell you that I lately received a Copy of the Hortus Cliffortianus the most

superb & Elegant Book that ever I saw. I remain with
unalterable Esteem Sir

Your most Obliged & Very Hble Ser^t

ALEX^r GARDEN

[Indorsed]
The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq.
New York

From Alexander Colden

LONDON 9 June 1759

Dear Uncle

I wrote my Cousin David what I look upon as a long letter. I have of late wrote very few so long, since then I have been twice with D^r Bevis, and this morning the Doctor sent me your papers with the inclosed note, the papers I shall leave at M^r Collinsons to day. I am sorry I could not get them sooner, but my health was long an insurmountable impediment, and now we are extremely hurried in making a general settlement, which M^r Thrale desires may be finished before I go into the Country, it was with difficulty I could find time to wait on D^r Bevis, however believe me it is a pleasure when I can employ my labour in the service of my Uncle, I shall set out for Scotland some day next week and cannot say whether I may return or not as such an Event depends upon the uncertain vicissitudes of health and animal life, if I do return it will be about the beginning of Oct^r and if You will be so kind as to favour me with a line, Youll please to direct it to M^r Collinsons care.

I see in the Gentlemans Magazine for May some extracts from three Memoirs on Electricity published in the History of the Academy of Sciences at Paris for last Year, from the title of the second Memoir I am inclined to think that my Cousins papers which fell into the hands of the French by the Capture of the Irene have found a place in the history of the Acts of that Society, should this be the case they will have a better chance of being

read & considered by the learned than they could have expected from a private publication, as the extracts are to be continued I shall see from the succeeding Magazines whether I am right in my conjecture or not.

As to publick affairs, the publick papers which you will receive by this packet will inform you fully of our situation in this part of the world, the Enemys are much superior in Germany, where the French have passed the Rhine with a formidable army, it is said the Hanoverians will venture a Battle, their situation must be very critical in such a case, if victorious they will only secure their own Country, if defeated Westphalia & Lower Saxony must fall a prey to the Victor, the King of Prussia is on the defensive in Silesia, and Prince Henry must probably be soon in the same situation in Saxony, however as we must of necessity fight, I hope we will be steady in our own defence. Providence may yet by some unexpected Event baffle the designs, and deceive the expectation of the Enemy.

I am with sincere Respect Dear Uncle

Your affectionate Nephew & Oblidged Humble Serv^t

A COLDEN

[Indorsed]

To CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r

Dr. J. Bevis to Alexander Colden

Sir

Inclosed in this Packet are all the Papers that were ever put into my hands from Mr Colden. The Astronomical papers concerning the Motion of the Planets &c last sent, I have carefully perused, as also has a friend of mine whose judgment I prefer almost to any others that I know. I am sorry to say we cannot comprehend them; especially as to us they seem incompatible with principles established upon the most certain foundations. Yet possibly the fault may not be on Mr Coldens Side, but on ours, for want of rightly entering into the Ideas of a Philosophy that is quite new. Others may probably

see clearer; and therefore, if Mr Colden thinks of printing his Work in London (as I could wish he woud) I repeat the offer I made him before, of readily assisting in the Correction of the press. Pray Sir my Compliments of sincere esteem to him.

Y^r very humble Servant

J BEVIS

Jun 9th 1759

Cadwallader Colden to His Son Alexander Colden

Dated, COLDENGHAM July 5th 1759

(Letter on Smith's History)

Contained in New York Historical Society Collections
1869, pages 203-211

*Copy of a Memorial of Major of Brigade Philip Skene
to His Excellency Jeffery Amherst Esq^r*

[CROWN POINT CAMP
the 10th of Nov^r 1759.]

To His Excellency Jeffery Amherst Esq^r Maj^r Gen^l and
Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North
America &c &c &c

The Memorial of Maj^r Brigade Cap^t Philip
Skene of His Majesty's 27th or Inniskilling Reg^t,
commanded by the Hon^{ble} Lord Blakeny.

Humbly Sheweth

As His Majesty has been at great Expence in main-
taining His Just Rights in America against His
Enemies, and has now got Possession of Large

Tracts of Land, capable of making good Settlements, Your Memorialist proposes the Settlement of a Tract of said Land, agreeable to the Boundary herewith presented on the Waters of South Bay &c^a by the Importation of Loyal Subjects to the Crown of Great Britain, and allowing Leases for Ever, to such of His Majesty's Troops, that may be discharged at the Close of the War, and will chuse to settle on said Tract of Land.

That Your Memorialist must expend much of his Private Fortune, and therefore begs Your Excellency wou'd be pleased to represent it to His Majesty, in Order to Obtain a Patent for said lands, with such Priviledges and Incouragement as His Majesty's Wisdom may direct. Which is humbly submitted to Your

Excellency
By Your most Obliged and most
Obedient humble Serv^t

PHILIP SKENE

CROWN POINT CAMP
the 10th of Nov^r 1759.

The Boundaries of a Tract of Land which Maj^r of Brigade Skene memorialis for.

From the Mouth of East Bay to the Head of South Bay, from the Head of South Bay to the Garrison Land at Fort Edward, from Fort Edward Garrison Land to the Head of Wood Creek, from Wood Creek to the Easternmost Part of East River, taking all the River within the Line, from the easternmost part of East River to the Narrows of Indian camp Pond (which Pond emptys itself into East River,) from thence to the Head of the first of the two large Creeks bearing Easterly, from thence to the Head of the second large Creek bearing Northerly, to

the Mouth of the Creek opposite Ticonderoga, and from thence to the Waters of the first mentioned Bounds.

PHILIP SKENE.

CROWN POINT CAMP
the 10th of Nov^r 1759

*Copy of the Memorial of Phineas Lyman & Other
Officers of Several of the Provincial Reg^{ts} to
Gen' Amherst*

[CROWN POINT CAMP
10th Nov^r 1759]

To his Excellency Jeffery Amherst Esq^r Major General
& Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in
North America &c &c &c

The Memorial of Phineas Lyman, Timothy Ruggles, Nathan Whiting, David Wooster, Eleazer Fitch & Abijah Willard, commanding the several Regiments of Provincial Forces, from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay and Colony of Connecticut, employ'd in His Majesty's Service for the Reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the present year; and under your Excy's Command

Humbly Shews,

That, from a Consideration of the small allowance made Us as pay from the Governments to which We belong, it is easy to conclude We were induced by other Motives to engage in said Service: We do assure your Excellency, that it was by none stronger than a Zeal for His Majesty's Honor & Interest, & the Welfare of our Country; And, as by your Wisdom and discreet Command (which We pray God and Our King may be continued and enlarged as long as His Majesty has an Enemy left)

the French are entirely dispossessed of a large Tract of Land Southward of a Line from Crown Point to Number 4, which will not be of much Value, unless inhabited; In order to give the strongest assurances of Our Loyalty and zeal for the Services aforesaid, We beg Leave to offer our further Service for the Settlement of a Township, by each Battalion, at proper Distances; making the new cut Road the Centre of each Township; as the most effectual way of preventing the Incursions of the Indians into our Country; If His Majesty would be graciously pleas'd to make Grants of said Lands of the same Tenure of East Greenwich, in Kent, and afford such other Encouragement as his Wisdom will direct, Which We humbly apprehend will facilitate the Settlement of the large Tract of Lands within those Townships, and be of advantage to Our Posterity: And We flatter ourselves, that your Excellency's well known zeal for His Majesty's Service will plead Our Excuse for giving you the Trouble of laying our humble proposal before His Majesty, for His Gracious acceptance.

Sign'd

P. LYMAN.
 TIM: RUGGLES
 NATHAN WHITING.
 DAVID WOOSTER.
 E. FITCH.
 ABIJAH WILLARD.

CROWN POINT CAMP
 Nov^r 10, 1759

From Lieut.-Colonel James Robertson

[Undated]

Sir

I acquainted General Amherst, that there is no bedding in the barracks at Fort George, and no funds provided for purchasing any;

That you had been so good to Send me notice, that you would make a demand upon the Assembly for such a fund if He desired it

The General desires me to make his Compliments and to tell you, that he would not wish you, to take so much trouble on the present occasion, as the troops will remain only a short time, and these few can be at present supplyd from a store house, where the bedding of some transport ships lyes.

Tho when you find a convenient Occasion, he thinks it would be very proper, that the barracks should be furnished & Answer any future Occasion. I have the honor to be

Sir
Your ob^t humble Serv^t
JAMES ROBERTSON
D Q^r M General

From Secretary J. Pownall

Jan^{ry} 10, 1760

Sir

The many proofs which the public has had of your abilitys & of the zeal with which you have exerted them in a long course of faithfull service to the Crown would not suffer me to have the least doubt that your administration of the Gov^t of New York would be attended with every circumstance that could produce honor to yourself & service to the publick, & I am particularly happy in having an opportunity from the letter you have honoured me with of expressing my sincere regard & the pleasure it would be to me should I ever have it in my poor power to contribute any thing to your Satisfaction honor & interest in the publick situation you are in.

I think I can confidently assure you that there is no probability of any immediate appointment to the Gov^t of New York & I hope soon to send you a Commission of

Lieutenant Governor, which will at least be a mark of His Majestys Approbation & in that light may enable you the better to carry on Government

Permit me now Sir to express to you my sincere thanks for your unmerited friendship in the affair of the Agency which under your administration is an office I should be proud off: My situation known at the B^d of trade is incompatible with such an employment tho I shall ever retain as gratefull a sense of your kindness as if I could execute & was in full possession of it; If however this kindness which you intended me upon this occasion could be transferred to another Gentleman whose name I shall mention to you, & who is very desirous of serving the province in that Station, the obligation upon me will be doubled & the Interest of the Province better served; for in point of ability & connections with persons in power his services would far exceed any poor endeavours or Efforts of mine or indeed of any other man I know.

It is M^r Thomas Burke, a Gentleman of unblemished honor & Integrity, a sincere friend to our happy constitution of unwearied Industry & application in whatever may contribute to the publick good & the felicity of mankind, of great Character in the world of letters as the author of many Ingenious essays upon the best subjects, and who has particularly made the state & Interests of our Colonys his study.

After having said so much I have only to add that if M^r Burke should thro' your kind Influence & assistance succeed in his wishes to serve the Colony of New York as agent, it would be the greatest of obligations to

Sir

Your most obed^t & most faithfull humble Serv^t

J. POWNALL

*Cadwallader Colden to Alexander Colden*COLDENHAM March 1st 1760

Dear Son

I have yours by Thomson & I have received all the letters which you wrote by the post. As your brother is to carry this I need write nothing of our selves. I inclose the last sheet of remarks on M^r Smith's history. As it concerns my self I have indeavoured not to be angry nor to appear to be angry to the reader Let me know your thoughts freely. I inclose like wise M^r Collinson's letter to you. I am sorry to hear your wife is indisposed again I heartily wish her a better state of health We hope to receive a good account of your sister Jenny by Denton You'll remember to send the book from Collinson by your brother. I find by the News papers there is at this time an assembly of all the Indian nations at Onondaga if this be not in concert with S^r W^m Johnson I shall be affray'd that it is in concert with Vaudreuille My watch has never gon so well since it was in any workmans hand in America as it has don since it was last cleaned. What surprises me most is that it seems not to alter with the cold in going whereas formerly in very cold weather it would gain above $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour in one cold night. I would gladly know if this workman has a method of putting a watch together so as to prevent the alterations in the going of a Watch by heat & cold. I have a curiosity to know whether this can be don. The Watch maker would not tell your brother what was to pay Put your brother in mind of it again for the watch maker deserves to be paid.

As you give M^r Collinson often trouble I wish you could be usefull to him by recommending some customers to him in his way. March 4th I have told your brother to talk with D^r Midletone whether Lime Water may not be proper in your wife's case I think it may be drank safely. I take her case to be a Scorbutic Acrimony & Lime Water has been observed to correct this when nothing else did.

If you can get Indian Corn not exceeding 4 S buy 20 bushels & send by Denton or Jackson

Your affectionate father

CADWALLADER COLDEN

[Indorsed]

To

ALEXANDER COLDEN Esq

New York

Remarks on Mr SMITH's

History of New York

From Cadwallader Colden to Alexander Colden

[undated]

Remarks on Smith's History of New York

Dear Son

I have for some time been diverted from my Memoirs of the Government of New York. I now return to them. Col. Peter Schuyler as president of the Council succeeded to the administration on General Hunters going to England. He was so weak a man that he was persuaded by Adolph Philipse to lodge the Kings seal in his hand, to prevent any use to be made of it without his consent. By the Kings instructions the President of the council was, in the absence of the Governor, to receive one half of the Sallary & all the perquisites. A dispute arose whether the word *half* did not extend to all the perquesites, as well as to the Sallary. In cases where the perquesites were paid into the Secretary's office, one half was retained for the use of the Governor; but when Col. Schuyler received the perquesites he retained the whole, for his own use

After M^r Burnet was apointed Governor he was informed of the dispute relateing to the perquesites, & mentioned it to one of the clerks of The board of trade & plantations, who was to copy the instructions for M^r Burnet. On looking over the Instruction, he told M^r Burnet that it was easy to amend it, & without hesitation he wrote in the instructions to M^r Burnet *one half of the*

Sallary & of all the perquesites. The adding the word *of* before the words *all the perquesites* intirely removed the dispute; but at the same time altered the meaning, & I believe is contrary to the intention of the instruction: for by the word *perquesite* is intended a reasonable reward for a perticular service, & certainly he that performs that service is intituled to the reward. This shows what the clerks of the great offices will sometimes take upon themselves to do. Whether the instructions to the Governors of New York continue to be made out as thus corrected by the Clerk I know not.

As soon as M^r Burnet arived in his Government a dispute arose, whether the Assembly could be continued legally after the commission was determined by the authority of which it was called. To remove this objection it was answered that the writ being in the Kings name & under his seal, the death or removal of a governor could not determine it, & the practise since that time has justified this opinion. The very persons, who at that time, insisted on the illegality of continueing an assembly, after the determination of the Governers commission, who called them, advised the continuance of the assembly under the like circumstances, when they could not be assured of having persons in the same interest elected. The argument which prevailed with M^r Burnet to continue the same assembly was this. He was assured that the members of that assembly would readily grant the support of Government for five years, & tho the gentlemen who wanted a new assembly gave the like assurances, he thought the first were more to be depended on; for tho' the principal persons might with confidence expect to be elected for the city, they could not be assured of the generality of the country members, or that they would have a sufficient interest over them, since it was doubted but that some of the principal men in the contrary would be re-elected.

M^r Smith mistakes when he says, that Col. Schuyler & M^r Philipse were removed from the council, because they had opposed in council the continuance of the as-

sembly. This would have been too bald a reason, to be offered to the King, for removing these gentlemen from his council of New York. The reason given was by proof of Col. Schuylers having committed the custody of the Kings seal to M^r Philipse & of M^r Philipse's having received it into his custody. This was highly criminal in both & they were gently used in having no farther notice taken of it, than by their removal from the Council. M^r Burnet's motive to have them removed was to strengthen the interest of those gentlemen who had undertaken to serve him.

I shall add nothing at present to the accounts, which M^r Smith has given, of the methods taken by M^r Burnet, to restrain the trade between New York & Canada, in goods fit for the Indian market, & of his indeavours to promote a direct trade with all the Indians to the westward of us; but I cannot pass over an egregious misrepresentation of the case between M^r Rou & the French congregation in New York. On reading M^r Smiths account of this affair one would imagine that M^r Burnet had set up an High commission court in ecclesiastic matters to the Jurisdiction of which M^r Smith's father had pleaded

The true state of M^r Rou's case is this. When he came over to New York on the invitation of the french inhabitants there he & some gentlemen trustees for the french congregation enter'd into a mutual contract in writing, he to perform the duties of Pastor of the french protestant congregation at New York according to the rules which had been used by the protestants in France, & they in consideration of his services engaged to pay a certain sum of money yearly to him of this contract there was only one authentic, which was in the hands of the trustees. M^r Rou had only a copy without any test of its being authentic. On some disputes which happened between M^r Rou & some of his congregation, the consistory refused to pay him his sallary. M^r Rou insisted that he had don his duty, & performed his part of the contract; but as he had no legal evidence of the contract, he was

advised to sue in chancery, in order to oblige the trustees to produce the contract. Accordingly M^r Rou filed a Bill in chancery, wherein he demanded of the trustees, whether they or any of them knew of a contract entered into between the trustees of the French congregation & him, & if they did to discover the contents thereof. The trustees answered on oath We do not know of any such contract. It is to be observed that since the makeing of that contract some of the trustees had been changed. M^r Rou's council objected to the sufficiency of the answer, alledgeing that they ought to answer, We nor no one of us know: for tho all of them may not know one or more of them did. I was at that time a Master in Chancery & it was referred to me to Judge whether the answer was sufficient. After a tedious hearing of council on both sides, I said, that on supposition that some of the defendents were ignorant of the contract & that others knew it, I could not conceive how they who knew it could join in the oath that we (meaning all of us) do not know, because in this case they must swear to the ignorance of the others, which I thought a man who had a proper regard to an oath could not do, & all the defendents were men of good reputation. Upon which M^r Alexander, who was of council for M^r Rou, replied, I do not wonder that you should be of this opinion; but, pulling out a paper from his pocket, here is a copy of the contract in the hand writing of one of these gentlemen, tho' we can not prove it. On which I declared the answer insufficient, & ordered that they should answer more particularly as demanded in the bill. On which they answered, True it is, we do not know, but (nameing the names) do know, & the contents of the contract are

This made so strong an impression on me at the time that I could never afterwards forget it, to see men, who had left their native country & their all, from a conscientious scrupulousness in religious matters, prevaricating in this manner on solemn oath in a court of Justice. The truth of the facts, which I tell you, will fully appear from the Bill & answers which I suppose still

remain among the Chancery papers. After an authentic copy of the contract was thus obtained, M^r Rou was left in quiet possession of his pulpit, & had his salary paid him; but as M^r Smith observes, some of the most considerable persons of his congregation left their church. We may on this reason, likewise observe, that sometimes private resentment is of greater force than that religious zeal, which makes us leave our country & all that is dear to us.

But, before I leave this subject, I cannot with Justice to M^r Rou avoid taking notice of the character which M^r Smith gives him. M^r Rou, he says, was a man of learning, but proud, pleasurable & passionate. He sets M^r Mullenars character in contrast viz that he was of pacific spirit, dull parts, & unblameable life & Conversation. Were it not for the contrast it may be difficult to say what M^r Smith means by a *pleasurable man*, being a phrase seldom or never used in the english language, but as it is set in contrast with *unblameable life & conversation* the reader may readily conceive that M^r Smith calls M^r Rou a man of Pleasure. I knew M^r Rou & I never heard him reproached with any immorality. He was bookish & as such men often are, peevish, & had nothing of the courtly polite Frenchman. The game of chess was the only amusement he took & perhaps he was too fond of it. It was said that he had wrote a treatise on that game

From what has been said it will easily appear how proper & discreet & like a Lawyer M^r Smith's, the father, defence of the trustees was by setting up the Jurisdiction of a Consistory, a Collogue Synod of the French protestants in France, A Jurisdiction which at that time had no existence, & which if it had existed could have given M^r Rou no relief & this in opposition to the Kings courts. Least disputes should arise in future ages about the birth place of this distinguished Orator as had happened with respect to Homer M^r Smith in a note assures us of the place of his birth

As M^r Burnets refuseing to qualify M^r De Lancey,

after he had been elected a member of the Assembly for the city of New York gave the first rise to the violent party struggles which continued many years afterwards, it may be usefull to you to relate that affair more particularly than M^r Smith has don.

