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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

VOL. VIII. — X

1856----1859. - 1866



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Trenton</i> , January 17, 1856,	1
Drawings and Papers of Robert Fulton in the possession of the Society,	4
Account of the Establishment at Morristown of the first Academy, Li- brary, and Printing Press, - - - - -	14
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Newark</i> , May 15, 1856,	33
Supplement to the Act of Incorporation, - - - - -	33
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Jersey City</i> , September 25, 1856,	33*
Extracts from Manuscripts of Samuel Smith,	40,* 126
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Trenton</i> , January 15, 1857,	49
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Newark</i> , May 21, 1857,	59
Field and Staff Officers New Jersey Regiments in Revolution,	65
Appointment of Nathaniel Jones as Chief-Justice in 1759—by W. A. Whitehead, - - - - -	70
Journal of Capt. David Ford, during the Expedition into Pennsylvania in 1794, - - - - -	75
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Trenton</i> , January 21, 1858,	89
Proposals of Colonel Mawhood to the Militia of Salem County in 1778, and Answer of Colonel Hand, - - - - -	99
Female Suffrage in New Jersey—by W. A. Whitehead,	101
Brief History of the Boundary Disputes between New York and New Jersey—by Hon. James Parker,	106
Staten Island part of New Jersey, - - - - -	109
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Newark</i> , May 20, 1858,	114
Extract from Journal of Lieut. Isaac Bangs,	120
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Trenton</i> , January 20, 1859,	133
PROCEEDINGS of Meeting at <i>Newark</i> , May 19, 1859,	149
The Circumstances leading to the Establishment in 1769 of the Northern Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York—by W. A. White- head,	157
Index,	187

ERRATA.

Page 36, and elsewhere, for "C. C. Havens" read *C. C. Haven*.

" 39, Line 3, for "Committee" read *Commissioner*.

" 39, Line 34, for "Miss" read *Mrs*.

" 101, Line 24, for "41 deg. 41" read 41 *deg.* 40.

" 120, Line 3 from bottom, insert *to* after "referred."

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. VIII.

1856.

No. 1.

TRENTON, *January 17th*, 1856.

IN accordance with the By LAWS, the members convened to-day, in this city, at 11½ o'clock. The Hon. WILLIAM P. ROBESON, of Belvidere, was called to the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, laid before the Society various letters received since May last; among them being communications from the Historical Societies of Wisconsin, Iowa and Pennsylvania, referring to exchanges of publications; from Mr. F. B. HOUGH, of the New York State Census Department, promising some copies of rare manuscripts referring to New Jersey; from Mr. ISRAEL RUSSELL, of New York, acknowledging his election as a corresponding member, and transmitting a donation of pamphlets and interesting manuscript records relating to the establishment of the first Academy, Public Library and Printing Press in Morristown; from the Department of State and Smithsonian Institution, forwarding donations for the Library; from Hon. LEWIS CONDUCT, of Morristown, in answer to inquiries at the last meeting relative to the "Horse-head" copper coinage, and from other gentlemen in relation to the Society's operations.

In addition to the items of information communicated by Dr. Conduct in reference to the old "Horse-heads," Mr. W. read a communication from Mr. CHARLES J. BUSHNELL, of New York, to the Newark Daily Advertiser, embodying much not generally known respecting that coinage. These communications were referred to the Committee on Publications.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was then presented as follows:

The Executive Committee of the New Jersey Historical Society respect-

fully present their Tenth Annual Report, with no less flattering prospects of the usefulness and prosperity of their Institution, than at any previous anniversary.

Although many have passed away, who were among its original founders, or have since contributed to its prosperity, and while, from the nature of our Association, we cannot rely on general patronage, it has been steadily advancing in a manner that justifies all the expectations and hopes we have entertained respecting it; indeed, if no greater acquisitions should be made than those which now fill the depository, there would be a continual source of valuable reference for an accurate and important knowledge of events in past times, relating, not only to the history of New Jersey, but that of many other States.

The system that has been adopted for interchange of books and documents with similar societies in the United States, affords a constant supply of their current transactions. As will be seen by the Report of our Librarian, there has been no diminution of this interchange, but rather such an increase of contributions as to require additional accommodations, in the Society's room, which have been made. A subject of considerable moment should engage the attention of the Society, which has been adverted to in the Librarian's Report, which is not of less interest than the accommodation of books, it is, the means of binding the great variety of pamphlets, maps and printed documents, which have been collected in large quantities,—these are of great value to the antiquarian, the historian, and man of business, but for want of a proper state for consultation are lumbering the shelves of the Library.

In the present state of our funds, exhibiting only a balance in the treasury, of one hundred and eighty two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$182 38), it would be impracticable to adopt several measures of great utility. The attention of the Society is invited to the adoption of some means to increase its funds, great remissness existing on the part of members in paying their annual dues.

Matters which were deemed of vital consequence, required that the Depository should be located in the Eastern section of New Jersey, and liberal contributions were expected on that condition, for the erection of a suitable building for the permanent security of property, in books, papers and valuable donations. These expectations have been, to some extent, realized. As heretofore stated, a lot was procured in a central position in Newark, at the cost of \$2,500, by subscriptions principally from that city, which have been paid; other subscriptions have been added, but as a large appropriation will be necessary for that purpose, its progress is slow. It is hoped that the increasing importance of such a work, will be sufficient encouragement for raising the means to finish it. It must be evident, that the advancement of the Society must and should depend on the unanimity of its members, without regard to any geographical limits, or to the location of its depository, which is now in the midst of the largest population in our State, and near to the great Metropolis. In no part of the Union does there exist so much of

commendable State pride as in New Jersey ; its early and Revolutionary history have contributed to an identity of interest and feeling, and it is *confidently hoped*, that *nothing will prevent its continuance*.

Occasion was presented in a previous Report, to mention the perishable nature of the monuments exposed to weather in this latitude of the United States, owing to extremes of temperature, and the disintegrating quality of the material out of which they are formed, and thereby, showing the importance of *Paper Records*, as the important memorials of the events designed by these monuments. A fact worthy of notice has been ascertained in one of our Eastern States, that the only kind of stone which is not effected by this variation in temperature, is the *Slate*, which is said to retain inscriptions upon it for centuries without any sensible defacement.

Arrangements are contemplated in the course of the ensuing year, to present through the Report of the Executive Committee some of the most interesting transactions of other Historical Societies, as well as of our own.

The Librarian reported the Donations received since the last meeting, and also, as follows :

In consequence of the increase in the Society's collection, since the hall was first fitted up, additional accommodations have been found necessary. These have been provided, and greater facilities are now afforded for consulting the volumes in its possession.

Pamphlets on a variety of subjects, newspapers, and periodicals constituting volumes, accumulate as years elapse. It is desirable that a selection from these should be bound, for the easier reference to their contents, as well as their better preservation. A gentleman of Boston has presented the American Antiquarian Society with five thousand dollars to be invested, its annual interest to be devoted to the binding of such books and pamphlets as may require it. We would welcome the fifth part of that amount to be invested for the same object, and promise the donor our special thanks, with life membership, and for his name a long and grateful remembrance.

A copy of the Minutes and Proceedings of the Town Meetings of the Inhabitants of Newark, from May 21st, 1666, when the first meeting with reference to its settlement was held on the banks of the Passaic, until 1833, when it was divided into wards for the more convenient transaction of business, has been deposited with the Librarian. There is yet another manuscript, the original record of lands, deeds, wills, &c., commonly called "The Town Book," of which there is no perfect copy. This was kept after the manner of the towns of New England. It is presumed that other towns in New Jersey have had, and possibly may yet have their "Town Books" also, together with other fragments relative to the past, which if accessible would enable us to correct received and current traditions, or to discredit them altogether ; and also, give us the knowledge of transactions which we neither suspect nor imagine.

The original record of Proceedings of the Freeholders and Justices of Essex county, from 1735 to 1789 inclusive, which appears to have been lost sight of for half a century, and not in the custody of the proper officer, has very recently come into the possession of the Librarian. Several facts, somewhat interesting, may be gathered from its pages. One, to which reference may be made, is that, about 1739, three of the inhabitants of Newark were allowed twenty-two shillings for the burning of "two negroes." The example of the authorities of the city of Newark with respect to its ancient records, in causing a fair and perfect copy to be made, is worthy of imitation by the towns, cities, and counties of the State, and of its Legislature. Though thus securing only a duplicate of Documentary History, such action would materially tend to the preservation of much that is valuable and interesting, and indispensable in the preparation of that yet to be written book, the faithful and perfect History of New Jersey.

THE DRAWINGS AND PAPERS OF ROBERT FULTON, presented by Mr. S. Alosen; having reference to Submarine and Steam Navigation, and Harbor Defence, of which the Librarian was requested to prepare a list, are about one hundred in number, and are as follows:

A Copy of the Patent to John Fitch, and of the Petition, Specifications, and Drawings deposited by him, and filed in the office of the Department of State. Patent granted August 26, 1791. Copied by N. King. Certified by James Monroe, Sec'y of State. July 12, 1811. 4 sheets.

Petition, References, Specification and Drawings of Daniel Keller's Improvement in Propelling Boats, by the power of Horses and Oxen. Dated May 9, 1795. 2 sheets.

Petition, Description, References and Drawings, relative to Jehoshaphat Starr's Improvement in the Application of Steam Engines to Boats. Dated April 27, 1797. 4 sheets.

Petition and Description, with a Drawing of Charles Stoulinger's Machinery for propelling Boats, &c. Patented June 2, 1798. 3 sheets.

Specifications and Drawing of R. Claiborne's Improvement in the Oar or Paddle for propelling Boats. Feb. 18, 1802. 2 sheets.

Drawing and Explanation of Wm. Bell's Boat, for inland navigation, propelled by a succession of paddles on an endless chain. Dated Nov. 24, 1803. 1 sheet.

Copy of the Petition of Moses Crafts, and Specifications and Drawing of his Machinery for propelling Boats. Feb. 11, 1809. 2 sheets.

Copy of Petition of James A. Pearce, of Virginia, and Specifications and Drawings of his Invention for propelling Boats by Oars or Sweeps. Feb. 27, 1807. 2 sheets.

Drawing and Explanation of an Engine for Rowing Ships, copied from Harris's Lexicon Technicum, printed in London in 1710. Copied by N. King. 1 sheet.

A Drawing and Explanation of the Combination of the Steam Engine and Machinery in the Albany Steam Boats. Signed Robert Fulton. July 22, 1811. 1 sheet.

Drawing and Details of a new mode of arranging the Side Pipes and Working Gear of a Steam Engine. Presented to his friend Robert Fulton, Esq., by Henry Latrobe, engineer. Dated 1812. 1 sheet.

Drawings relative to Inclined Plane and Canal Navigation. Plate 11 represents Boats for Passengers, to have wheels beneath for the purpose of the machinery. Plate 12 shows the mode of conveying timber to be bound in parcels and floated, a sett of wheels to be chained to the parcel for passing over the machinery. 10 sheets.

A Sketch or Drawing by R. Fulton, 1806, and Explanations, showing the impropriety of making small Paddles to a large Boat, and seeking the impulse by giving great velocity to the Paddles, also a sketch of improved hand gear. Feb. 7, 1814. 2 sheets.

Drawings having reference to Submarine Navigation. R. Fulton, 1806. 7 sheets.

Drawings representing Boats, Machinery, and Devices, with their successful application in the destruction of enemy's vessels. 9 sheets.

A Sketch showing a Method of Blockading the British Channel by (190) one hundred and ninety Torpedos.

A Sketch of a Boat 32 feet in length, with a bowsprit of 17 feet, and a boom of 32 feet, attached to its bow in such a manner as to thrust a torpedo under the bottom of a vessel drawing 12 feet of water.

A Sketch of an Anchored Torpedo, with a description by Robert Fulton, May 21, 1811. The lock to act with common powder, or perhaps, says Mr. F., in a more simple manner with the silver fulminating powder.

Sketches representing Torpedo Ships, or old Merchantmen of 300 tons, filled in with empty puncheons below the water line, and pine cord wood or timber to the deck, to prevent sinking, 4 or 6 of them to run on an enemy at the same time. "She being at anchor how can she defend herself? or how could she defend herself if in our waters and under way?" The above are Mr. Fulton's questions.

Sketches having reference to Harbor Defence. 6 sheets.

Drawings of Machinery, and Sketches illustrating the above subjects. 40 sheets.

The copies from the patent office were made by N. Hill. A large number appear to be Mr. Fulton's—many having his signature.

The Treasurer reported the balance in the Treasury as amounting to \$378.38—of which amount \$196, received from back dues, were applicable to the Fire-Proof Building Fund. A large amount is due the Society from the members.

The Committee on Publications reported that the "Proceedings" of the Society had continued to be issued—having been brought down to the present time: numbering in all seven volumes.

As fast as published the numbers containing the current proceedings are sent gratuitously to every member on the payment of his annual dues, and he is consequently kept aware of whatever may be before the Society at any of its meetings, and placed in possession of many of the important communications received, and papers read before it. An examination of these volumes will show most satisfactorily the progress the Society had made in illustrating the history of the State. The series, from the value and variety of the contents, has become desirable to every student of our history, and every member of the Society should avail himself of the opportunity of procuring the volumes necessary to complete his set while yet they are attainable.

The first volume of "Collections" is out of print. The Society possesses only a few copies, kept for exchange with other kindred associations, so that the applications to purchase frequently made cannot be complied with. Of the other volumes as well as of the "Proceedings," the Librarian can furnish copies to those who wish them.

The preparation of the new volume of "Collections," to contain the Analytical Index to our Colonial Documents at home and abroad, has not been much forwarded by the Editor, (Mr. Whitehead) in consequence of the difficulty met with in obtaining information relative to the records and papers in public offices, as well as in private depositories, so necessary to the completeness of the volume. Having drawn the attention of the Governor to the subject, it is hoped that his labors may be facilitated by the recommendation made by that officer to the Legislature, suggesting the appointment of committees in the different counties, to examine into the condition of the public records. Several States have within a year or two had their attention directed to the adoption of more effectual measures for the preservation of their archives, and a very slight examination of the public depositories in New Jersey, will show that the condition of most of them is open to improvement.

Mr. DURYEE, from the Committee on the Fire Proof Building Fund, reported that no subscription had been received since the last meeting. It was a matter for congratulation that so favorable a site had been procured.

as it had materially risen in value since its purchase, and it may be hoped that means would not long be wanting for the erection of the building.

The Society then took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

On re-assembling, a respectable audience, composed principally of members of the Legislature, were present.

The Chair appointed the following Standing Committees for 1856 :

On Publications—Rev. Dr. Murray, R. S. Field, W. A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington, and Henry W. Green.

On Purchases—Messrs. W. A. Whitehead, Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, S. Alofsen, Samuel H. Congar, and Rev. Dr. Davidson.

On Statistics—Messrs. Dr. Lewis Condict, J. P. Bradley, John Rodgers, and Dr. Stephen Congar.

On Nominations—Messrs. D. A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and President Maclean.

Some change being advisable in the Committee on the Fire Proof Building, it will consist of—

Hon. D. S. Gregory, P. S. Duryee, Wm. Nelson Wood, Wm. P. Robeson, Richard S. Field, Rev. H. B. Sherman, and Hon. Stacy G. Potts.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year :

President—HON. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL.D., Newark.

Vice Presidents—HON. JAMES PARKER, Perth Amboy; Hon. STACY G. POTTS, Trenton; Hon. WM. A. DUER, LL.D., Morristown.

Corresponding Secretary—WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark.

Recording Secretary—DAVID A. HAYES, Newark.

Librarian and Treasurer—SAMUEL H. CONGAR, Newark.

Executive Committee—ARCHER GIFFORD, Esq., Newark; Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., Elizabethtown; Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, Trenton; Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Jersey City; Hon. HENRY W. GREEN, Trenton; Hon. W. P. ROBESON, Belvidere; RICHARD S. FIELD, Esq., Princeton; Rev. A. B. PATERSON, D. D., Salem; Rev. R. K. RODGERS, Bound Brook.

The special business before the Society—the proposed alteration in the By-Laws—coming up, the Chairman called NEHEMIAH PERRY, Esq., to preside, and presented the amendment of which he had given notice, as follows:—

That the first By-Law be so amended as to read—"Meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Thursday of May, in Newark, and on such days in January and September, and at such places as the Society may from time to time designate, &c."

JUDGE ROBESON said that the operation of the amendment would be to render it no longer *obligatory* upon the Society to hold its annual meetings in Trenton. That he had felt mortified at the little interest manifested by the citizens in the proceedings of the Society, and did not think that gentle-

men from other parts of the State should be required to hold a meeting in Trenton, when no one in the place would be likely to meet with them. He had proposed the alteration, hoping that it would arouse the members in Trenton to some little rivalry with others residing elsewhere in sustaining the institution, but as it had not had the desired effect, he would now ask for its adoption.

Rev. Mr. HAMMELL, of Lawrenceville, thought the change too important to be hastily made. He had been present at the organization of the Society, in the very room in which they were then assembled, and he should regret the adoption of any By-Law that might deprive the members in that part of the State of the privilege of attending one of its meetings in each year, for it was inconvenient to him, and it might be to others, to attend those held in Newark or elsewhere. The historical associations about Trenton, as well as its being the capital of the State, seemed to give it claim to at least one fixed meeting annually.

JUDGE NAAR did not conceive that the citizens of Trenton were any more bound to attend the meetings of the Society than those of any other place. As a State Historical Society, all were alike called upon to aid in sustaining it by their presence, and in proportion to the population Trenton did so. At the present meeting, where were the President, Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary and Treasurer?—they were all missing. The citizens of Trenton had such a number of meetings to attend, and other engagements, that they could not be expected always to be present. Not sufficient notice was given of the meetings—an advertisement was put in one or two papers, with a request that others would copy, but nothing was said about charging therefor, and it could not therefore be expected of them; and, moreover, the officers of the Society were too concentrated in one place. The only way in which an interest in the Society could be kept up, was by scattering its officers, and distributing its privileges more widely.

Mr. FIELD, although he had regretted as much as the mover of the amendment, the apathy which seemed to characterize the connection of the gentlemen of Trenton with the Society, yet he could not but deprecate any action that would withdraw from the place the annual meeting. As the capital of the State, it was the proper place for holding the anniversary of a State Society. All knew that such associations mainly depended upon a few for their success, and he did not think that the absence of people generally would detract therefrom; and although it might be a matter of indifference to the members residing in Trenton, whether the Society met here or not, yet, held as the meeting was intended to be during the sitting of the Legislature, it gave an opportunity to many gentlemen from different parts of the State to participate in its proceedings; and he hoped the amendment would not be pressed.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said that eleven years had passed away since a few gentlemen, mainly from other parts of the State, had met in that room for the organization of the Society, and year after year had about the same number,

until two or three years past, come up to its anniversary, but, as had been stated by Judge Naar, that number had become less, and on this occasion there was a marked deficiency—owing, as had already been stated, to the little interest manifested here in the objects of the Society: which some gentlemen had frankly acknowledged grew out of the dullness of the meetings. He conceived that the remedy lay with the gentlemen themselves. There was scarcely a member of the Society who could not, by recording some complicated story, or illustrating obscure events, place the Society under obligations, and contribute to the interest of its meetings. He, for one, had always attended the annual meetings cheerfully, for cherishing the Society as a State Institution, he was willing, at some inconvenience to himself, to hold its anniversaries at the capital. Yet there was no impropriety in holding them elsewhere. The historical societies of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, were not located at their capitals. He corrected Judge Naar, by stating that the By-Laws *restricted* the paid advertisements of the meetings to two papers, one in Newark and one in Trenton—and that the officers were not so centralized as he thought—out of the sixteen just elected there were *five* residing in Newark, *three* in Trenton, and *one* each at Salem, Princeton, Perth Amboy, Bound Brook, Jersey City, Morristown, Belvidere and Elizabethtown.

Mr. DURYEE wished Judge ROBESON would withdraw the amendment, as he hoped this interchange of views that had taken place would lead to beneficial results. If Jerseyman did not take a pride in their past history, he knew not what they could be proud of, and he appealed to all present to sustain the Society in its important work.

Judge ROBESON was willing to exercise forbearance in the hope that the anticipations of gentlemen would be realized, and thereupon withdrew the amendment.

The Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, then read a paper on "Washington in Morristown," detailing most graphically the trials and sufferings of the American troops during the winters of 1776-7 and 1779-80, and the circumstances attending the residence of the Commander-in-Chief during the first winter in the old Arnold tavern, and during the second in the Ford Mansion. The paper abounded with happy illustrations of character, pointed anecdotes, and lucid expositions of localities, which rendered it highly acceptable.

Mr. FIELD, after some appropriate remarks highly complimentary to the author of the paper, moved a special vote of thanks, with a request for a copy to be placed at the disposal of the society, which, after some comments by Messrs. Duryee, Hammill and Congar, was unanimously adopted.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Newark on the third Tuesday of May next.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 17TH, 1856.

THE NEW JERSEY "HORSEHEAD" COPPERS.

Memoranda received from Hon. LEWIS CONDUCT, M. D., of Morristown.

An Englishman, named Mould, in or about the year 1781, came to Morristown with his family, and occupied the premises called "Solitude," owned by John Cleves Symmes, Esq., who had just gone to take possession of a large purchase on the Ohio river, then called the Miami Country.

Mr. Mould had been an artisan in some of the shops in Birmingham, and had brought to this country the tools and implements of his trade.

Coin of any kind, was very scarce, and especially copper coin. No mint then existed in any of the States of the Union. The United States, under the articles of the confederation, could exercise no power over the currency, nor in any way supply the deficiency. Mould suggested to some of his neighbors, his knowledge of the process of coining, and his willingness to undertake it, if permission could be had.

Silas Conduct, then and for some years previous, a member of the Legislative Council of the State, and the next door neighbor of Mould, was consulted by him, who advised to apply to the Legislative authority. He soon had his machinery in operation at Solitude, about two miles west of Morristown, on the Turnpike leading to Sussex Court House, where he sold his "Horseheads" as *merchandise*, to all who desired to purchase and issue on their own responsibility. They were, in weight and purity, about equal to the copper emission of Queen Anne, a few of which were then in circulation—the principal difference consisting in the substitution of a horse's head, for the head of her Majesty, a change not highly offensive in the nostrils of "rebellious" Colonists, so recently under the ban of her successors.

Mr. Conduct subsequently added that he had been informed the manufacture of "Horseheads" was also carried on at Elizabethtown, and, it was thought, by Mr. Robert Ogden, Jr. under the auspices of Colonel Matthias Ogden. But it was very certain that Mould's first enterprise was at Solitude, near Morristown.

Mr. C. J. Bushnell to the Editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1855.

The New Jersey Historical Society having taken up for investigation the subject of the copper coinage of the State, made and issued previous to the organization of the National Mint, a few points in regard to the history of these coins may not be altogether without interest to the public. During the year 1786, a proposal was made to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, then in session, by Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby, and Albion Cox, for authority to coin a certain sum in copper. The proposals were referred to a committee, of whom Abraham Clark was Chairman, who, after having had a conference with the petitioners upon the subject, made a report favorable to the objects of the petition. Accordingly, on the 1st of June following, an act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the parties to strike copper coin to the amount in value of £10,000, at the rate of 15 coppers to the shilling, each coin to be of pure copper, to be of the weight of six pennyweights and six grains each, to be manufactured in the State, and to have such works and inscriptions as should be directed by the Justices of the Supreme Court, or any one of them. The contractors, before proceeding upon the business of coining, were moreover to enter into bonds to the Governor, to the use of the State, in the sum of £10,000, with at least two sufficient securities, that they should, within two years from the publication of the act, coin the full sum of £10,000 in copper, and faithfully and honestly perform their contract. They were also to deliver to the Treasurer of the State, for the use of the State, one-tenth part of the full sum so struck by them, which amount was to be paid quarterly, and they were likewise required to account to the Legislature for the faithful execution of the trust reposed in them.

On the 22d day of November of the same year, a supplemental act was passed, in the preamble to which, after setting forth that the good intentions of the people of the State were likely to be defeated by the circumstance of the parties being jointly bound to execute the contract, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox were authorized to coin two-thirds of the amount of £10,000, and Walter Mould the remainder, and in case of any neglect or refusal on the part of Mr. Mould to comply with the conditions, and enter upon the performance of his part of the coining, within two months from the date of the passage of the act, then the whole amount of the coinage was to be carried on by the other parties, any neglect on the part of either party to give the required bond rendering him liable to forfeit and pay the same sum, to be recovered in the same manner that other persons were made liable to pay, for striking or coining coppers by the previous act.

The Legislature, desiring to protect the contractors in their operations as far as possible, it was still further enacted on the fourth day of June, 1787, that a penalty of ten times the nominal value of the sum or sums so offered in payment should be imposed upon any person or persons who offered to pass in payment or exchange, any coppers other than those coined under

and by the authority of the acts subsequently passed by the Legislature of the State, or any which might be issued under authority of the government of the United States. Albian Cox and Walter Mould, two or the contractors for the striking of these coins, were merchants in the city of New York, the former carrying on business at No. 240 Queen street, and the latter at No. 23 William street, and were each of them men of standing and responsibility.

The coins bear upon the obverse, a heart-shaped shield, with stripes running perpendicularly, with the legend "*E Pluribus Unum*"—on the reverse, a plough, surmounted by a horse's head, and bearing the legend "*Nova Cesarea*," with the date in exergue. There are quite a variety of these coppers, which were coined for three successive years, and they bear the dates 1786, 1787 and 1788, respectively. Of sixty specimens of these coins, which I have taken indiscriminately from a number in my cabinet, I find the troy weight of the lightest to be 4 dwt. 19 grs., the heaviest 6 dwt. 17 1-2 grs.—the gross weight 1 lb. 6 oz. 10 dwt. and 14 1-2 grs., and the average weight of each coin a fraction over 6 dwt. Some of these coins were made at Morristown, but it is more than probable that there were two separate mint houses.

Hoping these few items of intelligence upon the subject may be of use to the committee having the investigation of these coins under consideration, as well as to your readers generally,

I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

CHAS. J. BUSHNELL,

No. 63 Wall street, N. Y.

From Mr. Israel Russel.

NEW YORK, August 8th, 1855.

SIR.—On reading the Circular issued a few years since by your Society, one of which I received from the Corresponding Secretary last Spring. I noticed among the many objects of which the Society solicited information from any one having the opportunity of giving it, was that of the establishment of Academies, Public Libraries, Printing Presses and Newspapers.

Being one of the last representatives of a large family, and having in my possession the books and papers of my father, Caleb Russel, who was a resident of Morristown, Morris County, from the year 1784, to his decease in the year 1805, during which period the three objects which I have named above, were established and brought into practical operation in Morristown. I do not know that it will be deemed improper in me to communicate the information I am able to give in relation to these objects.

As regards the establishment of the Academy, it has occurred to me, a simple copy of the minutes of the Proprietors from its first inception in November, 1791, to the completion of the building in November, 1792, would

establish all the facts necessary to know as to the origin of an Institution, which has obtained some celebrity from the numerous scholars from many parts of the United States, who have at various times received their education in part, and prepared for College.

Attached to the same Paper containing these minutes, are correct memorandums in regard to the Library and establishment of the Printing Press, and Newspaper, so that any person wishing information on these subjects, may refer with confidence to these statements.

Mr. Russell was a man of so much industry that it has given but little trouble to transcribe from his Books the memoranda given in relation to his School accounts, and it may amuse some who know anything of Morristown to look at the transactions of that day.

The observations I have made in regard to Mr. Whelpley, are entirely from early recollections of him, and I believe, in most particulars my memory has been faithful to facts.

I am aware, the little information I have communicated in these manuscript pages may be considered of little general interest. We ought not, however, to compare our enlarged views of the present day, in regard to all these objects which our increased population, public and individual wealth and prosperity have enabled the whole country to present in such giant proportions, to the same objects, as they appeared more than sixty years since, when everything depended on individual enterprise, when every one was comparatively poor, and nothing was done for the benefit of education of the people by the State.

I do not know of a better depository than your Society's Library, for the preservation of the facts I have communicated in these sheets, for I doubt whether there are many persons now living in Morristown who are at all conversant with all the subjects to which they refer; and as most of the information comes within the scope of your enquiries, trust it will not be deemed out of place to deposit it with you, for reference by any one feeling an interest in the matter.

I am respectfully, &c.,

ISRAEL RUSSELL.

Treasurer's Report

OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1855.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
On account of General Fund, viz:	For Incidentals..... \$19.90
From Dues.....\$140.50	“ Books for Library..... 8.39
“ Periodical.... 7.00	“ Fitting Library..... 3.50
“ Sales of Vol. I.	“ Sewer Assessment,
Collections..... 2.00	(chargeable to “Building
From Sales Vol. II.. 4.00	Fund,”) 9.00
“ “ “ III. 1.60	For expenses on Colonial
	Documents..... 13.95
Total Receipts Gen'l Fund..\$155.10	Total expenses..... \$54.74
On account of Back Dues, viz:	Credit to Building Fund,
From dues..... \$23.00	amount received on that
“ Sales Periodical 2.50	account to this time..... 196.00
Total receipts back dues.... 30.00	Balance on hand for general
do. for the year... 185.10	purposes 182.88
Balance on hand January 18,	
1855..... 248.02	
\$433.12	\$433.12

Respectfully submitted,

NEWARK, Jan. 16, 1856.

JAMES ROSS, *Treasurer.*

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct, and the balance on hand for the Building Fund to be one hundred and ninety-six dollars, and the balance on hand for general purposes one hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents.

Jan. 16, 1856.

P. S. DURYEE,
DAVID A. HAYES,
Auditing Committee.

Donations,

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 17TH, 1856.

- From the Rhode Island Historical Society*—A Discourse on the Life and Times of John Howland, late President of the Society. By E. B. Hall, D. D.
- From the Historical Society of Wisconsin*—First Annual Report and Collections of the Society for 1854.
- From the Connecticut Historical Society*—A History of the Church in Newington, by J. Brace, D. D.; and Reports of the Officers of the Retreat for the Insane—the Deaf and Dumb Asylum—and Transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1854.
- From the American Antiquarian Society*—Reports of its Proceedings in Boston in April, and at Worcester in October, 1855.
- From the American Philosophical Society*—Proceedings of the Society.—Vol. 6. No. 53.
- From the Regents of the University of the State of New York*—Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, procured in Holland, England and France. By J. R. Brodhead, Esq., Agent. Vols. 5 and 9; and Reports on the State Library and Cabinet of Natural History.
- From the Department of State of the U. S. A.*—Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives. Reports of Committees, Executive and Miscellaneous Documents. 46 vols.
- From Hon. J. R. Thomson*—The Congressional Globe and Appendix, for 2d session, 33d Congress.
- From Hon. Wm. Wright*—Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and of other Public Documents. 5 vols.
- From Hon. A. C. M. Pennington*—Message and Documents at commencement of 2d session, 33d Congress.
- From the Smithsonian Institution*—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. VII.
- From the U. S. Patent Office*—Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1854.
- From the Superintendent of the Coast Survey*—Report showing the progress of the Survey in 1854.

From the Authors—Origin and operation of the U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition. By J. M. Gilliss.

Review of Camden and Amboy Company's Report on the Accident of August 29, 1855. Rev. Mr. Van Renssalaer.

An Address at the Anniversary Exercises, at Edgehill School, March 26, 1855. R. S. Field, Esq.

From the Compiler, F. B. Hough, M. D.—Plan for Seizing and Carrying to New York, Col. Wm. Goffe, the Regicide, as set forth in the Affidavit of John London, April 20, 1678. From the original among the State Papers of New York, with others on the same subject from State Papers of Connecticut.

From Israel Russell, Esq., of N. Y.—A Manuscript copy of the Minutes of the Proprietors of Morris Academy, founded in 1791; with notices of the Morris Academy, founded in 1792, and the establishment of the Printing Press and Morris County Gazette, in 1797; with notes relative to Rev. Samuel Whelpley, &c.

Also 64 Pamphlets and Documents, comprising Reports and proceedings of Public Institutions, the Corporation of N. Y. City, and of Conventions and Societies in several States.

From S. G. Drake, Esq., Boston—The N. E. Historical and General Register, and Antiquary Journal. Vol. IX. Nos. 3 and 4.

From Hezekiah Smith Chase, Esq., Boston—The Hundred Boston Orators, appointed by the Municipal Authorities, and other Public Bodies, from 1770 to 1852; comprising Historical Gleanings, illustrating the Principles and Progress of our Republican Institutions. By James Spear Loring.

From James S. Loring, Boston—Laws and Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Session of 1855, and sundry interesting Reports and Documents.

From J. B. Sibley, Assistant Librarian of Harvard—Catalogues of Harvard University; also, Historical and Biographical Notes, privately printed.

From Hon. W. B. Lawrence—Elements of International Law. By Henry Wheaton, LL. D., with the last corrections of the Author, Additional Notes, and Introductory remarks, A notice of Mr. Wheaton's Diplomatic Career, and of the antecedents of his life. By William Beach Lawrence.

From William J. Davis, Esq., New York—A Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the City of New York as Proprietors. By Murray Hoffman, Esq.

Also, Valentine's Manual of the Corporation of the City for 1855.

From S. C. Burt—Essays on the Five Senses and other subjects. Imprinted at London, 1635.

From Mrs. William Chetwood—A Specimen of New Jersey coinage, 1786.

From F. T. Frelinghuysen, Esq.—Manuscript agreement of eighty-five in-

habitants of Newark relative to the observance of the Sabbath. Dated July 10, 1778.

From J. N. Lawrence, Bordentown, N. J.—Geological Survey of the State of Indiana, the Governor's Message and reports on the Treasury, Schools, Canals, &c., with Report, &c., of State Agricultural Society of Missouri.

From John R. Burnet, New Jersey—American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, of Vol. VII, and No. 1, of Vol. VIII.

From Joseph Black, Esq., Newark—Poems on various subjects. By Phillis Wheatley, Negro servant to Mr. John Wheatley of Boston, in N. E. London Printed; Philadelphia Re-printed 1786. A collection of Miscellaneous Pamphlets, and the New Jersey Eagle for the years 1827-28, 29 and 30, the Tariff Advocate, published at Newark from July 23d to Nov. 9th 1844, and a collection of other newspapers.

From John Jordan, Jr., Philadelphia—A history of Nazareth Hall from 1775 to 1855, and of the reunions of its former pupils at Bethlehem in 1854 and '55. By Rev. L. T. Reichel of Salem, N. C.

Seventy-five volumes and one hundred and thirty pamphlets have been added to our collection since the last meeting. During the year, 121 vols. and 160 pamphlets, our whole number being about 2,050 of the former and 2,425 of the latter. From their several publishers, The Paterson Intelligencer, Jersey City Sentinel, New Brunswick Fredonian, The Princeton Press, Hunterdon County Democrat, Somerset Messenger and The State Gazette, have been forwarded to the Librarian.

EXTRACTS

FROM PAPERS RECEIVED FROM MR. ISRAEL RUSSELL,

RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

FIRST ACADEMY, LIBRARY, AND PRINTING PRESS,
IN MORRISTOWN.



ORGANIZATION OF THE MORRIS ACADEMY,

FOUNDED A. D. 1791.

—

“In order to establish and maintain a permanent School for the education of youth in the different branches of literature in the Town of Morris,—We, the Subscribers, agree to form ourselves into a Company, to devise and accomplish a plan for that purpose, upon the Capital of Six hundred Pounds, to be divided into twenty-four Shares; each Share to consist of and be equal to Twenty-five pounds; and we promise and engage each to the other that we will pay into the hands of such person or persons that a majority of us in number of Shares, counting one vote for a Share, shall hereafter elect and choose to receive the same, the several sums of money each of us do hereby subscribe, at four different quarterly payments:—the first to be made on or before the first day of May next;—the second, on or before the first day of August next;—the third, on or before the first day of November next;—and the fourth, on or before the first day of February, 1793, for the sole purpose of purchasing the ground and building an Academy thereon, not less than fifty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth; to be two stories high, with a hip or gambrel roof, and a cellar

under the same large enough to contain fire wood sufficient for the use of the said house; and in order to carry our intended plan immediately into execution, we promise and engage to meet at the house of Benjamin Freeman, in Morristown, on Thursday, the eighth day of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, to elect and appoint some suitable person or persons to receive the money subscribed, and to contract with some person or persons to build said house.

"Witness our hands, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, Seventeen hundred and Ninety-one.

Caleb Russell, two shares.....	£50	0	0
Israel Canfield, two shares.....	50	0	0
Dan'l Phoenix, Jr., one share.....	25	0	0
Alex'r Carmichael, one ".....	25	0	0
Gabriel H. Ford, one ".....	25	0	0
Timothy Jones, Jr., one ".....	25	0	0
Moses Estey, one ".....	25	9	0
Jabez Campfield, one ".....	25	0	0
William Campfield, one ".....	25	0	0
Aaron C. Collins, one ".....	25	0	0
Johnathan Hathaway, one share.....	25	0	0
John Jacob Faesch, one share.....	25	0	0
Richard Johnson, one ".....	25	0	0
John Kinney, one ".....	25	0	0
Abraham Kinney, one ".....	25	0	0
Isaac Canfield, one ".....	25	0	0
George Tucker, one ".....	25	0	0
David Ford, one ".....	25	0	0
Nathan Ford, one ".....	25	0	0
Theodorus Tuthill, one ".....	25	0	0
John Mills, one ".....	25	0	0
Joseph Lewis, one ".....	25	0	0
Jacob Arnold, one of C. Russell's shares.....	25	0	0
Chilion Ford, one of Israel Canfield's shares.....	25	0	0

"THURSDAY, December 8th, 1791, a majority of the foregoing Subscribers having assembled at the house of Benjamin Freeman, at Morristown, agreeably to their Subscription, elected Doctor Jabez Campfield, Moderator,—Whereupon the Subscribers by majority of votes elected William Campfield, Gabriel H. Ford, Caleb Russell, Joseph Lewis and Nathan Ford a Committee to draw up and report at the next meeting a Constitution for the government of the Company. In like manner Dr. Jabez Campfield, Caleb Russell, Joseph Lewis, John Kinney and Dan'l Phoenix, Jun'r, were elected, each one to bring in a separate Draft or plan for an Academy, to lay before the Company at their next meeting.