At that time the members of the assembly had been allwise qualified by the State oaths being administred by the Governor; but lately they are qualified by a *Dedimus potestatem* to the Judges of the supreme court jointly or severally for that purpose. M^r De Lancey being chosen, in place of one of the members for the city of New York, who was dead, was sent by the house to the Governor to be qualified, as usual. M^r Burnet by M^r Morris's advice, I make no doubt, refused to qualify him, as being a foreigner not naturalized. This gave a very general dissatisfaction, not only on M^r De Lancey's private account, who was generally esteemed in the place; but likewise on account of the great numbers, who were in the like circumstances: for the greatest number of the inhabitants were foreigners, Dutch & French, or their descendants, & this objection, they were affray'd, might be extended to their real estates & inheritances. I had been for some time from home, & did not return till the evening after this had happened. The next morning Mr Livingstone the Speaker came to my house, & began to talk with great concern on what had happened the day before. I was absolutely ignorant of it so far that I did not understand him, till he told me the particulars. In the afternoon I went to wait on M^r Burnet, while I was with him, Coll Hicks, who was much in the Governor's interest, & a leading member in the house, came there, & desired to speak with me in private. He told me that the house was in a ferment, that they looked on the matter as a breach of their principal privilege of being sole judges of the qualification of their own members, & that the Governors friends would oppose him in it. I informed M^r Burnet of what Col. Hicks had told me & likewise the conversation I had with the Speaker in the morning. He was staggered, & immediately sat down to

write a message to the assembly, in which he yielded by halves, & with apparent reluctance. On reading what he had wrote, I told him that I was convinced he must either yield or break with the assembly, & that if he did break, it would be on a very unpopular subject, the privilege of the house, & on a subject in which great numbers would think themselves and their families greatly interested. The Governor then wrote a message, wherein he said, that he had thought it proper to inform the house of the objection made to M^r De Lancey's qualification, but at the same time he left it intirely to the judgement of the house. Mr Burnet was certainly in the wrong in entering on a thing of such consequence, without being assured that his friends friends would support him in it. Perhaps it was thought, that the objection would be a perpetual check on M^r De Lancey's conduct; but it had a contrary effect. M^r De Lancey was a man of strong & lasting resentment, & his family seem to have taken a resolution from that time, to have Mr Morris removed from the office of chief Justice, if by any means it could be don.

I come now to the remarkable resolves of the Assembly, in the year 1727, against the court of Chancery, which M^r Smith sets down at large in his history. It may be safely affirmed, that every fact set forth in the preamble to the resolves is false, or greatly exaggerated, except the exorbitant fees & charges of the Lawyers attending the court, without which M^r Smith tells us, the present lawyers despise the practise. It is certain however that the unreasonable length of the Bills & answers & the dilatory pleas put in by them were real grievances & which it is not in the power of the Chancellor to prevent; but without these in M^r Smith's opinion the business of the Chancery must rest, & the people of this province be deprived of relief in equity

Strangers to the men who compose our assembly, to their manner of proceeding, & to what has passed in that house, may be apt to give the greatest credit to what they solemnly assert, whereas in truth it deserves less than that of private persons. No one man in the house

thinks himself answerable for what passes there, & as a body they think themselves not accountable to any other authority: & for that reason often act very unaccountably. It has been too frequent, that angry party men take this method, to spread slander & calumny with impunity. I shall therefor relate the circumstances which attended these famous resolves

M^r Philipse, Speaker of the assembly at the time these resolves were made, had been in partnership with one Codrington in some mercantile business. At the conclusion of the partnership, which was several years before that time, M^r Philipse gave M^r Codrington his bond for a considerable sum of money, if I remember right, fifteen hundred pounds. Codrington was some years dead. M^r Philipse neglected to pay either principal or interest, & at last refused payment. Codrington's widow sued the bond at common law, in the supreme court of New York. M^r Philipse pleaded that the bond was paid before it was given. The odness of the plea became the discourse of the coffee house one day while I was there, I asked M^r Philipse's attorney, who happened to be present, what he meant by such a plea? He answered it was none of his, he knew better, that he was obliged to put it in by his client. The plea was overruled & Judgement given. M^r Philipse made this plea with resolution to remove the suit into Chancery. You know the Governor is chancellor in this province. M^r Philipse, some time before this suit was brought, but while he expected it, paid unusual court to Mr Burnet. His visits were remarkably frequent, & as he was speaker of the assembly M^r Burnet received him very graciously. M^r Philipse in his bill set forth, that at the time he gave this bond M^r Codrington was indebted to him by accounts in a much larger sum. Codrington had been dead several years, & perhaps none liveing who had been privy to the transactions between them. All the evidence which Mr Philipse could produce was not sufficient to convince Mr Burnet, that a man of M^r Philipse's sense & experience in business would give his bond for 500

pounds to an other, who owed him a greater sum at the same time. M^r Burnet dismissed his bill, & left the matter to the common law as it stood before. This happened a small time before these resolves, the method Mr Philipse took to obtain them is no less remarkable.

The assembly haveing finished their business, it was generally known that the Governor intended to put an end to the Sessions next day at 12 o'clock, by giving his assent to the bills then ready, at which time the Governor calls the assembly to be present as witnesses of his assent. The Assembly had adjourned to the usual time of their daily meeting; but, as the business was over, the members, on such occasions, seldom attend till near the time that they expect to be called up. Mr. Philipse having prepared his friends, they with some others met at eleven, & immediatly ordered the committee of grievances to sit. Col. Hicks who was the governor friend was put in the chair, & having the resolves ready drawn up in writing they immediatly voted them, without suffering any argument, & the speaker takeing the chair immediatly after, they were reported & confirmed; but the Clerk had not time to enter them in the minutes, before the house was called up by the Governor, & the clerk was left in the house to enter them. Few of the Governors friends were present & they so surprised, that they knew not how to act. Mr. Burnet gave his assent to the bills, & while the acts were as usual published, he was informed of what had passed by one of the members: & therefor instead of prorogueing the assembly as he intended, he dissolved them with some marks of resentment. A feeble resentment which only served to increase the popularity of the opposite party, & to increase their strength in the next election.

I have allread[y] extended this letter beyond the length I had confined my self to, in writing to you on this subject & therefor shall delay what I have farther to tell you of Mr Burnets administration to an other opportunity.

Perhaps you may think that I write with resentment

to Mr Smith the historian. He is so assuming in his manner, especially in giving characters, often unfair, allwise partial, whether his characters be favourable or otherwise, continually biassed by his connections, either as to family, political party or religious sect, that some resentment is unavoidable. It is not fit that Mr Smith's history should pass for a chronicle of the province of New York.

Your affectionate father
CADWALLADER COLDEN

Cadwallader Colden Junior to Capt. James Clinton

COLDENGHAME May 17th 1760

Captⁿ Clinton

S^r:

Please to favour me with a List of the Men of your Comp^y and Let Me know the Day You intend to Pay them their Bounty

If you have any News perticular I shall be glad to know it or if you have the Last News Paper & Can Spare it please to Send it by the Barer. Your Compliance with these requests will oblige S^r your sincere fr^d: &

Most Humb^l Serv^t:

CAD^r COLDEN, Junr

[Indorsed]

To
Captⁿ JAMES CLINTON
at
Little Britain

Warrant for Arrest of John Brown

[Copy]

[June 6, 1760]

City & County of Albany ss GEORGE the second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith &ca To Our Sheriff of Our Said City

& County Greeting We Command You That You take John Brown, if he shall be found within they Bailiwick and him Safely keep, so that You may have his body before our Judges and Justices at our next Inferiour Court of Common Pleas, which is to be held for our Said City and County at the City Hall of the said City, on the first Tuesday in October next to Answer unto Eyda Vroman, in a plea of Tresspass upon the Case &ca To the Damage of the Said Eyda Sixty Pounds and have You then and there this Writt, Witness Sybrant G. Van Schaick Esq^r, Judge of our said Court in Albany this Sixth day of June in the Thirty third Year of Our Reign

Signed

HA: GANSEVORT Clerk

YATES A^{ty}

A True Copy.

From the Board of Trade to Gov. James DeLancey

WHITEHALL June 13th 1760

Sir

By the arrival of the last Packet, We were favoured with your Letters of the 23^d of January, 5th and 16th of Febry, and 28th of April last and the papers referred to therein

An authentick Copy of the Act for trial of small Causes, referred to in your Letters of the 23^d of Janry and 16th of Febry, not being yet come to Our hands, We have directed the printed Copy to be referred to Our Counsel, together with your Observations upon it, for his Opinion in point of law, and as soon as he has made his report, We will take the Act into Our Consideration, and give you Our Sentiments upon it.

We intirely agree with you in Opinion that the Settlement of Our frontier Lands is, in the general view of it, a measure of great publick utility and advantage, provided such Settlements do not interfere with the Claims of Our Indian Allies, founded upon Our Solemn engagements with them; and therefore We have laid the proceedings of yourself and the Council upon the application made for Grants of the Lands laying between Fort Edward and Lake George, before His Majesty, humbly proposing that they may receive His Majesty's Royal approbation, and that proper orders may be given for exempting the Grantees from the payment of Quit Rents for ten years, from the dates of their Grants.

It is necessary however that We should, upon this occasion, inform you, that Petitions (of which the inclosed are Copys) have been transmitted by General Amherst to M^r Secretary Pitt, who, having by His Majesty's Command, referred them to Us for Our Consideration, We have made a full representation to His Majesty thereupon.

You will observe that the Limits of the Land petitioned for are very loosely and vaguely described; but as it is clear that it is meant to comprehend Lands as far westward as Fort Edward, We think it would not be adviseable to make any further Grants in that part of the Country, at least not to the eastward of the Lakes, untill His Majesty's pleasure be known upon the above mentioned Petitions

We are

Sir

Your most Obedient and most hble Serv^{ts}

DUNK HALIFAX
SOAME JENYNS
W. SLOPER
ED. BACON

JAMES DELANCEY Esq^r, Lieut^t }
Governor of New York }

[Indorsed]

Receiv'd Aug. 16 ans^d Aug. 30.

[Copy of the above indorsed] receiv'd by HARIOT PACKET

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst to Gov. James DeLancey

OSWEGO July 24th 1760

Dear Sir

I have waited till late this night before I wrote to you as I have been in hourly expectation of some news of the Vessels on the Lake, as Captain Loring Sailed from this on the 15th to intercept the Enemy's Vessels from their Shelter, in the River S^t Laurence, on the 20th the french Ships appeared off this Place, so that he must undoubtedly have been between them and their home, & as his orders were to station himself so that they should not get in, & that I instantly on their appearance, sent to acquaint him of it, I think he will probably give a good account of them. Gen. Gage arrived the day before yesterday and S^r W^m Johnson last night. I am with great Truth & regard Dear Sir Your most obedient

Servant

JEFF AMHERST

turn over

I have just now heard the Enemy's Vessels have escaped Capt Loring and have got into the River S^t Laurence

J. A.

Hon^{ble} Lt Govr Delancey.

From Lieut. George Coventry to Col. John Bradstreet

[Copy]

ALBANY 24th July 1760.

Sir,

Captain Brown came to this place this Morning on Publick business. As Soon as he Appear'd, he was taken by the Sheriff, and put into Goal, and there he remains, Vroman (the Parson's Brother at Schenectady) took out a Write against him, on Acco^t of Some of the Kings Oxen getting into his Field of Wheat, Inclosed You have a Copy of the Write, and of my Letter to the Sherriff, who did

not Answer me by a Letter but came himself, When I Insisted that he would immediately relace Captain Brown, & told him that there was a stop put to Caring on the Service, and that I most Acquaint You, if he did not immediately relace him, in order to have it laid before His Excellency Gen^l Amherst, his Answer was that Gen^l Amherst knew him very well, and that he had only done his duty as Sherriff, and that he would not relace Captain Brown.

I need not Set forth to You the service that Cap^t Brown was to the Publick, as You know it better than me, nor need I tell You, that there are a total Stope put to the Service in forwarding Provision between Schenectady & half way house, as the late [torn] is also fact, Nor is there any person will Come into the Service, as they must soon after either run away or be put in Goal, if they offer to Carry on any part of the Service that they are employed in, there is None left now but Kinnear, and he dar not Appear in the Streets, as the Mob is ready to beat out his Brains. I have it told me daily that as soon as the War is over that I'll be put in Goal, but that I don't Mind. I beg of You for Heaven Sake to take Some Means to have a stop put to Such Practices, & that as soon as posable, or there will be a total stop to every thing belonging to the Service at this place.

I am, Sir,

Your most Humble Servant

GEORGE COVENTRY A.D.Q.M.G.

To Colonel JOHN BRADSTREET D.Q.M.G.

From Lieut. George Coventry to Jacobus Van Schaick
[Copy]

ALBANY 24th July 1760.

Sir,

Captain Brown, whom You have just now Imprisoned on a very Letigeous Suit, is the only person that has Charge of His Majesty's Teams at Schenectady, and

unless he be immediately released; a Total Stop will be put to His Majesty's Service, in the Article of Sending Provisions &ca to the Army; What the Consequence will be, I leave You to Judge. I shall beg Your Answer, that I may know how to proceed in An Affair of Such Consequence

Your humble Servant

GEO. COVENTRY

to the Kings Service.
To JACOBUS VAN SCHAAK ESQ^r
High Sheriff for the City &
County of Albany

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst to Gov. James DeLancey

CAMP AT OSWEGO 28th July 1760

Dear Sir,

It is with the greatest Reluctance that I must again trouble You with Complaints against the Magistracy of Albany, whom, after what You Wrote to them last Year, and what they promised me this, I had reason to hope would have Avoided all Litigious & Frivolous Arrests of Persons in Actual Service; And yet You will See by the Enclosed Letter from Lieut: Coventry to Colonel Bradstreet, they have Confined a Man, whose Detention must put a great Stop to that Essential Service, the Transportation of Provisions to the Army, the bad Consequence of which is too obvious to be put in Competition with any Suit; and yet, notwithstanding the Sheriff has been Apprized of it, and desired to release the Prisoner, he has nevertheless thought proper to keep him in Custody, whereupon I have just now Wrote him a Letter, of which I likewise Enclose You a Copy; And as that and the Other Papers are very full and Explicit, I will not trouble You with any Observations upon them; but Conclude, with Requesting that You will once more Interpose Your Authority with these Gentlemen, and Order them to decline Undertaking all such Suits, during the Campaign, and to Advise their Clients, that whenever

they find themselves Injured they Apply to Me, and they shall meet with all the Redress they shall be Entitled to. I am, with the greatest Regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

JEFF. AMHERST

Hon^{ble} Lt Gov^r DE LANCEY.

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst to Jacobus Van Schaick

[Copy]

CAMP AT OSWEGO 28th July 1760

Sir,

I am sorry to find by a Letter Just now received from Lieut. Coventry that, notwithstanding the many and repeated Remonstrances, I have made to the Magistracy of Albany, against their Interfering in, or Undertaking any Vexatious and litigious Suits, against any of the Kings Servants, in the Execution of their Office; and that notwithstanding the promises both You and the Mayor have made me, not to Countenance any Such; I am Sorry, I say, to find, that So Soon as the Army quits Your Neighbourhood, these promises should Vanish and that this breach of Promise should fall on a Man so Essentially Usefull as Captain Brown, by whose detention, there must it Seems be a great Stop put to His Majesty's Service in the Article of Sending Provisions to the Army, An Event, Should it happen which You nor no Man can Answer, as You must be sensible, and Consequently I am the More Surprised at Your not having released Cap^t Brown upon receipt of L^t Coventry's Letter, Signifying to You the Necessity there was of his being set at Liberty; I must therefore Insist, that if, upon receipt hereof he should Still be in Custody, You do immediately release him; Acquainting the person at whose Suit he was Arrested, that Such are my Orders; and that if he has any Just Claims against Brown, he may Make them appear at a

proper Season, when he may Expect redress: for tho' I must in Order to enable me to Carry on His Majesty's Service, have this Man Absolutely released, Yet I do not Mean to Screen him from Justice, if he is in the Wrong, but I cannot help saying, that, in this, if he has Err'd it may have been unwillfully; Cattles Straying will frequently happen, and if M^r Vroman had no Fence to his field or that he left his Gate Open, he is more to be blamed than M^r Brown: it may nevertheless be a har[d]ship upon him, but it is but a small one in Comparison to what it would be were an Enemy near, in which Case were it necessary for Carrying on the Service, I should not only Appropriate the whole of that but as many more Fields, as should be requisite to the Use of the Army and its operations, and in so doing I should be Warranted by the Law, which in time of War, according to the Chancellor himself, must Yield to Circumstances. This power however has not, nor never shall be made Use of by me, but upon Absolute and emergent Occasions, and I expect therefore that every one will as it is their duty, Contribute towards Carrying on the Service with Zeal & Chearfullness, that You will desist from Serving any more Writts, against any of the King's Servants, Whilst in the Legal Execution of their office, and that whoever shall offer to Employ You in such Litigious Suits, You will referr them to me.

I am,
Sir,
&c

JEFF: AMHERST

JACOBUS VAN SCHAICK Esq^r High Sheriff }
of the City and County of Albany }

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst to Gov. De Lancey

Dear Sir

OSWEGO August 3^d 1760

The Garrison of Niagara and the Detachment I sent to Presque Isle have Joined the Army here, the first of

those Places being relieved by the 1st Battⁿ of R:Americans, and Colonel Bouquet is establishing a Post at the last, where the french had theirs, and which Major Gladwin had put as far as he could into repair, during the twelve days he was waiting for the Troops from Pittsburgh.

I now wait only the Jersey Troops and Murray's Reg^t which I expect daily, and I hope all the boats & batteaüs will be ready on their arrival, and that I shall have the pleasure in my next of acquainting you of some Success in our Entrance of the River St Laurence in the way to Montreal. I am with great truth and Regard Dear Sir

Your most Humble & Most Obedient Servant

JEFF. AMHERST

Hon^{ble} Lt Governor DE LANCEY

About 1300 Indians above half woman & children I am getting rid of them, they behave very quietly & well, the Chief of the Swegatchis, who it is said has murdered about 300 People, is here with a part of his tribe, they are now our fast Friends, I hope our Success will continue them so. the Vessells are here, will sail soon, the Onondaga mounts four 9 Pounders fourteen 6 pounders, the Mohawk Sixteen 6 Pounders. Colonel Bradstreet has been taken very ill and is confined to his bed, but I hope the worse is over.

J. A.

From Gov. James Hamilton

PHILADELPHIA August 10th 1760

Sir

I am favour'd with yours of the 4^o instant acquainting me that in virtue of his Majesty's Commission, You had taken upon you the administration of the Government of New York, on the untimely and very justly lamented death of the late worthy Governor of that Province: in whom, I am sincerely of opinion with You, His Majesty

has lost a most able and faithful Servant, and the Colonies in general, a very hearty friend.

You will nevertheless permit me to say, Sir, that, on so melancholy an occasion, It may, and ought to be considered as matter of consolation to the province, that the Government has devolved on a Gentleman so able, and from long experience, so perfectly acquainted with their publick affairs, as yourself; and in whom, will undoubtedly be found, the same good disposition to promote the honour and interest of his King & Country

As the situation we are placed in requires that a free intercourse and correspondence should be maintained betwixt us for the Kings Service: You will please to be assured that I shall be proud of yours, as well for the sake of the publick, as for my own particular Satisfaction. being with the greatest respects Sir

Your most obedient & most humble Servant

JAMES HAMILTON

Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r.

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

RIVER S^r LAURENCE NEAR THE
ISLE ROYALE 19th August 1760.

Sir,

It was with the deepest Concern that I Learnt the Sudden & Unexpected demise of L^t Gov^r De Lancey (the melancholy Tidings of which had reached me prior to the Receipt of Your Favor of the 4th Instant this day come to hand) as not only the King loses in him a good and faithfull Servant, and the Province an able and Experienced Ruler, but I a Connection for whom I had the greatest Esteem and Regard; I therefore sincerely Join in Condolance with You on this unhappy Event: At the same time, Sir, it some what Alleviates my Grief, to find that the Reins of Government have devolved on a Person of so much known Experience as Yourself, not doubting but I shall find the same Zeal in You that I

have always met with in Your Predecessor for promoting His Majesty's Service, and I must beg Your Acceptance of my best thanks for the proffer You make me of them: At present I have nothing to trouble You with, but I shall upon all Occasions be glad to Correspond and Co-operate with You, in the same manner as I was wont with the Late Lieut: Governor, for the good of the Common Cause.

The Army left Oswego the 10th Instant; the 16th after having met with high Winds, heavy Rains, and lost a very few Batteaus (but no Lives) it reached the *Pointe du Baril*, from whence they discovered One of the Enemys Vessels, which upon Sight of the Advanced Guard of the Army (consisting of the Grenadiers & Light Infantry of Regiments, Gage's Reg^t & some Row Gallies) made off towards Oswegatchie: it being then dusk, nothing more was attempted against her, than to prevent her Escape; and the next morning, at day break she was Surrounded by our Row Gallies, and after a very short Contest made to Strike, with the loss on our Side of only One Man killed, and another Wounded; her Name was the *Ottawawa*, Mo^r de la Broqueri Commander; She mounted ten 12 Pounders, and besides the Captain had 100 Men on board, Officers Included; the French had 13 Killed & Wounded; She is now Called the *Williamson*, in honor to the Colonel of that Name, to whom she Struck; With her (for our two Vessels did not Come down till this day) and part of the Army I proceeded Yesterday to this place, which is below the *Isle Royale*, and have Invested *Fort Levi[s]*, the Reduction of which I hope soon to have the pleasure of Communicating to You, as I am raising my Batteries, and Expect to Open them very soon: Tho' the Enemy has fired upon Us both Yesterday and today, We have lost but three or four Men. I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

JEFF AMHERST

Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r ꝑca, ꝑca, ꝑca.

From William Pitt

WHITEHALL 23^d Aug^t 1760.

Sir

The Commanders of His Majesty's Forces, & Fleets, in North America, & the West Indies, having transmitted repeated & certain Intelligence of an Illegal & most pernicious Trade, carried on by the King's Subjects in North America, & the West Indies, as well to the French Islands, as to the French Settlements on the Continent of America, and particularly to the Rivers Mobile, and Mississippi, by which the Enemy is, to the greatest Reproach & Detriment of Government, supplied with Provisions, & other Necessaries, whereby they are, principally, if not alone, enabled to sustain & protract this long & expensive War, and It farther appearing, that large Sums, in Bullion, are also sent, by The King's Subjects, to the above Places, in return whereof, Commodities are taken, which interfere with the Produce of the British Colonies Themselves, in open Contempt of the Authority of the Mother Country, as well as the most manifest Prejudice of the Manufacture, & Trade of Great Britain; In order, therefore, to put the most speedy, & effectual Stop to such flagitious Practices, so utterly subversive of all Law, and so highly repugnant to the Honor & Wellbeing of this Kingdom, It is His Majesty's express Will & Pleasure, that you do forthwith make the strictest, & most diligent, Enquiry, into the State of this dangerous & ignominious Trade, and that you do use every Means in your Power, to detect & discover Persons, concerned, either as Principals, or Accessories, therein; and that you do take every Step, authorized by Law, to bring all such heinous Offenders to the most exemplary, & condign Punishment; and you will, as soon as may be, & from Time to Time, transmit to me, for the King's Information, full & particular Accounts of the Progress you shall have made, in the Execution of these His Majesty's Commands; to which The King expects that you do pay the most exact Obedience: And you are

farther to use your utmost Endeavours, to trace out, & investigate, the various Artifices & Evasions, by which the Dealers in this iniquitous Intercourse find Means to cover their criminal Proceedings, & to elude the Law, in order that, from such Lights, due & timely Consideration may be had, what farther Provisions shall be necessary to restrain an Evil of such extensive & pernicious Consequences.

I am

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

W. PITT

Governor of New York

[Indorsed]

Rec^d 13 of Oct^r by Packet

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

RIVER S^r LAWRENCE BELOW THE ISLE ROYALE
26th August 1760.

Sir,

On the 10th Instant, I Embarked the Army, and proceeded with the Same across Lake Ontario, into this River, where on the 16th in the Evening off Oswegatchie the Advanced Guard descried One of the Enemy's Vessells but it being soon after duskish, nothing could be Effected that Night tho' we tryed as Much as possible to attack her: At break of Day, on the 17th Our Row Galleys Engaged her, & by Seven in the Morning She Struck: Her Name was the Ottawawa, Mounting ten twelve pounders, & one hundred Men Officers Included, besides Mons^r de La Broqueri, who Commanded her in the Engagement. We had only One Man killed and another wounded; And the Enemy thirteen of both.

The Army, which the preceding Night had Encamped on the Pointe du Baril, then moved down to Oswegatchie a very good Indian Settlement, with a Blockhouse Fort, but Abandoned; the Enemy being posted on an Island,

between four and five Miles further down the River, where they were reported to be very strongly fortified; both Shores were reconnoitred during the Night, and early the next Morning; and the Engineers having reported to me the Situation of the Coasts & Islands nearest the Fort immediately on the return of the Engineers on the 18th a part of the Army passed down on each Coast, and after Some opposition by a Smart Cannonading, the Fort was Compleatly Invested, So that none of its Garrison could make its Escape: the four following days were employed in raising my Batteries, which being finished, on the Morning of the 23^d in Concert with our Shipping I began to fire on the Fort which lasted till Yesterday afternoon, when the French beat a Parley desiring to know what terms should be granted them: My Answer was, that the Garrison should be Prisoners of War; that every thing in, & depending on the Fort should be delivered in its present State; and that I gave them only ten Minutes to Accept of, or dissent from these proposals; They accordingly Yielded to these Conditions and I have the Satisfaction to inform You, that His Majesty's Troops are now in possession of Fort Levis.

Our loss upon this Occasion has been very inconsiderable that of the Enemy (whose Garrison Consisted of about three hundred Men) about twelve killed and Forty Wounded; Mons^r Pouchot the Same Gentleman that was last Year taken at Niagara Commanded them

This Success of His Majesty's Arms fills me with the greater pleasure, as it effectually Secures & protects the Settlements & Inhabitants of the Mohawk River, which nothing but a post either here or at Oswegatchie would perfectly Effect: And as the Improvement of the Settlements already along that River, and the Cultivation of the Uncleared Country cannot but prove of the greatest Advantage to the province, I would recommend it to You, the Issuing a proclamation, Inviting the people thereto, and Assuring them of a Quiet and Peaceable Abode in their Habitations.

The Prisoners above mentioned, both of the Garrison and Vessell, I now Send under the Care of Lieut. Small to New York, to be, by him delivered over to Captain Wheelock the Commissary for the Exchange and Ransom of Prisoners, with Directions that he disposes of them, untill they are Exchanged; on Long Island and in the Jerseys, which are the two most Contiguous & Convenient places they can be left in, untill Such an Exchange can take place; I must therefore request, that upon any Application to You from Captain Wheelock, You will be so good as to give him all the aid and Assistance, he may stand in need of for the disposal of Such of these prisoners within Your Government as he shall see Occasion for.

I am with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant

JEFF. AMHERST

Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r &ca, &ca, &ca.

[Indorsed]

26 August 1760

Letter from General AMHERST advising the taking Fort Levis in St Lawrence River

4 Sep^r. 1760

Read in Council and a Proclamation ordered to issue

From Gov. Francis Fauquier

W^{MS}BURGH Augst 31st 1760

S^r

I am very sensible of the Loss your Colony must sustain in their late Worthy Governor; but at the same Time think they are very happy in being so well compensated for it as they are by the administration of their affairs devolving on a Gentleman who has on many occasions shewn his ability to undertake them.

You may assure your self that I shall embrace every opportunity of cultivating a Correspondence wth you to the advancement of the Interest of the Colonies, and the

promoting his Majesty's Service I am wth great Re-
gard S^r

Your most obed^t hum. Serv^t

FRAN: FAUQUIER

To the Hon^{ble} CAD. COLDEN.

From Gov. Thomas Boone

Sir

PERTH AMBOY Sept 4th 1760

When I Received the favour of your Letter of the 21st of August, I was ill a bed, but notwithstanding upon a little Remission of my disorder, Eight or ten hours afterwards I issued a Proclamation, agreeable in most Respects to the Tenour of your's, in Consequence of which several Travelling Seamen, have been strictly Examined in more than one Part of the Province, & discharged upon having given a Sufficient Account of themselves: I should sooner have acknowledged the Receipt of your Honour's Letter, but my Illness was not slight, & of some Duration,

I am Sir With great Regard Your Honour's
Most obedient Hum^{ble} Servant

THO: BOONE.

From Gov. Sir Francis Bernard

S^r

BOSTON Sep. 6, 1760

In consequence of your advice of the murder committed upon some of the crew of the Winchester, I have ordered your proclamation to be republish't here & have Subjoined an order of my own, that all Magistrates and officers take care to enquire after & apprehend such of the offenders as shall come into this province If any such shall be taken I shall order them to be sent to New York. I am, with great regard,

S^r Your most obedient humble Servant

FRA. BERNARD

The Honble president COLDEN

From Gov. Horatio Sharpe

ANNAPOLIS. the 6th of Sept^r 1760

Sir

I now do Myself the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter advising me of the Decease of Your late worthy Lieutenant Governor, at which Event I am much grieved having had a very great Regard for Him; Tho I am very sorry You had such an Occasion of beginning a Correspondence with me, nothing shall be wanting on my part to incline You to continue it; I heartily Congratulate You on the Successes which I understand His Majesty's Forces employed in the Reduction of Canada have lately met with & am Sir with great Esteem

Your most obed^t humble Serv^t

HOR^A SHARPE

The Hon^{ble}
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq.

From Sybrant G. Van Schaick

[ALBANY Sepb^r 8th 1760]

May it please your Honour

I rec'd the favour of your Letter complaining of the arrest of Cap^t Brown; The Sheriffs letter to the Gen^l, which I inclose, will satisfie your Hon^r that his Excell^y Gen^l Amherst has been greatly imposed upon in that affair, and as the General now knows the truth of the whole matter, I hope his resentment will be shewn on the person who raises Callumny and difference between the army and the Subjects. I appeal to the whole City of Albany if I have not Zealously served his Majestys service since the day I entered into office to this day, and had the honour of Lord Loudouns Thanks for it, also Gen^l Abercrombies thanks on the like occasion, and Sir William Johnson acknowledged my services on many occasions this war. As the whole affair is Expressed in

the Sheriffs Letter to Gen^l Amherst I shall not trouble your Hon^r Further on that head, only to assure your Hon^r I have always to the utmost of my power served his Majestys Forces from their arrival in Albany to this day and shall ever look upon it my Duty, and the duty of Every Magistrate so to do

I am with the greatest Respect your most obed^t
humble Serv^t

SYBRANT G: VAN SCHAICK

Albany

Sepb^r 8th 1760

P.S. the sheriff being upon business out of town these fourteen days prevented my writing to your Hon^r Sooner

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

CAMP OF MONTREAL 9th Sep^r 1760

Sir,

In mine of the 26th Ultimo, I Acquainted You with the progress of the Army, after their departure from Oswego; and with the Success of His Majesty's Arms against Fort Levis, now Fort William Augustus; Where I remained no longer than was requisite to make such preparations as I Judged Essentially necessary for the passage of the Army down the River, which took me up till the 30th

In the Morning of the following day, I Sat out, and proceeded from Station to Station, to our present Ground, where We Arrived on the 6th in the Evening; after having in the passage Sustained a Loss of Eighty Eight Men Drowned; Twenty Nine Batteaus of Reg^{ts} Seventeen of Artillery, with some Artillery & Stores. Seventeen Whaleboats and One Row Galley staved, Occasioned by the Violence of the Current, and the Rapids being full of broken Waves.

The Inhabitants of the Settlements I passed thro', in my way hither, having Abandoned their Houses, and

run into the Woods, I Sent after them; Some were taken, and others came in of their own Accord; I had them disarm'd, and Caused the Oath of Allegiance to be tendered to them, which they readily took; and I accordingly put them in quiet possession of their Habitations, with which Treatment they seemed no less Surprised than happy.

The Troops being formed, and the Light Artillery brought up, the Army lay on their Arms the Night of the 6th.

On the 7th in the Morning, two Officers came to an Advanced Post, with a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreüil, referring me to what One of them, Colonel Bouquinville had to Say. The Conversation Ended with a Cessation of Arms till twelve o'clock, when the Proposals were brought in: Soon after I returned them with the Terms I was willing to Grant; which both the M^{is} de Vaudreüil, & Mons^r de Levis, the French General, were very strenuous to have Softened; this occasioned Sundry Letters to pass between Us during the day as well as the Night (when the Army again lay on their Arms) but as I would not on any Account, deviate in the least from my Original Conditions, and Insisted on an immediate and Categorical Answer; Mons^r de Vaudreüil soon after day break, Notified to me, that he had determined to Accept of them, and two Setts of them were accordingly Signed by him and me, and Exchanged Yesterday, when Colonel Haldimand, with the Grenadiers & Light Infantry of the Army took possession of One of the Gates of the Town and is this day to proceed in fullfilling the Articles of the Capitulation, by which the French Troops are all to lay down their Arms; are not to Serve during the continuance of the present War, and are to be sent back to Old France, as are also the Governors and Principal Officers of the Legislature of the whole Country, which I have now the Satisfaction to Inform You, is entirely Yielded to the Dominion of His Majesty on which Interesting and happy Event I most sincerely Congratulate You.

Governor Murray, with the Troops from Quebec, Landed below the Town on Sunday last, and Colonel Haviland with his Corps (that took possession of the Isle au Noix, Abandoned by the Enemy, on the 28th) Arrived Yesterday at the South Shore, opposite to my Camp.

I Cannot Close this Letter, without Acknowledging the Receipt of Yours of the 11th August, and thanking You for the Advice You therein mention to have given the Mayor of Albany, in relation to Capt. Brown's Imprisonment: As I am hopefull Your Council has been followed, I shall postpone all further representations upon the Subject.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

JEFF AMHERST

The Hon^{ble}

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r &ca, &ca, &ca

[Indorsed]
receiv'd the 20th by
Major McLEAN

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

CAMP OF MONTREAL 9th Sep^r 1760

Private:/. .

Sir,

As I have had no Occasion, till now, to Dispatch any Messengers to New York, since the 30th Ultimo, when I received Your Favor of the 11th of said Month, I have deferred thanking You for Your Civil Offer of a part of the Fort for my Habitation during the Winter. Could I Avoid putting You to the Inconvenience, which I am afraid my Acceptance of this profer may be attended with, I can Assure You, I should most undoubtedly decline it; but as His Majesty's Service will absolutely require my Residence at New York, during part of the Winter, and

that I am Assured I must not Expect to meet with a House, on Hire, that will Answer my purpose; I am forced to Wave all Ceremony, and I shall accordingly take up my Abode in that part of the Fort, which You are so kind as to deprive Yourself of; And I shall certainly put You to as little Inconvenience as I possibly can. I am Sorry at M^{rs} Colden's bad State of Health, and Sincerely Wish You the Satisfaction of her Speedy Recovery.

I am, with the greatest Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq &ca, &ca, &ca,

From Gen. Jeffery Amhurst

CAMP OF MONTREAL 11th Sep^r 1760

Sir

As from the late Reduction of All Canada, I shall have no Occasion here for the Corps of Troops that went with Colonel Montgomery to Carolina; and that I would be glad to put them in Quarters of Refreshment; I have Wrote to him that upon his Arrival at New York, he should Apply to You and to Gov^r Boone for said Quarters; disposing of the Detachment of his own Battalion in the Jerseys; and that of the Royal on Long Island; I must therefore Request of You, that when Colonel Montgomery shall so Apply, You will be so good as to let him have the Quarters on Long Island above mentioned.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

JEFF. AMHERST

Hon^{ble} M^r President COLDEN

From Gov. Sir Francis Bernard

BOSTON September 12, 1760.

Sir

Having received advice of a Fleet of French Privateers consisting of one Ship of 24 Guns, 2 brigs of 10 guns each and 2 Sloops of 8 guns each, cruising off the Capes of Delaware, I have ordered the Province Ship of War King George to Sail towards those Capes, and if he can join himself to any Ship of his Majesty's or other Ships or Vessells of Force he is to go further in quest of the French Fleet. I therefore give Notice of this to you, not doubting but that you will use your utmost endeavours to have the King George supported by some other Ships or Vessells of Force, that he may be enabled to give the best Account of the Enemy. It might be of great use to give Cap^t Campbell of the Nightingale Notice of the King George being ordered towards the Capes.

I am with great Regard

Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant.

FRA. BERNARD

P.S. The Signal of Ships joining the King George to be hoisting a Jack on the foretop mast head & towering the main topsail

The Signal of the King George will be a Jack on main-top mast head & the foresail hawled up—He that makes the first Signal to fire two guns. The second Signal one.

The Hon^{ble} Cadwallader Colden Esq President &c.

[Indorsed]
rec'd 20th

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

CAMP AT MONTREAL 13th September 1760.