"The Subscribers then adjourned till next Thursday, the fifteenth instant, to meet at the house of George O'Harra, Innholder, at Morristown, at Six o'clock in the Evening."

"**THURSDAY EVENING**, 15th December, 1791—The Subscribers met agreeably to adjournment—Present, Jabez Campfield, Moderator, Caleb Russell, Gab'l H. Ford, Aaron C. Collins, Dan'l Phoenix, Jr., Moses Estey, Jonathan Hathaway, Alex'r Carmichael, George Tucker, Theodorus Tuthill, Richard Johnson, Joseph Lewis, John Kinney, John Mills, Wm. Campfield.

"The Committee appointed to draw up and report at this meeting a Constitution for the government of the Company, reported a Constitution by their Chairman, which was read and debated by paragraphs and ordered to lie over till next meeting for a Second reading.

"A Committee consisting of Jabez Campfield, Israel Canfield, Dan'l Phoenix, Jun'r, Theodorus Tuthill, Alexander Carmichael and Caleb Russell were then appointed to draw up and report a set of rules at the next meeting to regulate the debates. Doctor Campfield, Caleb Russell and Daniel Phoenix produced various plans for an Academy.—Ordered to lie over. Also, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Daniel Phoenix, George Tucker, Aaron C. Collins, Richard Johnson, John Kinney, Moses Estey, Alex'r Carmichael, Israel Canfield, Jabez Campfield, Caleb Russell, Joseph Lewis, William Campfield, John Mills and Nathan Ford to revise the Constitution reported by the Committee this evening, and propose such amendments and alterations as they shall see fit.

"The Subscribers then adjourned to meet at the house of Benjamin Freeman, Innholder, in Morristown, on the twenty-Sixth instant, precisely at One o'clock in the afternoon."

"**MONDAY**, the 26th December, 1791—The Subscribers met agreeably to adjournment—Present, Jabez Campfield, Moderator, Caleb Russell, William Campfield, John Mills, Nathan Ford, George Tucker, Israel Canfield, Richard Johnson, Moses Estey, Alex'r Carmichael, Theodorus Tuthill, Joseph Lewis, John Kinney, A. C. Collins, Dan'l Phoenix, Jr., Jno. J. Faesch, (by Proxy,) Jacob Arnold.

"The Committee appointed to draw up regulations for the government of debate and preserving order, handed their report to the Moderator, by their Chairman, which being read by paragraphs, was unanimously consented to, and ordered to be inserted in these minutes. [The rules are omitted]

"The Committee appointed to revise and propose amendments to the Constitution, made their reports, and the same being read, was debated by paragraphs.

"The Constitution, as reported by the Committee, together with the amendments made on the present reading, was transcribed, and copies were ordered and provided to be made and delivered to every subscriber;—and also resolved that the Subscribers meet together in order to finally ratify the same, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Benjamin Freeman, Innholder, in Morristown. [At which time the same subscribers, with the exception of Richard Johnson, Theodorus Tuthill and A. C. Collins, with the addition of Isaac Canfield,

David Ford, Abraham Kinney, Jonathan Hathaway and Chilion Eord were present or represented by proxy, a Constitution was adopted and Abraham Kinney was appointed "to make a fair copy on parchment and affix twenty-four seals thereto"; and a Committee consisting of Jabez Canfield, Nathan Ford, Gabriel H. Ford, Caleb Russell and Daniel Phoenix, Jun'r, was appointed to draw up a Code of By-Laws for the government of the Company; and another, consisting of William Campfield, Alexander Carmichael, John Mills and Aaron C. Collins, for the purpose of examining and recommending proper situations on which to erect the Academy, &c.]

"JANUARY 11th, 1792—The Proprietors met agreeably to adjournment—Present, Jabez Campfield, Caleb Russell, Alexander Carmichael, Aaron C. Collins, Moses Estey, Chilion Ford, Nathan Ford, Richard Johnson, Abraham Kinney, John Kinney, Jacob Arnold, Johnathan Hathaway, John J. Faesch, pr. N. Ford, his Proxy, David Ford, pr. Proxy, Gab'l H. Ford, pr. do., William Campfield, John Mills, Daniel Phoenix, Jr., Israel Canfield, Isaac Canfield, pr. Proxy, George Tucker, Theodorus Tuthill, Joseph Lewis.

"Doctor Jabez Campfield was chosen Moderator, and Joseph Lewis, Clerk.

"Abraham Kinney, who was appointed to draw a fair copy of the Constitution upon parchment, presented the same, and it being read and compared, the Subscribers present subscribed thereto, and Benjamin Freeman and Joseph Byram signed their names as Witnesses to it.

"The Proprietors of the Morris Academy Resolved that they proceed immediately to the Election of Officers, agreeably to the Constitution, and the votes being taken by ballot, the following Officers were elected:—Jabez Campfield, President; Caleb Russell, 1st Director; Gab'l H. Ford, 2d Director; William Campfield 3d Director; Daniel Phoenix, Jr., Treasurer; Joseph Lewis, Clerk.

"William Campfield refused to accept the office of Director, and the votes being again taken, Nathan Ford was elected Third Director in his room.

* * * * *

"Adjourned to Thursday, the 19th instant, to meet at the house of Benj'n Freeman, at 2 o'clock."

"JANUARY 19th, 1792—The Proprietors met according to adjournment—Present, Caleb Russell, Alex'r Carmichael, Gab'l H. Ford, Moses Estey, Jabez Campfield, (Proxy,) William Campfield, John J. Faesch, David Ford, (Proxy,) Nathan Ford, Theodorus Tuthill, John Mills, Joseph Lewis, Chilion Ford, (Proxy,) Daniel Phoenix, Jr., Richard Johnson, Abraham Kinney, John Kinney, Israel Canfield, Isaac Canfield, (Proxy,) George Tucker.

"The President not attending, Mr. Carmichael was elected Pro tem.

"The President, by his Proxy in writing, accepted the Office conferred upon him at the last meeting, and particularly stated some things which he thought proper to recommend to the attention of the Proprietors.

"The Committee appointed to report By-Laws, reported the same, which being read and amended—

"*Resolved* that the same do pass in the words following: "Laws and Ordinances made and passed by the Proprietors of the Morris Academy, for the government of the said Proprietors and their Officers." [The By-Laws omitted.]

"JANUARY 19th, 1792—The Committee appointed to report plans for the Academy, reported sundry forms which were examined and thereupon

"*Resolved* that the Academy be built by a plan reported by Nathan Ford, and marked A, excepting that the house shall be Sixty feet long instead of Fifty-six as by him reported, and a Cellar underneath the whole, of seven feet clear, the windows of twenty-four lights, each eight by ten—the said building to be of Timber.

"Adjourned to meet again at B. Freeman's, on Thursday, the 2d day of February next, at 4 o'clock. [At which meeting nothing was done, and the Proprietors adjourned to 6th February, when the President resigned his office, and a new election was authorized to be held at the next meeting, February 13th.]

"FEBRUARY 13th, 1792—The Proprietors met according to adjournment—Present, Caleb Russell, G. H. Ford, Nathan Ford, Directors; Dan'l Phoenix, Jr., Treas'r; Joseph Lewis, Clerk; Alex'r Carmichael, Timothy Johnes, Jr., Moses Estey, Jona. Hathaway, J. J. Faesch, (Proxy,) John Kinney, Abm. Kinney, (Proxy,) George Tucker, David Ford, (Proxy,) John Mills, Chilion Ford, (Proxy,) Rich'd Johnson, (Proxy,) Isaac Canfield, Jacob Arnold.

"The votes being taken for a President, Caleb Russell was elected.

"Mr. Russell accepted the Office, and resigned his office as first Director, which being accepted,—

"*Resolved*, That a Director be immediately elected, and the votes being taken, Doctor T. Johnes, Jr., was elected to serve as first Director, and he being present accepted the Office.

"The Directors reported and laid before the Proprietors the proposal received for building an Academy, by Caleb Russell, for £520, payable in four quarterly payments, as per the Report and Proposal filed.

"*Resolved*, That the same be accepted, and that Directors enter into an article of agreement with the said Caleb Russell agreeably thereto.

"*Resolved*, That the President, Dr. Johnes, and Mr. Phoenix, be a Committee to enquire what terms and title can be obtained of John Stephenson, and also upon what terms a lot may be had of the Trustees of Morris Church, and report, &c.

"Adjourned to Friday evening, 6 o'clock."

[Various meetings were held without result until]—

"FEBRUARY 27th, 1792—Israel Canfield, Alex'r Carmichael, Moses Estey, Jabez Campfield, (Proxy,) Jona. Hathaway, do., Jno. J. Faesch, do., Rich'd Johnson, Jno. Kinney, Isaac Canfield, George Tucker, David Ford,

(Proxy,) Theo. Tuthill, John Mills, Jacob Arnold, (Proxy,) Chilion Ford, (Proxy,) Abm. Kinney, (Proxy.)

“The Committee on Situations reported, that they do not think the title of Mr. Stephenson’s land is good, and that they are offered one of three situations from the Trustees of Morris Church, on the following conditions:—

“70 Feet from Mr. Russell’s corner in front, and to Mr. Canfield’s line, at £28.

“100 Feet in front on the hill opposite Connor’s land, and 130 feet, for £30. The Parsonage Lot.

“80 Feet front and 100 feet deep adjoining Wm. Johnes’ Shop, for £25.

“Resolved, That the Academy be built on the Trustees or Parsonage, opposite to Connor’s Lot; That the President procure a Deed from the Trustees to the Proprietors, and have it recorded.

“On motion, Resolved, That each and every Proprietor of the Morris Academy, before the 10th day of March next, give to the Treasurer, an obligation under hand and Seal in the Penal Sum of £50 proclamation money, conditioned for the payment of £25, in the following, viz:—£6 5 0 on or before the 1st day of May next;—£6 5 0 on the 1st August next;—£6 5 0 on the 1st November next, and the remaining £6 5 0 on the 1st February next; and that the Treasurer thereupon give to each Proprietor a Receipt for said Bond in full of his Subscription to said Academy.

“Adjourned.

“OCTOBER 4th, 1792—At an annual meeting of the Proprietors at the house of Benjamin Freeman,”—[the same officers were elected.]

OPENING OF THE ACADEMY AND SUBSEQUENT PROGRESS.

After the Building was completed, although Caleb Russell was Clerk of Morris County, and had a variety of other business to attend to, he consented to take charge of the Academy as Principal Instructor, and on the 5th day of November, 1792, opened the School with 33 children. The following are the names:—Elias Riggs, Stephen Thompson, Anthony Dey, Henry P. Russell, Henry Extell, David Bates, Munson Day, Charles Russell, Ezra Halsey, Richard B. Faesch, Jacob Stiles, Jacob Lewis, Timothy J. Lewis, James Wood, Nancy Lewis, Betsey Estey, David Estey, Phoebe, daughter of Jeduthan Day, Sally Conkling, Hannah Hathaway, Eleazar Hathaway, Geo. W. Cook, Thomas Kinney, Henry Mills, David Stites, William Beach, John B. Johnes, Alexander Phoenix, Silas Day, Rob’t M. Russell, Eliza P. Russell, Chas. Freeman, Chilion Stiles.—Total, 33.*

*School opened 5th November, 1792.....	33	Scholars.
Increase to 1st December, 1792.....	17	“
Do. 1st January, 1793.....	19	“
To January 1st, 1793.....	67	“
Do. to May 1st, 1793.....	44	“
Do. to December 2d, 1793.....	79	“
Total number of different names to December 2d, 1793.....	192	“

Of this number there at present [August, 1855,] but 7 living, viz:— Anthony Dey, residing between Jersey City and Newark, N. J.; David Estey, residing at Cincinnati, has been a Judge of the State of Ohio; Henry Mills, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York; Dr. Jno. B. Johnes, residing in Morristown, N. J.; Betsey Estey, married a Mr. Nottingham, Widow, residing in Pennsylvania; Eliza P. Russell, married Mr. Wm. A. Tomlinson, Widow, residing in New York; Nancy Lewis, married Chas. H. Morrell, Widow, grandmother of Rev. T. L. Cuyler, New York.

Mr. Russell continued in charge of the Academy until the close of 1795, and more or less so until August, 1797, when Rev. Sam'l Whelpley was called to take charge of it. His assistants during that time were Elias Riggs, Henry Extell, and Jno. Ball, who first came to the Academy as his Scholars; also John Woodruff.

The number of accounts in his School Book against parents and guardians, appears to be 156 names, namely, of strangers from New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, S. C., from Trenton, New Brunswick, Amboy, Pompton, Newton, Sussex County, and other places of lesser note in the State of New Jersey, were—

	BOYS.	GIRLS.
33 sending 43 Boys and 5 Girls, in all 48.....	43	5
123 of Families in the Town and precincts, sending 153 } Boys and Girls, in all 221..... }	153	68
	—	—
Boys.....	196	73
Girls.....	73	—
	—	—
From 5th Nov., 1792, to April, 1795—Total.....	269	

SCHOLARS ATTENDING SCHOOL AT THE MORRIS ACADEMY,

FROM 1792 TO 1795a1796.

PRICES OF TUITION [1796.]

L.—Languages, Mathematics, and } S.—Surveying	25s. pr. Quarter.
F.—French.....	
English Studies of different grades	30s.a40. pr. Quarter.
	12s., 15s.a16s. pr. Quarter.

DATE.	HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF SCHOLARS.	DATE LEFT.
Nov. 5, 1792..		Nancy Lewis.....	Jan'y, 1796.
" " ..	..Joseph Lewis, Esq.....4.	Jacob F. Lewis, L. F.....	July 1, 1794.
Jan'y 28, 1795..		Timothy J. Lewis, L. F.....	
Nov. 5, 1792..		William J. Lewis.....	Jan'y, 1796.
Oct. 16, '93..	..Dan'l Phoenix.....3.	Alex'r Phoenix.....	Mar. 11, 1796.
July 29, '94..		J. Phillips Phoenix.....	" "
Nov. 5, 1792..	Jno. Jacob Faesch.....1.	Lewis Phoenix.....	" "
		Richard B. Faesch, L. F. S.....	June, 1794.

DATE.	HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF SCHOLARS.	DATE LEFT.
Nov. 1, 1792	..Moses Estey.....3.	David K. Estey, L.....	Mar. 11, 1797.
Aug. 11, 1794..		Betsey Estey.....	" "
Nov. 5, 1792..	Abraham Kinney.....2.	Charles Estey.....	" "
Aug. 27, 1794..		Thomas Kinney, L. F.....	" "
Nov. 5, 1792..		Sally Harbiron.....	Jan'y 3, 1795.
Nov. 5, 1792..	John Mills.....4.	Jonas Mills.....	Ap'l 3, 1795.
Sept. 5, 1793..		Henry Mills, L.....	Mar. 11, 1796.
Jan'y 1794..		Betsey Mills.....	Nov. 14, 1795.
Nov. 5, 1792..		Phebe Fithian.....	Nov., 1794.
Ap'l 10, 1793..	Dr. Tim'y Johnes.....4.	John B. Johnes, L.....	Mar. 11, 1796.
" "		Maria Johnes.....	Nov., 1793.
Nov. 12, 1792..		Betsey Johnes.....	Oct. 4, 1793.
Ap'l 28, 1794..	Alex'r Carmichael.....4.	Francis Johnes.....	Mar. 11, 1795.
Sept. 19, 1795..		Montgomery Carmichael.....	Feb. 15, 1793.
Ap'l 1, 1793..	John Kinney.....2.	Charles Carmichael.....	Ap'l 5, 1795.
Nov. 4, 1793..	George Tucker.....3.	Polly Carmichael.....	Feb'y 8, 1896.
" "		Sophia Carmichael.....	Mar. 11, 1796.
June 10, 1793..		Betsey Kinney.....	June 1, 1795.
May 28, 1793..		John Tucker.....	Nov. 4, 1794.
Ap'l 21, 1794..	Col. Jacob Arnold.....4.	William Tucker.....	" "
July 15, '94..		George Tucker.....	" "
July 8, '94..	Israel Canfield.....1.	David Symson.....	Sept. 10, 1793.
Nov. 5, 1792..	Elias Riggs.....1.	Gitty arnold.....	Dec. 25, 1795.
Ap'l 27, '95..	John Ball.....1.	Brazier Arnold.....	Mar. 11, 1796.
Nov. 2, '95..	John Woodruff.....1.	Jacob Arnold.....	" "
Dec. 28, '95..	Ann Maria Wood.....1.	Charles Arnold.....	" "
Dec. 3, 1792..	Henry Youngs.....2.	Abraham Canfield.....	" "
June 15, '95..		Elias Riggs became Ass't Teacher L.	" "
July 8, '93..	John Harporee.....2.	Henry Axtel, Ditto L.	" "
Sept. 2, '93..	George Emmell.....2..	John Ball, Ditto L.	" "
Nov. 26, '93..		John Woodruff, Ditto L.	" "
Dec. 2, 1792..	Stephen Ogden.....1.	Thomas Dickerson.....	Ap'l 26, 1796.
Nov. 5, '92..	David Bates.....1.	Peter C. Van Beverhoudt.....	Mar. 28, '99.
June 15, '95..	Rev'd Asa Hillyer.....1.	Polly Youngs.....	Jan'y 20, '95.
Nov. 12, '92..	Ben'n Pierson.....1.	Mary Youngs.....	Sept. 15, '95.
" "		Betsey Harporee.....	Oct. 26, '93.
Sept. 25, '93..	Capt. Jabez Beach.....5.	Hannah Harporee.....	Nov. 4, '93.
Aug. 25, '95..		Betsey Emmell.....	Mar. 11, '96.
June 1, '93..	John King.....1.	Susan Emmell.....	" "
Nov. 5, '92..	Ezra Halsey.....1.	Charles Ogden.....	Feb. 12, '94.
Mar. 25, '93..	Michael Connor.....2.	David Bates.....	Ap'l 25, '94.
Nov. 5, '93..	Stephen Thompson.....1.	William Righter.....	Sept. 15, '93.
" "	Jonathan Stiles, Esq.....2.	Eben'r Pierson.....	Mar. 14, '94.
Aug. 19, '93..		Cyrus Beach.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Dec. 24, 1792..		Sally Beach.....	Jan'y 1, '94.
Jan'y 4, 1793..		Betsey Beach.....	Aug. 12, '93.
Sept. 30, '93..		Ira Beach.....	Jan'y 28, '95.
Ap'l 6, '95..		Fanny Beach.....	Nov. 24, '95.
July 29, '93..	Widow Rachael Conkling.....2.	Aaron King.....	Sept. 1, '93.
Nov. 12, '93..		Ezra Halsey, L.....	July 5, '93.
Nov. 5, '92..	Clement Wood.....2.	Betsey Connor.....	May 1, '93.
Ap'l 22, '93..		John Connor.....	" "
Aug. 11, '94..		Stephen Thompson, L.....	Nov. 5, '93.
Jan'y 15, '93..	Jeduthan Day.....4.	David F. Stiles.....	Ap'l 5, '94.
Nov. 5, '92..		Chillon F. Stiles.....	Mar. 15, '96.
Mar. 24, '94..		William Marsh.....	Nov. 19, '93.
Nov. 5, '92..	Widow Rachael Conkling.....2.	Phebe Day.....	Dec. 17, 1793.
June 10, '93..	Widow — Johnes.....1.	Sam'l Munson Day, F.....	Ap'l 1, 1795.
Jan'y 7, '93..	Zophar Hathaway.....3.	Ira Day.....	June 8, '95.
Nov. 5, '92..		Mahlon Day.....	Dec. 17, '93.
Feb. 5, '93..		Samuel Squire.....	June 8, '96.
Nov. 27, '93..	John Stephenson.....1.	John Squire.....	Mar. 17, '94.
Jan'y 15, '93..	George Tennery.....1.	Hannah Wood.....	Jan'y 1, '94.
Dec. 10, '92..	Timothy Morris.....2.	James Wood.....	Nov. 20, '93.
Jan'y 2, 1793..	StePhen Ayres.....1.	Hannah Wood.....	Feb. 7, '95.
Jan'y 1, 1793..		Phebe Day.....	" "
Ap'l 22, '94..	Gabriel Meeker.....3.	Amasa Day.....	Ang. 24, '94.
July 18, '94..		Silas Day.....	Mar. 11, '96.
July 24, '93..	Tim'y Humberville.....1.	Halsey Day.....	Aug. 9, '94.
Dec. 3, '92..	Ben'n Hamilton.....1.	Sally Conkling.....	Jan'y 15, '94.
		Benonin Conkling.....	Dec. 20, '95.
		John Sutton Johnes.....	Ap'l 7, '93.
		Hannah Hathaway.....	Aug. 29, '93.
		Eleazar Hathaway.....	Mar. 26, '96.
		James Hathaway.....	Mar. 16, '96.
		John Stephenson.....	Ap'l 27, '93.
		Joseph Tennery.....	Mar. 16, '93.
		Darby Morris.....	May 1, '93.
		Noah Morris.....	" "
		Stephen Ayres, L.....	Sept. 18, '95.
		Andrew Meeker.....	Ap'l 10, '94.
		John Meeker.....	Nov. 22, '94.
		Betsey Meeker.....	" "
		Emelia Humberville.....	Mar. 24, '95.
		Lot Hamilton.....	Ap'l 3, '93.

DATE.	HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF SCHOLARS.	DATE LEFT.
July 12, '92.	Ben'j Beach.....2.	Job Allen Beach.....	Oct. 12, '93.
Jan'y 10, 1793.	.....	Samuel Beach.....	Ap'l 10, '93.
Dec. 10, 1793.	Sylvanus Arnold.....2.	John Arnold.....	Nov. 1, '93.
May 21, '94.	.....	Lewis Arnold.....	Sept. 20, '94.
Ap'l 29, 1793.	.....1.	Joseph Pierson.....	July 29, '93.
Dec. 31, 1792.	Boice Prudden.....1.	Bethuel Prudden.....	Mar. 31, 1793.
Dec. 3, '92.	.....	Charles Howell.....	Sept. 1, '95.
.....	.....	Stephen Howell.....	.....
June 30, '93.	Silas Howell.....4.	Sally Howell.....	Jan'y 1, '94.
June 28, '94.	.....	Polly Howell.....	Sept. 1, '95.
Nov. 5, '92.	.....	Jacob F. Stiles, L.....	Ap'l 15, '93.
May 6, '93.	Widow Sarah Stiles.....3.	Gitty Stiles.....	.....
July 23, '93.	.....	Betsy Stiles.....	.....
Nov. 12, '92.	Mrs. Sarah Dickerson.....1.	Ben'j Dickerson.....	Jan'y 26, '94.
Jan'y 3, '93.	Ben'j Marsh.....1.	Sam'l Beelle.....	Ap'l 3, '93.
May 13, '93.	Joseph Marsh.....1.	Betsy Marsh.....	Aug. 13, '93.
Nov. 12, '92.	.....	Olden Byram.....	Dec. 12, '94.
Jan'y 20, '93.	Joseph Byram.....2.	John Byram.....	Ap'l 20, '93.
Nov. 5, '92.	.....	William Beach.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Nov. 26, '92.	Widow Sarah Beach.....4.	Harriet Beach.....	Aug. 5, '93.
Jan'y 27, '93.	.....	John Beach.....	May 5, '95.
July 21, '95.	.....	Nancy Beach.....	Oct. 16, '95.
Aug. 1, '93.	Isaac Pierson.....1.	Elijah Pierson.....	Mar. 1, '94.
May 6, '93.	.....	Polly Dickerson.....	Sept. 22, '93.
Ap'l 15, '93.	.....	Aaron Dickerson, L.....	Mar. 11, '96.
.....	Jona. Dickerson.....6.	John Dickerson, L.....	.....
.....	.....	Philemon Dickerson, L.....	.....
.....	.....	Phebe Dickerson.....	.....
.....	.....	Charissa Drake.....	.....
Nov. 12, '92.	Edward Mills.....2.	Jabez Mills.....	Nov. 12, '93.
Dec. 31, '92.	Joseph Munson.....3.	Lewis Mills.....	Sept. 12, '93.
.....	.....	Samuel Munson.....	Sept. 31, '93.
Sept. 28, 1793.	Samuel Morrison.....1.	Jabez Munson.....	.....
Nov. 5, '92.	Ben'j Freeman.....2.	Caty Morrison.....	Dec. 28, '95.
May 20, '93.	.....	Charles Freeman.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Jan'y 14, '93.	.....	Ben'j Freeman.....	Aug. 20, '93.
Jan'y 20, '93.	.....	Isaac Ogden.....	Ap'l 14, '93.
May 29, 1793.	.....	William Hamilton.....	Ap'l 20, '93.
Jan'y 20, 1796.	Widow Jennings.....1.	Silas Riggs.....	Aug. 29, '93.
Nov. 12, '92.	.....	Phebe Jennings.....	Ap'l 20, 1796.
June 23, '94.	Napthali Byram.....3.	Silas Byram.....	Feb. 12, '93.
.....	.....	Sally Byram.....	Oct. 4, '94.
.....	.....	Anna Byram.....	.....
Nov. 12, '92.	John Howell.....2.	Jona. Howell.....	Nov. 19, '95.
Ap'l 21, '94.	.....	Betsy Howell.....	.....
Nov. 12, '92.	Amos Prudden.....1.	John Prudden.....	Nov. 12, '93.
July 29, '93.	.....	Peter Schenck.....	Mar. 29, '96.
Ap'l 2, '94.	Abraham T. Schenck.....2.	David Schenck.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Aug. 17, '93.	Henry Vall.....1.	Jacob Vall.....	Nov. 28, '94.
Dec. 24, '92.	William Ross.....1.	Jehiel Ross.....	Sept. 24, '94.
Mar. 27, '93.	.....	Jacob Wilson.....	Ap'l 26, '94.
Dec. 2, '93.	Nathaniel Wilson.....2.	Joseph Wilson.....	Ap'l 10, '94.
Sept. 3, '93.	Elias Hedges.....2.	Anna Hedges.....	Nov. 5, '93.
.....	.....	Ruth Hedges.....	.....
May 1, '93.	Elijah Pierson.....1.	Jas. Durham.....	Oct. 2, '94.
Ap'l 16, '93.	Hezekiah Stebbins.....1.	Ebn'r Stebbins.....	Oct. 15, '95.
June 3, '93.	Peter Fairchild.....1.	Abner Fairchild.....	Nov. 12, '93.
Ap'l 16, '93.	Nathan Reeve.....2.	Ezekiel Reeve.....	Mar. 11, '96.
.....	.....	William Reeve.....	.....
Aug. 26, '93.	Joseph Tuttle.....1.	William Tuttle.....	Nov. 13, '94.
July 17, '93.	George Cooper.....1.	John Cooper, M. F. L.....	Feb. 1, '96.
Nov. 14, '93.	Ben'j Ludlow.....1.	Simeon Pierson.....	Mar. 15, '94.
Aug. 5, '93.	Silas Condict.....2.	Betsy Cook.....	Nov. 5, '93.
.....	.....	Phebe Cook.....	.....
Dec. 22, '95.	Silas Brookfield.....1.	James P. Stiles.....	Mar. 23, '96.
Ap'l 22, '93.	Comfort Merrile.....3.	Susan Wheeler.....	July 22, '93.
.....	.....	Betsy Wheeler.....	Mar. 15, '94.
Nov. 24, '93.	Samuel Beach.....1.	Sam'l Beach.....	Mar. 24, '94.
Dec. 2, '93.	Samuel Baldwin.....1.	Sam'l Baldwin.....	Mar. 15, '94.
Aug. 5, '93.	.....	John Lindsly.....	Dec. 14, '94.
.....	Joseph Lindsly, Jr.....8.	Ben'j Lindsly.....	.....
.....	.....	Peggy McCullum.....	Nov. 22, '93.
Nov. 12, 1793.	.....1.	Isaac Coo.....	Feb. 12, '94.
Jan'y 6, 1793.	.....	Joseph Lindsly.....	Ap'l 8, 1795.
.....	.....	Ira Lindsly.....	Mar. 11, '96.
.....	Major Joseph Lindsly.....4.	Phebe Lindsly.....	.....
Ap'l 1, 1784.	.....	Matthew Lindsly.....	.....
Jan. 5, '93.	.....	Joselph Sylvester.....	Mar. 19, '94.
May 6, '93.	Ben'j Lindsly.....3.	Latta Lindsly.....	Dec. 14, '93.
Aug. 13, '94.	.....	Charles Burnet.....	Dec. 15, '95.
Aug. 12, '93.	Isaac Woolley.....2.	David Woolly.....	Dec. 14, '93.
Aug. 26, '93.	.....	William Woolly.....	.....
Oct. 27, '95.	Isaac Beach.....1.	Isaac Beach, L.....	Feb. 22, '96.
Jan. 2, '93.	Jesse Cutler.....2.	Ab'jah Cutler.....	Ap'l 2, '93.
.....	.....	David Cutler.....	.....

DATE.	HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF SCHOLARS.	DATE LEFT.
May 6, '93.	Col. William DeHart.....2.	Peggy Wood.....	Dec. 2, '93.
Feb. 6, '93.		Jonathan Beach.....	Mar. 1, '94.
May 1, '93.	Ben'n Holloway.....2.	David Holloway.....	June 1, '94.
Ap'l 15, '94.	William Lee.....1.	Moses Holloway.....	July 15, '94.
May 20, '93.	Jonathan Brown.....2.	Jacob Osborn.....	Aug. 20, '94.
Aug. 20, '94.		John Brown.....	Ap'l 10, '95.
May 14, '99.	Estate of Jno. Crane.....2.	Sally Crane.....	May 14, '94.
Dec. 22, '94.	Matthias Crane.....1.	Joseph Crane.....	
May 29, '93.	Phebe Leonard.....	Phebe Leonard.....	May 29, '95.
Nov. 25, '95.	Peter Prudden.....2.	Lewis Prudden.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Nov. 25, '93.	Joseph Prudden.....1.	Hiram Prudden.....	
Jan. 12, '96.	David Wood.....1.	Stephen Prudden.....	Ap'l 17, '95.
July 25, '93.		Ben'n Day.....	Ap'l 12, '96.
Ap'l 28, '94.	Widow Eliza'th Pitney.....3.	Charity Pitney.....	July 28, '94.
1795.		Caty Pitney.....	Nov. 7, '94.
Mar. 4, '93.	James Vance.....2.	Joseph Pitney.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Aug. 10, '95.		Alex'r Vance.....	Mar. 25, '95.
Jan. 2, '95.	Elijah Holloway.....1.	Patty Vance.....	Nov. 9, '95.
Nov. 13, '93.		John Roger.....	Ap'l 2, '96.
Dec. 1, 1793.	William Jones.....1.	Hannah Holloway.....	Feb. 12, '94.
Feb. 25, 1793.	Elijah Snethen.....2.	Stephen Stillwell.....	Feb. 5, 1795.
1795.		Stephen Snethen.....	Mar. 11, 1795.
Feb. 24, '95.	Peter Dalgluh.....1.	Joseph Crane.....	May 25, '95.
Dec. 23, '93.	Jonathan Ogden.....2.	Peter Dalgluh.....	May 11, '95.
Aug. 10, '94.		Stephen Ogden.....	Ap'l 3, '94.
Ap'l 1, '95.	Henry King.....2.	Wayne Ogden, L.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Ap'l 21, '95.		Jacob King.....	
Oct. 14, '92.	William Hudson.....1.	George King.....	Aug. 21, '95.
Dec. 23, '94.	George O'Hara.....1.	Hannah Hudson.....	Dec. 14, '93.
Aug. 13, '93.	Joseph Ludlam.....1.	Ben'n Dickerson.....	Mar. 23, '95.
Dec. 22, '95.	Lebbius Norris.....1.	Abm. Ludlam.....	Oct. 20, '93.
Jan. 27, '96.	Eleazar Byram.....1.	Sally Norris.....	May 12, '96.
June 30, '95.	Michael Mount.....1.	John Totten.....	Ap'l 27, '96.
June 30, '95.	Thomas Gelling.....1.	Joseph Mount.....	Nov. 1, '95.
May 11, '95.	Moses Kitchell.....1.	Thomas Gelling, L.....	Feb. 22, '96.
Ap'l 24, '95.	John Dixon.....1.	James Kitchell.....	Mar. 11, '96.
June 30, '95.	Widow Thos. Coyle.....1.	George Dixon.....	
Dec. 22, '95.	Eben'r Sayre.....2.	David Coyle.....	Aug. 20, '95.
		Samuel Sayre.....	Mar. 22, '96.
Jan. 4, '91.	Capt. Jno. Palmer.....1.	John Sayre.....	
Feb. 1, '95.	John Cobb, Esq.....1.	John Palmer, L.....	Ap'l 13, '96.
Sept. 14, '93.	Caroline Gardner.....1.	Henry Cobb, L.....	May 1, '96.
"	Betsy McCarl.....1.	Caroline Gardner.....	Dec. 14, '93.
"	Charity Stillwell.....1.	Betsy McCarl.....	"
Nov. 5, 1793.		Charity Stillwell.....	"
"		Sylvester Russell, L. F. S.....	Dec'd.
"		Jared S. Russell, L. F. S.....	Dec'd.
"		Henry P. Russell, L. F. S.....	Dec'd.
"		Charles Russell, L. F. S.....	Dec'd.
"	Caleb Russell, Esq.....9.	Rob't M. Russell, L. S.....	Dec'd.
Ap'l 1, '95.		Eliza P. Russell.....	F.
Ap'l 1, '97.		Israel Russell.....	L.
Ap'l 1, 1799.		William Russell, L.....	Dec'd.
Oct. 18, 1793.	Anthony Butler, 2, } Philadel-	Algernon Sydney Russell, L.....	Dec'd.
July 21, '94.	phia. } phia.	William Butler, F.....	Sept. 22, '95.
July 22, '94.	Capt. Jno. Collett, 2, Ditto.	James Butler, F.....	Ap'l 13, '96.
Nov. 13, '93.	Peter Mackie, 1, N. York.	Rob't Collett.....	"
June 15, '96.	Rob't Boyd, 1, Do.	James Collett.....	"
May 23, '92.	Rich'd Dey, 1, Do.	Clinton Van Cortlandt F. L.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Nov. 5, '94.	Lewis Forman, 1, Do.	Elias Boyd, L.....	May 6, '97.
June 15, '95.	Mr. Willis 2, Do.	Anthony Dey, S.....	June 23, '93.
Sept. 8, '93.	Henry Wm. Des- } Charleston.	William Forman, L. F.....	Mar. 11, '96.
May 24, '95.	saussure, 2, } S. C.	Jonas Willis.....	Nov. 1, '95.
Dec. 10, '94.	James Parker, 1, Amboy.	Charles Willis.....	Sept. 10, '95.
"	John Skinner, 1, Do.	Frances Dessausure, L. F.....	
Oct. 18, '93.	John Halstead, 1, Do.	Cortlandt Parker, L. F.....	Ap'l 10, '95.
June 13, '95.	John Henry, 1, Do.	James Skinner, L.....	Mar. 10, '94.
Nov. 5, '92.	Jno. Jacob Faesch, 1, Bromton.	Hope Halstead, L. F.....	Ap'l 10, '95.
July 10, '93.	Lucas Van Bever- } Parsip-	John Henry.....	Ap'l 13, '96.
Jan. 5, '93.	Walter Ander- } Newton, Sus- } sex Co.	Rich'd B Faesch, S. F.....	June 1794.
June 19, '95.	Thomas Anderson, 1, Ditto.	Christian Rogier, L. F.....	June 6, '95.
May 24, '93.		Walter Anderson.....	Ap'l 5, '93.
Aug. 12, '93.	Solomon Smith, 3, Sussex Co.	Oakley Anderson.....	Sept. 19, '95.
Dec. 10, '94.		Solomon Smith.....	Aug. 6, '95.
July 8, '93.	Stephen Jackson, 4, Rockaway.	Hannah Smith.....	Sept. 24, '93.
Dec. 14, '94.		Amron Smith.....	Aug. 6, '95.
Jan. 29, '96.	William Ryerson, 1, Pompton.	Joseph Jackson, S. F.....	Ap'l 17, '93.
Nov. 5, '92.	Ellis Cook, Esq., 1, Baskingridge.	Peggy Jackson, L.....	Dec. 17, '93.
		Stephen Jackson, L.....	
		James Jackson, L.....	Ap'l 5, '95.
		James Ryerson.....	May 1, '96.
		George W. Cook.....	Ap'l 1, '97.

DATE.	HEAD OF FAMILY.	NAME OF SCHOLARS.	DATE LEFT.
Jan. 14, '95.	William Nicoll, 1, Baskingridge,	Obadiah Nicoll.....	Apr 7, '96.
Mar. 23, '95.	Gen. Wm. Helms, 1, Sussex Co.	William Dunlop.....	July 4, '95.
May 13, 1795.	Jacob Drake, 1, Succasunny.	Jacob Drake.....	Aug. 15, 1795.
Aug. 11, 1794.	Mrs. Wurts, 1, Do.	Morris Wurts.....	July 11, 1795.
Nov. 27, '92.	Jas. P. Losey, 1, Dover.	James Losey.....	Feb. 27, '93.
Dec. 23, '94.	John Sharp, 1, Hacketts Town.	John Sharp.....	Feb. 28, '95.
Oct. 1, '94.	Doctor Vache, 2, Bottle Hill.	Frank Vache, F.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Jan. 14, '93.	Jonathan Ford, 2, Ditto.	Sally Vache, F.....	Jan. 2, '95.
June 8, '95.	Jonathan Ford, 2, Ditto.	Henry Ford, L.....	Mar. 11, '96.
Feb. 24, '94.	Demas Ford, 1, Ditto.	Caty Ford.....	Sept. 8, '95.
Oct. 13, '94.	Jacob Morrell, 1, Chatham.	Sally Ford.....	May 24, '94.
	Dr. Wm. Camfield for New Brunswick.	Chas. H. Morrell.....	Oct. 18, '95.
May 29, 1793.	Lewis Dunham, 1, Brunswick.	Lewis Dunham, L.....	Nov. 8, 1793.