Sir,

Altho' this Country is, in itself, fruitfull, and by what Still remains, it Appears to have been well Stocked, with

Live Cattle, Poultry, Vegetables, and every thing necessary for the Support of Life; Yet, thro its not having, for these two Years past, received from Europe, any of the Usual Supplies of Additional Comforts, it is not only deficient, but almost destitute of Such things, as must prove most beneficial, towards the Mantaining, and preserving the healths of the Troops that are to Winter here; I would therefore, as His Majesty's Troops are to keep possession of these parts, and that the Inhabitants are become the King's Subjects, procure them as well as the Troops every refreshment possible; for which purpose I would recommend it to You, to invite the Traders, & Adventurers of the Province over which You preside, to transport themselves hither, and to Quebec, with Quantitys of Molasses, Salt, Wines, Teas, Sugars, and all kinds of Grocery, as likewise Sheep, and every thing else that may Occurr to them to be usefull; for all which they may depend upon finding good Marketts, and every Encouragement they can in reason wish or Desire. If the Season would admit of their freighting Ships to Send by the River S^t Lawrence to Quebec, it would doubtless be much the Shortest, and most Expeditious way of Conveyance, but I am afraid it is now too late for that. Wherefore, as a further Encouragement to these Adventurers, I shall leave Orders with the Commanding Officers at Fort George, Tie[co]nderoga, & Crown Point, to furnish Said Adventurers with Batteaus & hands to Man them, as far as Chambly, whence to this Town is only Fifteen miles Land Carriage, which the Inhabitants shall be obliged to furnish them at an easy rate: but these Adventurers are to observe, that the Batteaus which will thus be furnished them are to be taken proper care of by them, and that they are to return them at the Posts, from whence they shall have been furnished them. the Same Route may be taken by Slays in the Winter, when the Frost Sets in, And they may be Assured that the whole Communication

will be as Safe and Secure as any road in the other Colonies.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant

JEFF AMHERST

Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq^r &ca, &ca, &ca.

[Indorsed]
receiv'd the 24th

From Peter Templeman

[STRAND LONDON September 16th 1760]

Sir

As the surest Method of improving Science is by a generous intercourse of the Learned in different Countries, and a free Communication of Knowledge; the Society established at London for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce take this Liberty of addressing themselves to you, to intreat the favour of an Answer to the following Inquiry

Do any Herbs or Species of Grass grow in your Country during the most inclement part of the Year (which we consider to be the Months of December January, February, March & April) so as to supply all Sorts of Cattle at that time with a Vegetating Food?

Induced by Reason and Analogy we are inclined to think that the common Parent of all has not left the preservation of such Animals solely to the Care and Industry of Man, to furnish them at that Season of the Year with dry fodder only; but that proper Herbs and Vegetables are afforded them to support themselves, at least in some tolerable Condition.

We know that Nature has disseminated her Bounties variously through the habitable World, so that some Species of Fruits and Herbs arise spontaneously in one Country, and others in another; but that most of them

are capable of being transplanted, and will thrive in the most distant Regions.

It is the Business of the Philosopher and Naturalist to explore these treasures of Nature, and spread the knowledge & use of them for the Benefit of Mankind.

Such are the Sentiments of the Society I have the honour to be Secretary to, and they address themselves to you as animated with the same generous way of thinking.

All the Plants, Herbs, and Grass, which grow here in England both in Winter and Summer are enumerated in Ray's Synopsis.

If there are any other *Species* that flourish in the Winter Season with you, not cited in Ray and proper for the food of Cattle in the above mentioned Months; the Society beg the favour of you to transmitt an Account of them with the Nature of the Soil they grow in, and the Culture they require: And intreat you to procure a Sufficient Quantity of the Seeds of each kind, to try the Experiment of their thriving here in England, and to send at the same time a Botanical Description of them.

Your kindness in answering these requests will lay an indispensable obligation on the Society to requite the favour, whenever they shall have it in their power, and with the greatest pleasure they will embrace the Opportunity

I have the honour to subscribe myself in the name of the Society,

Your most obedient h^{ble} Servant

PETER TEMPLEMAN

Secretary

STRAND

LONDON September 16th 1760

[Indorsed]

Letter from PETER TEMPLEMAN, Sect^{ty} to the Society for the propagating Arts, Manufacture. &c

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

CAMP AT MONTREAL 18th Sept^r 1760

Sir,

In mine of the 11th Instant, I informed You that I had Ordered the Detachment of His Majesty's Forces Under the Command of Colonel Montgomery, not to proceed further than New York and that I designed to Canton them in the Jerseys & on Long Island; And therefore beg'd of You, that when Col^o Montgomery Should Apply for Such Quarters, within the Province Over Which You preside, that You would be so good as to grant him Your Authority, & obtain for him the Quarters that should be necessary on Long Island; Since that I have Ordered Colonel Montgomery to proceed with his whole Detachment to Halifax in Nova Scotia; and again Since that I have likewise directed the remaining four Companys of the Royal, and Eight of the 77th also to proceed to New York, in their way to Halifax; I am therefore to beg of You anew, if it Should so happen that this last mentioned Detachment, under Colonel Forster of the Royal, should not be able to proceed to their destination so Soon as is requisite, and I can wish, that You would be pleased either to Order them Quarters on Long Island, or put them into the Barracks of New York untill they can Embark & proceed to Halifax aforesaid, which will be no longer than untill the Transports that are to take them in, can be hired, Equipped, Victualled & be made to proceed, for which Colonel Forster has my Orders. I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant

JEFF. AMHERST

HON^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r. &ca, &ca, &ca.

From John Tabor Kempe

[New York Sep^r 20th 1760.]

Sir

From the Nature of the Facts I did myself the Honour in my Letter of the 18th Inst^t to represent to you, it cannot be supposed I can have it in my Power to be particular.

The End I proposed to myself from that Application was in some Measure to discharge my Duty by laying before your Honour, his Majestys Supreme Minister in this Province, such Suggestions therein as I had Reason to think were well founded, that those Practices might be redressed and prevented for the Future; but not to descend to a particular accusation which cannot be expected from me. I am

with the greatest Respect

Your Honours most humble Serv^t

J. T. KEMPE

NEW YORK Sep^r 20th 1760

To the Honble CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r, President of his Majesty's Council & Commander in Chief in and over the province of New York &c.

From John Tabor Kempe

[NEW YORK Oct^r 11th 1760]

Sir

I have just received the inclosed by the Bearer.

Samuel Walker and Barney Callahan, two of the Persons that wait of you with this, inform me that Captain Greatrakes has several others of his Crew confined in Irons on board his Vessel. As this is a very extraordinary Transaction I thought it my Duty to send them to you with the enclosed, that your Honour might give such Directions to the Judges or Magistrates as you shall think proper for the Recovery of the Men to be punished if

guilty of the Murder, or to be used as Witnesses on the
Tryals of the Murderers if innocent

I am

Sir

Your most hum. Serv^t

J. T. KEMPE

Attorney General

NEW YORK Oct^r 11: 1760

To his Hon^r the president

From Earl of Halifax to Peter Collinson

BUSKEY PARK Oct^r 12th 1760

S^r

Having been absent from Home on a Visit to my Friend M^r Legge in Hampshire, I did not till this Morning receive the Favour of your Letter, otherwise I should have done myself the Pleasure of Answering it Sooner,

I was well pleased that upon the Death of Lieutenant Governor Delancy, the Administration, of Governm^t devolved upon M^r Colden, whose experience publick Services, and Integrity I have been long Acquainted with, My only doubt was whither his Age might not make it burthensome to him to go thro' the Business of the Office till his Majesty shall be pleased to appoint a new Governor, and that was Greatly removed by a very Sensible and prudent Letter I Yesterday received from him, by which he appears to me Equally willing and capable of Undertaking the Trust. I should be very glad to oblige both him and you by making his Son one of the Council, but when I State them to you, I am Satisfied you will be Sensible of the Weight of the Objections there are to it at present, in the first Place a new Governor, when the King shall think proper, to Appoint one, whose Administration will probably be of a longer Date, than M^r Colden's, will be very glad and may find it Necessary for

the Ease and Quiet of his Government to oblige some Gentlemen of the Greatest Consequence to him with a Seat in the Council, Another thing that Strikes me at present, is that the Cheif Justice, whoever he shall be ought to have a Seat in the Council; and a Third thing is, That I have been very Strongly Solicited by My Relation Col: Fitzroy, who Married Lieutenant Governour Delancy's Neice, and by others to make his Eldest Son, who Inherits his Estate, a Councillor of New York, how I shall steer my way thro' these Difficulties I cannot at present say, but very Sure I am that M^r Colden will not be putt to any Difficulty, on Account of my not making His Son a Councillor at present, as he Certainly will name him one if there be a deficiency of Councilor's and he thinks him the properest Man, I am Sorry I cannot with Propriety oblige M^r Colden in this Affair at present, nor Obey your Commands; for to do both would give great Pleasure to

S^r

Your most obedient Hble Serv^t
DUNK HALIFAX

To M^r P. COLLINSON

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

LAKE CHAMPLAIN 14th Octo^r 1760.

Sir,

On the 10th Instant, I was favored with Your Letter of the 22^d Ultimo, prior to which I had Seen in the Public Papers the Notification You had Published at my Request, for the Encouragement of Supplying Canada with Refreshments and Necessaries, for which I am much Obliged to You. and I doubt not but it will have the desired Effect.

The Post, by which I had the Satisfaction of receiving Yours, likewise brought Me One from M^r De Lancey, making me the Offer You mention, which I have declined the Acceptance of, as I should be Sorry to put him

to Non plus, which I cannot but think it must, as well as Yourself, were I to Yield to Your kind and very Civil proffer, but tho' I do not, I am equally Obliged to You, and shall not retain a less Sense of Your good Intentions: I must therefore Insist with You, that You do not, on any Account, think of Moving any of Your Family, for I had rather put You to some Inconvenience by Accepting part of the House in the Fort, if I cannot get that I have Ordered to be taken for me, than to Suffer You, by any Means, to Quit it: but I trust, there will be no Occasion for Either the One or the Other, as I make no doubt but I shall have the House I have fixed upon. I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

JEFF AMHERST

The Hon^{ble} CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq. &ca, &ca, &ca—

From Cadwallader Colden to John Tabor Kempe

[Oct. 15, 1760]

FORT GEORGE Weddensday afternoon

S^r

I have for some time expected to have heard from you what you have don as to the men confined on board the Sampson who it is said may be evidences for the King in the case of the murder of several of the Crew in the Winchester's barge I have some other matters of moment to communicate to you & I therefor desire your attendance here as soon as possible I am

S^r

Your most humble Serv^t

CADWALLADER COLDEN

Reced Wednesday 15 Oct^r 1760

& waited on his Hon^r the president

[Indorsed]

To M^r KEMP his Majestys Attorney Gen^l for
the Province of New York
Letter from his Hon^r the president

From John Pownall

WHITEHALL Oct^r 18th 1760

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to desire you will transmit to their Lordships three or four Sets of the last printed Edition of the Laws passed in the Province under your Government, with the Publick Seal affixed to each Set.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

JOHN POWNALL

Sec^{ty}

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r

From President Jonathan Belcher

HALIFAX 19th October 1760

Sir,

With inexpressible Concern I am to acquaint you of the Death of Brig^r General Lawrence His Majesty's Governor of this Province

He was seized on Sunday last with a Fever and violent inflammation of the Lungs which ended in an Imposthume and his Death this morning.

I am,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient & Most Humble Servant

JONATHAN BELCHER

The Honble

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r

From Dr. Robert Whytt

EDINBURGH October 20th 1760

Sir

I have had the favour of two letters from you; viz. one dated July 21: 1759 & the other April 15th 1760, for both of which I heartily thank you. I hope you will

pardon my not having written you a great while ago; the truth is that my time is for the most part so much broke by my necessary business, that it is but seldom I have Leisure to Sit down to write a long letter.

You mention in your 2d letter that D^r Porterfield is displeas'd at my not having taken more notice of him (w^{ch} is prehaps true), and you add that you wish I had done it: This opinion however I am persuaded you will be apt to retract after reading what follows.

D^r Porterfield had published in the Medical Essays nothing about the cause of the vital motions but what Stahl & others had advanced before, except that he brought some new arguments, particularly one from the impossibility of a perpetual motion, to support his opinion that the Soul was the agent that directed these motions. When I wrote my book on the vital motions, I first enquired into their Causes as a Physiologist & these I found to be nothing but different *Stimuli* acting on the several organs; this led me to Inquire into the power of *Stimuli* to move the muscles of animals; and this Inquiry ended in attributing the motions of irritated muscles to the energy of the Soul or Sentient principle; but in treating this Subject I found all the *phenomena* & all our experience and Consciousness concurr in Contradicting the Stahlian notion viz: that the mind produced & directed the vital motions, not in consequence of *Stimuli* affecting the organs, but without any other Cause determining her than a consciousness that the body's welfare demanded such exertions of her power. In short according to *Stahl & Porterfield* & others, the soul acts in directing the vital motions with the same rational views as the Deity does in Conducting the whole operations of nature in the Universe. This opinion I thought not Terrible & the arguments I used against it & in defence of my own opinion, not only appeared then, but still do Seem to me very Strong & I have the satisfaction to find that while many people allow my opinion to be at least probable the generality receive the Stahlian notion with a Sneer.

As D^r Porterfield lived in the same Town with me & we had always been in good friendship, I thought it best to take no notice of him, when I was repeting the doctrine he had taught; it Seemed more Gentlemanny to mention only *Stahl* or Such authors as were either dead or lived at a distance. But in pag. 267 of my Essay where I make mention of the arguments *a priori* against the mere mechanical Explication of the vital motions, I take occasion, in a note to mention D^r Porterfield with marks of the highest Esteem My words are "See Edinb^r Med: Essays, vol. 4 where an argument of this kind is proposed with great strength and perspicuity by my Ingenious friend D^r Porterfield." You will by this time See, that I have mentioned the D^r with marks of approbation in the only place where I could agree with him, & that in other places where I differed from him, I have avoided mentioning that I might not be obliged to Criticise my friend. What return I have got for this genteel usage (I must call it) you will See in the Long note page 24, 25 &c of his 2^d vol. where he Seems to accuse me of having borrowed from him, without acknowledging it, an argument *a priori*; and conceals from his reader the note in my Book pag. 267 in which I mention him with honour for having favoured us with that very argument. The Long quibble afterward, about the preference of reasoning *a priori* to reasoning *a posteriori* is trifling & below notice. I never was weak enough to think that reasoning *a priori*, was not altogether certain in Subjects purely mathematical but in Subjects of a mixed nature & particularly with regard to the Animal oeconomy; do not the errors of *Des Cartes*, *Borelli*, *Keil*, *Nevin* & other great mathematicians shew that reasoning *a priori* is apt to make us presumptuous & sometimes to lead us into error? and that arguments *a posteriori* are usefull on Subjects on which we cannot reason *a priori* with absolute certainty? In short D^r Porterfield here, puts me in mind of an angry Divine, who because he had wrote a proof of the Being of God *a priori*, would be so unrea-

sonable as to attack any one of the order, who should endeavour to prove the Same thing a posteriori

D^r Porterfield has in several other places gone out of his way to differ with me, tho in some of those places he differs with decency & like a Gentleman; however I think in general he is mistaken, & tho our very different principles with regard to the agency of the mind must make us vary in our Sentiments, yet he has in various instances differd with me, either from an Inclination to Criticise, or from his being not near so well acquainted with Physiology, as he is with Mathematics.

Upon the whole, there is not a thought (I am sure there is not an expression) in my whole Book, that coincides with any thing D^r Porterfield has published, except in page 269 & the general principle that the vital motions are to be referred to the energy of the Soul; but this is not *Porterfield*, but *Stahls* Doctrine & therefore I was in y^e right only to mention *Stahl* whom I could refute with freedom. The only place where I have used any of D^r Porterfields reasoning is in pag. 269, 270 & 271 where I have endeavoured to make his argument *a priori* more plain & popular & added some things to it; but before this in p. 267 I have cited him as the author of this very argument.

After reading what I have hastily And I am afraid Indistinctly written above, I shall be glad to know whether you think D^r Porterfield or I have been most to blame in point of good manners, decency & civility. However notwithstanding all this, the D^r and I are very good friends; & I doubt if ever I shall think it worth while to reply publickly to any of his remarks. I have told him in private Conversation that I was not Convinced of their Justice; and as I can use freedom with him, I complain'd of some of his expressions in his long note p. 24 vol 2^d, & he frankly owned that he was angry when he wrote that, because I had not Spoke of him in my preface, as having been the first that derived the vital motion from their true Source. Thus you will See that as we have all too much vanity, D^r Porterfield has also

his own share. *Stahl, Juncker, Porterfield* & others derived y^e vital motions from their true source; but they did not derive them *rightly* from this Source. Whether I have done it or not, the world must Judge. By the bye, D^r *Potterfield* shewd me the other day a letter he had from you, he returns you thanks for it & will write you Sometime hence; and as I have been guilty myself in not writing sooner, I shall not neglect to remind my friend *Porterfield* not to fall into that fault.

I shall now make a few remarks on some of the points in your two letters. And first, with regard to the motion of the Blood in the veins: I imagine that the momentum of this fluid in the *vena Cava* is, in persons asleep & at rest, made up of the *momentum* it had in the [?] veins, of the *momentum* arising from the alternate pressure of neighbouring arteries & of respiration on the Cava & venous branches within the abdomen, which go to compose it; and from the force continually communicated to the blood by the veins themselves; for it is probable from the analogy of the Intestines & of the Secretary & excretory ducts of the Glands, that the veins both great & small (as well as the arteries) are excited into Small vibratory Contractions by the *Stimulus* of their Contained blood. The large trunks of the *vena cava* near the heart are endowed with an alternate contraction, which in dying animals Continues after the motion of the heart has ceased, and it is probable that through the whole Course of y^e *Cava* there is a motion of the same kind, the smaller & less perceptible. The power which puts the animal machine in motion and continues this motion is, in my opinion the Soul or that active living principle which animates the bodies of men & other animals. Matter of itself is not more incapable of volition or choice, than it is of beginning or producing motion. Hence the best Philosophers have thought a perpetual motion Impossible; as it Seems to Suppose a weight to be heavier than itself, or an Elastic power stronger than itself.

The human machine is a kind of *perpetuum mobile*, which owes its Several motions & actions not to any ex-

terior mechanical power, but to the energy of that living principle which animates it; and this principle is excited to exert its power in moving the heart, vascular system, alimentary canal & organs of Respiration, by the continued or alternate *stimulus* of the fluids passing through these organs. But of this I need say no more as in my book on the vital motions I have treated pretty fully of the share the Soul has in the vital & Involuntary motions of animals.

I find you think it probable that the Soul can only change or alter the direction of the force or moving power in the Blood or other parts of the body, but that it does not Communicate any new force to them. I cannot help owning, tho it is with diffidence that I would venture to differ from one of your Judgement & penetration, that it is equally easy for me to conceive a new motion or force given to matter by the Soul, as that it should give a new direction to the power of motion already in matter. All must allow that the Deity has communicated motion to the whole matter of the universe; and if this be granted; why may not a finite Spirit Communicate motion to smaller portions of matter. But how Spirit can move matter, or how external objects come to excite certain Ideas in the mind, I know not.

If light gives motion to bodies not by impulse, but in a manner quite unknown; then perhaps the action of light and the reaction of the *other* tho equal and in opposite directions, may give motion to a body Influenced by these actions; but I cannot say I have any clear Idea how this can happen. I shall only add on this head, that if light gives motion to bodies not by impulse, but in a manner quite unknown, why may not mind or Spirit give also motion to matter, altho it cannot act on it in the way of common impulse; & if this be so, why should we restrain the power of the Soul to the changing the direction of the force or moving power in the body?

I agree perfectly with you in thinking it absurd to Suppose that there is, and always has been, the same quantity of motion in matter. New motions are daily

given to matter by men and other animals; and the Continuance of the Motions of the planets is owing either to the Continued exertion of the divine power, or to the power of some other being Created by him.

You say that the force of Gun powder arises from an Instantaneous emission of light from every part of the Gun powder; but is it not owing rather to an Instantaneous generation of elastic air? If it were owing to the emission of light alone, then Gunpowder Inclosed in a Glass receiver & kindled, ought not to burst the receiver, because Glass is pervious to light. I thank you for your observations on animal motion in your letter of April 15th, altho I do not Intirely fall in with the whole of them, which may probably be owing, rather to my not understanding them fully than to their being ill founded. With regard to the effect of the Intestine motion of the fluids on the vital actions, I conceive that when a Swallow, which has been in some Sense, dead all winter, begins to recover life by the heat of the Spring, the Intestine motion excited in the fluids by heat, not only enables the fluids to Stimulate the heart & vascular System but also renders them fitter for feeling this *Stimulus*; and that the Soul is excited by this invitation to put the parts Stimulated in motion. The mind does not move the blood & other fluids by giving a new direction to the opposite forces with which they are impelled when stagnating in the veins, arteries heart & other vessels; but it really Communicates a new force to them by putting the heart & vascular System in motion; & this it is excited to do, for the same reason that it moves the muscles of respiration so as to produce Sneezing, when powder of Tobacco is applied to the olfactory nerves, i.e. all these actions are performed by the mind in consequence of certain sensations excited by *stimuli* affecting the different organs.

I intirely agree with you, in what you say in N^o 6. of the Souls animating the whole body, & of the nerves being necessary, to our being Conscious of Certain Sensations. voluntary motion fails when a nerve is tied,

because the power of willing is only exercised by the Soul in the brain or *Sensorium Commune*. Involuntary motion continues for Some time after a nerve is destroyed, because the Soul still Continues to animate the part, & there is no volition necessary to it.

Mr Stewart has been in the Country for several months past, which prevents me from Sending you his thoughts on the Causes of the approach of a planet to & its recess from the Sun: But if I can get any thing definite from him on this Subject, I shall Send it to you hereafter. As to myself it is above my smattering knowledge in mathematics to meddle with a matter so Intricate.

If you find an opportunity of Sending me some of the root of the *asclepias foliis alternis* &c: & of the *Lobelia*, you will please direct the parcel to the care of the Reverend D^r Will: Leechman Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, who will transmit it to me.

I should be Sorry if you Committed to the flames the treatise you mention, you have had at London for some time. I think you ought to favour the world with it. Altho it may not be altogether Convincing, yet it may strike out new lights, which may be of great use afterwards. The taste of the present age is so little for metaphysical disquisitions, that the shorter any work of this kind is, it will meet with the better reception. I find that many of the London Physicians begin to despise reasoning too much, & to trust what they call experience and observation alone: but it is most certain that in medicine as well as Philosophy, neither reasoning nor experiment will do alone; *Sed alterum alterius auxilio eget*.

It gives me particular pleasure to hear of your Daughter Miss Jennys being happily Married. Doctor Alston desires to Join with me in Compliments to her. He thinks, altho he had not had a wife, that Miss Colden has Judged well in preferring D^r Farquhar to one of 76 years of age.

My Lord *Marshall* who is lately returned to Scotland, Informs us of what will no doubt Surprize you, & what

many here can scarcely believe, viz. that at Neufchatel in Swisserland, of which place he is Governour, there is an Artist who has actually made a clock, that will go, without winding up, as long as the materials last. His Lordship has Seen this *perpetuum mobile*, has been Informed of the principle upon which it proceeds, & is altogether Convinced of its being what the maker of it pretends it is.

My Lord *Marshall* who was e[n]joined strict Secrecy, finding no body at London willing to believe that such a machine could be made, Communicated to the Duke of *Argyll*, the Secret upon which it depends, & says that after that, the Duke was Satisfied as to the matter. The maker of this Clock is to divulge the whole affair as Soon as he can get Subscriptions for as many of them as, will bring him the Sum of 800 or 1000 Lbs. Brittish.

There is one D^r *Storck* a Physician in Vienna who has lately published an account of more than twenty cases of cancerous, scirrhus & scrofulous Swellings, all of which were either Cured or made much better by pills made of the Extract of Hemlock. Least the Book may not have reached New York, I shall give you briefly the dose & manner of preparing the medicine.

R, Herbæ cicutæ vulg: q.s

Exprimatur Succus, isque recens lentissimo igne in vase terreo (sæpius agitato, ne amburatur) coquatur ad spissi extracti Consistentiam: hoc extractum s.q. pulveris foliorum Cicutæ in massum pilularem Subigatur; ex qua fiant pilulæ granorum duorum.

D^r *Storck* begins with one or two pills twice a day & gradually increases the dose to Six pills twice or even thrice a day, which quantity he rarely exceeds. These pills never made the patient Sick, they produce no Sensible evacuation, & require no restriction as to diet. If the patient be costive he gives now and then a gentle purge, If an anodyne is necessary to quiet pain, he gives an opiate. It is often two or three months before the hard Swellings begin to yeild Sensibly to this medicine, tho in Some Cases, its good effects were observed in two

or three weeks; two or three of his Cures were not performed under twelve months. he cites Van *Swieten* and other Physicians of note at *Vienna* as witnesses of the truth of what he writes.

In open *ulcers mali Moris, & cancers* he advises besides y^o pills to foment with the Decoction of the Hemlock, or to apply it by way of poultice to any hardened part, but if these applications excoriate the part he applies a plaster such as our *de Cicuta*. But he trusts much more to the virtue of the pills than the external use of the Hemlock.

We have tried this medicine here within these two months, & in two or three cases it has Succeeded. I have Just now a young woman with Schinous Swellings in both her breasts taking this medicine. Hitherto it has had but little effect on the tumors but it may be worth while to observe that 'tho she bore 4 pills twice a day, yet when I gave her Six, they made her giddy, inactive & Inclined to Sleep. Upon this I gave her four pills twice a day which have no such effect.

I hope in about a year hence we shall begin to put to the press a 3^d vol: of our Physical Essays.

I wish you may be able to read this long letter written in great haste & at different times. Your Goodness will excuse inaccuracies & believe me to be D^r Sir

Your most humble & obed^t Servant

ROBERT WHYTT

From Gov. William Bull

CHARLES TOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA

21st October 1760

Sir,

I heartily congratulate you, and the Province of New York, upon your Accession to the Administration of Affairs there; I should have done my self this pleasure, upon the Receipt of your favor, notifying the same to me, but was prevented from it, by a dangerous and ill timed fit of Sickness. I think you extremely fortunate

to enter upon your charge, at the Happy close of all Military Scenes in your parts; as the improving the Arts of peace, will now be the chief Object of your care, and afford you an agreeable employment, Altho' I am sensible that your Knowledge of, and attention to the Interest of your Province, render you equal to any Dangers that may threaten it, The reverse of this has been my Fate, War and Pestilence overwhelming this Province at the same time.

Colonel Byrd at the Head of One thousand Men, besides near 400 Drovers and Waggoners mostly armed, Upon consultation with the Little Carpenter, thinks a Satisfactory Peace practicable, and has accordingly sent a Message to them, which he calls his last offers for Peace denouncing terrible Vengeance in case they refuse to accept his terms; But he informs me of one Circumstance, which is prudently concealed from them, that if peace is not made, their Frontiers will be exposed, as his Troops were to be disbanded in a few Weeks; And the Indians apprehending an Attack from this Province, as well as Virginia, begin to see their danger; And I believe a peace made while we have a respectable Force ready to enter their Country, might be made upon Honourable and lasting terms. I have wrote very fully to General Amherst for some Assistance, which I hope his Excellency will speedily send, And if he should not be at New York on the arrival of this Vessel, I beg You will forward my Dispatches to him, as no time ought to be lost therein.

M^{rs} Bull joins with me in presenting our Compliments to You, and your Family.

I am with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

W^m BULL

To
The Honble CADWALLADER
COLDEN Esq^r. President, And
Commander in Chief of His
Majestys Province of New York

P.S. octob^r 24. 1760

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that the Party w^{ch} I sent to releive Fort Prince George has happily executed my orders in throwing in the Meat of 26 Beeves, 2550 w^t of flour, Match & a quantity of Firewood. The Indians who had assembled in the Lower Towns to hear my Talk, to the number of 2000, 1400 being men, not being able to come to a determination as they were called upon by Col. Byrd as well as me, were all gone over the Hills to send a Deputation to him, the Result whereof I must now wait I am, &c

W^m BULL

From Sir William Johnson

FORT JOHNSON Octob^r 23^d 1760

Dear Sir

I should not have deferred paying you My Compliments had not my time & mind been much taken up with matters relative to the Campaign, as well as with the Caghnawagey & other Indians who accompanied me hither And who I have at last dispatched extremely well Satisfied. I do now from our long acquaintance, and the unshaken regard I ever held for you & yours, do myself the honour among the rest of your freinds & Welwishers to congratulate you on your accession to the Supreme Command of this Government, & wish you all the benifits of the old Patriarchal Blessing, Health & long life to discharge every Function required. and am in great reality

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

W^m JOHNSON

The Hon^{ble}
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r

From Alexander Garden

CHARLESTOWN
October 26th 1760

Sir

Tho it is now almost a twelve months since I had the honour of receiving your Letter & have never yet answered the same, yet I shall plead no other excuse then only telling you that my situation ever since has been as distressed, hurried & perplexed in the confusion of a most malignant & Mortall Small as you can imagine or figure to yourself. You will likewise readily judge how disagreeable a thing it has been for me to be so long deprived of your much esteemed correspondence & that cheifly thro my not having it in my power to answer your favour sooner.

At This time however I could not omit this opportunity of presenting my Congratulations to you & likewise to rejoice at the good luck of the Province of New York. I can more easily conceive & feel their advantages under such administration than describe them in Words. It must likewise give great joy to your Own Heart to see that period of the reduction of Canada fall out under your Administration, that you had so long ago & so earnestly wished for on account of the British Colonies. No Man had a Clearer Idea of the Danger attending the growing power of the French, no one ever painted the consequences that must naturally have attend'd their encroachments, in more lively colours to the Ministry & I beleive no one rejoiced more to see a stop put to them. I must then again beg leave to rejoice at the happy situation of your province in being now under the Government of one who so clearly saw & pointed out their Danger & warned them & all America & Great Britain to save themselves & hasten that glorious period, which has now, as if intended to be a reward for your own vigilance, happened under your own Administration.

I must likewise congratulate you on that Important conquest which so surely bids the Northern governments rest in peace.

Our Situation here is dismal enough. Notwithstanding that Co^l Montgomery gave a severe blow to the Cherokees in Burning all their Lower Towns which were by the by, by far their best towns, & tho he defeat them with considerable loss at Etchowee, yet his leaving their Country soon after, returning to Charlestown & going away to New York, of all which they had Intelligence, gave them fresh Spirits. They considered his marching backward as a defeat & in this they were spirited on by many of the Low wretches amongst ourselves who would rather have help'd to blow up the Coals & irritate them to fresh barbarities, rather than that Montgomery & his people should have had any honour in Quelling them. But surely there never was greater Dispatch used than he did when he first arrived. In the Midst of our hot weather, almost unprovided with Carriages he accomplished a March of 330 Miles thro the Woods & surprized the Cherokee lower towns which he totally destroyed. He then proposed terms of peace & gave them 15 Days to think, at the end of that they asked Six more—This he agreed to. By this time they recovered their Spirits, concerted measures & were ready to harrass & oppose his march. When he penetrated 60 Miles into their mountainous Country they attacked him with all their force in a most advantageous place for them, & tho he drove them for 7 Miles before him thro several defiles & then encamped at one of their towns for 3 Days, yet his handfull of Men, were so disabled by having 80 Wounded to take care of & no post of safety to Leave them in that He judged proper to return to Fort Prince George in the lower towns. From thence he marched to Charlestown & embarked for York. We think his delay for 21 Days after the first blow was an Error, and likewise his leaving the Nation after the 2^d Action. It was said his Orders for returning were positive

Since that time we have done nothing—The Assembly voted money for raising, paying & Clothing a thousand Men besides 500 Rangers in August last. The Bounty is

8 Guineas & the pay one Shilling Sterling ^{per} Diem with their provisions payed weekly—About three Weeks ago the Commissions appointing officers for this Regiment were issued out & there are now about 80 Recruits brought to town. This is the progress of our Levies.

Our New Assembly met about ten Days ago received the Governor's Speech—In their address they reproach him with indolence in not issuing commissions sooner & furthering the Levies, neglecting the now lost Garrison of Fort Loudon & neglecting the releif of Fort Prince George & in neglecting to lay a state of the distress of the Province before his Excellency Gen^l Amherst before this time—He made a long long laboriously labored answer & adjourned them to January.

Since Co^l Montgomery's departure the Garrison of Fort Loudon being starved out surrendered to the Indians—They put about 40 to Death the others are in slavery, whom the Governor hopes to release by giving up to them about 40 Cherokee prisoners taken by Co^l Montgomery—Fort Prince George is now in a tolerable good state & is Commanded by a spirited officer that will never give it up—Co^l Bird is near the Cherokee nation with the Virginians & threatning them to a peace with our Governor who seems to have nothing else in view at present

This Sir is our unhappy situation. The Four hundred Royal Scotch left under Major Hamilton will do nothing.

Had Co^l Montgomery been of any other Country he would have had more assistance from this Government & been better supported, but a Vile scandalous spirit of opposition has of late blinded those who ought to be above these trifles.

My most Respectfull Compliments attend your Lady & Family & I have the honour to be with the greatest Respect

Sir

Your Most obliged & Very hble Serv^t

ALEX^r GARDEN

Siah Robinson's Account

[Copy]

D ^{rs} Siah Robison & C ^o of Country Waggoners, their Acco ^t Current with the Publick.....C ^r	
1760	
May—To 36 Bushells of Corn at 5/.....£9— —	
To 86 Rations of provision at 6 ^d ... 2—3—	
To Cash on Acco ^t 3—4—£14— 7	

Ball ^{ce} paid Siah Robison.....202—13	

	£217—
By the Company's Service Commencing & Ending as th particular Acco ^t —£217—	

I do hereby Acknowledge the above to be a true State of the Account Between the Publick & the Company of Country Waggoners under My Care, also that I have received the full ballance of this Account being £202—13—0 from Lieut. George Coventry Ass^t to Colonel John Bradstreet D.Q.M.G.

Albany 26th October 1760

SIAH ROBINSON

Witness HUGH CAIRNS

a true copy

J. APPY Secretary

*Lieut. George Coventry's Account of Monies Paid
Siah Robinson*

[Copy]

Acco^t of Monies paid by Lieut. Geo: Coventry Ass^t to Colonel John Bradstreet D.Q.M.G. to Siah Robison & C^o of Country Waggoners, belonging to Wall Kill for Carriage of Provision & Stores from Albany to Sche-

nectady for His Majesty's Service Commencing 11th May 1760 & Ending 3^d June following, both days Included, Exclusive of 8 Days paid 14 of the undermentioned Waggoners allowed them Coming from Wall Kill to Albany & returning home, being about One Hundred Miles Distance.

To Siah Robison Capt ^t	for 31 days	Service with his Waggon at	10/£15-10
To Benjamin Hasbrook	for 4 Days	Do.....	10/- 2—
To Peter Oustrander	for 31 Days	Do.....	10/-15-10
To Hans Yarihaws	for 4 Days	Do.....	10/- 2—
To Harm ^s Ostrander	for 18 Days	Do.....	10/- 9—
To John Christie	for 6 Days	Do.....	10/- 3—
To Johannis Youngblood	for 9 Days	Do.....	10/- 4-10
To Fred: Waller	for 18 Days	Do.....	10/- 9—
To Arch ^d McBride	for 20 Days	Do.....	10/-14—
To Johan ^s Mould	for 18 Days	Do.....	10/- 9—
To Hend: Weller	for 4 Days	Do.....	10/- 2—
To William Smith	for 28 Days	Do.....	10/-14—
To Jacob Bookstaver	for 29 Days	Do.....	10/-14-10
To Mathew Milspah	for 6 Days	Do.....	10/- 3—
To Rob ^t Everit	for 6 Days	Do.....	10/- 3—
To Nich ^s Milspah	for 7 Days	Do.....	10/- 3-10
To Jonas U ^s Smith	for 4 Days	Do.....	10/- 2—
To Mathew Marston	for 32 Days	Do.....	10/-16—
To Jacob Milspah	for 4 Days	Do.....	10/- 2—
To John Gale	for 4 Days	Do.....	10/- 2—
To John Moster	for 32 Days	Do.....	10/-16—
To Rob ^t Raine	for 6 Days	Do.....	10/- 3—
To James Crawford	for 4 Days	Do.....	10/- 2—
To Abr ^m Rose	for 4 Days	Do.....	10/- 2—
To James Ward	for 18 Days	Do.....	10/- 9—
To Myndart McLean	for 30 Days	Do.....	10/-15—
To Abram Hasbrook	for 27 Days	Do.....	10/-13-10
To William Tunis	for 22 Days	Do.....	10/-11

£217

N:B: 14 of the above Waggoners, is allowed no time Coming to Albany & returning home, on Acco^t of their bringing weak Horses

Received Albany 26th October 1760, of Lieut. Geo: Coventry Assistant to Colonel John Bradstreet D.Q.M.G. Two Hundred and Seventeen Pounds N.York Currency being in full of the within mentioned Service

For myself & Comp^y
SIAH ROBINSON Captin

a true Copy

J. APPY Secretary

£ 217

Witness HU. CAIRNS

From John Pownall

WHITEHALL Oct 29th 1760

Sir

In Consequence of the melancholy Event of the King's Death on the 25th instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, to take the Opportunity by the Packet of acquainting you, that the Necessary Forms for Proclaiming His present Majesty in the Colonies, together with Warrants for using the old Seals, proclamations for continuing Officers in their Employments, Orders for Alteration of the Liturgy &c^a &c^a, are preparing with all possible Dispatch, & will be transmitted to your self and the rest of the Governors & Commanders in Chief of His Majesty's Colonies in America, in a few Days; I am

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

JOHN POWNELL

Secry

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esquire, Presid^t
of the Council & Commander in Chief
of the Province of New York.

Address of the General Assembly of the Colony of New York to Cadwallader Colden, President of the Council

[ASSEMBLY CHAMBER
the 29th Octob: 1760]

To the Honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r, President of his Majestys Council & Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America.

The humble address of the General Assembly of the said Colony May it please your Honour

We his Majesty's most dutifull and loyal Subjects the General Assembly of the Colony of New York return your Honour our Thanks for your Speech

We are truly sensible of our great Loss in the Death of the Late Lieutenant Governor, to whose memory we shall always pay that respect which his Merits and Accomplishments justly deserved.

Tho' we are far from apprehending any inability or defect in the exercise of that high Office to which we have the pleasure of seeing Your Honour advanced, we shall chearfully contribute our utmost assistance to every measure conducive to the ease of your administration, & the true Interest of the People we represent.