Memorandum of Scholars attending the Academy from its opening on Nov. 5th, 1792, until March 11th, 1796, when Mr. Russell gave up the charge of it:—

Number of Scholars in Morristown.....	233
“ “ from abroad.....	42
Total.....	275

Caleb Russell was born at Bridgehampton, Suffolk County, State of New York, June 4th, 1749.

He graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1770. Frederick Frelinghuysen and Matthias Williamson were graduates the same year. He was married the following year, and removed from Long Island to the State of New Jersey a few years afterwards. He studied Law with Judge Robert Morris of New Brunswick. His License to practise is dated at Elizabeth Town, Sept. 8th, 1784, by William Livingston, first Governor after the Revolution.

He was appointed Clerk of the County of Morris four terms of 5 years each.

His 1st Commission, by Wm. Livingston, is dated 31st Oct., 1787.

“ 2d Do. “ Wm. Patterson, “ 6th Nov., 1792.

“ 3d Do. “ Richard Howell, “ 30th Oct., 1797.

“ 4th Do. “ Jno. Lambert, Lieut. Gov., 25th Nov., 1802.

He died in Office June 8th, 1805, aged 56 years. During his term of Office, he built a fire proof Office for the preservation of the Public Records at his own expense.

His son, Charles Russell, was appointed by Gov'r Bloomfield to fill the office until the meeting of the Legislature. At that session Dr. Lewis Condict and Hon. Jas. Parker being members of the Assembly, warmly and zealously advocated the re-appointment of Charles Russell, but it was unsuccessful. John McCarter was appointed by the Legislature to fill the office.

Charles Russell died in Morristown Dec. 17th, 1816, aged 33 years.

Jared S. Russell, Merch't, was first a clerk to Jesse Baldwin, residing in Newark, N. J., died in Savannah July 6th, 1808, aged 30 years.

Sylvester Dearing Russell, the eldest son, studied Law with Joseph Bloomfield, at Burlington, N. J. Died in Morristown March 10th, 1827, aged 51 years.

Robert Morris Russell, a Merchant, died of Cholera, in the City of New York, Sept. 3d, 1832, aged 46 years.

Henry P. Russell died in Savannah Oct. 16th, 1822, aged 43 years.

William Russell died in Stratford, Conn., Aug. 23d, 1848, aged 59 years.

Algernon Sidney Russell, a Physician, died at Arney Town, N. J., Sept. 3d, 1819, aged 26 years.

In the month of March, 1793, the Academy was intentionally set on fire, but was fortunately discovered by the man who went early in the morning to build the fires for the schools, before much damage occurred.

A Reward of \$200 was offered for the discovery of the Incendiary, but it was never known who committed the act.

From the year 1793 to the year 1820, with the exception of three or four years, an Annual Theatrical Exhibition by the Scholars took place in the Academy at the fall vacation. The small charge of 25 cents made for admittance, produced an average of nearly \$210 per annum, which kept the Building always in good repair;—paid for a pair of Globes, &c., &c., and a good Bell, which was purchased at Jno. Jacob Faesch's Booneton Iron Works in 1798, where it had been used. It was put up the same year. I doubt whether it has ever been lowered from its first position in the Tower, although it has worn out many a rope, and for years summoned many Scholars reluctantly to their duty.

The members of every family in the town, of suitable age, attended the School while in charge of Mr. Russell. The younger members of families, after he left, attended the Academy while under the charge of Mr. Whelpley.

Mr. Whelpley was a good Scholar, a man of talent, and a most rigid disciplinarian,—so much so, that a growing dissatisfaction on the part of several who sent Scholars to the Academy in 1800 and 1801, induced them to organize a new Institution. The "Warren" Academy was accordingly erected in the North-east part of the town, and opened under the charge of Mr. James Stevenson. It was considered a sort of rival Institution. But this Building was accidentally burnt March 6th, 1803. It was discovered, enveloped in flames, at midnight, before any alarm was given, and in a few hours was burnt to the ground.

The Proprietors* re-built it with Brick on the Morris Green, on a lot near, and which was bought of the Trustees of the Morris Church. But

*NAMES OF PROPRIETORS OF THE ACADEMY, OCTOBER, 1804.—Caleb Russell, 3 Shares: Daniel Phoenix, Jr., Alex'r Carmichael, Gab'l H. Ford, Timothy Johnes, Moses Estey, Jabez Campfield, Joseph Lewis, Jacob Arnold, Wm. Campfield, Lewis Condict, Adm't'r of John J. Faesch, Sam'l Whelpley, Wm. Johnes, George Tucker, David Ford, Nathan Ford, Theodorus Tuthill, John Mills, John Doughty, Stephen Jackson, Sylvester D. Russell—each 1 Share—in all: 24 Shares.

this Institution existed only a year or two when it was abandoned and the property sold to a private citizen, who made dwellings and places of business of it. Leaving the field alone to the venerable old Academy, which has, through various fortunes, and Instructors, sustained itself without any material change, from its original appearance, to this day.

Mr. Russell was mainly instrumental in obtaining Mr. Whelpley as the Head of the Institution in Aug., 1797, and was always his firm and undeviating friend, under all circumstances, through life. At the time when he experienced the greatest opposition, and strong efforts were made to drive him away, Mr. Russell stood resolutely by, and sustained him through all his difficulties, and at his decease leaving Mr. Whelpley in the position he was instrumental in placing him in eight years previously.

This he did, not only from his warm personal regard for Mr. Whelpley, but because he believed him best calculated to promote the cause of education, and believed the discipline he exercised was the means of giving the School the reputation it had attained.

In the year 1805 Mr. Whelpley resigned his charge of the Morris Academy, after its able administration as principal Instructor eight years. He then opened a Private Select School in his own house, which he continued several years. He was well patronized in this enterprize, generally by New Yorkers and many Southern gentlemen. He numbered among his Scholars the following names:—

Wm. Bayard, Jr., Herman LeRoy, Jr., William and Henry Delafield, William, Robert and Edward Barnwall, Ogden Hoffman, Charles and Ogden Hammond, Lindsly and Martin Hoffman, David C. Colden, Robert Ray, Colden Cooper, Edward Lawrence, John D. Ogden, T. W. Satterthwaite, Elias L'Hommedieu, T. L. and other Ogdens from N. York; William Gibbons and others from Savannah. Two of his own Sons were also very prominent Scholars. Philip Melancthon Whelpley, who became Pastor, for several years, until his decease, of the 1st Presbyterian Church in the City of New York, as successor to Dr. Rogers, Dr. McKnight and Doct. Miller. His second son, Samuel, had charge of a Church in the northern part of the State of New York for some years.

Mr. Whelpley's talents and character have never, in my view, been truly appreciated;—they were of a superior order, but he was in simplicity a child. He always needed a friend, and seemed to require some one to assist and advise him how to meet the daily cares and necessities of life.

My knowledge of him is almost all from my early recollections in my School-boy days; he was one of my first instructors, and I have ever felt for his memory the greatest respect and regard. I saw a great deal of him; Mr. Russell was his great friend and adviser, and living very near the Academy was consequently made acquainted by him with all his wants and the difficulties he sometimes had to encounter. He knew his worth as a teacher and instructor, had great respect for his talents and attainments, and with a few others never faltered in sustaining him through much oppo-

sition. If my memory is not in fault, he was a native of Stockbridge or Lenox, Massachusetts, and I believe graduated at one of the New England Colleges. He studied divinity with the intention of entering into the ministry as a Baptist, but when he came to Morristown in 1797 to take charge of the Academy he gave up that intention. After a few years his views on the subject of religion changed, and in a very able discourse delivered in the Church at Morristown in 1802 or 1803, gave his reasons for renouncing the Baptist and embracing the Presbyterian faith as more consonant with his views at that time. He was a man of fine imagination; wrote several fugitive pieces, which were considered fine specimens of Poetry, and was an ardent lover of the study of Astronomy. A remark I have heard him frequently make, was, that his head was formed for contemplation, and those who recollect his high forehead and peculiar and animated expression of countenance, will not deny the justness of the remark. About this same period, he wrote an Historical Compend, comprising, I believe, two volumes, which he intended as a school book, but like many men of genius and talent wanted the tact necessary to bring his works into practical usefulness and profit to himself. I do not now recollect the fate of this, although at the time it was considered a valuable acquisition for School purposes.

He removed to the City of New York about 1810 or 1811, but I believe did not succeed in establishing any School. Soon after that a Theological discussion occurred, in which several eminent Presbyterian clergymen took part, in relation to some peculiar points of doctrine. Mr. Whelpley wrote what he called the "Triangle," which was considered an able production, and a very effective reply to his opponents views, among whom were Dr. Mason, Dr. McLeod, and others.

I do not now recollect the entire merits of the controversy, but it made considerable excitement at the time. I believe Mr. W. died about the year 1814 or 1815.

Having left Morristown in the early part of 1807, and become a citizen of New York, my knowledge of the Schools after that period is very imperfect, although I believe there have been many select private schools, both male and female, which have maintained a high reputation for instruction, and always well patronized.

MORRIS COUNTY LIBRARY.

About the year 1792 an Association was formed named "The Morris County Society for promoting Agriculture and domestic Manufactures," from which originated the "Morris County Library." The officers on the 1st October, 1797, were:—Samuel Tuthill, Esq., President; Gen'l John Doughty, Vice President; Israel Canfield, Treasurer; Joseph Lewis, Librarian; Dr. Wm. Campfield, Sec'y; Daniel Phoenix, Jr., Caleb Russell, Esq., Silas Condict, Esq., Gab'l H. Ford, Esq., Mr. John Keyworth, Tobias Boudinot, Esq., Committee of Correspondence.

For many years this was a popular and much used Institution.

The Second Librarian was Dr. William Campfield, or Dr. Jabez Campfield.

The last Librarian was Israel Canfield.

I never knew the number of volumes in this Library, nor do I know what the present condition of it is.

Soon after the above date the following gentlemen were elected:—John Doughty, President; David Ford, Vice President; William Campfield, Librarian; Jared S. Russell, Secretary.

JULY 26th, 1797.—A Fire Association was formed for protection against fire in Morristown; its officers were:—Samuel Tuthill, Moderator; Joseph Lewis, Clerk; Alex'r Carmichael, Caleb Russell, Col. B. Hathaway, Moses Estey, Gen'l J. Doughty, Capt. David Ford, Dr. Wm. Campfield, Executive Committee.

At the same meeting, all the Streets and highways through the Town were given the names they now bear.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRINTING PRESS AND NEWSPAPER
IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.

In the year 1797 Caleb Russell became the owner and proprietor and established a Printing Press, and employed Elijah Cooper, a practical printer, to attend to its details. On the 24th May, 1797, the first number of the "Morris County Gazette" was issued by E. Cooper & Co.

Cooper remained until November of the same Year, when he left, and Mr. Russell continued sole editor of the Paper. In the early part of the Year 1798, he invited Jacob Mann, who had learned the printing business with Shepard Kollock in Elizabethtown, to come to Morristown, and take charge of the Paper, which he did. "The Morris County Gazette" was continued until the 15th May, 1798, making One Year, when the name of the Paper was changed to the "Genius of Liberty," which was edited by Jacob Mann until May 14th, 1801, making three Years, when he retired and went to Trenton, where he established the "Trenton True American," in Company with Jas. J. Wilson.

These two first Volumes are in my possession, also one from June 4th, 1802, to Dec. 26th, 1805, by Henry P. Russell. Caleb Russell then gave to his Son, Henry P. Russell, the entire establishment of the Press and Newspaper, who continued it for several years on his own account.

The "Morris Aqueduct Association," for conveying Water through the town, from a Spring in the mountain North-West of it, was commenced on February 21st, 1799, and completed in November, 1799. Its officers were: John Doughty, President; Caleb Russell, Aaron Pierson, William Campfield, Directors.

MEETING IN NEWARK.

MAY, 1856.

NEWARK, May 15, 1856.

The Society met to-day at 12 o'clock, in their Hall in the Library Buildings.

Hon. JAMES PARKER, Vice President, took the Chair—the President, the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, being detained from the meeting by sickness—the Hon. William A. Duer, second Vice President, being also present.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the Correspondence of the Society since the last meeting were laid upon the table, comprising communications from Hon. Charles King, of New York, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, of Bound Brook, Rev. Dr. Cogswell, of New Brunswick, regretting their inability to attend the meeting; from the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Iowa and Connecticut, the Smithsonian Institution, the Regents of the University of the State of New York, transmitting or acknowledging donations; from Mr. F. B. Hough, of the Census Department, New York, informing the Society of the possession by him of the Journal of David Ford, of Morristown, while on an expedition to Western Pennsylvania, in 1794; from Mr. Darius Peck, of Hudson, N. Y., making some enquiry relative to an ancestor, who was an early settler of Newark or Elizabethtown, which had elicited researches by the Librarian, leading to his identification with the Rev. Jeremiah Peck, of Elizabethtown in 1670, and of Newark previously, and that probably the first school in the latter place was taught by him.

The Librarian reported the addition of 67 bound volumes and 74 pamphlets to the Library, since the January meeting.

The balance in the Treasury was stated to be \$348, of which \$150 belonging to the Building Fund.

Mr. GIFFORD, from the Executive Committee, reported that at the last session of the Legislature, through the instrumentality of Mr. McDONALD, Senator from Essex County, an Act was passed exempting the property of the Society from taxation, which was read, as follows:

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the New Jersey Historical Society."

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no State, county, city, ward, township, or other public as-

assessments, taxes, or charges whatsoever, shall at any time be levied or imposed upon the said Society, or upon the stocks, estates, lands or tenements, which have become or may become vested in them by virtue of the Act by which they were incorporated, so long as said Society shall appropriate and use the whole of their income to promote the objects set forth in the said Act of incorporation; *provided always*, that the yearly income of the said real or personal estate, or both, do not at any one time exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Passed March 5, 1856.

Dr. PENNINGTON, from the Committee on Publications, reported that since the last meeting, considerable progress has been made in preparing for the press the Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents, which is intended to form the fifth volume of the Society's "Collections." The labors of the editor (Mr. Whitehead) had been retarded, not only by engagements of a private nature, but also by the difficulties encountered in obtaining the co-operation of public officers and others, so necessary, if the views of the Society are to be carried out in making the volume a complete index to the documentary materials for our history.

The recommendation of the Governor of the State to the Legislature on the subject of public records, referred to in the last report, not having received attention from that body, the Committee hoped in a new presentation of the subject at the next session, it will receive the consideration its importance deserve.

Many States of the Union had had their attention drawn to it, within a few years, and in some instances too late to prevent great and lasting injury to both public and private interests, from the loss, mutilation, or destruction of records that could not be replaced. So far as it depended upon the editor's own exertions, the Index will probably be completed during the year.

The Records of the Town of Newark—which the Society, by resolution, passed May 20, 1852, determined to publish so soon as placed in funds for the purpose, by subscription or otherwise—having been transcribed at the expense of the city, the copy had been placed in the hands of Mr. Samuel H. Congar, the Librarian, whose thorough acquaintance with the localities and genealogies of this portion of the State, particularly qualifies him for the task of preparing the records for the press. Such notes and explanations will be appended as might be necessary for their proper elucidation.

Another number of the Society's periodical, bringing the proceedings down to the present time, is in the hands of the printer.

Mr. HAYES, from the Nominating Committee, reported favorably upon the names of several gentlemen referred, who were all duly elected, and new nominations were received.

Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD remarked that it was very desirable the members of the Society should come together more frequently than they now do, and that he thought if an informal meeting was held monthly, it would tend to generate greater zeal in the members for advancing the objects of the Society, and render the regular meetings more interesting and profitable. He proposed a resolution, which after some discussion by different gentlemen, was finally adopted, as follows :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to cause the Library of the Society to be thrown open to the members and their friends on the second Wednesday evening of each month, with a view to consultation and conversation upon topics connected with the operations of the Society.

It was understood that on these evenings the counties should each in turn be made particularly the subject of conversation and comment: Hudson County to be taken up on the designated meeting in June.

Mr. DURYEE stated that, from the improvement in the value of property in the part of the city where the lot of ground belonging to the Society was situated, an advantageous exchange might probably be made for property elsewhere, or that some alteration in the dimensions of the lot might be necessary, or a sale become highly desirable; and in order that no opportunity to promote the erection of the Fire Proof Building should be lost, he would propose a resolution which was intended to effect the object in view, which was read, as follows :

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed by the Chair, and authorized to make such disposition of the lot of ground belonging to the Society on Park Church Place, by sale, exchange, or otherwise, as they may think most advantageous for the Society, and likely to facilitate and promote the erection of a suitable building for its occupation; it being understood that no sale is to be made of the property unless the amount realized is at once invested in another site equally desirable for the purposes of the Society.

In answer to an enquiry by Mr. W. RUTHERFURD, Mr. DURYEE stated that the value of the lot was now thought to be \$3000—it had cost the Society \$2500.

Mr. WHITEHEAD thought the appointment of the Committee very necessary, as several projects had been broached, which were thought to promise beneficial results, but at present there was no one authorized to take them into consideration.

The Chair (Mr. PARKER) did not regard the appointment of the Committee with favor, fearful that any change in the location might lead to the incurring of debt, or to speculating schemes, which he should deprecate.

Mr. DURYEE and Mr. WHITEHEAD did not conceive that any such result would ensue, and after some further conversation the resolution was adopt-

ed, and the Chair appointed as the Committee, Messrs. Duryee, Darcy, L. D. Baldwin, Hayes and Whitehead.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said that from a desire to render the Library of the Society as useful as possible to the members and other persons engaged in historical or kindred pursuits, it had been customary to accord permission to enter at any time without the presence of the Librarian being always required, and he regretted to say that such permission seemed to have been, to some extent, abused, by whom he did not know, but certain it was there were books missing that should be on the shelves, and it was impossible to say in whose hands they were. In many instances the Society had been made custodians of valuable documents and books, by persons who never intended that they should be taken possession of by individuals, and kept an indefinite period for private use, and such as had been procured by purchase or exchange, had been so procured for the benefit of all the members, and should not, therefore, except for some special purpose, recognised as such by the proper officers, be removed from the common hall.

He did not wish to be understood as insinuating that the missing volumes had been taken with any view of retaining them beyond the time required for some specific object, which might be most commendable in itself, as the preparation of papers for the Society, &c., but merely as taking the ground that the removal of the books was an act of injustice to those equally entitled to the use of them, and who might be put to serious inconvenience thereby, (saying nothing of the extra risk of loss) and that therefore the practice should be discontinued. He desired, therefore, to have the same restrictions thrown around the Library as were in force in similar institutions.

He offered the following resolutions—

Resolved, That no member of the Society, or other person, be permitted to take from the Library any printed book, manuscript, map, or other article, without the written consent of the Librarian, or the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and have the same receipted for in the Library.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Librarian to require any book, manuscript, map, or other article so obtained, to be returned promptly at the time specified therefor, and that whenever he may think it advisable, he be authorized to demand the deposit of a sum equal to the value of the article, before allowing it to be removed from the Library.

A long and desultory discussion following, in which Messrs. Bradley and Rutherford, Rev. Mr. Tuttle, Judge Duer, Rev. Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Havens, participated; the propriety of granting the privilege of removing books from the Library to others than members—to confine the authority to grant permission to the Librarian alone, and the necessity of confining the permission to particular works—being the points discussed. The Chair expressed an opinion that the resolutions were virtually an alteration of the

By-Laws, and should therefore lay over until the next meeting; and on motion of Rev. Dr. MURRAY, the resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee to report upon at the next meeting.

MR. GIFFORD introduced, with some prefatory remarks, copies of two letters to the Legislature of New Jersey, from Governor William Livingston, dated January 24th and February 25th, 1777, received from Mr. C. C. Havens, of Trenton, which were read by Mr. Hayes.

A paper was then read by Rev. Dr. MURRAY, on "The Old Borough of Elizabeth"—for which, on motion of Judge DUEK, the thanks of the Society were tendered.

Some portions of a paper by Mr. I. C. Young, upon different versions of Metrical Psalms and Psalmody in New England before the Revolution, were read by Mr. Hayes.

Dr. S. Congar presented in behalf of Mr. John R. Pierson—
 The Commission of Captain Abraham Lyon as Captain in the Jersey Line during the Revolution.
 A Purse used by him, and some Trimmings of his Uniform.
 A Flask of Stone in the form of a Fish, which he had carried.
 The Pay Roll of his Company, from June to August, 1778.
 A Letter from him to his Wife, written at Valley Forge, May 22d, 1778—
 and A Sketch of the line of battle at Germantown.

MR. HAYES drew the attention of the Society to several entries in the Account Book of the Board of Freeholders of the County of Essex in 1742, illustrative of the changes that time has wrought in public opinion and legal practices, among others being several charges for wood used in burning several negroes, under laws then in force.

On motion of Mr. Gifford :

Resolved, That the time and place of holding the September meeting, be left to the Executive Committee to designate.

The Society then adjourned to give the members an opportunity to examine the Library, and subsequently the members dined at the City Hotel. Speeches being made by Governor Price, Chief Justice Green, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Bradley, Rev. Mr. Sherman, Judge Haines, Rev. Dr. Murray, Mr. Jackson, Hon. D. S. Gregory, and others, during the entertainment.

Donations,

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 17TH, 1856.

From the Committee of Indian Affairs—History of the Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes. Part V.

From the State of New Jersey—Acts of the 79th Legislature, Journal of the Senate, Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the 79th General Assembly and Appendix to the House Journal, 1855.

From the State of New York—Journal of the Assembly and Documents, Journal of the Senate, and Documents, and laws of the State of New York, passed at the 78th Session of the Legislature, 1855, Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, Vol. VI.

Results of a series of Meteorological Observations, made in obedience to instructions from the Regents of the University, at sundry Academies in the State of New York, from 1826 to 1850, inclusive.

Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Library, and 69th Annual Report of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

From the Department of State—Register of Officers and Agents, Civil, Military and Naval, in the service of the United States on the 30th of Sept., 1855, with the Names, Force and Condition of all Ships and Vessels belonging to the United States, and when, and where built, &c.

House List of Private Claims. Vols. 2 and 3.

Senate Reports, 2d Session, 33d Congress.

Senate Documents, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Part I.

Report of Committees, 2d Session 33d Congress, and Executive Documents. Vol. I.—Part 1, 2, 3. Vols. II, III, IV, V, VI, VII—Part 1, 2, 3. Vols. VIII, IX, X, XI—Part 1. Vols. XIII, XIV.

Ex. Doc., 1st session 33d Congress. Vol. XV—Part 1 and 2. Vol. XVIII—Part 1, 2 and 4.

Miscellaneous Documents of H. of R. 2d session, 33d Congress.

From the Authors—A Lecture on Naples and Pompeii, delivered at Burlington, Dec. 4th, 1855, by James W. Wall, Esq.

Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy, and the adjoining Country, by W. A. Whitehead.

Washington and his Army, during their march through and return to New Jersey, in Dec., 1776, and Jan., 1777, by C. C. Havens.

From the Hon. Wm. Wright—Report of the Coast Survey—of the Sec. of Treasury on Finances, and relative to Commerce and Navigation for the year ending June 30, 1855—and of the Committee on Naval Affairs on the memorials of Capt. Stewart and other Officers.

Messages of the President relative to enlistments by Agents of the Gov. of Great Britain, within the U. S.—and relative propositions to refer differences between G. B. and the U. S. to arbitration.

From Surgeon General Lawson—Army Meteorological Register for 12 years from 1843 to 1854, inclusive, compiled from observations made by the Officers of the Medical Department of the Army, at the Military Posts of the U. S.

From Hon. Wm. Parry—The New Jersey Mirror, containing a Narrative by John Shreeve, relative to the War of the Revolution, written at the age of 92,

From the Essex (Mass.) Institute—Catalogue of its Officers and Members, Constitution and By-Laws.

Account of Leslie's Retreat at the North Bridge, Salem, on Sunday, Feb. 26, 1775. By C. M. Endicott.

From Mercantile Lib. Association of Cincinnati—21st Annual Report.

From Sam'l G. Drake, Esq.—The N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, and Antiq. Journal. Vol. X—Nos. 1 and 2.

From Dr. W. Kitchell—Second Annual Report on the Geological Survey of New Jersey.

From the Amer. Phil. Society—Proceedings. Vol. VI—May—December, 1855. No. 54.

From the Hist. Society of Pennsylvania—The Right Use of History, an Anniversary Discourse before the Society, by W. P. Foulke, Nov. 25th, 1855.

Chambersburg in the Colony and the Revolution. A Sketch. By Lewis H. Garvard.

From Israel Russell, Esq.—A Collection of Reports of Benevolent and Humane Institutions and Miscellaneous Pamphlets. 52 in number.

From Archer Gifford, Esq.—Two Sermons in MS. by Rev. Lewis P. Bayard.

From Miss Julia M. Smith—A Calm and Dispassionate Enquiry into the Question of the Chesapeake, and the Necessity and Expediency of War. By a Yankee Farmer. 1807.

A Letter from the Hon. Timothy Pickering, a Senator from Massachusetts, exhibiting to his Constituents a view of the Imminent Danger of an Unnecessary and Ruinous War. 1808.

The Political Progress of Britain; or an Impartial History of abuses in the Government of the British Empire, in Europe, Asia and America: From 1668 to the present time, 1775. By James Thomson Callender.

The Political Fugitive; being a brief disquisition into the Modern System of British Politics; and the unparalleled rigor of Political Persecution, &c. By John Butler. 1794.

Letters on the Impolicy of a Standing Army, in time of Peace, and on the unconstitutional and illegal Measure of Barracks; with a Postscript, illustrative of the real Constitutional mode of Defence for this Island—containing also a short Review of the effects which are produced by a Standing Army on Morality, Population and Labour. By Matt. Campbell Brown: London—1793.

Advice to the Privileged Orders in the several States of Europe, resulting from the necessity and propriety of a General Revolution in the Principle of Government.—Part 1. By Joel Barlow, Esq., 1792.

Speeches of Mr. Giles and Mr. Bayard, in the House of Rep., on "An Act to Repeal certain Acts respecting the organization of the Courts of the U. S.—1802.

A Defence against Calumny; or Haman, in the shape of Christopher Ellery, Esq., hung upon his own Gallows.—1803.

An Oration, by Andrew Ritchie, Jr., Esq., pronounced in the Town of Boston, July 4th, 1808.

Proceedings of National Convention of Business Men at Phila., Aug. 1st, 1837.

Remarks of Hon. J. C. Calhoun in Senate of U. S., Jan. 13, 1834, on the Removal of the Deposites.

Members Elected.

MAY 15TH, 1856.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. Burtis C. Magie, *Dover*.

James Douglas Orton, *Newark*.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, U. S. Navy, *Washington City*.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. VIII.

1856.

No. 2.

JERSEY CITY, *September 25th*, 1856.

THIS being the day designated by the Executive Committee for the meeting of the Society, in accordance with the resolution adopted at Newark on the 15th May, the members convened at 12 o'clock at the Lyceum Building. The Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, President of the Society, took the Chair; the Hon. JAMES PARKER, one of the Vice Presidents, being also in attendance.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read, Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, laid before the Society several letters received since May,—from Lieut. M. F. MAURY, acknowledging his election as an honorary member; the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; the Department of State, transmitting a donation for the Library; from Mr. C. HOSMER, of Hartford, accompanying a portion of the Charter Oak for the Society; from MATTHEW S. HENRY, in reference to a projected work upon the Indians names in New Jersey; from Mr. L. A. EDWARDS, of Orient, Suffolk county, Long Island, respecting the present location of the old windmill, formerly standing in Jersey City, whence it was transplanted to Long Island; and others. The Secretary also stated that by a private letter received from Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, of Rockaway, he was informed that that gentleman had secured for the Society some letters from Robert Erskine, engaged in the manufacture of iron in Morris County, before the Revolution, written to the Company in England by whom he was employed, which were valuable from the light they throw upon events in that region at that time. Mr. W. also referred to the death, since the last meeting, of the Rev. Richard Webster, of Mauch Chunk, to whom the Society was much indebted for interesting communications relating to the history of the State. Mr. Webster

had been engaged for several years in writing a history of the Presbyterian Church, and while so engaged had amassed a large amount of miscellaneous materials, which it was desirable should be obtained, if possible, for the archives of the Society. Mr. Whitehead read a private letter from his widow, giving her consent that such a disposition might be made of all the Society might desire.

Rev. R. K. RODGERS spoke briefly of the character and services of Mr. Webster, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. MURRAY be authorized to solicit from the Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., the literary executor of the late Rev. Richard Webster, all such manuscripts and papers in his possession, as refer to the Ecclesiastical or Civil History of New Jersey, to be deposited in the Library of the Society.

The Librarian, Mr. S. H. CONGAR, reported the donations received since May, consisting of twenty-one bound volumes—more than 350 pamphlets and periodicals, several maps, manuscripts, &c. Besides a number of old and scarce pamphlets and books, received from Mr. Parker, his donation included a large and valuable map of the Russian Empire, from the best Russian authorities, and another of the country between Musconetcong Creek and the Delaware River, showing the boundaries of all the farms, and the names of the settlers about the time of the Revolution.

Mr. Congar also reported, as Treasurer, that the balance in the Treasury was \$358 51, of which \$150 belonged to the Building Fund.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR submitted for the examination of the members the original Register of the old Dutch Reformed Church in Bergen, containing the record of Baptisms, commencing with 1666; of Marriages, commencing with 1665; of Burials, commencing with 1666; and of Communicants, commencing with 1664, when the congregation consisted of eight men and eighteen women—the name of Nicholas Verlett being at the head of the list, and the next being Tulman Van Vleck, from whom Bishop Van Vleck, of the Moravian Church, was descended.

Dr. T. stated as a notable circumstance in the history of this church, that for the long period of 93 years after its first organization, it was without a pastor, the liturgy of the R. D. Church being regularly read with a sermon, and the clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church in New York, visiting it three times a year to administer the communion; the Rev. Dr. Dubois performing that service for fifty years in succession. This highly interesting volume also contained an account of all the calls made out at different times for various clergymen, some of which were very singular in their terms and provisions. Dr. Taylor also stated that from the early period covered by the old Register to the present day, the record of bap-

tisms, marriages, &c., is unbroken. It is doubtful if there is another congregation in the State that can say as much.

Mr. S. ALOFSEN presented to the Society J. Wagenaar's History of the Netherlands, in 21 vols. octavo, handsomely illustrated; and Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD a copy of the Patent to William Sandford and his associates, for the lands between the rivers Passaic and Hackensack, granted July 4th, 1668.

Mr. GIFFORD, from the Executive Committee, to whom was referred at the last meeting resolutions intended to regulate the use of the Library by the members, submitted a report recommending that the books, &c., of the Society be used only in its rooms; which, after some discussion by Messrs. Gifford, Whitehead, Parker, Hayes, and others, was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. HAYES then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That no member of the Society, or other person be permitted to take from the Library any printed book, manuscript, map, or other article.

Mr. WHITEHEAD thought this resolution entirely too restrictive. Many of the most valuable members of the society, much interested in making researches for the illustration of our history, residing in different parts of the State, could not satisfactorily examine the authorities they might wish to consult during brief visits to the library—the room was not always warm, the librarian not always in attendance, and many other obstacles were in the way of satisfactory researches; he therefore moved as an amendment, to be added to the resolution of Mr. Hayes:

— Without the consent of the Librarian and the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and having the same receipted for in the Library.

And as amended the resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Publications reported that the proceedings of the Society had been published down to and including those of the last meeting, and the number of the Periodical containing them distributed among the members not in arrears for their annual dues.

The preparation of the 5th volume of "Collections"—to contain the Analytical Index to our Colonial Documents—was in progress, the Editor, Mr. Whitehead, making abstracts from such papers on this side of the Atlantic as are obtainable, a large number having been thus indexed; and probably the work would be increased one-third in size by these additions.

No progress had been made with the publication of the Newark Records, the Society not having yet been placed in funds for the purpose. The manuscript is in the possession of the Librarian, Mr. Congar, to whom the task of editing the work has been assigned, as announced at the last meeting.

The Nominating Committee reported favorably in relation to several gentlemen, whose names were referred to them at the last meeting, and they were unanimously elected members, and new nominations received.

The President appointed Dr. L. A. SMITH and Mr. JAMES ROSS a committee to audit the Treasurer's account prior to the January meeting.

REV. DR. TAYLOR then read a long and interesting paper upon the civil history of Bergen County, from the first settlement in 1618 to the present time, which occupied nearly an hour and a half of the session. DR. TAYLOR has furnished a most valuable contribution to our local histories in this paper, and the Society evinced its sense of its merits, by requesting, on motion of Mr. HAYES, that a copy might be placed at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

At 4 o'clock the Society adjourned to meet at Trenton in January next.

Letter from Mr. Lewis A. Edwards.

ORIENT, *Suffolk Co., New York, July 4, 1856*

HON. D. S. GREGORY, *Jersey City:*

I observe, sir, in the papers of the day an outline of the proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society,* wherein Mr. Walter Rutherford, in connection with his map of Hudson County, says: "Near the site of the present New Jersey Railroad depot there was a wind-mill, built by Isaac Edge in 1815, which many present remember. It was demolished in 1839." The mill is also spoken of by other gentlemen at the meeting, as a resident of "Gotham" for more than a quarter of a century. I remember the old wind mill well; as a matter of history, however, I beg to inform the Historical Society of New Jersey that though "demolished" it was not, nor is it *defunct*.

It was placed on board of vessels and conveyed around the eastern extremity of the north branch of Long Island into town harbor, from thence to Mill Hill, in the town of Southold, in Suffolk County, where it was again placed upon its *pins* as natural as life, where it has since done good service. We live in a migratory age it is true, but a migratory wind-mill even at this day may be considered a novelty. The old mill is at this day in an excellent state of preservation, notwithstanding its forty years wear and tear and 125 miles of travel, and I venture to say, would stand as severe a tilt with Don Quixote as any wind-mill he ever came in contact with.

Not knowing the names of the officers of the N. J. Historical Society, I have taken the liberty of addressing this little sketch to you, with the request that if you deem it of sufficient importance, you will hand it over to the Society.

Most Respectfully yours,

LEWIS A. EDWARDS.

* At a conversational meeting of members.

Donations,

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 17TH, 1856.

From the Author—Explanations and Sailing Directions to accompany the Wind and Current Charts, approved by Com. Chas. Morris, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, &c., and published by the authority of the Sec. of the Navy. By M. F. Maury, LL. D.

From Hon. Wm. Wright—Map of Central America, compiled from materials furnished by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

From the Connecticut Hist. Society—Transactions of the Conn. State Agricultural Society for 1855, with the reports of the County Societies for the same year.

The Fortieth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Asylum at Hartford for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Thirty-Second Annual Report of the officers of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford.

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—History of the Ordinance of 1787. By Edward Coles, formerly Governor of the State of Illinois. Read before the Society June 9, 1856.

From Saml. G. Drake, Esq.—The New England Hist. and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. No. 3. Vol X.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the Society. Jan.—June, 1854. No. 55.

From the U. S. Department of State—Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, under the command of Com. M. C. Perry, U. S. N.

From the Mercantile Library Association, New York—Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Direction.

From Jesse Baldwin—Certificate of membership in St. Tammany Society, dated at "the Jersey Camp," May 1, 1799. Signed, William DeHart, Pres., Eben Elmer, Sec.

From ————— An Address delivered at the dedication of the School House in Broad street, in Salem, Mass., March 18, 1856, on the occasion of uniting the Bowditch and Saltonstall Schools. By Henry R. Oliver. With addresses from other gentlemen.

From ————— A Chronology of Paper and Paper making. Printed for presentation only.

From W. Rutherford, Esq.—Charter of, and Acts relating to Jersey City, and the ordinances thereof, &c. Published 1844.

From Wm. A. Whitehead—A collection of periodicals and pamphlets—88 in number.

From Hon. James Parker—Moll's Geography, folio.

Perry's View of the Levant, folio.

The English Pilot. Part I., folio. 1750.

A general description of all trades, in Alphabetical order. London, 1747.

Every Man his own Lawyer, or a Summary of the Laws of England. Seventh Edition. 1768.

British Curiosities in Art and Nature, Ancient and Modern. London, 1721.

The Age of Error, or a Poetical Essay on the Course of Human Action—By a Philadelphian. 1797.

A Collection of Pamphlets and Periodicals, 308 in number, including the Port Folio for 1806, and several others rare and valuable. 12 manuscripts.

A large Map of the Russian Empire, from Russian authorities. 1809.

Map of the Country south of Musconetcong Creek, on the Delaware, as it was before the Revolution, showing the different farms, the position of the houses, and the names of the settlers.

From Hon J. W. Stuart, Conn.—A block from the Charter Oak at Hartford, recently fallen.

From the Mechanics' Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.—A file of the New York Commercial Advertiser, from Dec. 1825 to 1856, inclusive.

From the State of New York—George W. Clinton's Address at the closing exercises of the Normal School of the State, July 10, 1856.

Communication from the Governor, transmitting A. Vattemare's Report on the Universal Exhibition at Paris.

Ninth Annual Report of the Reg. of the University, on the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History and the Historical and Antiquarian Collection.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York. Vol. VII.

From Archibald C. Molleson, Esq., of Bound Brook—One volume Nevill's Laws of New Jersey.

From Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D.—Lithograph of Bergen Church.

Since the Annual Meeting in January, there have been received:

Bound volumes.....	87
Periodicals and pamphlets.....	425
Maps.....	3
MSS.....	12
Newspapers.....	30 volumes, or years.
Bound volumes since May meeting.....	20
Pamphlets and periodicals.....	351
Maps.....	2

Treasurer's Report

Balance in the Treasury.....	\$358 51
Of which belongs to General Fund.....	208 51
Of which belongs to Building Fund.....	150 00

Members Elected.

SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1856.

RESIDENT.

Melancthon F. Carman, <i>Newark.</i>	Elihu Day, <i>Newark.</i>
John King Duer, U. S. N., <i>Morristown.</i>	Edward G. Faitoute, <i>Newark.</i>
Richard W. Howell, <i>Camden.</i>	Daniel Holsman, <i>Passaic.</i>
John C. Moffit, D. D., <i>Princeton.</i>	Walter Tompkins, <i>Newark.</i>
Rev. S. S. Shedden, D. D. <i>Rahway.</i>	John F. Ward, M. D., <i>Newark.</i>

HONORARY.

Samuel G. Drake, <i>Boston.</i>	Samuel B. Ruggles, <i>New York.</i>
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EXTRACTS

FROM THE

MANUSCRIPTS OF SAMUEL SMITH.

In accordance with the direction of the Society as given in the resolution adopted September 13th, 1849, (See Proceedings, Vol. iv, p. 102) the Committee on Publications, from time to time as space may offer, intend inserting in the "Proceedings," such portions of the Manuscripts of SAMUEL SMITH, in the possession of the Society, as may throw additional light upon our annals, and which may have been omitted in the preparation of his own History of New Jersey for the Press, or been overlooked or undervalued by PROUD, when culling from them the materials he so bountifully used in the preparation of his History of Pennsylvania. Large portions were taken by him, verbatim from these manuscripts, and in many places are seen the corrections and alterations made by both him and Smith, extending, in some instances (as in the case of one of the letters which follow) to an entire change of the phraseology used in the original Materials.

"THE FIRST LETTER, addressed by the Friends in West Jersey, assembled in their monthly meeting at Burlington, in 1680, to their Brethren at the Yearly Meeting in London.*

"DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN.—Whom God hath honoured with his heavenly Presence and Crowned with Life and Dominion as some of us have been Eye Witnesses (and in our measures partakers with you) in these solemn Annual Assemblies, in the Remembrance of which our Hearts and Souls are Consolated and do bow before the Lord with Reverent acknowledgements to him to whom it belongs for ever.

"And dear friends, being fully satisfied of your Love, care, and zeal for the

* This is only referred to by Proud, Vol. I. p. 159.

Lord and his Truth, and your Travail and desire for the promotion of it; hath given us encouragement to address ourselves to you, and request your assistance in these following particulars, being sensible of the need of it, and believing that it will conduce to the Honour of God, and benefit of his People, for the Lord having by an overruling Providence cast our Lots in this remote part of the World, our care and desire is, that he may be honoured in us and through us, and his Dear truth which we profess may be had in good repute and esteem by those that are yet strangers to it.

“Dear Friends, our first request to you is, that in your several Counties and Meetings out of which any may transport themselves into this place, that you will be pleased to take care that we have Certificates Concerning them, for here are several honest, Innocent People that brought no Certificates with them from the Respective Monthly Meetings, not foreseeing the service of them and so never desired any, which for the future of such defect do Intreat you, that are sensible of the need of Certificates, to put them in mind of them, for in some Cases where Certificates are Required, and that have none, it occasions a great and tedious delay before they can be had from England, besides the hazard of Letters miscarrying which is very uneasy to the parties immediately concerned, and no ways grateful to us; yet in some cases, necessity urgeth it, or we must act very unsafely and particularly in Cases of Marriage in which we are often Concerned, so if the parties that come are single and marriageable at their coming away, we desire to be Certified of their Clearness or unclearness from other parties and what else you think meet for us to know, and if they have parents, whether they will commit them to the care of friends in general in the matter, or appoint any particular whom they can trust, and if any do incline to come that profess truth and yet walk disorderly and so become dishonorable to Truth and the Profession they have made of it, we do desire to be Certified of them and it by some other hand (as there is frequent opportunities from London of doing it) for we are sensible that there are several that left no good savour in their native Land, from whence they came, and it may be probable that more of that kind may come, thinking to be absconded in this obscure place; but blessed be the Lord, he hath a People here whom he hath provoked to a zealous affection for the Glory of his name, and are desirous that the hidden things of Esau may be brought to Light, and in it be Condemned, for which cause we thus Request your assistance as an advantage and Furtherance to the work, for though some have not thought it necessary either to bring Certificates themselves or require any concerning others; we are not of the mind, and do leave it to the wise in heart to Judge whence it doth proceed, for though we desire this as an additional help to us, yet, not as some have surmised, that we wholly build upon it, without exercising our own Immediate sense, as God shall guide us, some we know that have been otherwise deserving, but have unadvisedly denied this Impartial Right of a Certificate, and very hardly could obtain it merely through the dislike of some to their undertakings in their coming hither,

which we believe to be an injury, and though we would not that any should reject any sound advice or counsel in the matter, yet, we do believe that all the Faithful ought to be left to God's Discretion in the matter, most Certainly knowing by the surest evidence, that God hath a hand in the removal of some into this place, which we desire that all that are inclined to come hither who know God, may be careful to know before they attempt it, lest their trials become unsupportable to them, but if this they know they need not fear for the Lord is known by sea and Land, the shield and strength of them that fear him.

"And Dear friends, one thing more, we think needful to intimate to you to warn and advise all that Come Professing truth, that they be careful: Circumspect in their passage, for it is well known to some of you, that such as are employed in sea affairs are Commonly men of the Vilest sort and many of them use great diligence to betray the simple ones, which if they can do, they Triumph in it and spread it from Nation to Nation To defame Truth: therefore let all be warned of it, especially young Women, that they be have themselves modestly and chastely, that they may not be corrupted in mind and so drawn to gratify the wanton Luxurious inclination of any, for many Temptations may be met with, sometimes through short or straight allowance for the enlargement of which, some hath Complied with that which hath dishonored God, and grieved his People, and though we know that true Friends are more Enabled than to submit to any unrighteousness to gratify so mean an End, yet all the professors of Truth are not of that growth, and for their sakes it is intended, that all be preserved and grow in Truth's dominion.

"So, Dear friends, this, with what further you may apprehend may tend to truth's promotion in this place, we desire your assistance which will be very kind, and gladly Received by us who are desirous of an Amicable Correspondency with you, and do Claim a part with you in that holy Body and Eternal Union which the bond of Life is the strength of, in which God preserve you and us who are your Friends and Brethren.

Thomas Budd,

William Peachee,

Will^m Brightwen,

Tho. Gardiner,

Rob^t Stacy,

Jn^o Hollingshead,

Rob^t Powell,

Jn^o Burton,

Sam^l Jennings,

Jn^o Woolston,

Daniel Leeds,

John Butcher,

Henry Grubb,

W^m Butcher,

Seth Smith,

Water Pumphrey,

Tho. Ellis,

James Satterthwate.

"Several Friends not being present at the said Meeting, have since as a Testimony of the Unity with the thing, subscribed their names.

Tho. Lambert,

Jn^o Kinsey,

Rich^d Arnold,

Jn^o Woolman,

Sam ^r Cleft,	Jn ^o Stacy,
Wil ^m Cooper,	Abra. Hulings,
Jn ^o Shinn,	Peter Fretwell,
Will ^m Biles,	Tho. Eves,
Tho. Harding,	Jn ^o Payne,
Will ^m Hulings,	Jn ^o Cripps.

“From our Men’s Monthly Meeting in Burlington, in West Jersey, y^o 7th of y^r 12th Mo., 1680.”

No portion of the following Letter from Mahlon Stacy is inserted in either Smith’s History, or Proud’s.

Mahlon Stacy to George Hutchingson.

The 12th of the 6th Month, 1680.

“DEARLY BELOVED FRIEND AND BROTHER.—In the blessed truth of Jesus, do I dearly salute thee, thy dear wife and all tender friends, with whom I have been conversant, and amongst whom my spirit hath been refreshed; my dear love in the Lord salutes them all, desiring as one travelling for the good and prosperity of all that love the Lord Jesus, that grace mercy and peace from God the Father and our Lord Jesus Christ may be multiplied amongst them abundantly that they may all be completely furnished, wanting nothing, being made able to stand in the stormy day which is hastening on to try the foundations of all professions, in which it shall be said, *Wo to the Wicked, it shall go ill with them in that day when they shall come to receive the reward of their doings*, But to the Righteous it may be well said, *It shall go well with you, even all of you that have boren the name of Jesus, for the reward of my love is given you saith the Lord, and great shall be your peace and portion forever, Amen.*

“Dear Friend—Thine of the 23d, 11th Mo., 1679, I have received with great gladness and acceptation as a token of thy endeared Love and care with thy tender desires for us, and grave Counsel to us, all which I dearly accept of, knowing it was the flowings forth of a soul filled with Love to the heritage of God in these parts, for the watering of whom God has filled the hearts of his servants with his pure Love, precious Life and streams of living refreshment for the Comforting of Jacob, in his travels and tryals and for the gladning of Israel in the day of exercise, so although we are separated as to the outward (a little scattering as I may say) yet the God of Life abounds with his love to his little flock daily extending his peace as a River to his remnant *and is determined of a small number to make a great and Strong nation.* And this I plainly saw before I left my native Countrey, and the Lord is Mightily bringing it to pass in his removing the heathen that know him not, and making room for a better people that fears his name. ’Tis hardly credible to believe how the Indians wasted in Two years time, and

especially the last summer, and how the English are increased, both in Cattle and in Corn, in a little time. Things go exceeding well with Friends since they were settled and our Meetings are duly kept. The Lord our God is with us and the shout of a King is amongst us, *Glory, Glory to the Lord our God forever*. I perceive you have strong Reports concerning us and our Countrey, yet our condition is far Otherwise than is represented unto you, for our Land yields its strength to us in a plentiful manner and we enjoyfulness of Good things, the greatest want is that of our Friends, yet the Lord is adding to our number greatly *and in a short time* this place will be populated. Friends are generally heathful and well, mine and my wife's dear and tender Love salutes thee and thine with all the faithful in the Lord and that the fountain of the love of God may be your daily refreshment and consolation prayeth thy endeared and Loving assured friend.

MAHLON STACY."

An abstract from the following letter is given by Smith, p. 115, but he changed the phraseology considerably in the portion he inserted. It is here given as it appears in the manuscript.

"Daniel Wills to William Biddle, London.

"Dear Friend: I received yours by Henry Salter, but it came too late to my hand, so that I could not write anything in answer until this time; I understand thou wouldst know something from me concerning New Jersey, which indeed I had given thee a large account of without thy desiring, only Joseph Helmsley satisfied me that he had done it.

"Let every man write according to his Judgment, and this is mine concerning this Countrey. I do really believe it to be as good a Countrey as any Man need to dwell in, and it is much better than I expected every way, for Land I will assure thee here is as good by the Judgment of Men as any in England, and for my part I like the Countrey so well, and it is so pleasant to me, that if I had a good Estate in Land in England, I should not come to live upon it; for through industry here will be all things produced that are necessary for a Family, as is in England, and far more easy. I am satisfied when I am Walking alone, and the Lord is with me, and the sense of his good dealings is brought before me, I cannot but admire him for his Mercies, and often in secret bless his Name that ever he turn'd my face hitherward, and give me Confidence in himself, and boldness by faith to oppose all gainsayers, though never so strong, although then I could not say I had a Call or Command to leave the land of my Nativity. Yet now of a truth I can say the Lord removed me therefrom, and in what I did I had peace in him; and in all my exercises by Sea and Land I never felt the least matter in me as to desire I had not come forward, but rather rejoiced in the Lord in the midst of all. Though my removal was not ordinary

because of the Largeness of my family, yet blessed be the name of the Lord, all is well to our content. So if thou heedest every one's sayings, though wilt have work enough. I heeded none but the Lord. My resolutions was, and my sayings to several opposers, that I would come, if God hindered me not, no man should. I have writ about the 20th of the 9th Month to John Mulliner and Edward Cooper largely concerning the Countrey. Thou mayest write to them to have a copy of it, if it comes to hand before this, which I something Question. And now my dear friends and Antient Acquaintance William and Sarah Biddle, my Love you may feel beyond expression. And if you have clearness to come to New Jersey, let nothing hinder you; but if you have a stop upon your spirits, let not anything farther you untill the Lord clears your way. In this my Writing I do assure you I deny myself, for if I might I should write to forward you, but I dare not, though you may understand by my letters how it is with me and mine, and many Others. I know if a man cannot live here, I do believe he can hardly live in any place in the World. This being the place set before me of the Lord, and he gives length of days, I will see what he will afford me in it. The last ship that came to New York brought several passengers, some of which came to see this Countrey, and liked it well. So dear friends you may stand against all opposers concerning the Land, for it is Good.

DANIEL WILLS.

Burlington, 6th of 11th mo., 1679-80."

"Of such friends who came from Europe on truth's account, to visit their Brethren in North America were 1678 and 1681, John Haydock, Solomon Eacles, John Stubbs, Benjamin Browu, and John Hayton from England, and Jacob Fillnor, from Holland, who all passed through these Provinces, and their Services were well accepted, and I think it must be somewhere about this time, that George Koffe came upon a religious visit to Friends in North America, and died on the Continent. Barbara Bevan, of Trevrigg, in Wales, an honest virtuous young woman, also very early visited in the Works of the Ministry, the meetings of Friends in West and East Jersey."

"A considerable number of Friends in and about Dublin in Ireland, being inclined this year [1681]* to transport themselves into the Province of West New Jersey, wherein several of them had purchased an Interest, they for that purpose sent to London and chartered a Pink, whereof Thomas Lurting, noted for his his remarkable deliverance from the Turks, was Master, who accordingly came, but being taken sick at Dublin, could not proceed.

* The foundation of Note in Proud, Vol. I. p. 155.

His mate, John Daggerdish, took his place, and sailing the latter part of the Seventh Month, they arrived in about Eight weeks at Elsinburg, near Salem, where settled John and Andrew Thompson, and Robert Lane, former acquaintance of settlers there, who had Industriously provided a supply of Provisions sufficient to handsomely accomodate them. Several of them accordingly remained with them that Winter. There was then a considerable number of Friends at Salem, and a Meeting House built, and there being several Houses empty, whose Owners had removed further into the Countrey, they that had families had the benefit of them. In some time several of them went to Burlington, where they got orders for the taking up their Land, which was restricted to the third, or as it is since from them called the Irish Tenth, and having made search fixed at Newtown Creek. They surveyed their Land in common together in one Tract, and in the following Spring having laid out some Lots in the nature of a small Town upon the old Newtown Creek, and built some accomodations, they settled there, not without some doubts and fears about the Indians, which proved groundless. In the same spring they settled a meeting, which was kept at the house of Mark Newby, there being then no persons seated near save William Cooper and his family, but in a little Time after, several other persons fixed contiguous to them. The Jealousy and fear touching the Indians being removed by a more familiar acquaintance with them, and finding it rather inconvenient to be seated so near together, dividing their Land, they removed to their several properties, and notwithstanding the Land had been purchased by the Commissioners of the Indians, they gave them a Compensation to remove off. The Indians were friendly and kind to them in many respects, often supplying them with both Venison and Corn, before they could help themselves by any returns from their Labour, so that what with their help, and the supply they had from Salem, they were sustained without much suffering. Some of them had been tenderly brought up, and not used to hardship or Countrey business, yet had their health and strength, and were well contented beyond expectation. In two years afterwards they buiit a Meeting House at New Town, but before that many friends being settled, some by the River Side, some on the Other side Cooper's Creek, and some at Woodberry Creek, these joined, and with the permission of Burlington friends set up a monthly meeting for the good Government of their Religious affairs, and some time after Salem and they, encreasing in number, Joined and made up one Quarterly meeting."

"In the latter end of this year, [1681] George Fox visited the new Settlers in these Provinces, with a half sheet of advice respecting their Treatment of the Indians, and other Important matters, which was as followeth:*

* Referred to by Proud, Vol. I, p. 161. Note.

"An Epistle to all Planters and such who are Transporting themselves in foreign Plantations in America, &c.

My friends that are gone and are going to make outward plantations in America, keep your Own Plantations in your hearts with the Spirit and power of God, that your own Vines and Lillies be not hurt, and in all places where] you do outwardly live and settle. Invite all the indians and their Kings, and have meetings with them, or they with you, so that you may make inward Plantations with the Light and power of God, the Gospel and the grace and Truth, and spirit of Christ, and with it you may answer the Light, Truth and spirit of God In the Indians, their Kings and people, and so by it you may make heavenly Plantations in their hearts for the Lord, and so beget them to God that they may serve and worship him, and spread his truth abroad; and so that you may all be kept warm in God's Love, power and Zeale, for the Glory of his great name, *that his name may be great among the Heathen or Gentiles;* and ye may see over or be overseers with the Holy Ghost, which was before the unclean Ghost got into man and waman. So with this Holy Ghost you may see and oversee that the unclean Ghost and his works may be kept out of the Camp of God, so that his Camp may be holy, and all the holy may come into it. And he who is holy may walk in the midst of you his Camp, and be glorified in and among you all who is over all, and worthy of all Glory, from Everlasting to Everlasting, blessed and praised forever more.

G. FOX."

"London, 2^d 9th Month, 1681.

"From the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles, and in every place Incense shall be offered unto my name, and a pure offering, for my name shall be great among the heathen saith the Lord of Hosts.—*Mal. i. 11.*

"The Lord reigneth, let the Earth rejoice. Let the multitudes of the Isles be glad, let everything that hath breath praise the Lord, for the Lord taketh pleasure in his People. He will beautifie the meek with Salvation.—*Psal. 97 and 98, and Psal. 149 and 150.*"

The following is part of the information respecting *John Scarborough*, contained in the manuscript, which was omitted by Proud, from his note, Vol. I., p. 223 :

"The Natives were remarkably kind to them, in supplying them with such provisions as they could spare, and were otherwise serviceable in diverse respects; having made some improvements on his Plantation, and got things ready for his Voyage, leaving his son under the care of a Friend, he sot sail for England. But finding his Wife, who was of another persuasion,

not willing to venture with him, and persecution beginning to cease, he did not return again. But after some time, by Letters giving his possessions to his son, with a particular charge to fear God, and mind the Truth he was convinced of, told him withal that he believed it to be the Lord's doings to dispose of him in that manner, and that he would bless him, and make him serviceable, if he continued faithful to him; concluding with this particular Charge, that when it should be well with him, to be shure to be kind to the poor Indians, who had been kind to them when they were in great need. His son remaining with the friend where he was left, afterwards settled at Middletown, [Penna.] on the place given him by his Father, and in time had something to say in Public Meetings. In the year 1700, he removed further up into the Wilderness, as about Buckingham and Solebury was then accounted. He first went up alone to view the Land, and receiving confirmation, as he thought, that it was his place to remove, and that there would be religious people raised to inhabit thereaway, he accordingly took his family up thither. Soon afterwards several families of friends followed. They held a meeting at one another's Houses for some time, till their numbers encreasing, they built a Meeting House. The Land being laid out into Townships, the place where he dwelt fell into Solebury; but the Meeting House in Buckingham, by which name it since goes, and is now become a large congregation. This John Scarborough was kind to the Indians, and used to say they were a sensible people, had an honest principle, and from his acquaintance had perceived they acknowledged an Almighty supreme being, whom they called a good Manetta or Spirit, that would reward them if they did well, and that they should then live with him after death, and on the other hand that there was another Manetta, or evil spirit, that was beneath, to whom they must go after death, if their deeds were evil."

TRENTON, *January 15th*, 1857.

THE SOCIETY met in conformity with the By-Laws. The members convened in Temperance Hall, at 11 o'clock, and in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the Hon. WILLIAM P. ROBESON was called to the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Corresponding Secretary laid before the Society letters from Professor JOHN C. MOFFAT, Rev. S. S. SHEDDAN and D. HOLSMAN, Esq., acknowledging their election as resident members, and from SAMUEL G. DRAKE, Esq., of Boston, acknowledging his election as an honorary member of the Society;—from the Historical Societies of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, acknowledging the receipt of donations;—from the Department of State of the United States;—the Secretary of State of Rhode Island;—Mrs. H. L. Parmelic, of Sing Sing, and Mr. Israel Russell, of New York, transmitting books and manuscripts for the Library;—and from C. B. Richardson, of Boston, relative to the proposed publication of a "Historical Magazine." The communication of Mrs. Parmelic placed at the disposal of the Society a collection of valuable letters written by Peter Wilson, at one time renowned in New Jersey history as a successful teacher of youth, and a prominent member of the Legislature, which had been in the possession of her father, the late Dr. Theodore Romeyn Beck, of Albany.

The Librarian presented his report of the additions to the Library since the last meeting. During the year 141 volumes on various subjects, 461 pamphlets and periodicals, 30 volumes of newspapers, and several maps and manuscripts of value to the antiquarian and historian, have been added to the collections of the Society, besides several miscellaneous articles of interest. The Library now contains 2,090 volumes and 2,886 pamphlets, many of them bound in volumes. The Librarian acknowledged with thanks the receipt, during the year, of the weekly issues of the Paterson Intelligencer, Jersey City Sentinel, New Brunswick Fredonian, Princeton Press, Hunterdon County Democrat, Somerset Messenger and New Jersey State Gazette, but regretted that more of the conductors of the press in the State did not contribute their papers to the Library.

The Treasurer's report exhibited \$150 in the Treasury appropriated to the Fire Proof Building Fund, and \$12,68 for general purposes.

ARCHER GIFFORD, Esq., presented the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, as follows.—

“The revolution of years is the capital from which Historical Societies are able to draw materials for their most valued operations, becoming more valuable as time advances. One more of these revolutions brings us to the Twelfth Anniversary of the New Jersey Historical Society. There was but small encouragement for the people of our State to enter the list of these Institutions, which profess to chronicle such events as helped to form the character of our early States or lay the foundation for that of those which have been more recently admitted into the Union. If History is but the embodiment of the lives and actions of men who have figured in the past, surely the minutest event connected with the stirring periods of our country's history may not be unworthy of notice. We celebrate with enthusiasm the day which gave birth to our free institutions, and perpetuate the names of those who flourished in our revolution and subsequent wars, by books, statuary and pictures, which, however frequently re-edited or renewed, come with a certain freshness to our perusal and observation, to grace our libraries and galleries, and to adorn the walls of our capitols. But it is not to gratify either a morbid or healthful curiosity that such collections are valued. Political events are better understood and explained by developments of character or documents which have emanated from men of genius and enterprise. The titles to property,—the change in the jurisprudence of any country, which depend on and grow out of incidents that have taken place in the early settlement and subsequent progress of business, are often sought for, and the loss of them much to be lamented by those who are engaged in the prosecution of the study of these important and necessary branches of knowledge and science. These are, in substance, the materials from which the true history of every State are to be educed, and without which there could be no true history of it. How often do we hear the remark, When shall we have a correct and perfect history of New Jersey? He who for twelve years past has watched the progress of this Institution, may answer the question by pointing to our records and collections, and may truly say no correct or perfect history of our State can be presented without resorting to our Archives.

“It is not in the nature of such a body to attract the attention and co-operation of our citizens, though well disposed to favor its object. Its benefits lie too far away in the domain of Time, and there is an apparent dryness and want of some appropriate object in the gathering of musty records and decyphering their contents; but which are to have their use, for according to the saying of Benjamin Eranklin, “Every thing stored up will come in play once in seven years.” Indeed we have found the adage to have its application much within the time fixed by this sage's remark; yet some in the community must submit to the labor and employ much of their time to obtain these results, and if others are to succeed them, it will not be without a consciousness in every man's breast, who may be so dis-

posed, that he lives not for himself alone, but as a social being, to contribute somewhat of his time and substance to the good of all in his own day and for posterity.

“It is well to bear in mind the resources in which our treasures may be said to consist. There are now on hand according to the report of the Librarian, 2,090 volumes of books, and 2,886 pamphlets, besides many rare and interesting MSS., together with many loose magazines and papers. The great quantity of valuable newspapers in a state of excellent preservation, alone constitute, as it were, a diary of events from an early period to the present time,—a source of knowledge which is continually resorted to.

“His statement points to the propriety of repeating the appeal to the Society’s members, and to the public at large, for the building which has been proposed to be erected on the lot already purchased, the funds for which is only now \$150. The use of this building must be obvious—the impracticability of erecting it without more exertion to obtain funds still greater. Some plan for the increase of this fund is commended to the attention of the Society at this meeting.

“The state of our Treasury is by no means encouraging—\$12,68 is the entire sum of its contents, applicable to general purposes, and after payment of certain bills for printing are paid, now due and unsettled, this small balance will be exhausted.

“Resources of money, so well termed in other emergencies “the sinews of war,” may no less be deemed the motive power and means of perfecting any work of mind or body for availment by society at large;—evidently so with respect to our work. The printing of our quarterly proceedings—of books and documents—the binding of newspapers and pamphlets—and above all, the building, which will be a safe depository for our records and collections—these objects require money. We do not require large bequests or munificent donations, if the regular annual dues were punctually paid. By economical management these difficulties would be obviated.

“A statement of the Treasurer shows that of 325 members 52 are for life, and contribute nothing, and 154 have neglected or declined payment of dues for five years past. These deducted, there are only 120 paying members left, and the amount of annual dues remaining unpaid is nearly \$2,000. These are facts, and facts constitute reasons for serious deliberation.

“The subject of the early statutes of New Jersey and journals of the Provincial and later assemblies have not been deemed unworthy of the attention of the Society in years past. No complete set of the statutes at large can be found in our State or elsewhere on this side of the Atlantic. The earliest bound volumes in our State Library are defective, and if these should be destroyed or lost, would occasion great embarrassment. As it is we present to the world the anomaly of a State without the possession of a

perfect record of their statutes. The journals are also very defective, and although the subject has been heretofore submitted to our Legislature, without any action on their part, it is a subject, nevertheless, that should not be intermitted, and worthy of the particular attention of the Society at this sitting of the Legislature."

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Purchases, submitted a manuscript work on the "Indian names of Rivers, Creeks, &c., in New Jersey," by Matthew S. Henry, which had been purchased for the Society since the last meeting, and with it a letter from the author, as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, *November 11th*, 1856.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.—

DEAR SIR—In regard to Indian names in New Jersey, I find the same difficulty in adopting the proper name as I had in Pennsylvania. Every author that I have examined puts his own construction upon the meaning of the Indian word, and in nine cases out of ten entirely incorrect. Smith mentions some translations entirely erroneous, and I think that he invented the Indian name for Crosswick's Creek, which he says is Crossweksung; likewise Chinques for Rancocus or Ankocus, &c., &c. I can readily excuse all these authors, as they had not the opportunity of making proper examinations. Mickle's History of Gloucester mentions some names from Campanius and Lindstrom, yet he misplaces them, and in fact it is apparent to me, that no one, unless he knows the meaning of the word quoted, can possibly arrive at any certainty where the name belongs; but here is another great difficulty to be overcome—the Indian names as they are written have generally no meaning; both Campanius and Lindstrom introduced the letters R., F. and V., which are not in the Delaware alphabet; this makes it troublesome to ascertain what is meant. The Indians had no names for the rivers and creeks previous to the arrival of the Europeans; these, upon their arrival, as they were or had been accustomed in Europe to have a name for every stream, would, as a matter of course, enquire of the Indians what their name of such and such a river or creek was; in reply they mentioned something that suited their manner of thinking or acting, or in accordance with their habits, and with the assistance of their recollection of an event or events having taken place at any spot near or at the stream, the name of which they were asked to state; in such case they said "here are Deer;" this stream thereupon derived the name of Deer Creek; here are fish, or here we catch fish, this would be Fishing Creek, and so forth. Yet there are also other names accidentally given: Egg Harbor rivers are of these. It would have been an easy matter for me to put down the Indian name for an egg or eggs, but, unless I had some proof from history, I deferred it; at last I discovered its origin. It appears that Hudson in coasting along this Atlantic shore, was at several places supplied with fowls and eggs, more particularly the latter, which, says Juet, the natives called "Willocks." This at once shewed to me the origin of the name.

Campanius says "Wooc" for an egg, and Zeisberger says "Wahh," and in the plural "Wahhvale" for eggs; and here, (making the usual allowance of spelling an unwritten language,) it must be conceded that the name originated accidentally. Mullico may have been intended for it; but this is not so nearly similar as Wahhvale. Juet was a Dutchman, and heard the name with a Dutch ear. Campanius was a Swede, and heard the word Wooc for egg, and Zeisberger, a German, he heard it Wahh. The latter lived amongst these Indians for 43 years, and was a gentleman of good education, and had published a Delaware Indian and English spelling book, containing upwards of 200 pages of Indian words, with the meaning in English attached. This work is the test of the names I examined. Heckewelder likewise published some histories of the Indians; but even he refers to Zeisberger as his authority in many cases, and besides this, his works are based upon fanciful representations, not always reliable. I found this to be the case in Pennsylvania, where he adopts many translations to Iroquois words, a language entirely dissimilar to the Delaware, and of which he did not understand a word, yet he undertook to palm upon the public these names as Delaware, by making some alterations, and inventing a meaning; in fact, his credit is not good as a faithful expounder—it is sheer fabrication!

The Indian nouns are sometimes given in the singular and sometimes in the plural; the verbs also in different tenses. This occasions an additional trouble in finding the meaning, as many words vary very much, as you will observe Wahh to be an egg, and Wahhvale eggs, &c., &c.

I can assure you, that to collect the true word and true meaning, is no easy matter, and makes it necessary to study the subject well. I have a correspondent, a clergyman of education, who preaches in that language yet I find that his spelling varies from Zeisberger, the language appearing to have been considerably improved since Zeisberger wrote, (near 100 years ago,) therefore Zeisberger's is the best, and so I have found it to correspond more closely to Campanius, Lindstrom, or Vanderdonk, than any other. The fact is this, that if I was not so well acquainted with the topography and geography of New Jersey, and had not studied the history of the State, it would be an impossibility to give you anything of value; but after having all this, if my notes are not all reliable, it certainly is not attributable to endeavors to present your Society with a work of merit.

Very respectfully, yours,

MATTHEW S. HENRY.

The passage referring to the manner in which the names to rivers and creeks were conferred, elicited some remarks from RICHARD S. FIELD, Esq., and President MACLEAN, who deemed it contrary to received opinions, and that the asserted fact of no names having been conferred by the Indians upon different localities, required stronger evidence of its correctness than had been offered.

The work was very neatly engrossed, having maps of the different counties, with the names inserted in their proper places.

Mr. DURYEE made a verbal report relative to the Fire Proof Building project, to the effect that no additions to the fund for its erection had been received. Mr. FIELD and Mr. HAVENS expressed their convictions that no assistance need be expected from gentlemen in the southern part of the State, and some suggestions were presented by the latter relative to the transfer of the Library at Trenton. President MACLEAN deemed it unwise to agitate the subject, and he had no doubt that in time a suitable edifice would be erected upon the site the Society now owned in Newark.

Mr. GIFFORD, from the Committee on Biographies, made a statement as to the progress he had made in preparing a sketch of Dr. Peter Wilson. Its completion required other necessary materials, which he had not been able to procure. He was requested to submit to the Society a paper embodying the facts he had collected.

Mr. HAVENS, in reference to the value of Monumental Inscriptions, which Committees of the Society had been appointed to secure, with but partial success, made some interesting statements relative to the death of Colonel Rawle, after the battle of Trenton, and the difficulty met with in identifying the place of his burial.

The Nominating Committee reported favorably upon the nomination of several gentlemen for membership, who were thereupon elected.

The Chair appointed the Standing Committees for 1857, as follows:—

On Publications—Rev. Dr. Murray, R. S. Field, W. A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington, and Henry W. Green:

On Purchases—W. A. Whitehead, Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, S. Alosfen, Samuel H. Congar, and Rev. Dr. Davidson.

On Statistics—Dr. Lewis Condict, J. P. Bradley, John Rodgers, Dr. Stephen Congar, Dr. L. A. Smith.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, President Maclean.

Committee on Fire Proof Building—Hon. D. S. Gregory, P. S. Duryee, Wm. Nelson Wood, Wm. P. Robeson, Richard S. Field, Rev. H. B. Sherman, Hon. Stacy G. Potts.

Messrs. Field, Moffat, Havens and Kirkpatrick were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and the Society then adjourned for dinner.

3 o'clock P. M.—The Committee appointed to nominate officers, recommended the following, and they were duly elected:—

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, LL. D.

Vice Presidents—JAMES PARKER, STACY G. POTTS, WM. A. DUER, LL. D.

Corresponding Secretary—WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Newark.

Recording Secretary—DAVID A. HAYES.

Librarian and Treasurer—SAMUEL H. CONGAR, Newark.

Executive Committee—ARCHER GIFFORD, Newark; Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., Elizabethtown; WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Trenton; DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Jersey City; HENRY W. GREEN, Trenton; WM. P. ROBESON, Belvidere; RICHARD S. FIELD, Princeton; Rev. A. B. PATERSON, D. D., Salem; Rev. R. K. RODGERS, Boundbrook.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, in view of the state of the Society's funds, as set forth in the report of the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable, to secure the more prompt payment of the annual dues of the members.

Mr. HAVENS exhibited a photographic copy of an old print, representing the Triumphal Arch erected at Trenton in 1789, under which Gen. Washington passed on his way to New York—a copy of which he intended should be placed in the Society's Library. He made some remarks as to the doubts that had been entertained relative to what was known as the Battle of the Assanpink, and stated that his researches had convinced him such a battle was fought, and that the evidence left no room for longer doubt as to the fact.

Rev. Dr. CARNAHAN, of Princeton, then read a biographical sketch of Judge Cooper, of Cooperstown, N. Y., who, as well as his son, James Fenimore Cooper, the distinguished novelist, was born in New Jersey. The Rev. Dr. was personally acquainted with Judge Cooper, and the interesting sketch of his life was well received.

Mr. GIFFORD, after some remarks, moved a resolution of thanks, accompanied with a request that a copy of the paper might be placed at the disposal of the Society, which was adopted.

Professor J. MOFFAT, of Princeton, then read a long and very able essay upon "The Aim of History," for which, on motion of Dr. L. A. SMITH, the thanks of the Society were returned.

An adjournment then took place until May, when the Society will meet in Newark.

Donations,

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 15TH, 1857.

- From the Smithsonian Institution*—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. VIII.
- From the Department of State, U. S. A.*—Observations on Zodiacal Light, from April 2, 1853, to April 22, 1855, etc., by Rev. George Jones, A. M., Chaplain U. S. N; being Vol. 3 of the Japan Expedition.
- From the State of Rhode Island*—Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation in New England. Printed by order of the Legislature. J. R. Bartlett, Secretary of State, Editor. Vol. 1. 1636 to 1663.
- From the New Hampshire Historical Society*—Collections of the N. H. Historical Society. Vol. 3. I, II, III, IV, and VI.
- From the State of New Jersey*—Journal of the XIIth Senate, and Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of Eightieth General Assembly of the State, with Appendix to the House Journal.
- From the American Antiquarian Society*—Proceedings of the A. A. S. in Boston and Worcester in 1856.
- From Philadelphia Library Company*—Catalogue of Books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia, containing titles added from 1835 to 1856, with an Alphabetical Index to the whole.
- From Hon. Wm. Wright*—Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Maps and Views to accompany Message. 1855, 1856, and Patent Office Report on Arts and Manufactures, for 1855.
- From the Author*—An Historical Discourse in Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Settlement of Norwalk, Con. in 1851. The History of Education in New Hampshire—A Discourse before the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 12th, 1833. Two Sermons in Commemoration of the Organizing of the First Church in Concord, etc., in 1730; and the History of Concord, from its first Grant in 1725, to the Organization of the City Government in 1853, with a History of the Ancient Penacooks, etc., by Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Concord, N. H.
- From S. G. Drake, Esq.*—The New England Historical General Register, No. 4, Vol. X., and No. 1, Vol. 1, new series. The New England Courant, No. 80, from Monday, February 4th to Monday February 11th, 1723, a fac simile of the first Paper ever issued by Franklin, and printed Sept. 1856, on a press once used by him. New Hampshire Gazette, No. 1, Thursday October 7th, 1756, Stereotyped by H. S. Houghton & Co., Cambridge, 1856, with a collection of valuable pamphlets.

From Rev. C. Davis Bradlee—North Cambridge, Mass. The Boston Committee in Canada, a series of Re-printed Letters. Boston City Document, No. 46; and Hon. E. Washburn's Address before the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, Nov. 26, 1855.

From Ira Dodd, Esq.—Plea for the Old Foundation; a Sermon Historical and Doctrinal. By Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., with an Appendix by Rev. Stephen Dodd. Delivered at the Re-dedication, Dec. 18, 1853.

From Henry B. Dawson—Reminiscences of the City of New York and its vicinity. Reprinted 1855.

From Israel Russell, Esq.—Journal of the Board of Education of the City of New York for 1854 and 1855. Documents of the Board for 1853, '54, '55; and the Board's Annual Report for 1855, 7 Vols. Also, Charter of the Society of the New York Hospital and the Laws relating thereto, with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Institution, and those of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, 1856; with 18 valuable Public Documents and Reports of Benevolent Institutions.

From J. Langdon Sibley—Catalogue of Harvard University for the year 1586-7.

From Union College—Catalogue of Union College, 3d Term, 1856.

From S. S. Morris, Esq.—A Copper Coin of N. J. of 1787.

From Daniel Squier—A Map of the town of Newark, N. J., Published in 1806; By Charles Basham.

From A. B. Norton—A Cherokee Pamphlet.

TREASURER'S REPORT

OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1856.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
On Account of the General Fund, viz:	
From Sales of Vol. I Collections.....	For Incidentals.....
do Vol. II, ".....	For Fitting Library.....
do Vol. III, ".....	For Postage and Express.....
A Lady's Donation.....	For Committe on Publications.....
Members for Dues, etc.....	For MSS. and Books purchased.....
	\$22.56
Total Receipts General Fund.....	4.50
Back Dues for Building Fund.....	9.71
	171.68
Total Receipts for the year.....	56.25
Balance on hand January 16th, 1856, credit of Building Fund.....	Total Expenditures.....
Balance for General Purposes.....	Credit of Building Fund, amount received on that account to this date.....
Total.....	Balance on hand for general purposes.....
\$399.00	\$264.70
378.38	200.00
\$477.38	12.68
	\$477.38

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct, and the balance on hand for the Building Fund to be two hundred dollars (fifty of which is represented by a due bill of the Committee on Fire-Proof Building) and the balance on hand for general purposes twelve dollars and sixty-eight cents.