We heartily thank your Honour for your kind congratulation on the glorious success of his Majesty's Arms under the brave & prudent Conduct of his Excellency General Amherst. A Conquest replete with innumerable advantages to the Nation in general; and which has delivered these Colonies in particular, from the devastations of a cruel and barbarous enemy. An Enemy rather bent on the destruction of Mankind, than waging War either for their own defence or even from motives of Ambition or Conquest.

The Reduction of such an Enemy to his Majestys Obedience attended with almost insuperable difficulties from the natural Situation of the Country, with so little Effusion of Human Blood, has added fresh lustre to his Majestys Arms; and by the generous use made of our Superiority, the World is furnished with an instance of Clemency that has made British Mercy even to triumph over British Valour. And as we cannot on this memorable occasion refrain from expressing the pleasure we feel in reflecting that with the unanimous approbation of our constituents we have neglected nothing in our power towards accomplishing this glorious Event; so neither shall any consideration induce us to regret the Blood and Treasure expended in facilitating this inestimable Acquisition save only that to which we are confident the Wisdom and Honour of the Nation will ever disdain to submit. The surrender of this most important conquest, which in the possession of the Crown must prove to Brittain the source of immense riches, to so perfidious a People, would only expose us to the keener revenge of a defeated Enemy; who unreclaimed by our example, and by our clemency unsoftened, would doubtless relapse into

their native barbarity, and retaliate our Lenity with more signal acts of Inhumanity and Bloodshed.

We hope ever to retain the most grateful sense of the divine favour in crowning with success the patriot Views of our most gracious Sovereign, to whom, and to our Mother Country we owe the warmest gratitude for our protection during this expensive War; and the Heroes who have distinguished themselves in this interesting Quarrel will deserve to be remembered with immortal Honour

What your Honour has particularly recommended to us we shall take into our immediate consideration, and return you our hearty Thanks for the assurance you are pleased to give that you will concur with us in whatever may be thought necessary to promote the prosperity of the Country of which we hope to receive many proofs during your Honours administration.

By order of the General Assembly

W. NICOLL, Speaker

Assembly Chamber
the 29th Octob: 1760

*From the Board of Trade Directing the Proclamation
of George III*

[Copy]

WHITEHALL. Oct. 31st 1760

Sir,

Inclosed you will receive an Order from the Lords of His Majesty's most Hon^{ble} Privy Council, notifying to You the Death of Our late gracious Sovereign Lord King George, of ever blessed Memory, and directing You to proclaim the High and Mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging &c^a. Defender of the Faith, &c^a. We do therefore earnestly recommend to You, that You do proceed without Loss of time to the Execution of these Orders, and that His Majesty be Ac-

cordingly proclaimed in the most solemn Manner and most proper parts of Your Government, and you are to return to Us a speedy Account of Your proceedings herein.

Inclosed you will also find His Majesty's Warrant Authorizing You to make Use of the Old Seal of the Province, until a new one can be prepared; together with four printed Copies of His Majesty's Proclamation continuing all Officers in the plantations, civil and Military in their respective Employments, till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified; which Proclamation you will take care to make publick, in such Manner that all His Majesty's Subjects may be fully apprized of His Majesty's pleasure in this respect.

Under the same Cover We likewise transmit to you an Instruction, signed by His Majesty, containing His Majesty's Directions for an alteration in the Prayers for the Royal Family, to which You will not fail to pay a due obedience.

We are

Sir,

Your most Obedient and most humble Servants,

DUNK HALIFAX

ANDREW STONE

W. G. HAMILTON

W^m. SLOPER

CADWALLADER COLDEN Esquire
President of the Council of New York

From Robert Charles

GOLDEN SQUARE LONDON

31st October 1760

Sir

It was the Will of Almighty God to take from this Life to a better Our late most Gracious Sovereign, in the morning of Saturday the 25th instant, by whose Decease the Crown of Right devolving on the Prince of Wales. the

Lords which were of His late Majestys Privy Council assembled the same day at Carleton house, & took Order for proclaiming the King, who was graciously pleased to make a Declaration in Council which has been made publick & whereof I send a Copy. Next day (Sunday) His Majesty was proclaimed King throughout this Metropolis amidst the highest Acclamations of Joy, by the Name of George the Third, whom may God long preserve. Without doubt Orders will in due time reach His Majestys Colonies and Plantations for doing the like throughout them. My Duty, as Agent of New York, leads me to give you, Sir, & the honourable Gentlemen of His Majestys Council, this advice of the important Event, that your Colony may be early at the foot of the Throne with your address of Congratulation Condolance &c^a to the King, hoping I shall be charged with the Honour of laying the Same at His Royal Feet, that I, afterwards, may take the proper Care of publishing in the Gazette the loyal Sentiments of the Kings faithfull Subjects of New York.

After giving the due Praise to the Memory of that honourable & well accomplished Gentleman, Lieutenant Governor De Lancey, which Friendship & affection require, I am to congratulate you, Sir, on filling the Chair of Government, & am with Regard

Sir

Your most humble & most obedient Servant

R. CHARLES

The Honourable
C. COLDEN Esq^r President, N Yk

From Thomas Pownall

LONDON Nov. 1 [17]60

Sir.

I am just come out of y^e Country & upon my arrival here the other day I was honor'd with your Letter dated Aug^t 22. You do me great honor in supposing that my

freindship can be of any use to you & I shou'd do myself great happiness in being so—but however You personally may not be known to y^e Kings Ministers Your Services are & you are in your Public Character & I dare say you will find so by experiencing every mark of Confidence Honor & Friendship from them—If I cou'd have vanity enough to think that any thing I cou'd say or do might contribute to such I would omitt no opportunity nor occasion of doing it—

As to my undertaking y^e Administration of the Gov^t of N York it is a thing that I weigh'd some years ago & I must acknowledge non valent Humeri & have absolutely declined it—& nothing but the Kings positive Commands can ever drive me to any such arduous task—I am much obliged to You for Your very kind Tendures of Your Freindship & Assistance & shall alway think myself honor'd by it—with the greatest Esteem I am Sir

Your Honor's most obedient & most Humble
freind & Serv^t

T. POWNALL

Warrant of King George III for Use of Public Seal

[Copy]

George R.

Our Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby authorize and impower you to make Use of the Publick Seal made use of within Our Province of New York in America, during the Life time of Our dearest Grandfather, the late deceased King, for sealing all things whatsoever that are used to be sealed therewith, until another Seal shall be prepared and transmitted to Our said province duly authorized by Us. And for so doing this shall be Your Warrant. Given at Our Court at Saville House the 28th day of October 1760 in the First Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command

W. PITT

A true Copy of the Original
entered in the Office of the Lords
Comm^{rs} for Trade & Plantations.

JOHN POWNALL
Secry

Plantation Office
Nov^r 1, 1760

[Indorsed]

To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved CADWALLADER COLDEN Esq^r
President of Our Council and Commander in Chief of Our
Province of New York in America; or in his Absence to
the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the
time being

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

ALBANY 4th November 1760.

Sir,

In the Distribution I have made of the Quarters of
the Troops, during the Ensuing Winter, I have allotted
Four Companies for New York; And as that Number
can be Conveniently lodged in the Barracks, I dare say
it will prove very agreeable to the Inhabitants to have
them; meanwhile I think it but right to give You notice
thereof.

I arrived here on the 1st, and propose Staying, untill
I have finished the Affairs of the Campaign, when I shall
Sett out, and hope for the pleasure of Assuring You in
Person, of the great Regard with which I am.

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

The Hon^{ble}
M^r. President COLDEN

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

ALBANY 6th Novem^r 1760.

Sir,

As I find in the New York Mercury of the 4th Instant,
the following paragraph from Portsmouth, of the 28th

August—"Tuesday Embarked Colonel Vaughan's Regiment for New York, and Twelve Independent Companies for the same place; to proceed thither under Convoy of the Sterling Castle of 74 Guns, Capt: Everett."

And as it has been Notified to me, by His Majesty's Secretary at War, that that Body of Troops were Destined for this Country, I do not think it unlikely altho' I have no certain advices of the Port they are Bound to, that they may be destined for New York:—Wherefore, as I may not happen to be there at the time of their Arrival, and that it will be necessary after so long a Voyage, to Land these Troops as soon as possible: It is necessary that I should Inform You of their Strength, as well as of the Disposition I propose to make of them.

They Consist in Two Thousand Men; Five Hundred of which, I propose should be Quartered on the Inhabitants upon Long Island; and the remaining 1500 in the Jerseys, for which purpose I now Likewise Write to Governor Boon: And as Long Island may very conveniently Quarter the above Five Hundred, and that I dare Say the Inhabitants will be well pleased to have the Soldiers among them, the Advantage of which they have already frequently Experienced, I must beg of You to make Your Disposition accordingly; and that You will Issue the Necessary Orders for holding the said Quarters prepared for the Reception of the above Number, that when these troops do Arrive, they may not be kept any longer on board the Transport than is absolutely necessary.

Captain Dalyell, my Aid de Camp, is the Bearer of this Letter.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Honble Mr President COLDEN.

From Governor James Wright

SAVANAH IN GEORGIA 8th Nov: 1760.

Sir/

His Majesty having been Pleased to Appoint me Lieu^t Governor of this Province and I having Taken upon me the Administration of the Government, think it Necessary to Acquaint your Honour therewith, and that I shall be glad to Correspond With you on Such Matters as may be Conducive to His Majesties Service, and hope to receive Advice from you on all Occasions relative thereto. I very Sincerely Congratulate you on the Glorious Success of His Majesties arms in General, and have the Honour to be with very great Esteem

Sir y^r Most Ob^t Hble Serv^t

The Honble Cadwallader Colden Esq:

JA: WRIGHT

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

ALBANY, 13th November 1760.

Sir,

I Am to thank You for Your Letter of the 8th Instant, and for the Directions You have given to the Mayor to have the Barracks in readiness for the Four Companies; One of these are Embarked.

I Congratulate You that Every thing has passed with so much Unanimity, and to Your Satisfaction, in the late Sessions of the General Assembly: from Your Zeal and Experience, there is no doubt of His Majesty's Service being forwarded in Every thing, whilst the Administration is in Your hands.

I beg You would not Entertain the least Uneasyness on Account of Your being in the Fort; for all Houses are alike to me, and I should never have Yielded to putting You to any Inconvenience. I am, with the greatest Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

Hon^{ble} Mr. President COLDEN.

JEFF AMHERST

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

ALBANY 16th November 1760

Sir,

Last Night I was favored with Your Letter of the 13th and Return You Many thanks, for the transcript of L^t Gov^r Bull's Letter to You, in relation to the Affairs of his Government, which I at the Same time received from him, as You Supposed, in Brig^r Gen^l Monckton's Packett. The Assistance the L^t Gov^r requires, it is not Yet in My power to Send him, for of the four Companies that were Intended to Winter at New York, there is only one got this length, which Embarked Some days ago, and is perhaps with You by now.

I am much obliged to You for Your readiness in Complying with My request, when the Troops Mentioned in my last do Arrive: I must still Continue of Opinion that they will Come to Your Port, as Lieut. Col^o Maitland, who is lately arrived from England tells me that he Saw their officers at Portsmouth, and that they told him they were bound to New York; but that is all the Authority I have for it.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant

JEFF. AMHERST

The Hon^{ble} M^r President COLDEN.

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

NEW YORK December 4th 1760

Sir

I have this moment the favour of your Letter; the Soldiers convicted of Felony were reported to me, and I would not interfere in the least about them, so long as they were under the civil Judicature, for any breach of the Laws. If the Soldiers are pardoned I think it will

then be right they should be sent back to their Regiments, as the discharging them may be an encouragement to others to behave ill in hopes of getting out of the Service.

I am with great Truth and Regard

Sir Your most Obedient Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^{ble} M^r President COLDEN.

From Benjamin Franklin

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1760

Dear Sir,

I take this first Opportunity of congratulating you most sincerely on your Accession to the Government of your Province, which I am the more pleas'd with, as I learn that the Ministry are well Satisfy'd the Administration has fallen into so good Hands, and therefore that you are not like to be soon superseded by the Appointment of a new Governor.

The Abbé Nollet has lately published another Volume of Letters on Electricity, in which he undertakes to support his Principles against the Attacks they have met with from all Quarters. He has sent me a Copy, and another for your Son M^r David Colden. I take the Freedom of forwarding it under your Cover, with my best Respects to that very ingenious young Gentleman, whose valuable Work on the same Subject I am Sorry has not yet been made publick.

With the greatest Esteem and Regard I have the Honour to be

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant

B. FRANKLIN

Hon^{ble} CAD^s. COLDEN Esq^r

From William Pitt

WHITEHALL: 17th: Dec^r 1760

Sir

His Majesty having Nothing so much at heart, as, by the most vigorous Prosecution of the War to reduce the Enemy to the Necessity of accepting a Peace on Terms of Glory & Advantage to his Majesty's Crown & beneficial in particular to his Subjects in America; & as Nothing can so effectually contribute to that great & essential Object, as the King's being enabled to employ, as immediately as maybe, such part of the regular Forces in North America as may be adequate to some great & important Enterprize against the Enemy; I am commanded to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that, in order the better to provide for the full & entire Security of his Majesty's Dominions in North America & particularly of the possession of his Majesty's Conquests there, during the Absence of such part of the regular Forces, you do forthwith use your utmost Endeavours and Influence with the Council & Assembly of your Province, to induce them to raise, with all possible Dispatch, within your Government, two thirds of the Number of Men they raised for the last Campaign, & forming the same into Regiments, as far as shall be found convenient, that you do direct them to hold themselves in Readiness, & particularly as much earlier than former years as may be, to march to such place or places, in North America, as his Majesty's Commander in Chief there shall appoint, in order to be employed there, under the supreme Command of his Majesty's said Commander in Chief in America in such Manner as he shall judge most conducive for the King's Service: And, the better to facilitate this important Service, the King is pleased to leave it to you to issue Commissions to such Gentlemen of your Province, as you shall judge, from their Weight & Credit with the People, & their Zeal for the publick Service, may be best disposed & able to quicken & effectuate the speedy Levying of the greatest Number of Men;

in the Disposition of which Commissions I am persuaded you will have Nothing in View but the good of the King's Service, and a due Subordination of the whole to his Majesty's Commander in Chief: And all Officers of the provincial Forces, as high as Colonels inclusive, are to have Rank according to their several respective Commissions, agreeable to the Regulations contained in his late Majesty's Warrant of the 30th of Dec^r 1757, which is renewed by his present Majesty.

The King is further pleased to furnish all the Men so raised as above, with Arms, Ammunition & Tents, as well as to order Provisions to be issued to the same by his Majesty's Commissaries, in the same proportion & Manner as is done to the rest of the King's Forces; The whole therefore, that his Majesty expects & requires from the several Provinces is the Levying, Cloathing & Pay of the Men; and on these Heads also, that no Encouragement may be wanting to this great & Salutary Service the King is further most graciously pleased to permit me to acquaint You, that strong Recommendations will be made to Parliament, in their Session next Year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as above, according as the active Vigour & strenuous Efforts of the respective provinces shall justly appear to merit.

It is his Majesty's Pleasure, that you do, with particular Diligence, immediately collect, & put into the best Condition, all the Arms issued last Campaign, which can be any ways rendered serviceable, or that can be found within your Government, in order that the same may be again employed for his Majesty's Service.

I am further to inform you, that similar Orders are sent by this Conveyance to New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, & New Jersey: The Southern Governments are also directed to raise Men in the same Manner, to be employed in such offensive Operations, as the Circumstances & Situation of the Enemy's posts, & the state and Disposition of the Indian Nations, on that Side, may point out and require.

It is unnecessary to add any thing to animate Your Zeal in the Execution of his Majesty's Orders, in this important Conjunction, which is finally to fix the future Safety & Welfare of America, & of your own Province in particular: And the King doubts not, from your known Fidelity & Attachment, that you will employ yourself with the utmost Application and Dispatch, in this promising and decisive Crisis.

I am, wth great Truth and Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

W. PITT

Governor of New York

[Indorsed]

Letter from M^r Secretary PITT
signifying the Kings Pleasure
that Provinces should raise two thirds
of the Men they did last year
1761 March 18. Read in council

Report of Board of Trade, to the King, on an Act Relating to Powers of Justices of the Peace

[Copy]

[WHITEHALL Decem^r 19th 1760]

To the King's most Excell^t Majesty.

May it please your Majesty.

We have had under Our Consideration An Act passed in your Majesty's Province of New York in December 1759. entituled;

An Act to impower Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Recorders at Aldermen to try Causes to the value of five pounds and under, and for repealing An Act therein mentioned.

We have also referred this Act to the Consideration of Sir Mathew Lamb, one of your Majesty's Counsel, who has no Objection to it in point of Law, neither does it seem to Us in any respect exceptionable; on the con-

trary, it appears by a Letter from the late Lieu^t & Governor (an extract of which We humbly beg leave to annex) that he gave his Assent to this Act, not only in compliance with the earnest request of the Assembly, but from his own knowledge of the great usefulness of it. For these reasons, and as the former Law, which this Act for the sake of extending the Benefits of it throughout the Province, now Repeals, has never received the Royal Confirmation We beg leave humbly to lay the said Act before your Majesty for your Royal Approbation and Allowance

Which is most humbly Submitted

ED. BACON. DUNK HALIFAX

W. G. HAMILTON: SOAM JENYNS

W^m SLOPER

WHITEHALL }
Decem^r 19th 1760 }

[Indorsed]

Copy of a Report of the Board of Trade & Plantations to his Majesty on An Act Empowering Justices of the Peace &c. to try Causes to the value of £5—

Affidavit of John Pierce (or, Percy)

[Copy]

ALBANY 19th December 1760.

John Pierce Farrier appeared this day before Me Volkert P. Dow Esq^r One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and made oath, that an Horse belonging to One. Johannes Wynkoop of Eusopus, that was very dangerously wounded in His Majesty's Service by falling on a stump between Albany & Schenectady was taken into the King's Stable, on or about the 7th May 1760, and by Colonel Bradstreet ordered to be Cured by the Deponent, which Cure was performed.—And on or about the 17th July following, the above mentioned Wynkoop went into the Kings stable & was leading out the Horse when the Deponent met him, and asked him what he was

going to do with the Horse, and the Said Wynkoop answered the Horse was his Whereupon the Deponent told him he should not have the horse without a written Order, upon which the Said Wynkoop proceeded to take the Horse away by Force, but was prevented by the Deponent who took the Horse from him & tied him up in the Stable.

The said Deponent further Sayeth, that after he had tied up the Horse, as aforesaid, he Came to the Door of the Stable, where he saw the said Wynkoop strike a Horse, upon which Lieut. Coventry sat, upon the Head, & afterwards make several strokes at the said Coventry himself & further sayeth not.

JOHN PEARCY

a true Copy

J. APPY Secretary

Sworn before me the 19th
Day of December 1760
VOLEKERT P. DOUW Justice

Affidavit of Adam Wallace

[Copy]

ALBANY, 19th December 1760.