L. A. SMITH, }
Auditing Committee,
JAMES ROSS, }

NEWARK, January 14, 1857.

NEWARK, May 21, 1857.

THE SOCIETY met at their room in Market street at 12 o'clock, the President, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, being in the Chair, assisted by Hon. Wm. A. DUER, one of the Vice Presidents. After the Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved,

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted letters from Mr. Wm. T. Rodgers, Rev. T. D. Van Cleef, Usher Parsons, M. D., and Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, acknowledging their election as members; from Hon. J. R. Bartlett, Secretary of State of Rhode Island, accompanying a donation for the Library; from Mr. John O. Raum, in relation to a history of Trenton about to be published by him; from Mr. J. M. Singfried, of Easton, Pa., proffering an exchange of Autographs; from Mr. A. B. Thompson, relative to the Tammany Society of New Jersey, and from Mr. M. S. Henry, of Philadelphia, relating to a proposed work upon Delaware Indian names, and soliciting the co-operation of the Society in its publication.

Mr. Whitehead also referred to some private correspondence he had had with Mr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Editor of the New York Colonial Documents, in relation to a note in the seventh volume (p. 837) in which Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, is styled *Sir William Franklin, Knight*, upon the authority of "The Court and City Register," for the years 1764 and 1765, in which his name has these appendages, whereas in "Mellan's Universal Register of Court and City Officers, &c.," for the year previous, he is simply styled "W. Franklin, Governor and Captain General." "Thus," said Mr. O'C., "finding him plain 'W.' in the list of 1763, and 'Sir W.' 'Kn't' in the Register for 1764, I inferred that he was knighted in 1763." Mr. Whitehead thought the Registers were wrong, inasmuch as Governor Franklin left England in January 1763, so that it was barely possible he could have been dubbed a Knight in that year. None of the biographers of his father, not even his own son, Wm. Temple Franklin, mentioned the circumstance, which they all would probably have done had it occurred. A large number of letters written *to* him and *by* him, and proclamations issued in his name, had passed through his hands, none of which had contained any intimation of the asserted Knighthood, and the inscription on his wife's monument in St. Paul's Church, New York, written by himself, designated him only as "William Franklin, Esq., Governor." These reasons Mr. W. thought sufficient for discrediting the statement.

Mr. W. also drew attention to the "Historical Magazine," published in Boston by Mr. C. B. Richardson, several numbers of which were on the table, as well deserving the patronage of all interested in historical pursuits, being intended as a depository of the proceedings of the various Societies in the Union, and of matters of general interest illustrating our common history.

Mr. Henry's letters, asking for aid from the Society in prosecuting researches into the Delaware Indian names, elicited a discussion in relation to the finances, in which Rev. Dr. Murray, Mr. Lucius D. Baldwin and other gentlemen participated. Mr. Whitehead enquired of the Treasurer if anything had been done by the Executive Committee under the resolution adopted at the January meeting, recommending the adoption of such measures as might be necessary to secure the prompt payment of dues from the members; to which that officer, Mr. Congar, replied in the negative; and it was made apparent to all that, without greater punctuality on the part of members, the usefulness of the Society would be materially interfered with.

Dr. MURRAY offered a resolution appropriating thirty dollars towards Mr. Henry's object, which was laid on the table temporarily.

Mr. CONGAR, the Librarian, reported the donations received since the January meeting, comprising 29 bound volumes and 55 pamphlets. He also, as Treasurer, reported \$202.55 in the Treasury, \$153 of which belonged to the Fire Proof Building Fund.

Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Publications, reported that the fifth volume of the "Collections" of the Society, the publication of which has been so long delayed by various causes, will soon be ready for the press, and prove, it is thought, a welcome and valuable addition to the historical literature of the State and country; for although only an Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey, it will be found to furnish a large amount of information to which access has not before been had, and materially assist the historical student in his researches. It was to be regretted that the editor's exertions to secure the co-operation of the legislature in procuring reports from the various public officers and depositories, as to the condition and extent of the records, have failed, and that the volume must be published, in consequence, less full and complete than it otherwise would have been. The public interest in having the county and other records properly kept, preserved and arranged, did not appear to our legislators to be sufficiently great to warrant the appointment of commissioners to make the required examinations, although it would have entailed little or no expense upon the State. While the labor and time required would be too great for one person to undertake these examinations, the service could be easily rendered by two or three in each county, and it was to be hoped that at some future period the importance of the measure would be recognized.

The legislature during the session of 1852 having authorized a subscription on the part of the State, for such a number of copies as would amount at the subscription price of the book to \$500—it now devolved upon the Society to authorize the committee, so soon as the work was completed, to take the necessary steps to forward its publication. The committee therefore offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers to the Fifth Volume of the Society's Collection may be obtained to warrant the expense, the Committee on Publications be authorized to proceed with the publication thereof.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, in reference to the failure of the application to the legislature noticed in the report, made a statement of the circumstances, and remarked that the only expressed objection to the measure—the apprehension, entirely unfounded, that it would be attended with considerable expense—might have been obviated by positive enactment, had any disposition been felt to comply with the wishes of the society. The following is the resolution which was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. McDonald, and after passing the House *unanimously*, only received *three votes* in the Senate :

“JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS.”

“WHEREAS, the people of the State are deeply interested in the proper preservation and arrangement of the public records, and whereas the manner of keeping and preserving said records is not now uniform and systematic in the different counties, leading to inconvenience and detriment to the public interests ; therefore,

“*Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That in each of the counties of this State a board of commissioners be organized under the authority of the Governor, to consist of the clerk of the county, the prosecutor of the pleas, and two competent citizens to be selected by the Governor, for the purpose of inquiring into the extent and condition of the records of each county, and of the measures taken for their preservation, and that each board of commissioners report to the Secretary of State, on or before the first day of December next, the result of their examinations, particularly as to the number of volumes of each kind of records or documents, whether wills, deeds, judgments, registers of marriages, proceedings of courts, &c., with the dates covered by each, the number of volumes or documents referring to particular townships, churches, congregations, or precincts, with their dates, and what documents, such as assessments, maps, valuations, and other statistics, throwing light upon the condition and progress of the county, or any portion of it, at any period, of which they may obtain information ; and that the Secretary of State, on the receipt of said reports from the different counties, cause a report to the legislature to be prepared and printed, giving the results of said examinations, with such suggestions and recommendations as may lead most effectually to the introduction of a uniform system for the preservation of the public records of the State.”

Dr. MURRAY also reported, from the committee appointed for that purpose, that he had applied to the literary executor of the Rev. Richard Webster, for such of his papers as referred to New Jersey, in conformity with the wishes of his widow, and had been informed that in due time a selection would be made and forwarded to the Society.

Some gentlemen were elected members upon a favorable report from the Nominating Committee, and the nomination of several new members was received and referred to that committee.

Rev. Mr. RODGERS submitted the following proposed amendment to the 1st By-Law, to be entered on the minutes, to be acted on at the next meeting: "Meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Thursday of May in Newark, and on such days in September and January, and at such places, as the Society may from time to time designate."

An irregular discussion followed the introduction of this proposed amendment, in which the mover, Judge Duer, Dr. Murray, Dr. Smith, and others, took part.

Mr. S. S. MORRIS called for the reading of the resolution adopted May 15th, 1856, authorizing the committee in charge of the Fire-proof Building Fund to sell or exchange the lot now held by the Society; with a view to add to the power of the-committee, so that they could consent to arrangements for the construction of a building for the joint occupancy of the Society and the Park street Church congregation.

Mr. LUCIUS D. BALDWIN thought the project a feasible one, and likely to result in the construction of the desired edifice.

Mr. DURYEE, although disliking the object of a joint tenancy, was desirous of having the matter duly considered, and after the resolution was amended, at the suggestion of Mr. WHITEHEAD, by associating the Executive with the Special Committee, it was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the powers of the Special Committee appointed May 15, 1866, be so extended as to authorize them, in connection with the Executive Committee, to negotiate with the Trustees of the Park Presbyterian Congregation for the sale of a part of the lot on Park Church Place, or for the joint construction of a building suitable for the purposes of this Society, and for a lecture room for the said congregation—clothing them and the said Executive Committee with full and ample power for such purposes.

Mr. WHITEHEAD offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to apply, in behalf of the Society, to the descendants of the different Governors, and other distinguished citizens of New Jersey, for portraits or other memorials of them, to be deposited in the library.

Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, of Somerville, presented, in behalf of Mr. John Le Grange, of Vestal, Broome county, New York—now about 87 years old—a

printed list (contemporaneous with the event) of the names of the Provincials killed and wounded by the first fire of the English in April, 1775: and—

A copy of the Manifesto and Proclamation circulated by the English Commissioners in 1778, being the very copy which was found posted up on the market house in Elizabethtown, and taken down by Mr. LeGrange's father.

Rev. Mr. RODGERS presented a copy of the Guardian, or New Brunswick Advertiser, for December 30, 1794—and printed copies of the conveyances under which the property of the Brick Church, New York, was held.

An old book containing a few records relating to town affairs in 1714, and Meteorological and other memoranda, by John Ogden, from 1787 to 1790, was received from Mr. WICKLIFFE E. BALDWIN.

Dr. MURRAY announced the publication of a History of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, by the Rector, S. A. Clark; and that the Rev. Mr. Shedden, of Rahway, was preparing a history of the church of which he is pastor.

After a brief recess to allow the members to examine the books, etc., in the library—

Mr. WHITEHEAD read a brief Paper on the Facts connected with the appointment of Nathaniel Jones in 1759 to be Chief Justice of New Jersey, and the counter claim of Robert Hunter Morris to hold the office during good behavior: incidents which Mr. W. thought had no little influence in inducing the ministry to require judges in the colonies to hold office only during the royal pleasure—one of the prominent complaints brought against the Crown in the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. EGBERT L. VIELE then read a paper upon "The Foot prints of the Patriots of the Revolution in New Jersey"—giving an account of the operations of the British and American forces within the limits of the State, and illustrating them by a large and beautiful map of New Jersey on which the various movements were delineated.

The Paper was listened to with great attention, and at its close Mr. J. P. Jackson, after some appropriate remarks, offered a resolution of thanks with a request that a copy be placed at the disposal of the Society, which was adopted.

Dr. MURRAY's resolution, offered in the early part of the day, was then taken up and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That, whereas Mr. Matthew S. Henry has signified his disposition to prosecute his investigations into Delaware Indian Philology, which investigations are of interest generally in their ethnological and linguistic relations, and are so specially in view of the desire entertained by this society to obtain the local Delaware Indian names within the limits of New Jersey, with their significations, therefore the Treasurer is authorized, on re-

ceiving evidence of the co-operation of the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to pay to Mr. Matthew S. Henry thirty dollars out of any funds not otherwise appropriated.

On motion, it was resolved that the Executive Committee be authorized to designate the time and place for the September meeting.

The Society then adjourned, and subsequently, with their guests, partook of an excellent dinner at the City Hotel, at which speeches were made by the President, Judge Duer, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Viele, Mr. Hayes, Rev. Mr. Sherman, and other gentlemen; the remarks of the President, embodying many highly interesting reminiscences of his early years, being exceedingly well received.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MAY 21ST, 1857.

From Mr. Alex. B. Thompson.

NEWARK, May 20, 1857.

DEAR SIR.—In explanation of the nature of the Tammany Society, of which there is a Diploma in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society,* I am informed that there is a reference to it in Isaac Collins' N. J. State Gazette, of May 15th and 22d, Sept. 4th and 18th, 1786. The Society appears to have been formed during, or at the close of the Revolution.

The names of the persons inscribed on the Diploma have appeared in various publications of your Society, within a few years past, and two of them will be found in the list of officers of N. J. Regiments, which I have sent you.

*That Diploma or Certificate is as follows:

ST. TAMMANY SOCIETY, No. 1.

SEAL,
representing Europeans
and Indians around a
Council Fire, with a
winged figure blowing a
trumpet in the clouds.
The motto around being—

ST. TAMMANY.
*Eregi monumentum
are Perennius.*

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That *Mr. Jesse Baldwin*
is a Member of the Society of the Sons of Sr.
TAMMANY. In Witness of which I have here-
unto affixed my Hand and the Public Seal, at
the Jersey Camp, the first day of May, in the
year 1779.

WM. D'HART, *President.*

Attest, EBEN ELMER, *Secretary.*

Col. Wm. DeHart, the President, was Lt. Col. of the 2d N. J. Reg't.

The Secretary Eben Elmer, was Surgeon of the same Regiment.

Mr. Jesse Baldwin was a Lieutenant and Quartermaster in the Army.

Of Col. DeHart, I have heard much in connection with Revolutionary matters, at Morristown, where he resided, and it will give me pleasure, to present at some future time, some of my recollections of conversations with one who was nearly related to him, and to myself, in a more extended and more extended and more valuable communication.

I am, sir,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obed. Servant,

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

ALEX. B. THOMPSON.

Corresponding Sec'y of N. J. Historical Society.

Received with the forgoing letter.

FIELD OFFICERS, CAPTAINS AND STAFF of the three Regiments raised in New Jersey in December 1765, and February 1776, which served in the Northern Army, extracted from a Manual of the N. J. Cincinnati:

1ST REGIMENT.

Col. Wm. Winds, vice Lord Sterling, appointed Maj. Gen.

Lt. Col. Matthias Ogden.

Major William DeHart.

CAPTAINS.

Joseph Morris,

Silas Howell.

John Conway,

John Polhemus,

Andrew McMins,

Daniel Piatt,

Joseph Meeker,

Elias Longstreet,

Adjutant, Alex. Clough,

Qr. Master, Matthias Halsted.

Paymaster, Aaron Ogden.

Surgeon, William Barnet.

2^D REGIMENT.

Col. Wm. Maxwell.

Lt. Col. Israel Shreve.

Major, David Rhea.

CAPTAINS.

William Faulkner,

Joseph Brearly,

William Shute,

James Lawrie,

Richard Howell,

Joseph Stout,

Archibald Shaw,

John B. Scott.

Adj't, Eph'm Anderson.

Qr. Mr., Buddell Shinn.

Paym'r, William Shute.

Surgeon, James Holmes.

Surgeon's Mate, Ab'm Appleton.

3^D REGIMENT.

Colonel, Elias Dayton.

Lt. Col., Anthony W. White.

Major, Francis Barber.

CAPTAINS.

Joseph Bloomfield,

Peter Dickerson,

Samuel Potter,	Thomas Patterson,
John Ross,	Thomas Reading,
W. E. Imlay,	Anthony Sharp.
Adj't, Samuel Shepherd.	Qr. Mr., Wm. Norcross.
Paymaster, Jonathan Dayton.	Surgeon, Lewis Dunham.
Surgeon's Mate, Thomas Reed.	Chaplain, James Caldwell.

In February, 1776, two Companies of *Artillery* were raised.

EASTERN COMPANY.

Captain, Frederick Frelinghuysen.	Capt. Lieut., Daniel Neil.
Lieutenants, Thomas Clark, John Vandyke.	

WESTERN COMPANY.

Captain, Samuel Hugg.	Capt. Lieut., John Westcott.
Lieutenants, Seth Brown, Eli Elmer.	

Jersey Brigade, raised in 1776 and 1777, commanded by Brig. Gen Wm. Maxwell.

1ST REGIMENT.

Colonel, Matthias Ogden.	Lieut. Col., William DeHart.
Major, Joseph Morris.	

CAPTAINS.

Silas Howell,	John Conway,
John Polhemus,	Andrew McMins,
Daniel Piatt,	Elias Longstreet,
*Daniel Baldwin,	Peter Voorhees.
Adj't, Jacob Piatt.	Qr. Mr., Joseph Periam.
Paymaster, Aaron Ogden.	Surgeon, Wm. Barnet.

2D REGIMENT.

Colonel, Israel Shreve.	Lt. Col., David Rhea.
Major, Richard Howell.	

CAPTAINS.

James Lawrie,	Joseph Stout,
James Dillon,	Eph'm Anderson,
John Hollingshead,	John N. Cumming,
Samuel Reading,	William Helms.
Adj't, Luther Halsey.	Qr. Mr., Benj. Osman.
Paymaster, John Peck.	Surgeon, Lewis Howell.

Surgeon's Mate, Ebenezer Elmer.

3D REGIMENT.

Colonel, Elias Dayton.	Lt. Col., Francis Barber.
Major, Joseph Bloomfield.	

CAPTAINS.

Peter Dickerson,	Thomas Patterson,
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* Daniel Baldwin lost a leg at Germantown; was a member of the Cincinnati Society; died in 1815. Did he belong to Essex County?

John Ross, William Gifford,
 Richard Cox, John Mott,
 Samuel Flanagan, Joseph Anderson.
 Adj't, Sam'l Shepherd; Qr. Mr., Nathan Wilkin; Paymaster, Jonathan
 Dayton; Surgeon, Lewis Dunham; Surgeon's Mate, Eph'm Loring.

4TH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Ephraim Martin. Lt.-Col., David Brearley.
 Major, Thomas Morrell.

CAPTAINS.

William Bond, John Anderson,
 Noadiah Wade, James Holmes,
 Jonathan Kinsey, Jonathan Forman,
 Abraham Lyon, Archibald Dallas,
 Adj't, Joseph King; Qr. Mr., Eph'm Darby; Paymaster, Abraham Mar-
 tin; Surgeon, J. B. Riker; Surgeon's Mate, J. Harris.
 Brigade Major, James Witherspoon.
 Chaplain, Andrew Hunter.

In 1780 these four Regiments were reduced to three, as follows:

1ST REGIMENT.

Colonel, Matthias Ogden. Lt.-Col., John Conway.
 Major, Dan'l Piatt.

CAPTAINS.

Jonathan Forman, Peter Voorhees,
 Alex'r Mitchell, Aaron Ogden,
 Jacob Piatt, William Piatt.
 Capt.-Lieut., Cyrus DeHart.

LIEUTENANTS.

John Howell, William Barton,
 Abraham Martin, Eph'm Whitlock,
 Eden Burroughs, Peter Lott,
 Jonathan Snowden, Sam'l Seeley.
 Adj't, Eph'm Whitlock; Qr. Mr., Peter Lott; Paymaster, Cyrus DeHart;
 Surgeon, William Barnet; Surgeon's Mate, Jacob Harris.

2ND REGIMENT.

Colonel, Israel Shreve. Lt.-Col., William DeHart,
 Major, John Noble Cumming.

CAPTAINS.

William Helms, Nathaniel Bowman,
 Jonathan Phillips, Sam'l Hendry,
 Jonathan Holmes, Capt.-Lieut., Abel Wyman.

LIEUTENANTS.

Derick Lane, Abraham Stout,
 Ab'm Appleton, Sam'l Shute,

Jonathan Rhea,	John Shreve,
Sam'l Conn,	James Paul.
Adj't, Luther Halsey ; Qr. Mr., Derick Lane ; Paymaster, John Peck ;	
Surgeon, Ebenezer Elmer ; Surgeon's Mate, Moses Elmer.	

3RD REGIMENT.

Colonel, Elias Dayton.	Lt.-Col., Francis Barber.
	Major, John Ross.

CAPTAINS.

Richard Cox,	Jeremiah Ballard,
Joseph Anderson,	Bateman Lloyd,
Seth Johnson,	Jonathan Dayton.
Capt.-Lieut., Nath'l Leonard.	

LIEUTENANTS.

Edmund D. Thomae,	John Blair,
Benjamin Horn,	John Rencastle,
Nathan Wilkinson,	William Kersey,
Jarvis Bloomfield,	Wessel T. Stout,
Adj't, Sam'l Shepherd ; Qr. Mr., Eph'm Darby ; Paymaster, Jonathan	
Dayton ; Surgeon, Lewis Dunham ; Surgeon's Mate, Eph'm Loring.	

JUNIOR SUBALTERNs—2d LIEUTENANTS.

Sam'l Shepherd,	Luther Halsey,
John Peck,	Eph'm Darby,
Benajah Osman,	Silas Parrott,
Absalom Bonham,	Aaron Rhea,
Peter Faulkner,	Francis Luce,
Wm. Shute,	Moses Sproule,
William Tuttle,	John Hopper,
George Walker,	Joseph Buck,
Almarine Brooks,	Jacob Hyer,
Cornelius R. Suydam,	John Read.

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 21ST, 1857.

- From the State of New Jersey*—Acts of the 80th Legislature.
- From the State of New York*—Journals and Documents of the Senate and Assembly, and Laws passed at the 79th Session of the Legislature of that State. 15 vols., 8vo.
- Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York. Vol. 1, 4to.
- From the State of Rhode Island*—Index to the Printed Acts and Resolves of, and Petitions to the General Assembly of the State of R. I. and Provi-

- dence Plantations, from 1758 to 1852. By J. R. Bartlett, Secretary of State. 8vo.
- From the Commissioner of Patents*—Patent Office Report, Arts and Manufactures. Vol. 1-2. 1855.
- From the American Philosophical Society*—Proceedings of the Society. July-December, 1856.
- From J. L. Sibley*—Report on the Rights and Duties of the President and Fellows of Harvard College in relation to the Board of Overseers, and Thirty-first Annual Report of the President to the Overseers.
- From the Author, A. H. Palmer*—Documents and Facts illustrating the origin of the Mission to Japan, &c.
- From the Author*—Life and Times of Anne Hutchinson, read before the Baptist Historical Society, by H. B. Dawson, June 18th, 1856. Published in the New York Chronicle.
- From Hon. Wm. Wright*—Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations.
- From L. A. H. Latour, Montreal*—Reports of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada for 1850, 1853 and 1854.
- From Mr. Reese Nicholas, Flanders, N. J.*—Sketch of the History of the Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., compiled by Albert Barnes, Pastor, 1823.
- Sketch of the History of the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabethtown, compiled by John McDowell, Pastor, 1824.
- From the Author*—Notices of the Histories of Boston.
- From Alexander M. Bruen, Esq., N. Y.*—The very singular Life of John Bruen, Esquire, of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire, by Rev. Wm. Hinde. Originally published in 1641. Reprinted for private circulation.
- From Jacob Hundtperfund*—A Three Pound Note, No. 1342, New Jersey Provincial Currency, dated April 23d, 1761.
- From Israel Russell, Esq., N. Y.*—First Annual Report on the Improvement of the Central Park, New York. January 1, 1857.
- Report of the Special Committee on the Deputation to India. 1856.
- R. C. Winthrop's Address before the Association of the Alumni of Harvard, July 22d, 1852, with several other valuable pamphlets, 35 in number, and 6 vols. Annals of Deaf and Dumb, bound.
- From the Publishers*—The Historical Magazine, Boston, and American Notes and Queries, Philadelphia.

Members Elected.

MAY 21, 1857.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

GEORGE A. EMMELL, *Newark.* JOHN R. PIERSON, *Newark.*
 ISAAC A. NICHOLS, M. D., *Newark.*

The Appointment of Nathaniel Jones

AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF NEW JERSEY, IN 1759.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MAY 21, 1857,

BY WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY of March 31, 1760, contains the following item of intelligence :

“ We learn from Perth Amboy that, Tuesday 18th inst., being the first of the March term for holding the Supreme Court at that city, for the Province of New Jersey, the Hon Nathaniel Jones, Esq., appeared in the Court House there, with his Majesty’s Commission, appointing him Chief Justice of that province, and demanded the necessary requisites for the exercise of that office, before the Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., Chief Justice of that Province, and the Hon. Samuel Nevill, Esq., Second Judge of the said Supreme Court : Whereupon the Commission appointing Mr. Morris to that office was read, and also Mr. Jones’; and that of Mr. Morris being found to be *during good behaviour*, and no instances of his misbehaviour appearing against him, after some learned debates on the law, it was the opinion of the Court, that as Mr. Morris was never legally superseded, Mr. Jones could not be admitted to the execution of that office.”

This event and the circumstances which led to it are treated of by Mr. Field in his highly interesting volume upon the “ Provincial Courts of New Jersey ;” but as the facts were not as fully known to him as they have since been revealed through the Index to our Colonial Documents in the English archives, I would present them to the Society, briefly, without attempting to solve the knotty question involved, which, so far as I know, never received a satisfactory solution either during the Provincial Era or since, viz : *Did the resignation of an office held “ during good behavior ” bar its re-summption by the same party on some future occasion ?*

Robert Hunter Morris was appointed Chief Justice of New Jersey on the death of Robert Lettice Hooper, on the 17th March, 1738, and rendered himself so generally acceptable to the government “ at home,” as well as to those among whom his duties were exercised, that, when in 1754 he received from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania an appointment as Governor of that Province, his resignation of the Chief Justiceship was not accepted by the Ministry, and for the two years that he held the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, the Associate Justices Nevill and Saltar, discharged all the duties of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

On the 9th February, 1757, the Board of Trade recommended to the King that William Aynesley, Esq., be appointed Chief Justice of the Province of New Jersey in the room of Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., “ *resigned*,” and on the 16th of the same month an order of Council was adopted, ap-

pointing Mr. Aynesley Chief Justice in accordance with that recommendation; the order repeating the circumstance of Mr. Morris' resignation as the grounds for the appointment, and Mr. Aynesley's warrant, or commission, was issued the following day.

Now this took place while Mr. Morris is thought to have been in England, he certainly was there not many months after, and there is no indication of a word having been expressed by him adverse to the appointment of Mr. Aynesley. This, together with the fact that the appointment was made some months anterior to the death of Gov. Belcher, which occurred Aug. 31, 1757, deprives of all significance the suggestion of Mr. Field, that the peculiar circumstances of the Province, growing out of the Governor's death, and the absence of Mr. Morris, may have been the operating causes why the Chief Justiceship was conferred upon another.

Another proof of acquiescence on the part of Mr. Morris is found in the fact that Mr. Aynesley took his seat as Chief Justice in March 1758, and was recognized as such in the Province during the brief period of service which was terminated by his death on 6th July, 1758, from imprudence in drinking milk and water the day previous, when overheated.

We learn of no resumption of the office by Mr. Morris immediately subsequent to Mr. Aynesley's death, but on the contrary, after the lapse of some weeks, on the 24th May, 1759, NATHANIEL JONES was recommended to the King by the Board of Trade, to fill the vacancy, and on the 31st an order of Council appointing him Chief Justice "in the room of Wm. Aynesley, Esq., deceased." Shortly before the appointment was known in New Jersey, however, Mr. Morris had proposed to resume the office, much apparently to the embarrassment of Governor Bernard; and probably at the suggestion of that functionary the matter was referred for the decision of the Board of Trade,—he abstaining from exercising the duties of the office until that decision should be obtained; but on the 28th August, 1759, the Governor wrote for instructions as to the course he should pursue should Mr. Morris assert his right in opposition to Mr. Jones, whose commission had then arrived.

Before this letter reached England Mr. Jones had left for America, having kissed the hands of his majesty, and taken leave on the 6th July; and the Lords of Trade on the 14th December—so infrequent were communications then—wrote to Governor Bernard commenting on the "extraordinary claims" of Mr. Morris; sustaining the newly appointed officer, and giving directions to the Governor as to the course he should pursue in arraging the difficulty. What these directions were we have not the means of knowing at present, but, in conjunction with the animadversions of the Board of trade, they seem to have had the effect at the time to produce some change in Mr. Morris' intentions; as the Governor, under date of 25th February, 1760, on inclosing to their lordships a letter from Mr. Morris, explanatory of his course, states that although Mr. Jones did not give satisfaction in the province, Mr. Morris' claim to the office had been settled.

Subsequently, however, Mr. Morris reasserted his right, and on the opening of the Supreme Court the next month, (March, 1760,) the circumstances occurred which are stated in the extract from the New York Mercury, which I have read, and which are more particularly detailed in Mr. Field's work, (pp. 152-154) from the Minutes of the Court; which state the ground of Mr. Morris' claim to have been that his commission had conferred upon him a freehold in the office of Chief Justice, of which it was not shown that he had in any way been divested. It is not improbable that an opinion given in July, 1753, by the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, relative to the appointment of Chief Justice Delancy of New York, during good behavior, by Governor Clinton, may have had weight with the Court in coming to this conclusion. The instructions of the Governor were "not to insert any limitation of time in the commissions which he should grant with the advice and consent of the Council," (meaning that they should read "during pleasure,") and on the questions being submitted whether he had the power to grant a commission during good behavior under those instructions, and if the Crown could revoke it, those law officers decided that the Governor "should not have granted" the commission; but, say they, "as the power given by the Commission is general, we apprehend the grant is good in law, and cannot be revoked without misbehavior."

The Minutes of the Court were transmitted by the Governor to the Lords of Trade on the 22nd of March, and on the 22nd of June following a representation of the whole matter was laid by them before the King, with a recommendation that the case be referred to the Attorney General, with directions to report what measures were proper to be taken to support the King's right of nomination against what was styled "the extraordinary and unprecedented claim of Mr. Morris."

Mr. Jones seems to have quietly acquiesced in the decision, although it may well be imagined that his disappointment must have been great, for on his arrival in the province everything wore a favorable aspect, almost the first notice of his presence being in connection with an account of a public entertainment given to him at Elizabethtown, when the Mayor, Recorder, and other authorities presented an address, in which they expressed their gratification at receiving such a "fresh instance of the King's paternal indulgence," and pleasure at his having selected their borough as his residence. To this he made a very proper response, concluding as follows:—"My residence among you will be rendered happy because you are not devoid of humanity, but apparently practice the religion you profess. The confidence you repose in me will influence my conduct so as to merit your esteem and attach me by an inviolable fidelity." Three short months changed the scene, and after his unceremonious rejection and consequent return to England, he probably concluded, as suggested by Mr. Field, "that the people of New Jersey were not quite so humane and religious as he had taken them to be." It would seem, moreover, that his disappointment was

not mollified by any consideration extended to him by the government in consequence thereof. In 1767 he was an applicant to the Earl of Shelburne for the vacant Chief Justiceship of New York, on the ground that he had received no recompense for the loss of time and the expenses which had attended the transportation of himself and family to America, incurred under the sanction of an appointment to the Chief Justiceship of New Jersey. But the application was in vain, and the ensuing year we find him a suppliant to Lord Hillsborough simply for relief—the loss of his practice consequent upon his absence from England having rendered him destitute of any support for himself and family. No subsequent mention is made of him.

The retiring of Mr. Jones so quietly from the contest did not, however, altogether give assurance to his opponent. The fact of a reference to the matter to the Attorney General appears to have led to a restatement by Mr. Morris, of the circumstances connected with his reassumption of the office, under date of Aug. 10th, 1760, to Governor Boone, shortly after that functionary's arrival, and the document was by him, at the request of Mr. Morris, transmitted to the Board of Trade under date of Sept. 3d; and subsequently (Dec. 15) a further memorial in support of his claim was transmitted leading to another urgent request from the Board of Trade, (April 17, 1761,) that the King would cause such directions to be given as would determine a matter so productive of confusion.

Such directions eventually appeared under date of December 2d, 1761, and were transmitted by circular to the Colonies under date of Dec. 12th; the action of the Assembly of New York in passing "an act providing that the Judges of the Supreme Court *shall have* their commissions during good behavior," probably conducing to the emphatic announcement, by order from the Council, that any Governor assenting, under any pretence whatever, to any act that would sanction the conferment of commissions to the Judges otherwise than during pleasure, should be removed from his government.

Before this expression of His Majesty's will reached America, Governor Hardy had taken the place of Governor Boone in New Jersey, and very soon after his arrival he afforded the ministry an opportunity to evince their determination to carry out to the letter their recent instructions, by renewing, among others, the commission of Mr. Morris "during good behavior." His letter to the Board of Trade conveying the information was dated Jan. 20, 1762; it reached London some time in March, and on the 27th of that month the Board proposed his recall; and although Mr. Morris and the other officers, on the receipt of the instructions, resigned their seats "during good behavior," for such as were revocable at the King's pleasure, yet the mandate had gone forth, and in August William Franklin was commissioned Governor of New Jersey, in place of Josiah Hardy, recalled.

As stated by Mr. Field, Mr. Morris "continued to occupy the seat of

Chief Justice until his death," in January, 1764; but it can scarcely be said to have been "without interruption," if the doubts entertained in the province respecting his right to the office, and the governmental opposition to his exercising its duties are considered. Not unlike the Vicar of Bray, he seems to have kept steadily to his "principle," which was to live and die Chief Justice of New Jersey.

Such are the facts connected with this incident in our provincial history. It evidently had considerable weight in inducing the British Ministry to rigorously enforce the rule which gave cause to the framers of the Declaration of Independence to say of the King, "He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries," and consequently may be said to have had a direct influence in hastening the separation of the Colonies from the mother country.

JOURNAL

OF AN

EXPEDITION MADE IN THE AUTUMN OF 1794,

WITH A

DETACHMENT OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS, INTO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
TO AID IN SUPPRESSING THE "WHISKEY REBELLION."

BY CAPT. DAVID FORD, OF NEW-JERSEY.

COMMUNICATED BY DR. FRANKLIN S. HOUGH, OF NEW YORK CENSUS BUREAU,
ALBANY.

Captain Ford's Journal.

[DAVID FORD was a native of Morristown, N. J., and having in early life lost both parents, he spent his childhood with his paternal grandfather, Jacob Ford. The death of the latter occurred in 1777, but the writer of this sketch is not further informed of the early history of Mr. Ford until 1804, except what is given in the following journal. In 1804, (his brother Nathan having eight years previous made the first American settlement on the St. Lawrence, at Ogdensburgh,) he received of Gouverneur Morris an agency for settling the township of Hague, (now Morristown, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.,) and removed to that place, where he resided most of the remainder of his life. During the war of 1812-15, he held a Colonel's commission, and at various times was honored with public office. He died at Ogdensburgh, Nov. 6, 1835, aged 75 years. Col. Ford was a man of kind and hospitable manners, and strongly attached to his family and friends. The difficulties of a new settlement had in a measure been alleviated by the energetic and successful efforts of his brother, Nathan Ford, than whom, no man ever more resolutely encountered the difficulties incident to beginning a new colony, remote from the jurisdiction of law and in the midst of active and unscrupulous enemies, in the persons of Canadian traders, squatters and timber thieves. F. H.]

** For other papers referring to this expedition, see "Proceedings of the Society," Vol. III, p. 173, and Vol. VI, p. 113.

6th Sept. 1794. This day received orders from Major Leddle, to march with my troop immediately for New Brunswick. I instantly gave the necessary orders for assembling the troop.

7th. Still busy in preparing for the march.

8th. The same.

9th. The same. Gave order for marching at 7 o'clock next morning.

10th. This morning, agreeable to orders, the troop assembled at Boon-

ton, from whence, about 11 o'clock, we marched for Morristown, at which place we arrived about 1 o'clock, and joined Major Leddle, Capt. Tuttle, and the other troops assembled for marching. Here my troop had the honor of turning out more men than all the rest of the county. Ready to march after taking leave of my friends and taking dinner. We marched from the parade under repeated shouts of applause from our fellow citizens, a great number of whom had assembled on the occasion. It afforded me much pleasure to observe the spirit with which the troops marched off, and as we left the Green we returned three cheers to our friends. We proceeded by Baskingridge to Dead River, where we encamped for the night. Most of our men lay in barns, and appear very happy; for my own part, I tumbled on a bed with my clothes on, to be ready for the morning's march, which I had ordered at daylight.

11th. Long before day my men were ready, and at the dawn of the morning we departed for Brunswick. I was deputed by the Major to wait on General White, and request that he would honor the squadron with his presence into the city, which he very politely agreed to do. On our march we fell in with the Bergen squadron, and marched into town together; and without vanity, we cut a very fine figure, and much the best of any that had come in. Here our troops were very much dissatisfied with their forage. Orders are given for all the troops to march to-morrow for Trenton. We now have the Essex squadron, and part of the Middlesex, so that we march near 200 men. This afternoon the whole cavalry paraded in the grand street to receive their standards, at the delivery of which the General gave a most elegant and honorable charge to the Coronets who were present, impressing on them the confidence placed in them by committing to their charge the standard of honor; to which Coronet Beach, in behalf of the whole, made a very handsome reply, pledging themselves never to disgrace or part with their standards, but with their lives. After this solemn ceremony, we were marched through the principal streets to our quarters in the barracks.

12th. Agreeable to orders, the troops were on the parade precisely at 10 o'clock. About 11 o'clock the General arrived, and marched us off through town for Princeton, which is to be our next stage. Nothing of consequence happened on the march; our troops well satisfied, and very happy. We arrived at Princeton about 5 o'clock, and were ordered for forage, &c., to Col. Morgan's barn, where the contractors had purchased hay by the lump for the whole squadron. Here the troop were pretty well satisfied.

13th. Early this morning the troops paraded to march for Trenton, to meet the Governor, who met us near Trenton, and reviewed us; after which he marched at our head into Trenton. By this time we had been joined by different companies, that made our number upwards of 300. Here we took up quarters, drew our tents, and began to live actually the lives of soldiers, and I could not but observe with what ease and facility the men began to

do the duty of a camp, and to accommodate themselves to their new situation. Here the necessary supplies and attention to providing the troops were multiplied on my hands; every one looking up to me for what they wanted here. I was highly gratified at the confidence which my men placed in me. Before night, I had my men in their tents, and well supplied with everything to make them comfortable.

14th. Being Sunday, lay in camp taking our ease. In the afternoon the Muster-master mustered us, and the valuers of our horses, Col. Forman and Mr. Vandusen, begun by valuing my horses.

15th. Lay in camp, preparing every necessary for our march; getting everything ready to proceed to Carlisle. Had orders to change our camp, which was done with speed and cleverness, and our tents again pitched and our men well under cover.