Adam Wallace, Sadler, Appeared this day before me Volkert P. Douw Esq^r One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and made Oath, That on or about the 17th July 1760, being at Work, near the King's Stable in Albany, he heard a Noise out of Doors, between Lieut: Coventry and a Countryman, whose Name the Deponent believes to be Wynkoop; Upon which the Deponent went out, and heard the said Wynkoop make Use of very Indecent & Insolent Language to Lieut: Coventry, who Asked the said Wynkoop if he knew who he was Speaking to; to which Wynkoop replied, And God Damn You, who are You? and suddenly after struck the said Lieut: Coventry

with the Bit end of a Bridle; and further this Deponent Sayeth not.

ADAM W[a]LLACE
a true Copy
J. APPY Secretary

Sworn Before me the 19th
Day of December 1760.
VOLEKERT P. DOUW Justice

Affidavit of Philip Walter
[Copy]

ALBANY, 19th December 1760.

Philip Walter, Blacksmith, Appeared this day before me Volkert P. Douw Esq^r One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and made Oath, That on or about the 17th July 1760, near the King's Forge, in Albany, the Deponent heard a Countryman, whose Name he believes to be Wynkoop, Disputing with Lieut: Coventry about a Horse; upon which the Deponent went out, and Saw the said Wynkoop strike the said Coventry with a Bridle in the Street, before Lieut: Coventry struck him; and the Deponent further Sayeth that he afterwards Saw the said Wynkoop Strike the said Lieut: Coventry several times in the Smith's Forge; and further Sayeth not.

his
PHILIP X WALTER
Mark.

a true Copy
J. APPY Secretary

Swon Before me the 19th Day
of December 1760.
VOLEKERT P. DOUW Justice.

From Patrick Flynn

[Copy]

ALBANY GOAL 20th Dec^r 1760

Sir,

As I was just Setting off to Execute the Publick Service, by Your Orders, I was Arrested and put into Goal, as You will See by the Inclosed Writ, and all that I can say to You upon it is, that I Attended the Detachment by Your Order, that was sent to Esopus to Impress Waggon, to show them the Country—As I Expect You will be so good as to Represent my Case to General Amherst I shall Remain here as Contentedly as the Circumstance will Admit being—

Sir,

I am Your most Obed^t Humble Serv^t to
Command

PATT. FLYNN

a true Copy
J. APPY Secretary

From Jacob Van Schaick, Sheriff

ALBANY december 21st 1760

May it please your Hon^r

This week I arrested Lieut. George Coventry at the Suit of Tobias Wyncoop of Esopus by virtue of a Supreme Court Writ, John M. Scott Atty. After I had made the arrest, he seized a pistol, swore he would blow my Brains out, and so kept me off from further prosecuting the arrest, uttering all the time the most violent oaths, and other abusive Language against me—

It is impossible for me to execute my office if the Gentlemen of the army will resist his Majesty's Process against them—not only my life but my fortune also is in the utmost danger by these insults—I complain to your Honour, that you will please to acquaint General Amherst of the affair, and obtain his order that Coventry

and all others who are duly arrested on the Kings writs may be obliged to submit to the Arrest, permitt me to acquaint your hon^r when M^r Yates was Sheriff of this County his deputy arrested three officers who rescued themselves and used the Subsheriff ill he Applied to Lord Howe, his Lordship ordered the three officers to be instantly Seized and deliverd to M^r Yates, and the affair was forthwith settled to the content of the Subjects who Issued the writs

I must also acquaint your hon^r the day after he was arrested, he sent to my house Six Soldiers and two days after three more with their wives and Children, and no billeting in the town, nor the barracks near full—it is impossible for me to live at this rate. I am your Hon^{rs} most obed^t Servant

JACOB VAN SCHAJCK

[Indorsed]

on his Majesty's Service

To
The Hon^{ble}
CADWALLADER COLDEN Esquire
President of his Majestys
Council, and Commander in
Chief of the Province of New York

From Col. John Bradstreet to Gen. Jeffery Amherst
(Extract)

Albany Dec^r 21st 1760

Sir,

In hopes the Enclosed papers may help to Relieve Sufferings, and Enable Us to go on with His Majesty's Service, without Interruption, I beg Leave to Lay them before Your Excellency—By those regarding M^r Coventry, whom the Sherriff Attempted to Arrest a few days Since, it appears and is undeniable that Winecope struck him two or three times first, and this in return of his Horse being maintained, and Cured of a bad Wound, at the publick Expence.

Brown is taken up for some of the King's Oxen going

into a Field, which surely he is not Answerable for—
And Flynn for Attending the Troops that Impressed
Carriages at Esopus; & Hasbrook has no Demand as
Your Excellency will See by the enclosed Accounts &
Receipts, he being paid for his Waggon during the time
of its being in the Service.

JOHN BRADSTREET

a true Extract

J. APPY Secretary

His Excellency General Amherst

Petition of the Magistrates of Albany

[ALBANY December 22^d 1760.]

To The Honourable Cadwallader Colden Esq^r
President of his Majesties Council & Commander
in Chief of the Colony of New York: In Council.

The Humble Petition of the Mayor, Alderman &
Commonality of the City of Albany: & his Majesties
Justices of the Peace of Said City:

Most Respectfully Sheweth,

That Since his Majesties Forces first arrived at the
City of Albany they Zealously Promoted his Majesties
Service To the utmost of their Power.

Your honours Petitioners Decline Enumerateing the
Many Irregularitys & Hardships the inhabitents of this
City Have Laboured under By the unequal Distribution
of officers. & soldiers. Whenever any were billeted in this
City: and Proposed addressing his Excellency Gen^l
Amherst on that head, but further Considering the affair,
your Petitioners thought Proper, first To move the mat-
ter To the Quartermaster Gen^l he Seemed to give all
Proper Satisfaction on that head, that the Soldiers
should be Quarter'd in the Barracks, and the officers
Billitted in Good Rooms Provided for them by the Cor-
poration. So the affair Seemed Settled To the Content
of All Persons. Your Petitioners are obliged To acquaint
Your Honour that tho the most Decent Lodgeings were

Provided for the Officers according To the agreement: Yet the officers are Promiscuously billeted on the Inhabitents: & tho the Barracks are Capable To Contain Many More Soldiers than are now in this City: Yet the Soldiers are Billeted according To the Humour of the Quarter Masters on those they Please: and no fewer then nine Soldiers are now Billeted on the House of Jacob Van Schaick Esq^r High Sheriff of this City. Besides the women & Children that follow them.

As Several Individuals are Greatly Distressed, Your Petitioners, Beg Leave to lay their Griefs before your Honour, in Concil: and Praying Relief, as your Honour in Council will please To Direct.

ALBANY December, 22^d. 1760.

SYBRANT G. VAN SCHAICK *Mayor*

VOLCKERT P. DOUW, Recorder

JOHN: H: LYDIUS Alderman

CORNELIS TEN BROECK Alderman

JACOB LANSING Ju^r Alderman

HARMANIS WENDELL Alderman

ISAAC SWITS Justice

DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN Justice

MARTIN MYNDERSE

HARMANUS SCHUYLER

JOHN HANSEN

AB^m TEN BROECK

JACOB VAN SCHAICK Jr.

ASSISTANTS

[Indorsed]

Petition of the Magistrates of Albany

Writ for Arrest of Capt. John Brown

[Copy]

[June 6, 1760]

City & County } GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of
of Albany. ss. } God of Great Britain, France & Ire-
land, King, Defender of the Faith,

(Seal)

&c^a. .To our Sheriff of Our said City and County Greeting, We Command You that You take John Brown, if he shall be found within thy Bailwick, and him safely keep, so that You may have his Body before our Judges and Justices, at our next Inferior Court of Common Pleas, which is to be held for our said City and County at the City hall of the said City, on the First Tuesday in October next, to Answer unto Eyda Vroman in a plea of Trespass upon the Case to the Damage of the said Eyda Sixty pounds; and have you then & there this Writt. Witness Sybrant G. Van Schaick Esq^r Judge of Our said Court in Albany, this Sixth Day of June in the Thirty Third Year of Our Reign

HA: GANSEVOERT *Clerk*True Copy Examined [Ⓟ]YATES Att^yHA: GANSEVOERT *Clerk*

EXAMINATION of John Brown, Director of Ox Teams, Declares that the Damage, that was Sustained on Account of His Majesty's Oxen, getting into the Field of the Above Plaintiff Idea Vroeman, against the said John Brown, did not Exceed the Sum of Thirty Shillings, which said Damage was appraised, by three Credible Gentlemen & Valued at no more than Thirty Shillings as aforesaid. The said John Brown, farther Says, that if the Plaintiff's Fence had been made Secure, the said Oxen could not have made entrance into the said Field of said Plaintiffs.

a true Copy

J. APPY Secretary

Sworn Before me the 22^d Day
of December 1760

VOLEKERT P. DOUW Recorder.

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst to Jacob Van Schaick
[Copy]

NEW YORK 26th December 1760

Sir,

Yesterday I received Your Letter of the 20th Instant; I am Sorry to See that the harmony & Unanimity, which should reign Among the Military & Civil, and which I have so often, & so strenuously recommended to the One and the other, should not be religiously observed between both: I am an Utter Stranger to the Breach, which Occasions Your Complaint, and unless I hear the facts, on both Sides, I cannot Condemn or Disculpate either party; thus much I cannot help offering in favor of the Military, that, if they Met on the part of the Civil, with that aid and support they are Justly Entitled to, from them, I am Confident there would be no Room, for preferring any Complaints against them.

If You found Yourself agrieved, by having too many Soldiers Quartered on Your House, Why did you not Apply to Lord Rollo, the Commanding Officer at Albany for Redress? I am well Assured that if You really have more than Your Proportion of Soldiers, His Lordship would not fail to do You Justice; It is to him therefore that I must referr You for that purpose.

I am,

Sir

&ca.

JACOB VAN SCHAICK Esq^r High Sherriff
of the County of Albany

JEFF: AMHERST

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

NEW YORK 27th December 1760

Sir,

Prior to the receipt of Your favor of Yesterday I received a Letter from the Sherriff of Albany, on the Same Subject, with that he has Addressed to You and which You are pleased to referr to me for my Advice therein:

I am Much obliged to You for this Reference, and Could Wish it were in my power to furnish You with the Advice You desire; but as, You will See by the Enclosed Copy of My Answer to M^r Vanschaick, wrote before Yours Came to My hands, I cannot in Justice Condemn Lieut. Coventry upon the single Accusation of the Sherriff, without knowing what the Defendant may have to offer in his Own behalf: but thus far I can Assure You, that if Lieut. Coventry or any other Officer, or Soldier Under My Command, is duely Convicted of any Unwarrantable Opposition, against the Officers of the Civil Administration, whilst in the Execution of their office, far from Meeting with any Countenance from Me, they shall be given up, to be proceeded against according to the Course of Law.

At the same time I must beg leave to observe to You, that during the Course of My Command on this Continent, I have Experienced in Several of its Inhabitants so many Vexatious & litigious Suits against the Officers of the Army, that I cannot in Justice to the latter, refrain from renewing the disagreeable Complaints I have so often been put to the necessity of making to Your Predecessor, as well as to Sundry other of His Majesty's Governors, and to beg that You would find some Expedient to put a stop thereto.

And I am the More Authorized in my request, as I have now before me, a Letter from His Majesty's Deputy Quarter Master General at Albany, Informing me, that Sundry of the People who were Employed under him, for Impressing Carriages &c for the Services of the War, have not only been Arrested and obliged to give Bail; but that One in particular is in Goal for Actions of pretended losses and Damages, which he the Dep: Quarter Master Gen^l Offered to make good, as far as should appear to him (who is the only & necessary Check upon them in behalf of the Crown) Just and reasonable; Yet tho' nothing can be more fair, and Equitable than Such a proposal, the Same has been Inattended to, & the plaintiffs have rather Chose, to prosecute his Agents,

a set of poor people, who if Cast must be ruined, a hardship still greater on them, as it is brought on them in the Execution of their Orders: Orders which I am Sorry to Say, these Inhabitants have made Necessary, thro' their backwardness in Assisting the Army, with those Prequisites which were necessary for prosecuting the War, and without which, they would perhaps, not now Enjoy that tranquility, & free possession of their properties, which they are at present happily blessed with: these Considerations Merit Some Returns on their part, and tho' I am Confident Some of them May have Sustained Some losses and Damages (which is Unavoidable wherever the Seat of War is) Yet they Ought not to Swell their Claims but out of regard to the heavy Charge the Mother Country has been at on their Account, they ought to Submit their pretensions to the proper officer of the Crown, without having Recourse upon every trivial & frivolous Occasion to the Law; this is what I have repeatedly told, & Caused to be Signified to them, And I wish You could likewise Enforce that Recommendation from which they may Expect to reap all the benefit & Satisfaction, they shall in reason be entitled to, it being no ways my Intention to defraud them of their Just Dues, but only, as it behoves me, not to put the Crown to any additional & Unwarrantable Expence: And as I am Confident You cannot but approve of such a Measure, I trust that You will Assist me to Your utmost, Not only to bring it to bear, but likewise that You will, as far as is Consistent with Your Publick Character, Discredit and discountenance all those Vexatious & litigious Suits against the King's Military Officers for transactions, which the Duties of their office require at their hands.

I herewith return You the Sherriff's Letter which was Enclosed in Yours

I am with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant

JEFF. AMHERST

Hon^{ble} M^r President COLDEN.

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

NEW YORK, 28th Decem^r 1760.

Sir,

As the Post for Albany Sets out tomorrow, I take the Earliest opportunity of Acknowledging Your Favor of this day, and to Assure You that, to Satisfy the Resentment of any Officer under my Command, I shall never Suffer any of His Majesty's Faithfull Subjects of America, to be Distressed; but as the Grievance M^r Van Schaick complains of, comes properly under the Cognizance of Lord Rollo, the Commanding Officer at Albany, who I am Conscious will give him all the Redress he may be Entitled to, I Cannot, at this distance, do more than to Referr him to His Lordship, who Commands there, & by being on the Spot will be able to know the Truth: This, You will See, by the Copy of the Letter I Enclosed to You in mine of Yesterday I have done.

I Have been so full upon the other Subject Matter of Your Letter, in my last, that there remains nothing further for me to Add, than my most Sincere thanks for the Reception You have given it, & the Steps You propose to take upon the Same, which gives me the greatest Satisfaction. I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obed^t Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^{ble} M^r President COLDEN.

From Gen. Jeffery Amherst

NEW YORK 30th December 1760.

Sir,

Since my Letter to You of the 28th Instant I have received one from Colonel Bradstreet, bearing date at Albany the 21st of Said Month, Accompanying Sundry original Papers, carrying Undoubted proof of Some of

the Many Vexatious & litigious Suits that were Carrying on at Albany against the People that have been Employed Under him in the Publick Service, as I mentioned to You in Mine of Friday last; but as I have already in that Letter, been so full & Explicit on the Subject; I shall not now trouble You with anything further than the Extract of Colonel Bradstreet's Letter, & Copies of the Papers therein referred to, that You may be so kind as to take them into Consideration, and give Such orders thereupon, as shall appear to You necessary for putting an end to Such like proceedings & preventing all others of the Same kind for the time to Come.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

Hon^{ble} M^r President COLDEN.

Memorandum of Land That Major Skene Memorialized for, in the Year 1760, by Desire of Sir Jeffery Amherst

“From the Head of the Water, Commonly Called *South Bay*, where General *Diskeau* Landed, to the Garrison Land of Fort Edward, from thence to the Head of Wood Creek; from thence to the Head of that Creek that Runs into *Wood Creek*, near John Poynter's House, and is about Three Miles above the Falls, on Wood Creek; from thence to the Head of the Next Creek, which is about One Mile below the said Falls of Wood Creek, where Major Skene has Erected a Saw Mill, taking a Streight Line, from the One Creek to the Other, making said Lines, & Waters, the Boundaries.

N.B. Any of the Above Lands that are Actually Patented, & properly Perfected, to be Allowed to the Proprietors out of the Above Boundaries

PHILIP SKENE

[Indorsed]
Major SKENE's Boundaries of Land

From Jacob Van Schaick to Gen. Jeffery Amherst

[Copy]

[undated
December? 1760]

May it please your Excellency

I am Very sorry L^t Coventry has given you an Idea of the arrest of Cap^t Brown so Inconsistent—the Case is this—if any subject thinks a person in the kings employ hurts his property he Issues the kings writ against him to answer the Complaint—to which the person gives bail to answer—that is all, and if L^t Coventry had thought Cap^t Browns attendance on the service of the Least Consequence, I would have taken his word for Cap^t Browns appearance and he would not give it, I spoke to Lt Coventry upon it and he refused—therefore he must know best, this is matter of fact, tho he has so Egresiously represented the Case to your Excellency, the morning after Cap^t Brown was Committed he found bail and was Released, which he Could have done the moment he was arrested if he pleased, but would not, and still his Majesties service Requires his attendance

it is hard your Excellency that the whole burthen should fall on me, I am obliged by my oath to Execute the process sent to me if I Can, and the arrest when made, is at my Risque—when your Excellency I applyed to you on Cap^t Stuards arrest in M^r Livingstons action, your Excellency and Co^{ll} Bradstreet said the affair should be settled, yet the action is still on, and as soon as a Judgm^t is obtained for the demand, I shall be obliged to pay it—this I Conceive the Hardest Case on Earth for me, who am willing at all times to serve the army that I shall be Ruined by my Civility

a true Copy of my Letter to Gen^l Amherst

JACOB VAN SCHAICK Sheriff

Petition of Mr. John de Noyelles to the Board of Trade

[Copy]

[undated]

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners for Trade
and Plantations

The humble Petition of John de Noyelles
Sheweth,

That your Petitioner is one of the Fifty Foreign Officers admitted into the King's Service in the Year 1755. By Virtue of an Act, intituled an Act to enable His Majesty to grant Commissions to a certain Number of Foreign Protestants &c.

That your Petitioner having been made capable by the above mentioned Act to bear an Office of Trust in the Colonies, did not entertain the least doubt of his being made also partaker of the Priviledges and Benefits enjoyed by His Majestys Subjects in America.

That in the Year 1757, your Petitioner was induced to quit the Army, in order to Settle among the Descendants of his Countrymen, in the Province of New York, and for that purpose Your Petitioners purchased Lands in Fee and erected several Buildings upon the premises, with a view of carrying on the Business of a Brewer and Distiller.

That your Petitioner remained near four. Years in the most quiet possession of the same, when the Report of the Attorney and Sollicitor General on the Case of Colonel Prevost, reach'd New York, whereby finding that the Foreign Officers, serving in the Royal America Regiment, were in some respects, still deemed Aliens, your Petitioner was advised to get himself Naturalized by An Act of the Assembly of the said Province.

That your Petitioner took the first opportunity of complying with that Advice, and obtained a Bill of naturalization, which passed through the said Assembly, he having paid the usual Fees.

But your Petitioner having found great favour among

many Inhabitants of the Country, which procured him a large share of business, his Success therein unfortunately raised the Envy and Jealousy of some of the great Patentees, residing at New York.

That some of your Petitioners Purchases interfering with the Selfish views of the said Patentees, they had interest enough to stop the said Bill of Naturalization; in the upper House, notwithstanding your Petitioner had annexed to his Petition a Certificate of his having received the Sacrament in the Church of England, and taken the Oath of Allegiance as required by Law.

That the said Patentees in Order to compleat his ruin have procured Orders to be given to the Courts of Judicature, that no Process at Law should be granted to him, whereby he cannot recover any of his just debts, tho' he lays open to the Prosecution of every one of his Creditors.

That your Petitioner in so distressful a Situation, might have had recourse to a Court of Equity, but the Province of New York being without a Governor, and his Parties being his Judges, He found himself destitute of that Remedy, and under a necessity of coming to England for Redress.

That your Petitioner having laid out his whole Fortune in the said Purchases will be utterly ruined, unless the said purchases be confirmed by some Retroactive Instrument whereby he may be admitted to the Rights and Priviledges of a Natural born Subject in America

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Lordships to take his hard Case into consideration, and to grant him such Relief, as your Lordships Wisdom and Equity shall think most meet

And your Petitioner &c.

[Indorsed]
Copy of the Petition of
M^r. JOHN NOYELLES to the Board of Trade

Memorandums Referring to Instructions Viz.

[undated]

Article,

1. To call His Majesty's Council immediately on Arrival at New York
 2. To read & Publish His Maj^s Comⁿ, also Notification be given to His Maj^s Coloney of Connecticut of the Powers wherewith we are intrusted concerning the Militia Forces & Forts within the s^d Coloney & w^{ch} being done to take & Administer to each of the Members of the Council the Oaths mentioned in an Act passed in the 1st Year of His late Majesty—Also to subscribe & cause the Members of y^e Council to Subscribe the Declaration mention'd in an Act made in the 25th Year of the Reign of King Charles the 2^d,—Also to take & the Members of the Council to take an Oath for the due Execution of their several places in trust w^h regard to their impartial administration of Justice
- Gov^r To take an Oath required by an Act of the 7th & 8th of King William y^e 3^d that Acts of Parliam^t relating to the Plantations be observed
- 3^d To Administer the above Oaths to Members & Officers of the Council & Assembly, Judges, Justices, & all Persons holding office or Place of Trust whether under the great Seal of Engl^d or under the Seal of the Province & to subscribe the Declaration as above
 6. Not to Act without 5 Members of Council as a Quorum but no extraordinary Emergencys
 7. In case of Death of any of the Council to transmit to the Lords of Trade the Names of 3 Persons inhabitants the best Qualified for that Trust

12. In passing all Laws the Stile of Enacting the same be by the Gov^r Council & Assembly & no other—without intermixing any matter or thing in the same that has no relation to such Law & that no clause or clauses be inserted in or anexed to Acts that shall be forreign to the Title the Act imports—that no perpetual clause shall be part of any temporary Law—that no Act be suspended altered &c by general Words but that the Title & Date of such Acts suspended altered &c be perticularly expressed in the Enacting part
- 13th Not to give Assent to any Law that shall be Enacted for a less time than 2 Years except in the cases after mentioned,—And not to reinact any Law w^{ch} the assent of His Maj^y or his Predecessors has been once refused without express leave upon a full representation made to the Lords of Trade of the reasons & necessity for passing such a Law,—Not to give assent for the repeating any Law whether the same has had the Royal Approbation or not without a clause suspending the Execution of it until the Kings Pleasure shall be known.
- 14th Not to give assent to any Bills of an unusual or extraordinary nature affecting his Maj^s Prerogative, Property of the Subject, the Trade of Shiping of England or any part of His Maj^s Kingdom may be Affected but to transmit the draft of such Bill to the Lords of Trade for knowing his Majestys pleasure therein unless there be a clause inserted therein suspending its execution till the Kings pleasure be known
- 16th To consider & revise all Laws Statutes & Ordinances excepting those that relate to private Property or are of a private nature
- 17th To recomend in His Maj^s Name that a Permanent revenue be settled by Law for the Governour

& other Officers & also a Permainent Fund for repairing Fortifications, Annual Presents to the Indians & all other Charges of Government, & that no temporary Laws be passed before the above Laws—But in cases of Exigencys & Emergency for the immediate security of the Province or Neighbouring Provinces

- 19th That all Fines leved by Acts or Orders be granted or received to His Majesty & his Heirs for the Publick uses of the Province, & to Pass no Law or do any Act by Grant, Deed &c, whereby His Maj^s revenue may be lessen'd or impair'd without his especial leave or Commands
- 20th Not to permit any Clause to be enserted in any Law for levying of Money or Value of Money but shall be liable to be accounted for to His Majesty in Great Brittain & to the Treasury & to be Audited by the Auditor General of the Plantations or his Deputy—To keep Books of Acco^s of receipts & payments of such Moneys to be attested upon Oath & to be Audited & Attested by the Auditor who is to send Copys thereof to the Treasury. That the Gov^{or} do every half Year or oftner send Copys thereof attested by himself to the Lords of Trade. Duplicates of the same to be sent by another conveyance inserting therein the Names of Persons to whom any Payments shall be made with the particular Sums raised or disposed of specified
- 21st That no Bills of Credit issued in leiu of Money be made legal Under, but upon sudden & extraordinary Emergencys, in case of Warr or Invasion that the real Value of such Bills of Credit be ascertained—a sufficient Fund for calling them in within a reasonable time not exceeding 5 Years. Not to give assent to any Act to protract or postpone payment of any Bills of Credit now subsisting or depreciating them in Value, or for their being reissued

- 22^d To observe & punctually put in Execution an Act passed in the 6th Year of Queen Ann for ascertaining the rates of Forreign Coins in the Plantations
- 23^d Not to give assent for the future to any Law, wherein the Natives of N York are put upon a more Advantageous footing with respect to Trade & Dutys on Brittish Shipping or Manufacters of Great Brittain than the Subjects of Great Brittain
- 26th To Transmit to the Board of Trade Authentick Copys of all Laws Statutes & Ordinances under the publick Seal that have been omitted to be sent also all new Laws &c to be passed within 3 Months after their being so passed & Duplicates of the same by the next Conveyance
- 27th To Abstract all Copys & Duplicates of Acts in the Margin that are sent to the Lords of Trade & that their be the Dates & times, such Acts passed the Assembly & Council & received the Gov^{rs} Assent,—To be perticular in Your Observations upon such Acts whether introductivē of a new Law, declaratory of a former Law, or repeal of a Law together with reasons for passing such Law, unless the same appears in the Preamble of the Act
- 28th To require the Secretary of the Province to furnish transcripts of all Acts & publick Orders. Copy of the Journals of the Council w^{ch} are to be fairly abstracted in the Margin & to be Transmitted to the Lords of Trade
- 29th To require the Clerk of the Assembly to furnish all Journals & proceed^{gs} of the Assembly to be abstracted & sent home as above
- 30th To Cause a Court of Exchequer to be called & meet at such times as shall be needfull for the preserva-

tion & recovering His Majest^s rights & Dues & to inform the Lords of Trade whether His Maj^s Service requires a constant Court of Exchequer to be Establish'd

- 31st To Erect no new Court or Office of Judicature nor dissolve any Court or Office already Establish'd without His Majestys especial order, but to recommend it to the Assembly to pass a Law, if not already done, for constituting a Court or Courts for determining of small Causes for the ease of His Majestys Subjects
32. The Governour to administer Justice impartially & without delay in the Courts of w^{ch} he Presides & to require all Judges to do the same
33. That no Mans Life, Member Freehold or Goods be taken away by any means repugnant to the Laws of England
- 34th To give notice to the Gov^r & C^o of Connecticut of this Article of His Maj^s Instructions that they may conform themselves thereunto
- 35th To recommend a Law may be passed if not already done agreeable to this His Majestys Instruction.
 relates to Servants & Negroes
36. To take care that all Writts be issued in His Majestys Name
37. relates to Appeals from the Inferiour Courts of the Gov^r & Council from them to His Majesty in Council
38. To permit Appeals unto His Majesty in Council for all Fines imposed for Misdemeanours if they amo^t to or exceed the Value of £200. Sterl.

39. In the Appointment of Judge or Justice of the Peace to have the concurrence of three of the Council, all Commissions to be granted during Pleasure only
41. No Persons to execute more Offices than one by Deputy
42. relates to the regulation of Salarys & Fees & Tables thereof to be hung up in the Publick Offices
43. relates to Patentees & their Deputys or the Suspension of either of them
48. To recommend to the Assembly to provide for the Expence of making Copys for the Surveyor Gen^l of His Maj^s Customs, of all Acts & Papers that relate to the Duty of his Office & that he be allowed to have free inspection into the Publick Offices without paying any Fee
49. To transmit to the Lords of Trade perticular Acco^t of Establishments of Jurisdictions, Courts &c, with an Acco^t of Expences attending the same with the Funds appropriated for Dischargeing such Expences
- 50 to 57 } relates to the granting of Lands & enquirys
 Inclusive } to be made into Grants fraudulently obtain'd,
 & enquiry into the receipts & Payments of His Majesty's Quit rents
- 58 & 59. relates to the Preserveing & reserveing for His Majestys use Timber fit for Masting His Majestys Royal Navy
61. Not to remit any Fines or Forfeitures above Ten Pounds, but to transmit to the Lords of the Treasury & to the Lords of Trade the Offence & Value

of such Fines, but may suspend the Payment of them till His Majestys Pleasure is known

62. Not to dispose of Forfeitures or Escheats untill enquiry be made by a Jury of the Value thereof, to transmit the same to the Treasury & Lords of Trade for His Majestys directions
63. To be Aiding & Assisting to the receiver General of the Admiralty or his Deputy in recovering His Majestys Dues
64. To permit Liberty of Conscience to all but Papists
- 65 to 74 } relates to the Church & Establishment of
Inclusive } Schools
- 75 relates to the Number & Increase of Inhabitants in the Province to be sent Yearly to the Board of Trade
76. To transmit Annually to the Board of Trade an Acco^t of Negroes the Province is supply'd with
- 77 to 79 }
Inclusive } relates to the Militia
81. relates to granting Letters of Marque on Commissions to private Ships of Warr
82. To recommend to Masters of Ships in time of Warr to sink all Publick & private Letters on meeting an Enemy, & to caution Merchants to give the like directions
83. To use all possible means to prevent Merch^{ts} & Masters of Ships from Trading or Corresponding wth His Majestys Enemys in time of Warr

84. To prevent any Illegal or Illicit Trade from being carried on between the Subjects of France & the Province of New York & to enforce the Articles of the Treaty of Peace & Neutrality concluded the 6/16 Nov^r 1686
85. relates to the effectual suppression of Piracy
86. To send every Six Months the State of the Forts & Fortifications of the Province wth an Acco^t of Stores Ammunition &c
87. to recommend to the Assembly to pass a Law for Collecting Powder Duty to be made perpetual— & to transmit an Acco^t every 6 Months
88. That fit Storehouses for Arms & Publick Stores be settled
90. On Arrival to hold an Interview wth the Indian Nations at the most convenient place
91. Not to grant any Lands within the Limits described as mentioned in this article.
92. To make enquiry into the Causes of the Indian Complaints as mentioned in this Article
93. Not to pass any Grant for Lands purchased from the Indians without a License first had from the Gov^{or} to make such purchase & the same to be survey'd
94. To Transmit a Map of the Province & Indian Country to the Board of Trade
95. To lay before the Board of Trade the State of the Province & what Improvements may be made

96. To take order by advice of the Council in matters or things not provided for by Commission or Instructions

CADWALLADER COLDEN

JA^s. ALEXANDER

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY

JAMES DELANCEY

DAN^L HORSMANDEN

GEO: CLARK

JOSEPH MURRAY

JOHN RUTHERFORD

EDWARD HOLLAND

WIL^M JOHNSON

JN^O CHAMBERS

WIL^M SMITH

Queries Relating to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America

1. What is the Situation of the Province under your Government, the nature of the Country Soil and Climate? What are the principal Rivers and Harbours? the Latitudes and Longitudes of the most considerable Places in it, Have those Latitudes and Longitudes been settled by good Observations, or only by common Computations, and from whence are the Longitudes computed?
2. What are the Boundaries? Have those Boundaries been settled and ascertained, and by what Authority? If any Ports thereof are disputed, by whom? When did the Dispute arise and what Steps have been taken, or, in your Opinion ought to be taken to fix the true Boundary Lines?
3. What is the present State of the Trade of the Province; the number of Shipping belonging thereto, their Tonnage and the Number of Seafaring Men with the respective Increase or Diminution within ten years last

past, and to what Causes is that Increase or Diminution to be ascribed?

4. Are any Trades, Works or Manufactures set up or about to be set up in the Province under your Government which are or may prove hurtfull to Great Britain? If there are any such how may they be suppressed divided or restrained?

5. What Quantity and Sorts of British Manufactures do the Inhabitants annually take from hence?

6. What Trade has the Province under your Government with any foreign Plantations or any part of Europe, besides Great Britain? How is that Trade carried on, and what Commodities are sent to or received from such foreign Countries or Plantations?

7. What Methods are there used to prevent illegal Trade and are the same effectual; if not, what Method may be proper, in your Opinion, to be taken for obtaining so desirable an Object?

8. What is the natural Produce of the Country Staple Commodities and Manufactures. What Value thereof in Sterling Money may you annually export, and to what places? What Regulations have been at any time made for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Exportation of the Produce or Manufacture of the Province and at what time did those Regulations take place?

9. What Mines are there. Have those Mines been opened and worked, and what may be the reputed Produce?

10. What is the Number of Inhabitants Whites and Blacks?

11. Are the Inhabitants increased or decreased within the last ten years; how much and for what Reasons?

12. What is the number of the Militia, under what Authority and Regulation is it established; what is the Expence of it, and how is that Expence defrayed?

13. What Forts and Places of Defence are there within your Government, in what Condition and what Garrisons are kept therein; What is the annual Expence of maintaining each Fort, and out of what Fund is it paid?

14. What is the Number of the Indians Inhabiting those parts of America lying within or bordering upon your Province, What Contracts or Treaty of Peace and Friendship have been made with them and are now in force? What Trade is carried on with them and under what Regulations and how have those Regulations been established?

15. What is the Strength of your neighbouring Europeans French or Spaniards, and what Effect have those Settlements upon His Majesty's Colonies and more particularly upon that under your Government?

16. What is the Revenue arising within your Government; when was it established and by what Laws or other Authority? To what Service is it appropriated. How applied and disposed of, and in what manner are the Accounts audited and passed?

17. What are the Establishments Civil and Military within your Government; By what Authority do the several Officers hold their Places, what are the names of the present Officers, when were they appointed and what is the reputed annual Value of those Offices; what Salaries and Fees have they; by what Authority are their Salaries and Fees paid and under what Regulations?

18. What is the Constitution of the Government in General, and particularly what Courts are there established for the due administration of Justice; when were those Courts established and under what Authority What are their Rules of Proceeding, and how are the Judges and other subordinate Officers appointed?

[Indorsed]

Queries from Board of Trade

GEORGE R.

INSTRUCTION to Our Trusty and Wel-beloved Cadwallader Colden Esquire, President of the Council and Commander in Chief of Our Province of New York in America; or to the Commander in Chief

of the said Province for the time being. Given at Our Court at Leicester House the 31st day of October 1760 in the First year of Our Reign.

WHEREAS We have been pleased by Our Order in Council of the 27th of October Inst., (A Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) to declare Our pleasure, that in all the Prayers, Litanys and Collects for the Royal Family, instead of the words (*their Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family*) there should be inserted (*Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales and all the Royal Family*), Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that in all the Prayers, Litanys and Collects for the Royal Family to be used within Our Province of New York under your Government, instead of the words (*their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses and all the Royal Family*) there be inserted *Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager, and all the Royal Family*; and for the better notice hereof in Our said Province, It is Our further Will and Pleasure, that you cause the same to be forthwith Published in the several Parish Churches and other Place of Divine worship within the said Province, and that you take care, that Obedience be paid thereto accordingly.

G. R.

AT THE

COURT at *Saville House*,

The Twenty seventh Day of *October*, 1760.

PRESENT,

The KING'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by the late Act of Uniformity, which establisheth the Liturgy, and enacts, That no Form or Order of Common Prayers be openly used, other than

what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said Book, it is notwithstanding provided, That in all those Prayers, Litanies, and Collects, which do any wise relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the Names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the present Occasion, according to Direction of lawful Authority—— His Majesty was pleased this Day in Council to declare His Royal Will and Pleasure, That in all the Prayers, Liturgies, and Collects, for the Royal Family, instead of the Words [*their Royal Highnesses George Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses, and all the Royal Family*] be inserted [*Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family*]—— And His Majesty doth strictly charge and command, That no Edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed but with this Amendment, and that in the mean Time, 'till Copies of such Edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, Curates, within this Realm, do (for the preventing of Mistakes) with the Pen, correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church Books, according to the aforegoing Direction; and for the better Notice hereof, that this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several Parishes, and that the Right Reverend the Bishops do take Care that Obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

F. VERNON.

LONDON:

Printed by THOMAS BASKETT, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of ROBERT BASKETT. 1760.

[Indorsed]

31st October 1760

Instructions for altering the Form of Prayers for the Royal Family on the death of King George the Second. 1761 Jan. 16. Rec'd in Council & proclamation to issue.

Elizabeth De Lancey to Mrs. Cadwallader Colden

[Undated]

Dear Mad^m

I am now very sorry I had intertain'd any thoughts at all of going to see you this fall the expectation of it making the disapointment so much the greater I was in hopes you would have receiv'd my last letter before Cad^r came away y^t you might have lay'd aside thought of expecting us I didn't receive your last neither till since he came M^r De Lancey was in Toun when he came & I wrote to him to know whether he would alter [his] mind but he says he cant be easy in letting me or any of the Children go at this time and I must submit Madam to what he pleases and bear it as easy as I can. had not my Father been so long from home I should have pleas'd my self with the hopes of seeing you here which my Sisters told me you had some distant talk of but I fear I cannot now hope for that satisfaction neither which would have been a very particular one to me, I must now wait in hopes another year will be more favourable. The circumstances of my Brother Coldens family of late with respect to a particular thing has made my disapointment something easier to me for I dont know what I would'nt rather give then run any risk in that affair and it might have happen'd that there would have been some danger. I am sorry to find my Bro^r Cadwallader so uneasy under his circumstances I thought one great inducement for his marrying in that family was the thought that his circumstances would have been made q[u]ite easy which he tells me are now very straigh[t] and he seems to be under a very great concern that my Father prefers my Bro^r Colden's interest and serving of him in opposition to him which he mention'd to me in several instances & was much mov'd when he told me he knows nothing of my mentioning it to you nor should I have done it but that I thought it might be better you should know his mind and if he is unreasonable to argue him out of it & the giving

him an oppertunity of opening his mind might be an ease
and service to him

He can inform you in particular of all of us we are all
in good health Mr De Lancey offers his duty I beg mine
to my Father if you are so happy to have him return'd &
my love to all my Bro' & Sisters I am Mad^m

Your most dutyfull
and obedient

ELIZ: DE LANCEY

[Indorsed]

To
[Torn] COLDEN
att
Coldenham

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