16th. Began to rain in the morning; wind N. E., threatening a storm; but cleared off by noon. Order to prepare for a march to-morrow. While at Trenton I spent my time very happy. Most of my old acquaintance were very civil, and we had cove (?) of gentlemen with us: new acquaintances were made with ease and facility among the officers, and each one seemed happy to find the honor of the State likely to be so well supported by the cavalry.

17th. Orders for marching having been given, and notice that the Commander-in-chief of New Jersey intended taking command of the troops from the State, and honoring the cavalry by marching with them, we all prepared, and about 2 o'clock left Trenton. There I was fortunate enough to meet my amiable friends, Miss Cornelia and Hannah Lott, of whom I took leave. I also was so fortunate as to make an acquaintance with Miss Forman and Miss Milnor, two very fine girls, with whom I was very loth to part. We marched across the Delaware, (that is, forded it,) and reached Newtown that night. This is the county town of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Here slender accommodations had been made, and the troops suffered for forage very much, particularly for hay.

18th. This morning several of the troops were unwell, owing to their having lain on the ground without straw. We however moved on with the whole corps for the Crooked Billet, at which place we arrived at about 2 o'clock. Here our camp was pitched in a very rough, bad piece of ground. It had been ridge-ploughed for wheat, and was all hills and hollows. On our march we had a shower, and towards evening the hemisphere began to thicken and look like a heavy gust. I had determined this morning that I would take up my quarters in my marquee this night, and had attended to the pitching of it accordingly; notwithstanding the appearance of the weather, which now grew more tempestuous, I took up my lodging in the marquee. The whole heavens appeared in a blaze, and peals of thunder succeeded each other so rapidly as scarcely to afford an interval for several

hours. A more tremendous storm (for a thunder storm) I never saw. Here again I was very much pleased with the countenance and enterprise of my troop, who had all taken the precaution of trenching round their tents, and when the storm began, they turned out with whips, which they had previously prepared, and whipped their tents; the effect of which is to wet them all as soon as possible, after which they leak no more. I did so with my own, and laid myself down to perfect rest. The Crooked Billet is a small place of 10 or 15 houses, tolerably well-built; tavern dirty and extravagant; the people well disposed to take advantage of the troops, and in general not very friendly to our camp.

19th. We marched early for Norristown, the county town of the county of Montgomery, 172 miles from Philadelphia, where we arrived about 2 o'clock. Our camp was beautifully laid out on the banks of the Schuylkill, in a very pleasant meadow. Here we were well supplied with short feed, but infamously with hay, owing to the villainy of a farmer, who had sold and promised to deliver good hay, and brought bad. Norristown is beautifully situated on the Schuylkill; has a handsome court house, goal and yard, in a separate place, a building for public papers, &c. It lays on an eminence, and has a most commanding prospect. Here we were joined by the Philadelphia light-horse, who left Philadelphia Thursday. They are most completely mounted and equipped, and very genteel looking troops, about — men, being three companies. Here we found many people very much in favor of the rioters. These were however all of the most ignorant and uninformed part of society. The most strange and absurd notions of the Government seem to have been industriously propagated by some wicked incendiaries; such as, that Congress were going to lay a tax of two dollars on every male child that is born; that one shilling is to be laid on every new coat, and a number of such like stories. At this place we were overtaken by Gov. Mifflin, who came here to procure the quota of troops from the county. He harangued the citizens (a great many of whom had assembled,) very well, (as I am told,) after which he paid a very high compliment to our State, and was very happy to see us on the ground;—in short, every friend of the Federal Government seems delighted with our appearance.

20th. Marched early for Potts Grove, distant 15 miles, where we arrived about 2 o'clock, and pitched our camp most beautifully on the banks of the Schuylkill. Potts Grove is a charming village, pleasantly situated on that river, and inhabited by much the most genteel, hospitable people of any town we had passed through. It was originally laid out by Mr. — Potts, and is now very much possessed and inhabited by his descendants, of that name and the name of Rutter. As we were marching into the camping ground, I had the misfortune to receive a very bad wound by the kick of a horse, which cut my boot, stocking, and into my leg on the shin bone, about as large as a dollar, and bruised the adjacent parts very much.

Here I experienced the attention of many of the inhabitants, by their kind offers of assistance; but in particular, my friend Jesse Potts happened to be in town, who immediately came to see me, sent for his sulkey, and took me to his nephew's, Mr. Thomas Potts, who had come to meet me. Here I found the most polite hospitality and sympathy I could wish, from an amiable woman, Mrs. Potts, and Miss Potts, a sister of my friend, Mr. Jesse Potts. Here I spent the night, and had every possible attention from all the family. Several of the Messrs. Potts and Rutter called to see me, and pressed me to stay the next day; and all have very cordially invited me to spend some time with them on my return, which I have promised to do. The Messrs. Potts are all largely concerned in extensive iron works of every kind, and some on new and improved constructions. My friend Doct. Anderson, who has joined our squadron as surgeon, was so good as to stay with me at Mr. Potts', and is, as well as myself, well pleased with the politeness and hospitality of the people.

I have as yet not made any observations as to the country. It is very much of a sameness, from the hills above Trenton ferry to this place, and what I call a very fine country, but not as highly improved as I had expected from the representations of the Pennsylvania farmers. I could not help observing the small quantities of meadow, and the few good streams we passed, and we did not see many fine clover fields. Another observation which was made by all the troops, was, that we found no good hay between Trenton and Potts Grove. The quality of the grass had generally been good, but in curing it had all been spoiled, and was so very musty as to give all our horses a cough.

At Potts Grove we found the people very generally our friends, and federal, but heard a bad account of the adjacent country.

21st. The troops marched for Reading. Dr. Anderson and myself staid behind until 11 o'clock, when by the assistance of Mr. Potts, who sent me his sulky, we proceeded for Reading, through a country more mountainous and rough than what we had before passed. Road not very good, yet the lands appeared in good culture, and the farmers happy. On our whole march in Pennsylvania, I find the country by no means as thickly settled as New Jersey; the buildings are generally of stone, and the barns and outhouses very good. We arrived at Reading about 2 o'clock. This is a town pleasantly situated on the banks of the Schuylkill. On the back, about N. E., are high hills and mountains, at the foot of which the town stands; to the S. E., S. and S. W., is a beautiful valley of 3 or 4 miles, when hills and mountains again begin to rise. This is the county-town of Berks; consists of about 400 houses, 3 churches, (one very elegant,) a court house, goal, building for public papers, &c. The houses in general illy built, the taverns but indifferent, particularly as to cooking, which is very bad. This town is mostly inhabited by Germans; as is also the whole country.

Here we found the people of the lower order very ignorant and illy informed, full of prejudice against our happy government, and very unfriendly to our cause. The more enlightened were all with us, as must be the case where reason governs.

22d. The troops rested here this day, myself confined to the house most of the day; in the afternoon Col. Rhea, who had been very polite, called on me to go and see a gentleman by the name of Mr. Rose, a most complete musician and plays on at least 10 different instruments; in addition to which he has a collection of curiosities for his own amusement, and some very excellent paintings.

He favored us, in company with his daughter, with some music on the piano forte, violin and an excellent organ. He treated us with great politeness, and is a good federalist. He very obligingly offered me his chaise to get on, but having procured a covered wagon I declined troubling him.

23d. The troops marched for Womelsdorf; town distant 14 miles, where we arrived before sunset, and encamped. The country begins to grow better; almost all of it inhabited by Germans, and in good cultivation; here we found the people divided as to the object of our march; the taverns poor, though not dear; there is a church and about — houses.

24th. Marched for Lebonon, at which place we arrived at 10 o'clock, distance 14 miles. In this day's march, we passed through the finest country I have seen in our march. We begin to find blackwalnuts growing spontaneous. The country well cultivated; buildings good, and of stone, and mostly inhabited by Germans. We passed a small village of about 50 houses, called Major town, near the Tulpehocken, on which is the famous canal for joining the Susquehanna and Schuylkill together. I was unable to go and see it, but many of the gentlemen did, and tell me it is a most grand undertaking; that the canal is already dug ten miles, in which are five locks, to embrace thirty feet; that they are executed in a masterly manner—that in the distance already done there is a great number of elegant arched bridges over the canal, wherever it goes across the road. There are now employed 600 hands at it, and every prospect of succeeding in this part of the bold enterprise, which if once accomplished, from this to the Schuylkill, and from thence to the Delaware, will turn such a torrent of wealth into Philadelphia, as will certainly secure it the emporium of America.

25th. This day the troops were ordered to make a forced march, and reach Harrisburg, distant 26 miles. Of course the line of march was taken up early, and by a little after 6 o'clock the troops were in motion. About 3 miles from Lebonon we passed the Quitapahilla, the branch by which the lock navigation is to be carried to the Susquehanna. It is a fine lively stream, but does not contain much water. On this day's march we found the inhabitants better informed and much more friendly to our cause. The country now becomes very fine, the land well cultivated, blackwalnut and

locust very plenty. At the distance of 17 miles from Lebenon, came to a small village called Hannelstown, consisting of about 40 houses, illy built, inhabited principally by Irish and Germans, very poor to appearances. Near this we passed the Swatara, the creek emptying into the Susquehanna, by which the boats are to ascend to the canal. This is a very lively fine stream, containing about as much water as the Passaic at Pater-son. During this day's march found more Americans, Irish and Scotch. The country by no means thickly inhabited, and the fashion is here very much to build from the road. About 2 o'clock we had by industry performed our march and reached Harrisburg. This town is beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna; consists of about 300 houses, 2 markets, court house and other public buildings, 3 churches, a number of very genteel well built brick houses, and displays an air so perfectly different from any of the towns we had lately passed, that to use the language of our soldiers, we thought we had again got among white folks, or Christians. Indeed everything wore a different and more agreeable appearance. We arrived in a storm, and were received by the inhabitants with the greatest cordiality. Each seemed to vie in offers of accommodations for ourselves and our horses, and in a very short time, by their hospitality, all our men were well provided with good houses and stables, some gentlemen taking 20, others 10, and so as they could accommodate. Of course we did not pitch our tents this night. It had been the intention of the General, to have passed over the river, fearing a fresh would prevent us in the morning, but he was assured by the gentlemen of the town that two days rain would effect the river but little, and that no possible danger could be before morning. The Susquehanna is here about one and a quarter miles wide, bounded by high banks, which in a fresh are filled. At a distance up the river you see the gap in the mountains, (called the Blue mountains,) through which it seems to have broken. The hills jetting boldly on each side to the river. Below the mountains a fine intervale country to the town. Down the river, at a distance, mountains tower on each other, and seem to lock in the river. The country between very fine. The river is a most beautiful clear water, with a stony, though not rough bottom. At present so low that the army forded it, and in the deepest not more than 3 feet. Here they take very fine rock fish, and shad in the season. The taverns were much better and cheaper than at Reading, in short the situation and hospitality of this place has left the strongest impressions of gratitude on the troops. This is the county-town of — County.

26th. Orders for marching at 6 o'clock for Carlisle, distant 17 miles, made us all up early, and the line of march was taken up early (the baggage being ordered off earlier,) the troops took to the river and reached the opposite shore in about half an hour. The General moved on and reached Carlisle by 2 o'clock. At this place we were received with much politeness. The troop of horse came out to meet us; the company of light

infantry paraded and did the same; the artillery fired a salute and many faces were noticed with pleasure.

Here are some very fine barracks, sufficient to hold — men, built last war, of brick, two stories, and — feet long and well covered. Our troops have pitched their camp near them on fine ground. This town is pleasantly situated, tolerably well built, and contains about — houses. It is the county-town of Cumberland Co; has a court house, goal, buildings for public purposes, a market, tolerably well supplied, a college, under the care of the famous Dr. Nisbet, well endowed and consisting of 150 scholars, — churches, many of the inhabitants polite and very much attached to our cause, though in the country not so much so, but I here find the approach of the troops has had a very great influence on the people. It had been the uniform opinion that our troops never would march—that is among the opposers of government—and indeed the spirit with which they have turned out, has exceeded the expectations of its friends. The country through which we marched this day is very fine, producing blackwalnut, locust and very fine white oaks, more meadows than we had been used to see, good tillage, houses well built of stone, good barns, but not very thickly inhabited, a greater mixture of inhabitants, Dutch, Irish, Scotch and Natives. The better informed here, as in all other parts, are for the support of government, without regard to the locality of the law. Here we fell in with a number of the militia officers, particularly Gen. Buchanan. The officers are generally for turning out, but the men are very backward owing to the multitude of scandalous stories imposed upon them by the wicked and designing, the absurdity of them, if possible, exceeds those told in Berks County. One is that each plough is to pay a dollar, that each wagon going into Philadelphia is to pay a dollar, that for each bushel of wheat that is ground 6^c is to be paid to the mill, besides a great variety of such stuff; but what is surprising Gen. Buchanan tells me he has been called upon by some good well-meaning men, to know the truth, they believing the stories.

By such like stories, the anti-federalists in all parts of the Union, are endeavoring to render the minds of the people sour and dissatisfied with the government, and sorry I am, that Americans seem so fond of the idea of revolutions, and changing government, that the flame of alteration catches with avidity. We are here led to believe that the majority of the people over the mountain, are disposed to support government, and acquiesce in the law, and that we shall have no trouble with them—that this may be the case we all wish—that they may return to a proper sense of their duty would be much more grateful to us than having to compel them by arms, but unless they do, we most certainly shall try our strength.

27th. Troops pleasantly encamped; the water very bad, being the lime stone country, our men and horses cannot drink it, and I fear many of them will be sick from that cause. Thus far the troops have been remarkably healthy. Heaven grant a continuance; they seem very well satisfied,

much more so than could be expected. They only wish a resting spell and then to be led on to execute the business they came upon. I am still mortified by being obliged to keep housed with my leg, the wound is much worse than we at first imagined, however its on the mending hand. I have not mentioned but in every county-town they have a very good market house, and in Reading and Harrisburg quite considerable ones.

28th. This day the Philadelphia horse arrived, about 120 men well mounted and equipped. Many of them are young gentlemen of the first property in the city. The day was not very good, stormed a little. Our troops well encamped.

This day moved my lodgings from the sign of the Indian Queen to Mr. Davis'. At the Indian Queen our landlady was very cross and sulky; very unkind to the unfortunate soldiers and officers who happened to be unwell and sought shelter in her house; inhumanity and ill-nature seemed her chief qualities; they so offended Dr. Smith, my physician, who has been with me since we left Reading, and is surgeon to the Jersey Calvary, that we departed with pleasure from their roof.

29th. Fine day, very hot. This day the Philadelphia horse determined to begin the business of collecting the gentry of sedition, in which some volunteers from our troops joined. They went out in two or three directions and brought in several of the Pole gentry; one of them, after being a prisoner, used very abusive and provoking language, after which he endeavored to make his escape, upon which one of the Philadelphia troops ordered him to stop, which he disregarded, upon which he shot him through with his pistol, of which wound he died next morning. This was rather an unfortunate affair as it doubtless will irritate some as well as intimidate others, but by misrepresentation it may be made very bad use of, and as falsehood seems the forte of the anti-federal gents, there is no doubt but they will embrace this occasion to display their abilities. One of the fellows brought in this day was an Irish schoolmaster, who had been a very busy fellow in the ways of sedition; he was very much frightened when taken; he had repeatedly said, he would himself blow the President's brains out if he attempted to lead the army over the mountains against the insurgents, and much such like talk; he was committed to jail. Our men were all ready to cut him up, but a word to the civil authority prevented any interference. We find a great majority of the people in this county have got the canine madness against government, but our appearance has silenced them, and given the friends of government an opportunity to show themselves.

30th. This day news arrived that the President was on his way to Carlisle, and that Governor Mifflin would be there in two days. Nothing of importance transpired this day.

Oct. 1st. Cavalry busily employed in making provision for the march expected. Foraging parties went out; and also parties for the collection of the pole gentry.

Oct. 2d. Gov. Mifflin arrived, and was received by all the horse, about one mile out of town, and was conducted in. On his approach to the town, he was saluted by a discharge from the artillery. The Governor met the militia officers of the county, and made a most flaming speech to them on the necessity and propriety of turning out on this occasion. I was unable to attend it, but am informed it was pretty well written and delivered. Some companies of infantry arrived this day.

Oct. 3d. Gen. Proctor, with a most beautiful train of artillery, a great number of infantry, artillery, and horse, arrived this day, and began to encamp on the commons. Orders this day for the troops to turn out early in the morning to receive the President of the United States, who is expected early, having lodged at Harrisburgh this evening.

4th. The greatest vieing between the New Jersey and Pennsylvania horse who should be first on the ground to receive the President. At ten o'clock, the signal for mounting came, and away went the horse. The vanguard of the Phila. horse very improperly pressed by our troops, and took post in front. This was considered as not polite by the New Jersey cavalry, more particularly as we were strangers. The President came on. He was met by a very large train of Generals and other gentlemen, and all the troops that could be mustered. On his approaching the town, he was saluted by a Federal salute, and the ringing of bells; and every heart expands with joy, except the whiskey boys. They made a passage through the town to the Pennsylvania camp, and after receiving them, he took up his quarters in town. He was accompanied by Col. Hamilton as an aid, and a small scout of horse. No army ever received him with more heartfelt joy and satisfaction. I was much mortified that I could not attend the train. I was only a spectator of the cavalcade.

5th. The officers of each line of the army, with the Governor of each State, waited on the President at 12 o'clock, and were introduced to him, and received with that manly dignity which would have won enemies had they been there, unless their hearts were as black as their actions. My confinement prevented me this honor, which was a very great mortification.

6th. Nothing material excepting preparations for marching for Pittsburg. You are saluted from every quarter with the arrival of troops, a great many of whom are uniformed and well equipped, and in general good looking young men.

7th. Nothing of consequence.

8th. General review of the horse from New Jersey, at a sight of which the President was pleased to express his great satisfaction, and to pass the most flattering commendation on the spirit and patriotic conduct of our State. This day I mounted my horse for the first time in eighteen days, rode a little, and found it more inflamed. This night a most serious misfortune had nearly happened in the army. From some *mistake*, Gov. Mifflin had, in expectation of a meeting in Col. Gardner's regiment, ordered out some of the Phila. light horse, with orders to fire on any parties of men;

which had nearly involved us in a serious battle. It is said there was serious reason to apprehend a disturbance, owing to a want of regular supply of provisions. And it must be owned that the regiment was composed of such rascally materials as to be easily blown into a flame. Our camp was alarmed; orders for every officer to leave town, and repair instantly to camp, for every dragoon to saddle his horse, and dress himself complete, lay on his arms, and be ready to mount at a moment's warning. One squadron, under Major Williams, were ordered out, and lay on the road all night, with a design to intercept those, if any, who should attempt to desert; happy, however, it was, that no serious consequence ensued. Much blame fell on Gov. Mifflin; he was charged with being in a shameful state of intoxication, and was obliged publicly to ask pardon of some officers and make that excuse.

9th. General orders for marching, and the final arrangement of the commanders, made Gov. Lee, commander-in-chief, Gov. Mifflin next, Gov. Howell next, Gen. White commander of the horse in chief. This day was the first I was able to go out to make any preparations for my camp equipage, and I was mortified to find everything engaged, almost, that I wanted. The cavalry ordered to march to-morrow

10th. The Philadelphia horse, McPherson's blues and a number of other corps were formed into a legion, to be put under the command of Gen. Frelinghuysen, to lead the van of the army. This corps began their march and was reviewed, with a critical eye, by the President. They were followed by the train of artillery, and were to have been followed by the Jersey horse, but by some mistake or other the wagons for transporting our baggage were not provided. This default was severely censured by the President. Our march was, therefore, put off until to-morrow. In my observation of yesterday, I neglected to mention that a deputation from the people from the other side of the mountains, came to wait upon the President to prevent, if possible, the march of the troops into their country. This committee consisted of the damned scoundrel Finley, who most certainly was the first founder of the opposition to law in the four western counties, and of a Mr. Reddick. The materials in part were so bad that but little could be expected. The President received them; coldly told them he was determined to see the laws executed, if there was energy enough in the United States to do it; that what they said of the disposition of the people to return to order did not appear; that he was now at the head of one of the finest armies he had ever commanded, and that he could have as many more as he pleased, and shortly, that he was determined to march the army to the seat of rebellion, and told them, if they met with the least resistance, he would not answer for the consequences. This stern reply seemed to discompose the old villain, and to please every federalist. We have now an army from all parts, among whom are a great number of men in the first fortunes in the ranks.

11th. This day we paraded for marching; was joined by the Pennsylvania horse, and after saluting the President, marched on to Mount Rock.

We were, by our delay of yesterday, now put in the rear of all the Pennsylvania infantry and their baggage wagons, which made the march very slow and tedious; though not more than seven miles, we arrived in four hours, and found the ground very good for encamping, but no water to be had in quantities nearer than half a mile; this was a serious want to the cavalry. I rode my horse all the way.

12th. Marched for Shippensburg; the cavalry by themselves. This day we passed one of the largest springs, which turned several mills in a few rods from its source, and in three miles there was a number of other mills. This town is pleasantly situated, consists of about two hundred houses, and belongs to the Shippens in Philadelphia, put out on perpetual leases, on a moderate quit-rent.

13th. The cavalry themselves marched for Chambersburgh, a pleasant village consisting of about two hundred houses, much better built than Shippensburg. This town lays on the waters of the famous Conogochече, near where it was proposed to have the final seat of federal government, and is the county-town of ———; has a very handsome court house, a market and some capital mills, and belongs to Capt. Chambers, who has leased on moderate terms. This town has risen suddenly, not having been laid out more than ten years; here we found the best tavern we had seen for a long time. Capt. Chambers was so polite as to invite me, with Gen. White's family, to dine with him.

14th. Halted this day here, to give the Pennsylvanians an opportunity to vote for Congress and Assemblymen. The country down this valley is very fine and good.

15th. This day marched for Thompson's Cove at the foot of the range of mountains called the North, and three miles from Mercersburg. Here we lay this night, drew provisions, and made ready to scale the mountains in the morning.

16th. Marched, and in one mile began to ascend the mountain, which here is very rugged and seemed to wind round one point after another for three or four miles, until we reached the summit, whence in every direction we could see nothing but hills and mountains towering over each other, as if they were trying who should get the highest. We descended this, and raised another, and after descending that, got into a small valley called Wallace station, where we found just room enough to encamp, and hay to feed our horses, but found the most wretched houses and improvements, and poverty that we had seen.

17th. Marched to the Juniatta, where we encamped, and found Gov. Mifflin with the Pennsylvania troop; here we had but a poor supply of hay and straw; at this place there had been a battle with the Indians, in Braddock's campaign, in which they were foiled; here we had one of the most merry nights among the officers, they had on the march. Here in a poor hut, we found a poor child, one month old, with a head swelled to the

circumference of three feet, an object of real distress. A great number of officers visited the house, and each presented the mother with a few shillings. Here we were informed that Gen. Mifflin was determined to keep the horse in the rear of the infantry, and that we should not go to Bedford that day. This was a great mortification to us all, and Gen. White had some sharp words with him on the subject.

18th. Marched, and forded the Junietta, about — yards wide, and three feet deep; here the river bends round a point and seems to run three or four miles almost directly back. After a march of seven miles, we were informed that we might proceed on to Bedford; this we did with very great alacrity, and arrived at sundown.

19th. Here we are to stay a few days, and then proceed to Pittsburg: distant one hundred miles. This town is not very pleasantly situated; consists of about eighty or one hundred houses.

[Here the Journal abruptly ends.]

[The following Officers of the New Jersey Brigade of Infantry and Artillery, marched on the Western Expedition to Pittsburg.

Joseph Bloomfield, *Brigadier-General*.

William Pearson, *Brigade-Major*.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel, Davenport; *Majors*, Hunt and *Brooks; *Captains*, Fithian, Tuft, Lucas, Hammet, Downes, *Beasley, Collins, Johnson; *Lieutenants*, Davis, B. Westcoat, Bishop, Toy, S. Westcoat; *Ensigns*, Jenkins, Rose, How, Smith.

STAFF—*Surgeon*, Dr. Gibbs; *Paymaster*, Dougherty; *Adjutant*, Hollinshead; *Quarter-Masters*, *Hunn, Wriggens; *Qr.-Master Sergeant*, *Sayres; *Serg't-Major*, Fennimore.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Major-Commandant, Kipp; *Major*, Gould; *Captains*, Crane, *Minton, Cooper, Brown, Stull, Miller; *Lieutenants*, Sigler, Conklin, Blanch, Woolley, Marshal, Oliver; *Ensigns*, Zabriskie, Minton, Demarest, Van Arsdale, Stansbury.

STAFF.—*Surgeon*, Dr. Chetwood; *Mate*, Dr. Crane, *Paymaster*, Johnson; *Adjutant*, Ballard; *Qr.-Master*, J. Ogden; *Qr.-Master Sergeant*, McGennis; *Sergeant-Major*, Wells.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel, Forman, (Senior Colonel in the Brigade); *Major*, E. Ogden; *Captains*, Schenck, Hanlon, Price, Marsh, Beardslee, A. Smith, Brindley, Lloyd, Squire, Melick. *Lieutenants*, Stevens, *Marl, *Taylor, Gillman, Imlay, Outcalt, T. Brown, C. Phillips, Loofbury, Ayres; *Ensigns*, *Stivers, Asburn, Swallow, Brewer, Huff, Dildine, Driskey.

STAFF.—*Surgeon*, Dr. Whittall; *Mate*, Dr. Freeman; *Adjutant*, Lyle; *Paymaster*, Lawrence; *Quarter-Master*, Van Pelt, *Qr.-Master Sergeant*, Payne; *Sergeant-Majors*, Rodgers, Hummwell.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Crane; *Major*, Ross; *Captains*, Burnet, B. Smith, Keenon, Boyland, Day; *Lieutenants*, Wade, Gulick, Board; *Ensigns*, *Burrill, Wyckoff, *Stille, Doty, Ray.

STAFF.—*Surgeon*, Dr. Morse; *Mate*, Dr. J. Halsted; *Paymaster*, R. Thomas; *Adjutant*, Lyon; *Quarter-Master*, Hendricks; *Qr.-Master Sergeant*, Lawrence; *Sergeant-Major*, Jaques.

ARTILLERY.

Captain Commandant, Elmer; *Captain*, Canfield; *Lieutenants*, Herrieman, Stringer, Campbell; *Quarter-Master and Adjutant*, Clunn; *Qr.-Master Sergeants*, *Parvin, and Pierson.

William Dayton, *Paymaster to the New Jersey Line*; Samuel Robert Stewart, *Brigade Quarter-Master*, Aaron Howell, *Conductor Military Stores*.

Those marked * engaged in the six months service.

The march of Major Parrot and Porter with the residue of the Officers and Soldiers in requisition was arrested on the 14th October, 1794, by the Secretary of War, under the order of the President of the United States.—W. A. W.]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. VIII.

1858.

No. 3.

TRENTON, January 21, 1858.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY met in the City Hall to-day at 12 M., the President, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, in the Chair.

The Recording Secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, the correspondence since May was submitted by the Corresponding Secretary, comprising letters from the Historical Societies of Connecticut, Florida and Wisconsin; the Regents of the University of New York; American Philosophical Society; from Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member; Archer Gifford, Esq., and other gentlemen.

The Librarian announced the donations since the last meeting, numbering 58 volumes, 108 pamphlets, and 3 maps. The whole number of bound volumes belonging to the Society is now 2,181, and of pamphlets 3,069—exclusive of duplicates.

The Treasurer reported the balance in the treasury to be \$262.27, only \$59.27 of which were applicable to the general purposes of the Society.

The Executive Committee presented their thirteenth Annual Report, in which, while they congratulated the Society upon the progress made in achieving the great object of the organization, they commented upon the necessity for devising means whereby the treasury might be replenished, and the zealous co-operation of the members be more effectually secured; and attributing much of whatever neglect of the interests of the Association might be apparent, to the difficulty attending the gathering of a quorum of the Executive Committee, from the members of it being scattered over the

State. Nothing had been done towards the erection of the fire-proof building for the Society's occupancy, nor had any change been made in the site secured for it; and they drew attention to the recommendation made on a former occasion, that steps should be taken to procure from the English archives such statutes and journals of the Provincial and later Assemblies, as might be necessary to complete the set in the possession of the State.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Publications, reported the issue, since the last meeting, of another number of the "Proceedings" containing the operations of the Society from September, 1856, to the present time, with much valuable additional matter; and that the Fifth Volume of the "Collections," containing the Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents, was about being put to press.

Several members, previously nominated, were elected on the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, and new nominations received.

The Chair appointed Messrs. R. S. Field, P. S. Duryee and W. L. Dayton a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and named the following Standing Committees for 1858:

On Publications—Rev. Dr. Murray, R. S. Field, W. A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington and Henry W. Green.

On Purchases—W. A. Whitehead, Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, S. Alosen, S. H. Congar and Rev. Dr. Davidson.

On Statistics—Dr. Lewis Condict, J. P. Bradley, John Rogers, Dr. Stephen Congar and Dr. L. A. Smith.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, President McLean
Committee on Fire Proof Building—Hon. D. S. Gregory, Peter S. Duryee, R. S. Field, W. P. Robeson, John Chadwick, Cortlandt Parker, Jacob D. Vermilye.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers subsequently reported the following, who were thereupon duly elected for the ensuing year:

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, LL.D.

Vice Presidents—James Parker, Wm. A. Duer, LL.D., Wm. L. Dayton, LL. D.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes.

Treasurer and Librarian—Samuel H. Congar.

Executive Committee—Archer Gifford, Nicholas Murray, D. D., Dudley S. Gregory, Henry W. Green, Wm. P. Robeson, Richard S. Field, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, Wm. Pennington, Peter S. Duryee.

The Special Business, being an amendment to the first By-Law proposed at the last meeting by Rev. R. K. Rodgers, was then taken up: the purport of the amendment being to leave it optional with the Society to hold the annual meeting at Trenton or elsewhere. After a discussion, in which the

Rev. Dr. Murray, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Judge Robeson, the President, Messrs. Haven, Hammill and Whitehead, participated, the subject, on motion of Dr. Murray, was indefinitely postponed.

Pending this discussion, the Society adjourned for dinner.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

On the Society's re-assembling, Mr. C. C. Haven presented to the Society a photographic copy of a Print, contemporary with the event, representing the triumphal arch erected by the ladies of Trenton in honor of Washington; on his passage through the place in April, 1789; and exhibited a photographic copy of the original note, (now in possession of a descendant of the lady who received it,) which was written by Washington at the time. The note is as follows :

“General Washington cannot leave this place without expressing his acknowledgments to the Matrons and Young Ladies, who received him in so novel and grateful a manner at the Triumphal Arch in Trenton, for the exquisite sensations he experienced in that affecting moment. The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation at the same spot—the elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion—and the innocent appearance of the *white robed choir*, who met him with the gratulatory song, have made such an impression on his remembrance, as he assures them will never be effaced.

TRENTON, April 21st, 1789.”

Mr. HAVEN also made an oral statement of some facts which corroborated what he had published in a pamphlet form, relative to the importance of the engagement which took place between the Royal and Continental forces on the Assanpink, which had been in a great measure overlooked by historians.

Mr. WHITEHEAD read “A brief statement of the facts connected with the Origin, Practice and Prohibition of Female Suffrage in New Jersey.”

Rev. Dr. HALL, of Trenton, read some extracts from a historical paper, containing statements referring to the plans for establishing at or near Trenton, the seat of the Federal Government, which had engaged the attention of the old Congress, prior to its location on the Potomac; with other matter relating to the condition of the site of Trenton at an early period.

Mr. FIELD, on rising to move a vote of thanks for the interesting items furnished by Dr. Hall, expressed his regret that the researches of the gentleman had not been prosecuted farther, so as to show by what means the location was fixed on the Potomac, and proceeded to give an interesting statement of the intrigues by which New England, to secure the assumption of its debt by the General Government, was brought to consent to the transfer of the site to the place as selected by the South. Alexander Ham-

ilton being the chief promoter of the scheme in order to insure the funding of the debt, which the South was unwilling to accede to unless some equivalent was granted, and Mr. Jefferson's dinner table being the council board around which the plan was arranged.

The motion of thanks to Dr. Hall was seconded by Mr. Duryee, with some remarks referring to the information given by Mr. Field, and adopted.

The President stated that it had been his privilege, when a lad, to be present in the old Congress when sitting in New York, at the time when the subject of the location of the seat of the Federal Government was under discussion, having accompanied his father, who was a member, and that his recollection of many of the speakers was very vivid.

Mr. WHITEHEAD called the attention of the Society to a paper which he was about to read, which had been prepared by the Hon. JAMES PARKER, which indisposition had prevented that gentleman from presenting in person. Although complete in itself, it would have been rendered more valuable had the intentions of the venerable author been carried out, from the personal explanations and illustrations, which his thorough acquaintance with the subject would have enabled him to give.

Mr. WHITEHEAD then read "A Brief History of the Boundary Disputes between New York and New Jersey," and accompanied the reading with some oral statements relative to the manner in which Staten Island had been absorbed by New York, and also of the nature of the dispute respecting the northern boundary, exhibiting a map upon which the lands acquired by New York were delineated, and also, for the inspection of the members, a large collection of original manuscripts, from his own library, connected with the proceedings of the Commission, by which the northern boundary was settled, as it now is, in 1769. The paper of Mr. Parker attracted much attention, and on motion of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. James Parker, for his valuable paper upon the subject of the Boundary Disputes with New York, and that he be requested to furnish the Society with such additional details respecting the several Commissions as may be in his possession.

Judge DAYTON remarked, in substance, that the settlement of the northern boundary, which had been particularly explained by Mr. Whitehead, was a matter which had not only affected the relations of New York and New Jersey, but from its having made a great change in the position of the northwestern corner of the State, had necessarily effected the interests of both the Eastern and Western Proprietors and of those holding lands under them, as it necessarily occasioned a material change in the direction of the line dividing their respective lands. It was therefore a matter of great importance to a large number of land holders, and particularly to members of the bar, that all possible light should be thrown upon the proceedings of the Commissioners settling the boundary, as well as upon subsequent and

preceding events; and suggested to Mr. Whitehead the propriety of engaging in the required examination and collection of the various documents and authorities bearing upon the subject.

Chief Justice GREEN, in behalf of Miss Leake, presented copies of the correspondence between Colonel Mawhood, of the British forces, and Colonel Hand, of the American army, proposing to the latter to surrender and each man to depart to his home, &c., dated in Salem county, in March, 1778.

In view of the low state of the Treasury, it was

Resolved, That the Treasurer be requested to address a special circular to the members of the Society, drawing their attention to the condition of the treasury, and requesting them to respond more promptly and regularly to the demands upon them for annual dues.

The Society then adjourned to meet in NEWARK on the third Thursday of May next.

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 21ST, 1856.

From the Amer. Phil. Society—Transactions of the Amer. Phil. Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Vol. XI. New Series. Part 1.

Proceedings of the Amer. Phil. Soc. Vol. VI. January-June; 1857. No. 57.

From the Smithsonian Institution—An Account of the Smithsonian Institution, its Founder, Building, Operations, etc. By W. J. Rhees.

Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, showing the Operations, Expenditures, &c., to Jan. 1856—and of the Board to March 22, 1856.

Eleventh Annual Report, shewing the Operations, &c., for 1856—and Proceedings of the Board to Jan. 28, 1857.

Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge. Vol. IX.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the A. A. Society in Boston, April 29, 1857.

Proceedings at Worcester, Oct. 21, 1857.

From Henry Bond, M. D., the Author—Family Memorials. Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Mass., including Waltham and Weston—with the Early History of the Town; with Illustrations. Two Vols. in one.

From Benjamin C. Taylor, D. D., the Author—Annals of the Classis of Bergen, of the Reformed Dutch Church, and of the Churches under its care; including the Civil History of the Ancient Township of Bergen, in New Jersey.

From Jonathan E. Huntington—The Genealogy of the Brainard Family in the United States, with numerous Sketches of Individuals. By Rev. David D. Field, D. D.

From Gen. J. Watts De Puyster, the Author—The History of the Life of Leonard Forstenston, "The Argus-Eyed" Senator of Sweden.

Commissary Wilson's Orderly Book. Expedition of the British Provincial Army, under Gen. Amherst, against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in 1759—also valuable Pamphlets.

From John V. L. Pruyn—Papers relating to the Island of Nantucket, with Documents relating to the Original Settlement of that Island, Martha's Vineyard, and other Islands adjacent, known as Duke's County, while under the Colony of New York. Compiled by F. B. Hough, from official Records.

From Franklin B. Hough, M. D.—A collection of Pamphlets on various subjects.

From Rev. J. L. Sibley, Librarian of Harvard—Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Harvard University, for 1857-8.

From W. A. Whitehead—Journals of the Proceedings of the Annual Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey, for the years 1812-'15-'25-'26-'27-'28-'32-'33-'34-'35-'36-'38-'44-'45-'46-'48-'50-'55-'56-'57.

Report of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott—with thirteen other Pamphlets.

From the Commissioner of Patents—Patent Office Report for the year 1856.

From Hon. A. C. M. Pennington—Reports on the Alleged Corrupt Combinations of Members of Congress, with the Statements of the Parties Implicated. Feb. 19, 1857.

From Hon. Wm. Wright—Reports of Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations. Vol. 3 and 4.

Fourth Meteorological Report of Prof. James P. Espy.

Obituary Addresses on Occasion of the Death of Hon. John M. Clayton.

Patent Office Reports, Speeches, &c.

From Hon. A. Bamming Norton—Obituary Addresses on the occasion of the Death of Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, in the Sup. Court, Senate, and House of Rep. of Texas. Nov., 1857.

Hon. Forbes Britton's Speech, in the Senate of Texas, Nov. 20, 1857, on Boring Artesian Wells.

From the Superintendent—Report of the Court of Survey for the year 1855.

From the State of New York—Catalogue of New York State Library.—Vol. 8. Report on the State Cabinet and Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York. Vol. VIII. 1768–1782.

From the New York Historical Society—Collections of the N. Y. Hist. Society. Second Series. Vol. 3. Part 1. 1857.

From the Connecticut Historical Society—Transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society for the year 1856—with the Reports of the County Societies for the same year.

Forty-First Annual Report of the Directors of American Asylum, at Hartford.

Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut—June, 1857—with an Appendix.

From the Maine Historical Society—Collections of the Society. Vol. 5.

From the State Historical Society of Wisconsin—First and Second Annual Reports and Collections of the State Historical Society. History of Wisconsin. Vol. 1: Historical. Vol. 2: Documentary. By Wm. R. Smith, President of the Society.

Wisconsin Gazetteer, for 1853.

General Acts passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1854–5–6; Private and Local Acts for 1854–5–6; Journal of the Senate and Assembly of Wisconsin, with the Appendixes for the years 1854–5–6.

The North-Western Journal of Education, Science and General Literature—three numbers.

Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, for 1852 and 1853.

A collection of Public Documents and Pamphlets relative to Wisconsin

From Mr. Davis, New York—Map of the Original Grants of Village Lots from the Dutch West India Company to the Inhabitants of New Amsterdam, lying below the present line of Wall street. By David Valentine, C. C. C., N. Y.

From E. R. Lambert—Map of Milford, Connecticut: Shewing the location of the Home-Lots of the First Planters, and of the residents in 1855. By Edward R. Lambert.

From the Publishers—The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, &c., of America. Vol. 1, 1857.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. XI, 1857.

Since the last meeting, in May, at Newark, the additions to the Library have been 58 Volumes, 108 Pamphlets, and 3 Maps. The whole number for the year is 91 Volumes, 185 Pamphlets. The usual contribution from

the Department of State of the United States, if forwarded, has not been received. This would have added to the number, probably, some forty volumes, and though the attention of Members of Congress, in part, has added to the value of the Society's collection, yet there are many volumes of Documents which will not be found on its shelves should the usual donations from the Department be withheld. The whole number now belonging to the Society is about 2181 Volumes, 3069 Pamphlets—exclusive of Duplicates. The Weekly State Gazette and Republican, of Trenton; the American Democrat and N. J. Intelligencer; New Brunswick Freonian; Princeton Press; Hunterdon County Democrat, and Somerset Messenger, are the only papers in the State regularly forwarded to the Librarian.* The publishers of these are entitled to the thanks of the Society—also the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for its large contribution. If the publishers of the other papers in this State would imitate these, possibly, at some time in the future, the files in possession of the Society might be serviceable to them, when their own, with their presses and offices, disappear in a conflagration.

SAMUEL H. CONGAR, *Lib. N. J. Hist. Society.*

* The "Sentinel of Freedom," the weekly paper of the Newark Daily Advertiser, is preserved for the Society, by the Proprietors, and presented in bound volumes.

Members Elected.

JANUARY 21, 1858.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

MOSES BIGELOW, *Newark.*
 REV. SAMUEL A. CLARK, *Elizabeth.*
 REV. JOHN F. PINGRY, *Newark.*

HONORARY MEMBER.

WASHINGTON IRVING, *Tarrytown, N. Y.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1857.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
On Account of General Fund, viz:		Annual Meeting at Trenton.....	\$4.50
From Sales of Publications,.....	\$16.38	May Meeting at Newark.....	2.00
“ Members, for Dues, &c.....	45.00	Blank Book for Donations.....	75
Total Receipts of General Fund.....	\$61.38	Postage.....	5.28
Donation to Building Fund.....	3.00	Freight (Express Co.).....	2.26
Total Receipts for the Year.....	\$64.38	Total Expenditures.....	\$14.79
Balance on hand Jan. 14, 1857, to credit of Building Fund.....	200.00	Credit of Building Fund, amount received to this date.....	208.00
Balance for General Purposes.....	12.68	Balance on hand for General Purposes.....	59.27
	\$277.06		\$277.06

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer and find the same correct, and the balance on hand for the Building Fund to be Two Hundred and Three Dollars, (fifty of which is represented by a due bill of the Committee on Fire Proof Building) and the balance on hand for General Purposes, fifty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents.

L. A. SMITH,
JAMES ROSS, } *Auditing Committee.*

NEWARK, January 20, 1858.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 21ST, 1858.

From Archer Gifford, Esq.

NEWARK, JANUARY 20, 1858.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, ESQ.,

Corresp. Sec'y. of N. J. His. Society.

DEAR SIR—At the last annual meeting of the Society upon a statement made by me from Committee on Biographies, as to progress in preparing a sketch of Dr. Peter Wilson, I was requested “to submit to the Society a paper embodying the facts collected.” It would afford me pleasure to comply with this resolution, but this would be impossible from the nature of those facts and the manner in which they have been collated, without condensing them in that form which they will have when fully prepared. They consist chiefly of letters received in frequent correspondence with those who were either his cotemporaries or his relatives of the next generation, and who were in possession of Papers, or gave the information, as generally known to be true in the family of Dr. W. Letters received from the Principals of the College of Aberdeen, where he received his Collegiate education and of Schenectady, N. Y., to what it was said he was once nominated as President and where he received his LL.D. A brief Biography published in one of the Dutch Ref. Church Magazines, some years ago, said to be by Rev. Dr. Brownlee—but the most important, an Extract from the Minutes of the Legislature during the years from 1775, when he was first chosen member of the Assembly from Bergen County to 1782 and afterwards in 1783 when he was appointed to revise the Laws of N. J.; these I have endeavored faithfully to copy out, as they contain much to show the true character of Doct. Wilson as a Patriot, Philanthropist and Scholar, especially in connection with certain letters which you had received from Albany and obligingly permitting me to copy, the originals of which I learn you have since been allowed to present to the Society. Those Records and letters evince much of those traits of liberal feeling, promptness and decision of character, which the events of that trying period called for.—In my collections there are incidents which appear to have covered every period of his life from youth to manhood and old age, which he attained in the full possession of his faculties and with the bodily health resulting from the temperance and frugality he had ever exercised. I cannot forbear giving you an incident, and some of his habits, which show the rugged health he must have enjoyed through life. They are communicated in one of the letters I received from a distant relation of Doct. W. “In his younger days (says my correspondent)” he was a great pedestrian and when the Legislature broke up at Trenton, at the time he was a member, he was asked how he proposed returning to his home, (Hackensack, Bergen County,) he replied, he thought he should walk. He did so and reached home at about noon (?) of the day he started. I have also heard my father relate that during the War of the Revolution, under a peculiar exigency, he travelled on foot in a single day a distance of 70 miles. He was very fond

of walking and in his younger and maturer years seldom took a vehicle if the distance was not more than a dozen or 20 miles. A little allowance should be made for my correspondent's faith in the Journey from Trenton to Hackensack, for his want of knowledge of the Geographical distance, which would have made the Doctor a walker against time, at the rate of at least 120 miles a day, as distances were measured in those days by the old winding roads, and before the improvements by turnpikes, &c.

Notwithstanding the materials I have in my possession, there are documents which I have learned may yet be procured that will throw more light upon the events of the Revolution in which he bore a conspicuous part, and if received after the work is finished would be cause of great regret, as they would not only afford higher estimate of his work and services but reflect much of interest upon our early History. As you have had opportunity to know something of the rough materials in my hands, if you had leisure to be better acquainted with them you would not wonder that I should be desirous of procuring still more for so eventful a life as that of Doctor Wilson.

Very truly and respectfully, Dear Sir, yours,

A. GIFFORD.

Proposals of Colonel Mawhood,

OF THE BRITISH ARMY, TO THE MILITIA OF SALEM COUNTY, WITH THE ANSWER OF COLONEL HAND.

Presented by Miss LEAKE, of Trenton.

. The following Proposals are already in print in Johnson's Historical Account of Salem, p. 159; but the answer of Colonel Hand, it is thought, has not before been printed.

“Colonel Mawhood, commanding a Detachment of the British Army at Salem, induced by Motives of Humanity, proposes to the Militia at Quintin's Bridge and the neighborhood, as well Officers as private Men, to lay down their Arms and depart each Man to his own Home; on that Condition, he solemnly promises to re-imbark his Troops without Delay, doing no further Damage to the Country, and he will cause his Commissaries to pay for the Cattle, Hay and Corn that have been taken, in Sterling Money.

If on the Contrary, the Militia should be so far deluded and blind to their true Interest and Happiness, he will put the Arms, which he has brought with him, into the Hands of the Inhabitants well affected, called Tories; and will attack all such of the Militia as remain in Arms, burn and destroy their Houses and other Property, and reduce them, their unfortunate Wives

and Children, to Beggary and Distress. And to convince them that these are not vain Threats, he has subjoined a List of the Names of such as will be the first Objects to feel the Vengeance of the British Nation.

Given under my Hand at Head Quarters, at Salem, 21st Day of March, 1778.

Cs. MAWHOOD, Colonel."

" Edmond Keesby, Salem.
 Thomas Sinnickson.
 Samuel Dick.
 Whitton Crips, near Salem.
 Ebenezer Howell, Salem.
 Edward Hall, Manington.
 John Rowen, Salem.
 Thomas Thompson, Haynes Neck.
 George Trenchard, Penn's Neck.
 Elijah Cattle, near Salem.
 Andrew Sinnickson, Penn's Neck.
 Nicholas Skene, Salem.
 Jacob Hufty, Blacksmith, ———
 Benjamin Holmes, Elsinburg.
 William Shute, Piles Grove.
 Anthony Sharpe.
 Abener Penton, Upper Alocs Creek."

COLONEL HAND'S ANSWER TO COLONEL MAWHOOD'S PROPOSALS.

"SIR—I have been favored with what you say Humanity has induced you to propose. It would have given me much Pleasure to have found that Humanity had been the Line of Conduct to your Troops since you have come to Salem. Not only denying Quarters, but butchering our Men, who surrendered themselves Prisoners in the Skirmish at Quinton's Bridge, last Thursday, and bayonetting yesterday morning at Hancock's Bridge, in the most cruel Manner, in cold Blood, Men who were taken by Surprise, in a situation in which they neither could nor did attempt to make any Resistance, and some of whom were not fighting Men, are Instances too shocking for me to relate and I hope for you to hear. The brave are ever generous and humane. After expressing your Sentiments of Humanity, you proceed to make a Request, which I think you would despise us if we complied with. Your Proposal, that we should lay down our Arms, we absolutely reject. We have taken them up to maintain Rights, which are dearer to us than our Lives, and will not lay them down till either Success has crowned our Cause with Victory, or like many ancient Worthies contending for Liberty, we meet with an honorable Death. You mention, that, if we reject your Proposal, you will put Arms into the Hands of the Tories against

us. We have no Objection to the Measure, for it would be a very good one to fill our Arsenals with Arms. Your Threat to wantonly burn and destroy our Houses and other Property and reduce our Wives and Children to Beggary and Distress, is a Sentiment, which my Humanity almost forbids me only to recite, and induces me to imagine that I am reading the cruel order of a barbarous Attila, and not of a Gentleman brave, generous and polished with a genteel European Education. To wantonly destroy will injure your Cause more than ours. It will increase your Enemies and our Army. To destine to Destruction the Property of our most distinguished Men, as you have done in your Proposals, is in my Opinion unworthy a generous Foe, and more like a rancorous Feud between two contending Barons, than a War carried on by one of the greatest Powers on Earth against a People nobly struggling for Liberty. A Line of Honour would mark out, that these Men should share the Fate of their Country. If your Arms should be crowned with victory, which God forbid, they and their Property will be entirely at the Disposal of your Sovereign. The Loss of their Property, while their Persons are out of your Power, will only make them desperate, and, as I said before, increase your Foes and our Army; and Retaliation upon Tories and their Property is not entirely out of our Power. Be assured that these are the Sentiments and determined Resolution not only of myself, but of all the Officers and Privates under me. My Prayer is, Sir, that this Answer may reach you in good Health and great Happiness.

Given at Head Quarters, at Quinton's Bridge, March 22d, 1778.

ELIJAH HAND, Colonel."

To C's MAWHOOD, Colonel.

A Brief Statement

OF THE FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE ORIGIN, PRACTICE AND PROHIBITION OF
FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

Read before the Society, January 21, 1858, by William A. Whitehead.

By the Proprietary laws, the right of suffrage in New Jersey was expressly confined to the free *men* of the province, and, in equally explicit terms, a law passed in 1709, prescribing the qualifications of electors, confined the privilege to male freeholders, having one hundred acres of land in

their own right, or worth fifty pounds, current money of the province, in real and personal estate, and during the whole of the colonial period these qualifications remained unaltered.

By the Constitution adopted July 2, 1776, the elective franchise was conferred upon *all inhabitants* of this colony, *of full age*, who are worth fifty pounds, proclamation money, clear estate in the same, and have resided within the county in which they claim a vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election; and the same, or similar language, was used in the different acts regulating elections until 1790; but I have not discovered any instance of the exercise of the right by females, under an interpretation which the full import of the words, "all inhabitants," was subsequently thought to sanction, during the whole of this period.

In 1790, however, a revision of the election law then in force was proposed, and upon the committee of the Legislature to whom the subject was referred was Mr. Joseph Cooper, of West Jersey, a prominent member of the Society of Friends. As the regulations of that society authorized females to vote in matters relating thereto, Mr. Cooper claimed for them the like privilege in matters connected with the State, and to support his views quoted the provisions of the constitution as sanctioning such a course. It was therefore to satisfy him that the committee consented to report a bill in which the expression, "he or she," applied to the voter, was introduced into the section specifying the necessary qualifications; thus giving a legislative endorsement of the alleged meaning of the constitution. Still, no cases of females voting by virtue of this more definite provision are on record, and we are warranted in believing that the women of New Jersey then, as now, were not apt to overstep the bounds of decorum, or intrude where their characteristic modesty and self respect might be wounded.

This law and its supplements were repealed in 1797, and it is some proof that the peculiar provision under review had not been availed of to any extent, if at all, (as its evil consequences would otherwise have become apparent) that we find similar phraseology introduced into the new act. The right of suffrage was conferred upon "all *free* inhabitants of this State of full age, &c.," thus adopting the language of the constitution with the addition of the word "free," and "no person shall be entitled to vote in any other township or precinct than that in which *he* or *she* doth actually reside, &c.," and in two other places is the possible difference in the sex of the voters recognized.

The first occasion on which females voted, of which any precise information has been obtained, was at an election held this year, (1797) at Elizabethtown, Essex County, for members of the Legislature. The candidates between whom the greatest rivalry existed, were John Condit and William Crane, the heads of what were known a year or two later as the "Federal Republican" and "Federal Aristocratic" parties, the former the candidate of Newark and the northern portions of the county, and the latter the candidate of Elizabethtown and the adjoining country, for the Council. Under

the impression that the candidates would poll nearly the same number of votes, the Elizabethtown leaders thought that by a bold *coup d'etat* they might secure the success of Mr. Crane. At a late hour of the day, and, as I have been informed, just before the close of the poll, a number of females were brought up, and under the provisions of the existing laws, allowed to vote; but the manœuvre was unsuccessful, the majority for Mr. Condit, in the county, being 93, notwithstanding. These proceedings were made the topic of two or three brief articles in the "Newark Centinel," in one of which the fact that "no less than seventy-five women were polled at the late election in a neighboring borough," was used as a pretended argument for the admission of females to office, and to service in the diplomatic corps; while another ironically asserts that "too much credit cannot be given to the Federal leaders of Elizabethtown for the heroic virtue displayed in advancing in a body to the poll to support their favorite candidates."

So discreditable was this occurrence thought that, although another closely contested election took place the following year, we do not find any other than male votes deposited then in Essex County, or either there or elsewhere, until the Presidential election of 1800, between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, at which females voted very generally throughout the State; and such continued to be the practice until the passage of the act positively excluding them from the polls. At first the law had been so construed as to admit single women only, but as the practice extended, the construction of the privilege became broader and was made to include females 18 years old, married or single; and even women of color. At a contested election in Hunterdon County, in 1802, the votes of two or three such, actually electing a member of the Legislature. It is remarkable that these proceedings did not sooner bring about a repeal of the laws which were thought to sanction them; but that event did not occur until 1807, and it is noticeable that, as the practice originated in Essex County, so the flagrant abuses which resulted from it reached their maximum in that county and brought about its prohibition.

The circumstances attendant upon this event afford abundant matter for a most interesting chapter of local history, which I am happy to say has been written by a member of the Society, (Mr. James Ross,) and will be communicated before long, I trust, for insertion in our Proceedings. But the scope of this paper merely calls for a statement of facts. These are as follows:

In the year 1806 a new Court House and Jail were to be erected in the county of Essex. Strenuous exertions were made to have them located elsewhere than at Newark, which had been the county town from a very early period. Sufficient influence was brought to bear upon the Legislature to secure the passage of an act (approved November 5th of that year) authorizing a special election, at which "the *inhabitants*," of the county, "qualified to vote in elections for members of the State Legislature," &c., were described as the qualified electors to determine by their votes where the buildings should be located. The contest caused a great excitement

throughout the county, and, under the existing laws, when the election was held in February, 1807, women of "full age," whether single or married, possessing the required property qualification, were permitted by the judges of election to vote. But as the conflict proceeded and the blood of the combatants waxed warmer, the number of female voters increased, and it was soon found that *every* single and *every* married woman in the county was not only of "full age," but also "worth fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate," and as such entitled to vote if they chose. And not only once, but as often as by change of dress or complicity of the inspectors they might be able to repeat the process.

This was not confined to any one precinct but was more or less the case in all, and so apparent were these and many other frauds that the Legislature at the ensuing session did not hesitate to set it aside as having been illegally conducted; and, by repealing the act authorizing it, left the buildings to be erected in Newark, to which they legitimately belonged. And, in order that no future occurrence of the kind should take place, an act was passed, (approved November 16, 1807,) the preamble to which is as follows:

"Whereas doubts have been raised and great diversities in practice obtained throughout the State in regard to the admission of *aliens, females and persons of color or negroes* to vote in elections, as also in regard to the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of voters in respect to estate: and whereas it is highly necessary to the safety, quiet good order and dignity of the State to clear up the said doubts by an act of the representatives of the people declaratory of the true sense and meaning of the constitution, and to ensure its just execution in these particulars according to the intent of the framers thereof: Therefore," &c. &c.

This act confined the right of suffrage to *free white male citizens* twenty-one years of age, worth fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate? and disposed of the property qualification by declaring that *every person* otherwise entitled to vote whose name should be enrolled on the last tax-lists for the State or county *should be considered* as worth the fifty pounds, thus by legislative enactment determining the *meaning* of the constitution and settling the difficulty. The law remained unchanged until the adoption of the new constitution a few years since, which instrument is equally restrictive as to persons who shall vote, and removes the property qualification altogether.

Very recently a refusal to respond to a demand for taxes legally imposed, was received from a distinguished advocate of "Woman's Rights" in one of the northern counties; who gave as her reasons "that women suffer taxation, and yet have no representation, which is not only unjust to one half of the adult population, but is contrary to our Theory of Government"—and that when the attention of men is called to the wide difference between their theory of government and its practice in this particular, that they cannot fail to see the mistake they now make, by imposing taxes on women

Journal of the History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 1, p. 104

when they refuse them the right of suffrage.*

Similar arguments were advanced by a sister of Richard Henry Lee, in 1778,† when, if ever, they were calculated to receive due consideration, yet the distinguished Virginian did not hesitate to show the unreasonableness of the demand; in the course of his able answer remarking that, (setting aside other motives for restricting the power to males) "perhaps 'twas thought rather out of character for women to press into those tumultuous assemblages of men where the business of choosing representatives is conducted!" And as it is very evident that when in times past the right was, not only claimed, but exercised in New Jersey, it never accorded with public sentiment; so it may be safely predicted that, as was the case in 1807 "the safety, quiet, good order and dignity of the State," will ever call for its explicit disavowal in times to come.

* The following letter contains the sentiments referred to in the text—

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18, 1858.

MR. MANDEVILLE, TAX COLLECTOR: SIR—Enclosed I return my tax bill, without paying it. My reason for doing so, is, that women suffer taxation, and yet have no representation, which is not only unjust to one half the adult population, but is contrary to our theory of government. For years some women have been paying their taxes under protest, but still taxes are imposed, and representation is not granted. The only course now left us is to refuse to pay the tax. We know well what the immediate result of this refusal must be.

But we believe that when the attention of men is called to the wide difference between their theory of government and its practice, in this particular, that they cannot fail to see the mistake they now make, by imposing taxes on women, while they refuse them the right of suffrage, and that the sense of justice which is in all good men, will lead them to correct it. Then we shall cheerfully pay our taxes—not till then.

Respectfully,

LUCY STONE.

† See Washington National Intelligencer, for Oct. 15, 1857, and Historical Magazine—Vol. I, page 360.

A Brief History

OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

BY HON. JAMES PARKER.

Read before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 21, 1858.

The grant of the Duke of York to Berkley and Carteret for New Jersey describes that Territory as "All that tract of land adjacent to New England in the parts of America and lying and being to the Westward of Long Island and Manhattans Island and bounded on the East by the main Sea and part by Hudson's River, and hath upon the West Delaware Bay or River, and extendeth Southward to the main Ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware Bay and to the Northward as far as the Northernmost branch of the said Bay or River of Delaware which is one and forty degrees and forty minutes of Latitude, and crossing over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River in one and forty degrees of latitude, which said tract of land is thereafter to be called by the name of New Cesarea or New Jersey, with all the lands, Islands, Soyles, Rivers, Mines, Minerals, Quarry's, Woods, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Fishings, Hawkings and Huntings and all the Royalties, profits Comodities and Hereditaments unto the said premises belonging or appertaining with their and every of their appurtenances."

Staten Island was included in this grant, but the possession was forcibly withheld from the Proprietors of New Jersey and it was annexed to the royal province of New York. The Northern boundary of New Jersey, as granted, extended from the latitude of 41 deg 41, on Delaware River, to the latitude of 41 deg. on Hudson's River. Commissioners appointed by the King of Great Britain fixed the station point on Delaware River in latitude 41 deg. 21, thus cutting off 20 miles of the Territory from New Jersey and annexing it to the royal province of New York.

In both instances the contest was between the Crown of Great Britain and the Proprietors of East New Jersey. The Territory was lost to New Jersey and New York was the gainer. After the Revolution, New York claimed as heir at law to the King, what New Jersey had lost.

The State of New York, not content with the acquisition of Staten Island and the Territory cut off from the northern part of New Jersey, undertook to claim exclusive jurisdiction and property on the Hudson River to high water mark on the Jersey shore, and when citizens of New Jersey, owners of Paulus Hook (now Jersey City), commenced making improvements, and building wharves for their accommodation, the State of New York, by its corporation of the City of New York, brought suits at law in the New York Courts against our citizens, harrassing all who attempted to make

or use wharves, and using all means in its power to prevent improvements on the Jersey shore.

Under these circumstances, the Legislature of New Jersey in 1806, appointed Aaron Ogden, Alexander C. McWhorter, Wm. S. Pennington, James Parker and Lewis Condict, Commissioners, to meet Commissioners on the part of New York to settle the boundary and jurisdiction between the States. The Commissioners appointed by New Jersey met those appointed by New York at Newark in 1807, and all endeavors to affect a settlement having failed, the conference was broken up, and the Commissioners for New Jersey reported to the legislature 30th October 1807: that after long discussions "all attempts to procure an amicable adjustment proved entirely abortive;" they add—"Your Commissioners hope that the Honorable the Legislature will not disapprove of the breaking up of further conference, after it had fully appeared that the commissioners on the part of New York had resolved not to depart from their claims over the whole waters lying between the respective States, including shores, roads and harbours within the natural territorial limits of New Jersey." A more full report is to be found in the minutes of the Legislative Council of 1807.

The aggressions of New York were continued, to the great injury of the citizens of New Jersey, owners of property opposite to the city of New York.

In 1818 a proposition made by New Jersey offering to appoint commissioners to agree with commissioners to be appointed by New York, to make a statement of facts relative to the controversy, to be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, where the question of boundary and jurisdiction might be fairly and justly decided, was unnoticed by New York and unanswered.

New York having by her silence declined a judicial decision of the matters in controversy, the Legislature of New Jersey in 1824, in the hope that an amicable adjustment of the differences might be made on the principles of compromise and mutual concessions, without agitating the questions of right, upon which former commissions had disagreed, passed an act for that purpose; but the time limited by the act was suffered to expire without the Legislature of New York passing a corresponding law on their part.

In 1826 an attempt was made under the sanction of the Mayor of New York (Philip Hone) to enforce the pretensions of New York by causing the arrest of Capt. Cochran, commanding a foreign vessel arriving at Perth Amboy, for landing passengers at that point. Capt. Cochran was taken to New York and lodged in prison for a pretended breach of the laws of New York. The Deputy Sheriff of Richmond county who made the arrest, was himself soon after arrested at Perth Amboy, and lodged in the jail of Middlesex county, and subsequently indicted for serving process within the jurisdiction of New Jersey.

In the same year (1826) upon an informal intimation of the Governor of New York, (De Witt Clinton) to the Governor of this State that, if the time

specified in the act of 1824, for the appointment of Commissioners by the respective states were extended by our Legislature, commissioners would be probably appointed by New York. The Legislature of New Jersey passed an act to that effect, which was tardily met by the Legislature of the State of New York.

The Commissioners now appointed by New Jersey were Richard Stockton, John Rutherford, Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker and Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

They met the Commissioners appointed by the State of New York at Newark, and at an adjourned meeting in Albany; but all propositions for an amicable and just settlement were frustrated by the New York Commissioners. It was not intended by them, or by those who were their advisers at Albany, that any settlement should be made. As a proof of this, while our Commissioners were in Albany, a bill was passed and subsequently became a law declaring the boundary of New York, to extend "along the *west shore* at low water mark of the Hudson River, of the Kill Van Kull, of the Sound between Staten Island and New Jersey and of Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook."

All attempts to settle the just claims of New Jersey having failed, a suit was instituted in the Supreme Court of the United States for that purpose. The result was a third appointment (in 1833,) of Commissioners on the part of the two States, consisting of Benjamin F. Butler, Peter A. Jay and Henry Seymour, on the part of New York, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker and Lucius Q. C. Elmer on the part of New Jersey.

These Commissioners met at Hoboken, and at last an agreement was made 16th September 1833, establishing the boundary between the two States as follows:—"The boundary line between the two States of New York and New Jersey from a point in the middle of Hudson river opposite the point, on the west shore therefrom, at the forty-first deg. of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of said river, of the bay of New York, of the water between Staten Island and New Jersey and Raritan Bay, to the main sea, except as hereinafter mentioned." These exceptions applying to the Islands in New York bay, which were retained by New York, and other small islands previously under New York jurisdiction. New York was also vested with power to enforce her quarantine laws and laws in relation to passengers over New York bay and the Kill Van Kull; and all disputes and difficulties between the two States were adjusted and settled. The agreement was ratified by both States and approved by Congress.

New Jersey has been deprived of Staten Island by the King of England, and of nearly 400,000 acres of territory on her northern boundary: all which is possessed by New York. Our right to the waters which wash our shores, secured by the revolution in which we bore our full part; had been disputed by our powerful neighbor for years, to our great damage, until at last acknowledged by the agreement of 1833. Jersey City, Hoboken and

other places—the whole northeastern portion of the State, whose growth and prosperity had been retarded and prevented by the aggressions of New York, have, since 1833, increased in population and wealth.

Our rights, valid in themselves and by public law, are now at last acknowledged, and it behooves us to maintain them unimpaired. A lodgment by our ambitious neighbor, for any purpose; and upon any pretence, however specious, must be denied. It would be the first step towards further encroachment. Let New Jersey take care that it be not taken. The Empire State as she proudly calls herself, has room enough for all her purposes.

The following article from the Newark Daily Advertiser, for Feb'y. 11th, 1858, is appended, from its connection with the foregoing.—

STATEN ISLAND.—A student of geography, inspecting an untinted map of the States of New York and New Jersey, would undoubtedly presume, from its peculiar position and the configuration of the adjoining country, that STATEN ISLAND was a part of the latter State; and were he to be directed to seek the line of demarcation between them in the original grant by which the acknowledged proprietor of the tract which then embraced both States set off the portion, thereafter “to be called by the name of New Cesarea, or New Jersey,” he would be confirmed in his opinion by finding *that line* made to run “to the westward of Long Island and Manhitas Island”) not to the westward of Staten Island); the tract being bounded on the east “part by the main sea and part by Hudson’s river.” Should he then, after being enlightened as to the actual state of the case, refer to the date of the grant and find it contemporaneous with the earliest settlement of this portion of the continent by the English, and that it was subsequently confirmed on various occasions within the succeeding ten years, as well as thereafter, both by the Duke of York, the grantor, and Charles II, the source of the Duke’s title; he would naturally be led to inquire in what way did land lying *west* of the designated line, and so repeatedly guarantied to New Jersey, become included within the limits of New York?

Mr. Parker’s pertinent paper recently read before the Historical Society, rightly answers the question in the brief sentence, “the possession was forcibly withheld from the Proprietors of New Jersey”—the “higher law” of might, overriding all investiture of documentary right in those unable to enforce their title. To place some facts, not generally known, in the possession of those who may feel an interest in the subject, is the purpose of this article.

The first purchase of Staten Island from the Indians was by Michael Pauw; the same active energetic Dutchman who secured like favorable sites for future towns and cities on the western shores of New York bay, and whose

name is perpetuated in the more euphonious title of "Pavonia," recently revived and applied to a portion of the tract. This was in August 1630, and seven years afterwards, for a due consideration, Pauw's territorial rights were *all* secured by the West Indian Company; and subsequently, as late as 1661, the rights of other settlers were also extinguished in the same way.

Such was the state of the title on the arrival of the English and the subjugation of the New Netherlands in 1664. Acquired and held in the same way as tracts upon the main land, Staten Island passed like them into the hands of Governor Nicolls, as the representative of the Duke of York, grantee of Charles II: and with the lands west of "Achter-Kol" did the Island pass from the Duke of York to Berkley and Carteret, under the grant before mentioned; being included in the tract west of Manhattan and Long Islands, bounded east "part by the main ocean and part by Hudson's river," and as part of that tract possession of it should have been as readily acceded as of Ahasimus, Hoboken, Pavonia, Bergen &c.

But the student of New Jersey history needs not to be told of Nicolls' hostility to the transfer to Berkley and Carteret, and of his views respecting its relative value to the remaining portion of the Duke's possessions, deeming it to comprehend, he says "all the improveable part of your Royal Highnesses patent, and capable to receive twenty times more people than Long Island and all the remaining tracts in your Royal Highness his patent," and it is well known the pertinacity with which he sustained the legality of his grant to the Elizabethtown settlers, made subsequently to the transfer of New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret, was one of the prolific causes of difficulty and dissensions in the province in after years.

Governor Carteret on arriving in 1665, was thus met on the threshold of his administration by the hostility of Governor Nicolls, and by the assertion of a title, derived through him, to the very soil upon which he landed by express authority from that Governor's superior; and with the increase of population came so many disputes in his immediate vicinity, and cares so various and weighty, that all his attention was engrossed without embarking on a crusade to secure possession of Staten Island, even had the requisite force been at his command. Notwithstanding, therefore, the repeated recognition of the original grant and its explicitly defined boundary line, authority over the Island continued to be asserted and exercised by the New York officials: although it is doubtful if, at first, they intended so to do; for Samuel Mavericke, in August 1668, thus speaks of the grant to Berkley and Carteret. "It hath taken away some Dutch villages formerly belonging to this place and not above three or four miles from it: the Duke hath left of his patent nothing to the West of New York, and to the East upon the Mayne about sixteen miles only from Hudsons River, whereon is but one poor evil-lage. Long Island is very poor and inconsiderable, and beside the city there are but two Dutch townes more, Sopus and Albany." Staten Island was too important a settlement to have been so entirely overlooked had it been regarded as a component part of New York. But Carteret's troubles

at home, his withdrawal to England, and the subsequent recovery of the country for a limited time by the Dutch, are sufficient reasons why actual possession was not secured by the authorities of New Jersey.

On the re-establishment of the authority of the Duke of York after the temporary occupation by the Dutch, no hesitation was manifested in confirming the rights of Carteret by new grants, dated July 28th, 29th, 1674: but confiding the government of New York to Andros—than whom the colonies never were plagued with a more unscrupulous upholder of presumed prerogatives, and asserted rights or privileges—the difficulty of getting what had not been in actual possession during the administration of his predecessor was greatly increased; and it is not surprising that his letters, and those of his coadjutor Collector Dyre, should at last have elicited the following from Sir John Werden, the Duke's Secretary:

"Though small matters are hardly worth ye notice especially where Sir George Carteret himselfe is concerned; (for whom the Duke hath much esteeme and regard,) I doe not find yt ye Duke is at all inclined to lett goe any part of his prerogative wich *you and your predecess'rs have all along constantly asserted in his behalfe*; and soe, though at present in respect to Sir Geo; we soften things all we may, not to disturbe his choller (for in truth the passion of his inferior officers soe far infects him as puts him on demands wich he hath noe colour of right to) I verily believe *should his foote chance to slip*, those who succeed him must be content with lesse civility y'n we shew him in y's point, since y'n we should exercise yt just authority his R'le High'ss hath without such reserves, as though intended but favors now, may, if confirmed, redound too much to ye prejudice of your Colony."

Although this communication may have referred more particularly to commercial privileges, yet it would certainly have redounded "too much to the prejudice" of the colony to have relinquished their hold upon Staten Island, and so it continued from year to year in their possession; but there are abundant proofs that the right thereto was not relinquished by the Proprietors of East Jersey. Lady Elizabeth Carteret, as executrix of Sir George, under date of March 28, 1681, instructed Secretary Bollen expressly "to lay claim to Staten Island as belonging to us, according to his Royal Highnesses grant;" and in July following Governor Carteret not only made a formal demand to have the Island surrendered to him, but informed Lady Elizabeth of the ill success attending it, ("Although," he says "as much your Honour's due as any other part of the province") with a view to having the subject definitely settled while Andros was in England. So in 1684 the Duke's Secretary alludes to those "who broach such fanceys as may disturb the quiett of possession in yt Island," as inimical to the Duke, for, says he, Staten Island without doubt belongs to ye Duke, for if Sir George Carteret had had right to it that would have long since been determined"—a potent argument, very similar to others more than once advanced since: because the position of things agreed with the views of the people of New York, it was necessarily right.

Governor Dongan, to whom the above argument was addressed, was not

backward in improving the intimations thus thrown out, as to one way, at least, in which to ingratiate himself with his master. Sir John Werden was therefore soon notified that "the Quakers making continued pretences to Staten Island disturbed the people," and friendly suggestions were made that "if the Proprietors (of East Jersey and West Jersey) would rightly consider it, they would find it their own interest" to relinquish not only Staten Island but—all New Jersey, to swell the importance and to add to the prosperity of New York;—the quintessence of his argument being what is in use in our day—"To be short, *there is an absolute necessity* those Provinces be annexed."

But it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. In the language of the Commissioners of 1828, "New Jersey has always embraced every fit opportunity of asserting the superior validity of her claim, and of endeavoring to obtain possession." Her representations, however, have either been unheeded altogether or treated with very little of the consideration their importance merited. Only once during the Colonial Era—so far as the writer has discovered—was any attempt made to have the claim adjudicated, and that was in 1704, when a formal application was made to the Privy Council of England for an examination into the rights of New Jersey. The matter was referred to the Board of Trade there to sleep the sleep of oblivion;—and after the revolution, the adjudication of the question became still more difficult. Thus was the possession wrong at first, and being continued against the constant and earnest remonstrances of New Jersey, the injury became greater with every year; but at last in order to secure peaceable occupancy of the *waters* of the State, the New Jersey Commissioners in 1828 agreed to waive our rights to the island, and in 1833 the boundary between the States was permanently fixed as at present.

This is not the place, nor has the writer the ability, to discuss the legal points involved; the reader will find them lucidly and forcibly presented in the Report of the Commissioners of 1828 to the Legislature; but it may safely be asserted that the State of New York derived no territorial rights at the revolution which the *Province* of New York did not properly and legally hold. Therefore, in answer to a remark of a New York Journal that, New Jersey "is needlessly alarmed" in relation to the proposed annexation of a part of her soil to New York, that "New York is no longer a colony dependent on the King of England, but a sovereign State and will keep faith with her sister States"—it may be said that the fact of her no longer being "a colony dependent upon the King of England" gave her no authority to appropriate to herself in her independent state that which did not belong to her before,—independence did not make her generous. But was it not the *State* of New York that interfered with citizens of New Jersey in the use of their own waters? Was it not the *State* of New York that prohibited the privilege of piloting vessels into Sandy Hook by Jerseymen until it was confirmed to them by act of Congress? Was it not the *State* of New York that placed her western boundary at low water mark on the Jersey shore? and was it

not the "sovereign *State*" of New York that so long turned a deaf ear to the appeals of her "sister State" of New Jersey to act in good faith towards her? no : independence did not make her generous. If she wants Sandy Hook let her first restore Staten Island.

G. P.

* * It was not thought advisable to break the continuity of the text by introducing references, but if any one wishes to examine the subject more thoroughly, he is referred to "East Jersey under the Proprietors," pp. 180, 216, &c.—"Grants and Concessions," pp. 686, 687; East Jersey Records, A p. 2; Brodhead's New York, pp. 202, 268, 692, &c.; O'Callaghan's New York; New York Colonial Documents, vol. III, pp. 105, 174, 240, 353, 352, &c., and the Report of the Commissioners of 1828, referred to in the text.

NEWARK, May 20th, 1858.

THE SOCIETY met in their room in the Library Building, in accordance with the By-Laws. The President being necessarily absent from the city, the Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY was called to the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Mr. HAYES.

The Corresponding Secretary; Mr. WHITEHEAD, submitted the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting. Letters were laid upon the table from Mr. Fred. Kidder, of Boston, communicating some information of an old lady named Deborah Smith—originally Tooker—96 years of age, living at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, who was born in Elizabethtown, and resided there during the Revolution, whose reminiscences were valuable;—from Col. James D. Graham, U. S. A., transmitting copies of his reports upon Harbor Improvements on the Lakes, Commercial Statistics, &c.;—from the Hon. Washington Irving, acknowledging in appropriate terms acceptance of honorary membership, and from Rev. S. A. Clark, acknowledging his notification of his election as a resident member—from Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, of Trenton, forwarding for the cabinet of the Society, a piece of the old Continental frigate Alliance, and a piece of a flag used on a vessel of war during the Revolution;—from the Secretary of the Interior and the Hon. J. R. Wortendyke, relative to the public documents of the United States intended for distribution to Libraries;—from the Regents of the University of New York, transmitting the public documents of that State for 1857, to be deposited in the Library;—from Mr. Henry Clark, of Vermont, and other gentlemen, upon the affairs of the Society;—and the Secretary reported an interchange of letters and donations with the Historical Societies of other States, the importance and interest of the transactions of the Society being recognized and duly appreciated throughout the country, among all connected with historical researches.

The Librarian, Mr. CONGAR, announced donations received since the last meeting, numbering 38 volumes and 52 pamphlets; the total number of volumes in the library being now 2219, and of pamphlets 3121.

As Treasurer, Mr. CONGAR reported \$364 08 on hand, \$158 of which belonged to the Building Fund.

Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON, from the Committee on Publications, reported that

the 5th volume of the Collections of the Society is about to be published, and they had the pleasure, with their report, to submit a few copies of the work for the examination of the members. The intention and scope of the work having been frequently alluded to in various reports, the Committee deemed it unnecessary to say anything in its commendation at the present time save to reiterate their belief that, it will be found of great interest and value by all connected with New Jersey, and particularly by those engaged in any historical researches. The state of the treasury being such as required the cost of the volume to be met out of the proceeds of sales, the Committee hoped that the members would generally and promptly supply themselves with copies.

Nothing having yet been done towards furnishing the requisite funds for the purpose, no progress had been made in preparing for publication the Newark "Town Records," which, by a resolution of the Society, will compose the next volume of its Collections. The Committee will be ready to proceed with it so soon as the means are provided.

Another number of the Proceedings of the Society is in the hands of the printer. It will contain all the transactions to the present time.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Purchases, reported verbally, that the condition of the Treasury had not warranted any expenditures for books during the last year. The members, however, were requested to notify the Committee of any rare works or pamphlets relating to the history of the State as they might hear of, in order that some endeavors might be made to secure them by exchanging others for them. A large number of interesting manuscripts referring to New Jersey, were now for sale in New York, in the possession of Mr. C. B. Norton, which some of the members might perhaps feel disposed to obtain for the Society. A donation of the kind would be very acceptable, as a portion of the papers were of a character similar to those received by the Society a year or so since from Virginia, being the original petitions and other communications to the old Provincial Congress. How they had thus become lost to the State he could not explain.

Mr. DURYEE, from the Committee on the Fire Proof Building, reported that no progress had been made in securing the necessary funds, and for the present it would seem that the Society must be satisfied with the fact that the desirable site secured for the edifice was increasing in value yearly.

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on Nominations, reported favorably upon several gentlemen whose names were referred to them at the last meeting, and they were thereupon duly elected by ballot, and other nominations received.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the selection of the time and place of the September meeting be left with the Executive Committee.

Mr. DURYEE, in view of the exposed condition of the Library, and the great value of the Society's collection of manuscripts and rare works, thought it very desirable that pending the erection of a fire proof building some exertions should be made to obtain a fire proof room as a depository, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Fire Proof Building be authorized to procure, if possible, some suitable fire proof room as a depository for the Library.

Mr. WHITEHEAD rose to make a correction of some importance, in relation to the portrait prefixed to the Papers of Governor Morris, published as the fourth volume of the Society's Collections. Having been entrusted with the preparation of the volume for the press by the Committee on Publications, it was deemed a fortunate circumstance that he should have found among some miniature sketches in his possession, by John Watson, one endorsed by the artist himself, "Lewis Col. Morris," and with the approbation of the Committee it was engraved and inserted in the volume, with the remark, in the preface, that it was presumed to be a copy, as Watson was not known to have painted in America prior to 1715, when Mr. Morris must have been older than he was represented in the picture.

Some months since he was so favored as to secure the possession of a number more of Watson's sketches, and among them, very much to his chagrin, he found one endorsed "Old Col. Morris"—and, from its appearance, its unquestionable authenticity, and, moreover, the marks of the old Governor's character observable in the picture, it was evident the head of *his son*, Lewis, had been engraved instead of his own. Mr. Whitehead presented both sketches for the examination of the members, bearing the original endorsements of the artist.

He considered it necessary thus publicly to make known the facts, inasmuch as Mr. Bolton had been permitted to use the plate of the Society to illustrate his History of the Episcopal Church in Westchester County, New York, and other parties, without the consent of the Society, had copied it to illustrate a small History of New Jersey, since published. The error consequently had been more widely disseminated than if it had been confined exclusively to the volume in which the portrait originally appeared. It was for the Society to determine if any further action was necessary to correct the error than the insertion of his explanation in the printed proceedings of the Society,

After some conversation, in which Drs. Smith and Pennington, Rev. Dr. Davidson, and Messrs. Whitehead and Alofsen participated, it was on motion of the last named gentleman,

Resolved, That so soon as the funds of the Society will warrant the expenditure, the Committee on Publications be authorized to have the recently

discovered likeness of Governor Morris engraved, and to place a copy at the disposal of each subscriber for the volume containing his papers.

Mr. ALOFSEN presented a copy of the Historical address delivered at Albany, on Thanksgiving day, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers; Dr. Taylor's Annals of the Classis and township of Bergen; and the History of the American Flag, by Schuyler Hamilton;—all three of the works having interesting manuscript notes appended. Mr. A. also presented copies in manuscript of a correspondence with Rev. Dr. Taylor, embodying much valuable and original information relative to the Schuyler Family, of so much repute in both the provinces of New York and New Jersey, during the colonial period; and read some extracts from "The Journal of Isaac Bangs, (began April 1st, 1776,) a Lieutenant in the service of the United Colonies, in Capt. Benjamin Godfrey's Company, in Col. Cary's Regiment of the Massachusetts Militia." The portions read referred to a visit paid to the Schuyler family at Belleville, during one of the expeditions into New Jersey, with which Lieut. Bangs was connected, and were highly interesting, from the details of scenery, character and events which they contained. Mr. Alofsen also presented several documents containing genealogical records of the family referred to, to be deposited in the archives of the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet at such time as the Executive Committee might designate. The members subsequently partook of dinner at the City Hotel.

Members Elected.

MAY 20, 1858.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

ROBERT ANDERSON, <i>Trenton.</i>	REV. ELIJAH R. CRAVEN, <i>Newark.</i>
REV. J. B. DORBINS, <i>Trenton.</i>	REV. PRENTISS DEVEUVE, <i>Trenton.</i>
IRA M. HARRISON, <i>Newark.</i>	CHARLES HODGE, JR., M. D., <i>Trenton.</i>
REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., <i>Trenton.</i>	CHARLES HEWETT, <i>Trenton.</i>
MICHAEL LEINAU, <i>Jersey City.</i>	R. H. LAMBORNE, <i>Trenton.</i>
BENJAMIN M. PRICE, <i>Rahway.</i>	

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS:

HENRY C. FREEMAN, *La Salle, Illinois.*
 CHARLES M. LEUPP, *New York.*
 CHARLES E. PIERSON, M. D., *New York.*

HONORARY MEMBER.

HARVEY V. PEET, LL. D., *New York.*
 GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, "

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 20TH, 1858.

From the Georgia Historical Society—John E. Ward's Address before the Society, on its 19th Anniversary, Feb. 12, 1858.

From the Maryland Historical Society—The President of the Society's Annual Report, with the Constitution and By-Laws—1858, and Memoir of the Baron De Kalb, read at the meeting Jan. 7th, 1858, by J. Spear Smith.

From the Chicago Historical Society—Proceedings, March 16th, 1858.

From the Wisconsin Historical Society—Proceedings, Jan. 1st, 1858.

From the Historical Society of Florida—The Constitution of the Society.

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Vol. 5.

From the State of New Jersey—Journals of the Senate and Assembly, with Appendix, and Acts of the 81st Legislature.

From the State of New York—Journals of the Senate and Assembly, and Documents of both Houses, and the Laws passed at the 80th Session of the Legislature. 13 Vols. And Documents relating to its Colonial History. Vol. X.

From the Iowa Historical Society—A collection of Documents.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings July--December, 1857. Vol. VI. No. 58.

From the Hon. A. B. Norton, of Texas—A Collection of Texas Public Documents; Reports on Public Institutions, and Slavery and Slavery Agitations.

The Superintendent's Report of the Coast Survey, for 1856.

From Hon. William Wright—Report on Commerce and Navigation of the U. S. for 1857; of the Sec. of War, communicating Capt. P. B. McClellan's Report—one of the Officers sent to the Seat of War in Europe, in '55 and '56; Report of Explorations and Surveys for the Railroad to the Pacific. Vol. 5 and 6. Message and Documents, 1857-8. Part 3. Report on the Commercial Relations of the U. S. with all Foreign Nations. Vol. 2.

From S. Alosfen, Esq.—A valuable collection of Miscellaneous Pamphlets.

From Samuel G. Drake, Pres. N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Society—The President's Address Jan. 20th, 1858; Proceedings, and Rev. Mr. Hopkin's Address at the Dedication of Plummer Hall, and Judge White's Memoir of the Plummer Family.

Genealogy of the McKinstry Family, with a Preliminary Essay on the Scotch-Irish Immigration to America. By William Willis.

From Hon. James Parker—The Governor's Message and Report of the New Jersey Commissioners on the Question of Territory and Jurisdic-

tion, in dispute with the State of New York. February, 1828.

From their several Authors—Col. J. D. Graham's Reports on the Commerce and Improvement of Western Lake Harbors, for the years 1854-5, 1856 and 1857.

Letters to the President on the Foreign and Domestic Policy of the Union; also, Principles of Social Science, in 3 vols. Vol. 1. By H. C. Carey.

Brigad. Gen. A. W. DePeyster's Address to the Officers of the N. Y. State Troops, Jan. 19th, 1858.

The History of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J., from 1703 to the present time. By Sam'l A. Clark, Rector of St. John's.

From Frederick Kidder, Boston—An Account of the First Iron Works in America, at Braintree, Mass.

From Hon. A. C. M. Pennington—Report of the Special Committee on Troubles in Kansas. Also, A Defence of the American Policy as opposed to the Encroachments of Foreign Influence. By Thomas R. Whitney.

From the Bethlehem Female Seminary—A History of the Rise, Progress, and Present Condition of the Beth. Fem. Sem., with a Catalogue of its Pupils—1785-1858. By William C. Reichel.

From Richard W. Stites—The Boston Chronicle, for the year 1768, with many Supplements and Extraordinary Papers. Vol. 1.

From the Librarian—Catalogue of Amherst College, 1857-8.

From the Publishers—The Historical Magazine for Feb. March, April and May, 1858; and the Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1858.

From Hon. Washington Irving.

SUNNYSIDE, Feb. 5th, 1858.

To W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, notifying me of my having been elected an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

I beg you to assure the Society that I feel deeply and gratefully sensible of this very flattering testimonial of their favorable appreciation.

For the kind expressions with which you accompany this notification, accept my sincere thanks. With Newark, as you observe, are associated, in my mind, many pleasant recollections of early days, and of social meetings at an old mansion on the banks of the Passaic; of which now, I believe, scarce a trace remains.* The literary task on which I am engaged, however, and other inevitable claims upon my pen, will, I fear, leave me no leisure to put those reminiscences upon paper, as you suggest.

Very respectfully, your obliged and humble servant,

WASHINGTON IRVING.

* The house referred is not, as Mr. Irving presumes, in a dilapidated condition, being now the residence of Mr. Whiting, at Mount Pleasant. It was from the gatherings there that many of the papers originated which were issued under the title of "Salmagundi." W. A. W.

Extract from the Journal of Isaac Bangs,

(BEGAN APRIL 1, 1776.)

A LIEUTENANT IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED COLONIES, IN CAPT. BENJ. GODFREY'S COMPANY, COL. CARY'S REGIMENT, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

* * Isaac Bangs was a descendant of Edward Bangs, one of the first settlers of the Plymouth Colony, who removed from Plymouth to Eastham, in Barnstable County, in 1644, where many of his descendants now live. The *Journalist*, Isaac, was born in Harwich, Mass., Dec. 11, 1752; graduated at Harvard College, 1771, and died, unmarried, in 1781.

1776, *June 21.* Orders were last night issued for 30 men, 2 sub. and 1 capt'n, to go on a private expedition; these officers and men were drawn from the several regiments in the army. I was sent to be the officer from Gen. Heath's Brigade; we paraded according to orders, at the Laboratory, at 9 o'clock, with seven days' provisions, arms, ammunition, &c. Lieuts. Wheeler and Makepeace, from the two other Brigades, brought the quota of men belonging to each of them. This party was raised to reinforce the Party at the lighthouse, but since the Orders were issued, news had been received that the Party were unable to effect anything for the want of heavier Metal, and were on their return; we were, therefore, ordered to return our Arms, and were sent to the Jerseys to cut Cedar Wood Logs, &c., to build Fire Rafts. We embarked about 2 o'clock in the Afternoon and sailed toward Staten Island, where we entered a small River; upon each side were many beautiful Plantations, and affording a delightful repast to the Senses of Seeing and Hearing. After having sailed about 14 miles from New York, the Wind failing and the Tide setting down, we despaired of getting up this Night, as we had not yet arrived to more than half the first distance, therefore determined to go by land; we landed at Bergen Point; after travelling 9 Miles through a country very well Timbered but thinly settled with Inhabitants, we arrived to the Place where we were to work, excepting the passing a short Ferry—here we tarried all night at a Publick House—found we were now but 3 Miles, by land, from Cadmus, New York.

June 22. The Perioger in which we left all our Axes and Provisions did not arrive till near 12 o'clock, therefore we did little work this day. We lived at the Ferry House on the W. of Hackensack River. We worked in a Cedar Swamp about 3-4 Mile to the Westward, belonging to Mr. Schuyler. This gentleman's father had built a Causeway from the Ferry House through the Swamp, which is 3 Miles and 20 Chains, at his own expense, chiefly to accommodate the Publick with a Passage to and from New York, as it saved many People above 15 Miles Travelling, and as it is now used as a Post Road to Philadelphia and is a saving of about 9 Miles. In the afternoon Lieuts. Wheeler, Makepeace and myself visited Mr. Schuyler,

about 4 Miles distance. Found him a very agreeable Gentleman of about 20 years. With him we tarried all Night and could not excuse ourselves from so doing. An Old Man accompanied us as a Pilot, and in our way he shewed us the Copper Mines belonging to Mr. Schuyler. The Work which we could perceive had been done in them was sufficient to astonish any Man who had seen so little of the World as I had. Nothing had been done in these Mines for 4 years, the Engine (for throwing off the Water) having been burnt about that Time; this cost about 3 Thousand Sterling and would cast out of the Earth 80 Hogsheads in a Minute. This was actuated by Fire, and from fire it had its only Motion, and it was constructed upon the same Principles and much in the same Form as that of N. York for watering the City, but (from necessity) the works of Mr. Schuyler were greatly superior in Magnitude to those of the City, of which I could judge by the incombustible Matter which was still remaining.

Sunday, June 23. This morning arose early (having over night taken our leave of the Family) and came to our Party to whom we gave the Stints—Mr. Schuyler had promised to visit us at our lodging this Day, but staying beyond the appointed Hour we thought he would not come, therefore we took a walk to Bergen, a Dutch Town. He came and brought a Friend, and tarried as long as he conveniently could, then came over the River after us but could not find us. He left word that he was going a small journey and could not see us again for 2 Days. I am very sorry as I am greatly in love with him and impatient to see him. Yesterday we heard of A Plot being Discovered in which a great Number of the Citizens, Long Islanders, some of the Gen. life Guards and others of the Army had conspired to Murther the General, blow up the Magazines, &c., &c., sieze the Cannon of some of the Works and hold Possession of the Forts on Powles Hook, this was to be done on the First approach of the Enemy, that taking the advantage of our Confusion they might put us to a greater. The Mayor of the City of New York whose Name is Matthews, and one Forbes, were the chief of the conspirators. Both of these had received Moneý from Governour Tryon to buy Arms and pay their infernal Tools; they had gone so far, according to all accounts, as to arrange the Conspirators into Companies and to appoint their officers, whom they swore by the Bible to be true and faithful to the King, but now both Forbes and the Mayor are under confinement, and the General hath a list of the names of all the Conspirators, but none are known before they are taken into custody. Parties of the Independent Companies of the City are gone into Long Island, in search of some of the Rogues who have taken themselves into the Woods, to schreen themselves from the Punishment they deserve.

June 24. After the Party had finished their Work we took a walk as far as Powles Hook; then Lieut. Wheeler went over to New York, but Lieut. Makepeace and myself went back as far as Bergen in a Stage wagon, then visited several of the Dutch People, and at night we went back to Mr. Dowes.

June 25. I took the Party to their Work in the Morning, and Lieut. Wheeler returned and gave much the same Account of the above Plot as

we had before received. In the afternoon Mr. Schuyler came to see us and spent a very sociable visit. We treated him to Madeira Wine, Grog, &c., but to our surprise he settled the whole Reckoning himself before we could know it.

Lieut. Makepeace being a little unwell Mr. Schuyler took him home with him and engaged us to dine with him the next day.

June 26. The Party having finished their Stints we sat off for Mr. Schuyler's, according to agreement. He met us about half way with a Chair; we had an Elegant Dinner. After Dinner Lieut. Wheeler returned and left Makepeace and myself with Mr. Schuyler. Towards Night we took a tour across the River west of his House and recreated ourselves at a Publick House by playing Bowles and drinking Wine, Grog, &c., in company with several Gentlemen of Mr. Schuyler's acquaintance. About 8 o'clock we returned to Mr. Schuyler's, found a Gentleman who had come to spend an Evening with him, Mr. Dubois, a learned and comical Genius.

June 27. Mr. Schuyler after Breakfast came with us in a Chair and tarried till after Sunset, during which Time, many Decanters of Wine suffered shipwreck, many Bowles of Grog were poured down our thirsty B—, nor was Egg Pop forgot among our Dainties. Spent the whole Day very agreeably. Before Night the whole Party set off and left me to take care of the Teams & to take Accounts of the Timber, Wood, &c. we had cut, & to give Certificates of the Teams, Boats, Wood &c., after I had got it to the landing to the Q. Master General. This evening we hear bad News from Quebeck, but as Reports are so often false we can make no Dependence on what we hear.

June 28. Slept very ill. Mr. Schuyler came at 10 o'clock, we spent the forenoon very agreeably & got all the Timber &c. to the Landing; the Afternoon was taken up in giving Certificates, making up Acc'ts &c. This could not be finished till after Sunset and as it was too late to return to York, I readily accepted of Mr. Schuyler's Invitation to go with him for the Night—Spent the Evening much to my Satisfaction.—This Day we heard of one Thomas Hickey a Soldier in Gen'l Washington's Life Guard being Executed for joining in the Plot mentioned above. This man was a Deserter from the Ministerial Army. He that is false to one Party is not to be trusted in another its opposite. This Hickey was drawn into the Plot by the persuasions of one Green the Drummer for the Life Guard. Green also was a Deserter, but is kept to give Evidence against others.

June 29. I Returned to York. Mr. Schuyler lent me a Horse to Ride, he and an Aunt rode in a Chaise. When I arrived I made my Return to the Deputy Quarter Master Gen'l; took my leave of Mr. Schuyler and returned to my Tent. Found Ensign Bryant had gone to the Works as a Carpenter to build a Machiène to sink in the River to prevent the Enemy's Ships from penetrating up the Chanill.

Since I have had Occasion to speak frequently of Mr. Schuyler I must give a small Detail of his Family, which consisted of Himself, Wife, one small Daughter, a Mother, & Miss Polly, his Sister, about 13 or 14 years old, besides a Brother of his Wife and his family who fled from York;

what can be said of one may be justly applicable to all, viz: considering all Circumstances they are as agreeable People as ever I had the Pleasure of being acquainted with. Mr. Schuyler (though a Gentleman of Liberal Education not more than 27 years of age, and one of the first Estates in the Province) yet he inspects every work upon his Farm which is vastly extensive. Mrs. Schuyler (his Wife) tho not beautiful in her outward Form, is possessed of such a beauteous Mind as must make her agreeable to every one that hath the pleasure to be acquainted with her. She, as doth her Husband, taketh Pleasure in regulating the Affairs of the Family, which by her Diligence & Care, is kept in the neatest order; & the greatest Harmony & Decorum may be observed in every Department of the whole. Besides the Persons before mentioned, which compose the Family, are about 50 or 60 Blacks all of whom, except those who are necessary for Domestic Service live in a large convenient House built for that Purpose, without the Gate; in the House every servant hath their perticular Sphere to act in. I never saw more than 2 in the House otherwise than in the Kitchen, and those were waiters. Those who live in the Out House each have their perticular Departments & regular Hours to work in; their Vituals is cooked at certain Hours by their own Cookes; to which they are regularly called by a Bell which Rings in the Morning for the Servants to turn out to their Work, & for Breakfast, or Dinner at a propper Time, for them to-leave their Work, and again at 8 in the Evening for each to repair to their House, after which no Noise is heard. Notwithstanding they have so large a Family to regulate Mrs. Schuyler also seeth to the Manufacturing of suitable cloathing for all the Servants, all of which is the Produce of their own Plantation, in which she is helped by her Mamma & Miss Polly; the whole is done with less Combustion and Noise than many Families who have not more than 4 or 5 Persons in the whole Family; this whole Family seems to be still & quiet & serene, notwithstanding its magnitude and the multiplicity of Business which they have to transact. What added to my surprise after observing the regulations of this wonderful Family, was to understand that Mrs. Schuyler was born of & brought up in a Rich and genteel Family in the City of York, where her Education must have been so vastly different and noways connected with the Life which she now leads; nor doth she now cast off the Mein & Behaviour of the genteel bred Woman—but the whole Family live & dress in a very genteel manner so far as gentillity is consistent with Reason. Mr. & Mrs. Schuyler seem always to be at leisure and never disturb Company with being busied and hurried more than if they had nothing to do. It is not from any Parsimonious Views that Mr. Schuyler or his Wife employ themselves in many Matters which is uncommon for People of their Fortune, but they often told me when I expressed my surprise at it, that this was their greatest Pleasure, and they would both in passionate Terms lament & pity the Fate of those People of Fortune, who were so blinded by their Education as not to discover some such Expedient to employ those many leisure Hours, which they are daily racking their Inventions to kill, and which nevertheless hang heavy on their Hands. Nor do either of them wholly slight the diversions of the Town,

but frequently they were wont while the Town was in Peace, to spend a few Days at a time in the City and sometimes they make small excursions in the Country.

Mr. Schuyler's Mansion House is a large, grand and magnificent building, built partly of Stone & the rest brick, most beautifully Situate upon an eminence on the east Bank of what is called Hackensack River; on the west side of the River, by the Water, is the Road which leads to Hackensack, Albany, &c., by which are a considerable number of Buildings & two churches, the one a Dutch and the other an English church built by Mr. Schuyler's father. These together with the Buildings standing by a straight and level road and the beautiful Groves on the Eminences on the West afford a most delightful Prospect from the Groves of Mr. Schuyler's House. On the back part of the House is a large neat Garden built partly for Ornament and partly for Convenience. At the back of the Garden is a prodigious high Hill covered with Woods. The House hath a sufficiency of out Houses on the South and on the North; at a little distance are his Barns sufficient to accommodate his Farm, which by accounts is three Miles across, in fine the Scituation of this Gentleman's Dwelling both for Convenience and Pleasure is the best that I ever beheld. On the East of his House, at the Distance of about 3-4 of a Mile, he hath two Parks in which are about 150 or 160 head of Deer, but I could get no sight of them as they never came out of the Woods except in the Night.

Mr. Schuyler was descended from the Family of Schuylers which rendered so much good Service to N. England as mentioned in Hutchinson's History. There are many of the same Family at Albany now and at New York. This Gentleman's Grandfather, in but tolerable circumstances, moved from Albany to the place above described, (the Township is called New Barbadoes) and here he accidentally discovered the Copper Mines now possessed by his Grandchild (mentioned 22 of June) out of which he got great Wealth, and the Family carrying on the Works have made daily additions to the Estate till they have all the Lands contiguous & are now immensely Rich. The whole Family have been noted for their Liberality to the Publick, but especially to the Poor and Indigent, and it is remarkable that, of the great Number I daily while there heard speak of the Family, none spoke otherwise than with respect and Love.

What could hinder this Man from being happy unless he had a most discontented Mind? A Man that in Mr. Schuyler's Scituation could not be happy deserves no longer to continue on the Earth. I remember once to have asked him if he thought himself Happy, he replied "Yes". I then asked him if he thought any Man more happy than himself? he calmly answered that possibly some might be, for he had his gloomy Hours; but that the Man that was more Happy than himself was Happy indeed, but that he imagined and made no doubt that many were as happy. This last part I doubt of; for tho' some have to outward appearance sufficient to make them happy, yet few have that Temper and disposition and Temper of Mind which is the chief Blessing enjoyed by this Gentleman. Without making any more remarks, (for I can't do justice to what I have endeavor-

ored) I must declare the Few days spent in this Family to be the most happy of any that I was ever sensible of enjoying in my Life. While I was with him we contracted a most intimate Friendship, and he on parting desired me to visit him as often as possible, and on his part engaged to do the same; he also made me a very generous offer with regard to being inoculated with the small Pox, which I believe I shall accept when I have served my Country through this Campaign. As I returned to York I saw the Signals for the arrival of more than 20 Ships hoisted on Staten Island.

July 8, 1776. Nothing material happened.

July 9, 1776. In the Afternoon went to the City and engaged a Gentleman to teach a Number of us the French Language. Visited Miss Betsy Grim & Lieut. Haynes. This Afternoon the Declaration of the Independence of the 13 American States was read to the Several Brigades: it was received with joy which they severally testified by three cheers.

July 10, 1776. Orders were issued for one Brigade to be in readiness at 4 o'clock tomorrow Morning for a March. We all imagined that we were designed to make an Attack upon the Enemy on Staten Island, but on farther consideration we had reason to doubt of it as no perticular Orders were Issued with Respect to our Baggage which would be Necessary to take with us if this was the Intention of the General. Last Night the Statue on the Bowling Green representing George Ghwelps alias George Rex was pulled down by the Populace. In it were 4000 Pounds of Lead & a Man undertook to take 10 oz. of Gold from the Superfices, as both Man & Horse were covered with Gold Leaf; the Lead we hear is to be run up into Musquet Balls for the use of the Yankies, when it is hoped than the Emanations from the Leaden George will make as deep impressions in the Bodies of some of his red-Coated and Torie Subjects, and that they will do the same execution in poisoning and destroying, them as the Superabundant Emanations of the Folley and pretended Goodness of the real George, have made upon their Minds, which have, effectually poisoned and destroyed their Souls, that they are not worthy to be ranked with any Beings who have any Pretensions to the Principles of Virtue & Justice, but would to God that the unhappy contest might be ended, without puting us to the disagreeable necessity of sending them to dwell with those beings, for the Company of whom alone their Tempers and dispositions are now suitable.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

MANUSCRIPTS OF SAMUEL SMITH.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 48.

"1685. The Friends at Burlington having for a considerable time past had it under their consideration to build a Meeting House, in this year erected a large commodious one, of which Samuel Jennings, Thomas Budd, John Gosling, Richard Guy, William Brightwen and Thomas Gardiner, were six of the principal promoters and contributors."

* * A considerable number of pages are devoted to the causes of, and circumstances connected with the separation of George Keith from the Quakers, which took place in 1691. Proud, although he availed himself of the matter, and corrected most of it, left most of it untouched, and the following extracts present some of the facts of the case as well as the views of the author in relation thereto.

"GEORGE KEITH was a public preacher and writer in defense of the principles held by the Quakers, and had hitherto been a serviceable member of that society, and was not without due honour among his brethren, but before he left England he was thought to have imbibed some particular tenets of no service to him, and being a learned man, of good natural parts, ready in expression and of an aspiring natural temper, had upon divers occasions discovered an unwarrantable emulation built upon the opinion of his own superiority. That he had imbibed latent notions inconsistent with his profession, he soon manifested after being disowned by friends, which before had only been avowed to a few Intimates. Several of his Friends had cautioned him in great Christian tenderness, of the dangerous consequences of attempting to be wise above what is written. He had been conversant with the writings of Francis Baron of Helmont, and others, upon the Pythagorean scheme of the Twelve Revolutions of the Human Souls into other Bodies, and was thought from them to have strangely entertained a notion

that Men should have Twelve of those Revolutions, or Intervals of time in this World, and so either first or last all mankind should have an opportunity to hear the Gospel outwardly preached, and when so heard and embraced they should be saved. This was a salvo to which he had recourse when pinched in argument upon the absolute necessity of hearing the Gospel outwardly preached in order to salvation. He had declared in the early part of his life that men who lived faithful to what by the Light, Grace and Spirit of God was made known to them, though they had not the matter of Christ's outward Birth, Death, Resurrection and Ascension revealed or made known to them, yet living faithful to what God by his Light or holy Spirit had made known to them, they should be saved though they died in that state, and that the contrary doctrine was uncharitable, and had thus argued upon it: 'Why may not the benefit of Christ's taking on him the form of a man redound unto many who do not expressly know it, even as a diseased person may receive benefit of a cure applied to him though he has not an express knowledge of all the means and ways how from first to last it had been prepared.' But upon his being disowned in flat contradiction to this doctrine, he to the admiration of those that knew what he had before published, declared, both in his preaching and private discourses, that none would be saved without the knowledge and faith of Christ's outward Birth, Death, &c.; and when it was objected to him how hard that would be upon honest Gentiles, who though they should steer never so exactly according to the Law written in their hearts, must notwithstanding, for want of that knowledge which they had no means of coming at, perish without remedy, and that Infants dying in their infancy, and deaf and dumb persons, must also upon that scheme be in the like dismal situation, he would answer that they would not perish though they died in that state, but would have an opportunity to hear the Gospel preached, and thereby of being saved in some one Revolution afterwards., thus borrowing from the Pythagorean tenets to render his notions of the Christian doctrines consistent with each other. It is really a matter of surprise and even astonishing, that a man of his understanding and past experiences should have so far degenerated as openly to adduce things of that kind to illustrate the blessings of a gospel day.

* * * * *

"He possibly might have observed that several of his brethren, less curious after speculative points but better established than himself, were fearful that he had unadvisably got off his watch and was in a dangerous way, and instead of making it the prudent occasion of self-examination and amendment, suffered it rather to stimulate to ill will and party heats, and building on his own past experiences, thought himself of Importance enough to vindicate his principles and conduct, though at the expense of the unity of his Brethren and the peace of society; and taking occasion at some words uttered in the publick Testimonies of William Stockdale and Thomas Fitzwater, in the latter end of this year, charged them with preaching false Doctrine, in that they set forth *the light of Christ to be sufficient to salvation*, and declared to Thomas Fitzwater in the presence of several

Friends, that he himself *did not believe the light was sufficient without something else*, and upon Thomas's mentioning it, complained against him at the Monthly Meeting, whereupon Thomas's asserting the Truth of it, and George Keith denying it, Thomas Pritchard, William Harwood, Benjamin Chambers, Francis Rawles, William Southey, and several other disinterested Friends, declared as witnesses present at the time the words were spoken, that Thomas Fitzwater's allegations were true; upon which the meeting saw no cause to give Judgment against Thomas for asserting any untruth, but the manner of doing it, in George Keith's absence, and without first endeavoring a reconciliation with him, they thought proceeded from a wrong spirit, upon which Thomas very readily acknowledged that though the charge in itself was true, he had rashly mentioned it.

"Keith likewise complained to the ministers' meeting against Stockdale, for having said that he, Keith's, *preaching Christ without, and Christ within, was preaching two Christs*. Stockdale denied that the words were so spoken, and alledged against Keith that besides calling him an *Ignorant Heathen*, he used several other vilifying expressions. The meeting, however, were of opinion that Stockdale was reprovable and blameworthy, for uttering the words he did, they being an offence to many sound and tender friends, and that he should condemn the same; and that as to George Keith's manner of proceeding against him, they could not own it to be pursuant to Gospel order, he having not alone dealt with him in a private and friendly manner before he had further prosecuted his complaint, and that they could not hold him excusable for his indecent expressions to William Stockdale, he being older in Truth and in years.

Friends in England hearing of this difference, several of them wrote and sent an Epistle to their Brethren here to the effect following.

[Then follows a long letter, dated London, 28th of March, 1691.]

"G. Keith, notwithstanding the admonitions here contained, and other affectionate endeavors throughout the whole course of the management of these affairs, seems to have discovered such a warmth of spirit and language, that rather bore the complexion of disappointment and madness of party than any Christian endeavors by patience, long suffering and meekness, to restore such as might in his opinion have erred.* His aim, however, failing as to the main point, at another meeting with him some time afterwards, he openly avowed doctrines to the same effect with those before related, and charged several of his Brethren roundly as to unsoundness of Faith. Thomas Lloyd told him, on behalf of himself and others he had accused, that they believed all things that were written in the Scriptures concerning our Saviour's Birth, Death, Resurrection, &c., in the Outward. He smartly replied, 'but is it absolutely and indispensibly necessary to all and every one of mankind to believe it? adding that unless he did so believe he would not own him as his Christian Brother, but said he might be

* Vid: "the Books called The plea of the Innocent, &c."

"Appeal from the Twenty-Eight Judges, &c., an Expostulation, &c."

"Some reasons and causes of the late separation, &c."

a devout heathen.* And at another meeting with him, he called Thomas Lloyd, whose unwearied endeavors to serve him seems to have deserved better treatment, 'an impudent man and pitiful Governor,' asking him why he did not send him in to Goal, telling him his back had long itched to be whipped, and that he would Print and expose them all over America, if not over Europe. He also called one of the Magistrates, known to be a modest, peaceable man, an *Impudent rascal*.† And in a public meeting of Friends being interrupted when railing against them, he in a rage stripped open his breast and cried out 'Cut me in Collops and fry me, roast me and eat me if you will.' A spirit of this sort was said to be observed in him on his visit to New England, a few years before, where it was too much his practice, in many places, to challenge disputes with Priests and others and managed them with so much heat, and sometimes insults, where he thought he had any advantage, that it was a certain indication he designed victory, and vain glory, more than edification; and not having sufficiently vented himself by the controversy he had with the New England men, began with proposing and urging fresh regulations at home and turning the point of his weapon upon those he then owned and called his friends, first opened about Church discipline. This happened some time before his difference with George Fitzwater and William Stockdale began. He complained that *there was too great a slackness in their Discipline*, for the amendment of which he presented a paper to the meeting of Ministers at the yearly meeting; they not satisfied with it proposed to send it to the yearly meeting at London, to have their sense upon it, but this he refused, saying *he would rather let it drop*, and his proposal not being complied with according to his expectation, he soon grew very uneasy, and it was observed from that time forward he was more captious and rather made it his business to pick up matter of reproach to load the society with. This disposition grew upon him to such a degree that he often expressed his displeasure and contempt, publicly as well as privately, impeaching friends' testimony and way of preaching, which grieved many, for, regardless of the honor of his profession, he stuck not to utter things of that nature in Publick mixed Auditories. This, together with his own tedious, dry and lifeless discourses in meetings, much lessened him in the esteem of some that before had given evidence of more than common respect to him. Yet still things were quietly carried on Friends part to him, till at length he charged a Meeting of Ministers with *being come together to Cloak heresies and Deceit; and that there were more Damnable Heresies and Doctrines of Devils among the Quakers than among any profession of Protestants*. This being minuted and read to him, 'tis said he did not deny it, and that he also told the friends, that by appointment from the meeting went on a visit to lay before him the hurt he had done the Cause of Truth, as well as the personal abuses he had been guilty of to many of his friends, 'that he trampled upon the Judgment of

* This was in Anthony Morris's Chamber, as reported by a person present, who took a Memorandum of that and other matters. Vid: Geo. Keith once more brought to the Test, p. 4th. State of the Case by S. T., p. 12.

† Geo. Keith once more brought to the Test, p. 23.

the Meeting as dirt.' Things now growing daily worse and worse, and all probability of an accommodation ceasing, the meeting thought it time, for the Credit of their Christian Testimony, to declare to their friends and the world that they had no unity with the said George Keith in his present condition and way of proceeding, and accordingly published the following declaration. (Printed in Proud's Penna. I., p. 365, Note.)

"George Keith and the party that Joyned him had now set up a separate Meeting, but still called themselves Quakers, yet with this distinction that they were Christian Quakers and Friends, and, it was said, he would be frequently boasting of their numbers—a vanity too common in such cases, though perhaps of no real credit to his or any Cause. *Numbers* cannot legitimate error nor Justify what is apparently *wrong*. This separate meeting soon published a Counter Testimony, signed by Twenty-Eight of them, disowning all those concerned in the Denyal of George Keith, and soon after that another paper called "*An Expostulation with Samuel Jennings, Thomas Lloyd and the rest of the Twenty-Eight unjust Judges and Signers of the paper of Condemnation against George Keith and his friends, &c.*" Both these papers were drawn up with art, and calculated to catch the humours of the wavering and unsteady, and being accompanied with a party industry, had their designed effect upon numbers both in Philadelphia, Burlington, Neshameny, and divers other places, so that a wide Schism ensued. Father and Son, Husband and Wife and Friends and Relatives, that had usually worshipped together, and though still professors of the same Faith in the main, were now seen going to different places of worship, and heats and bitterness followed, which occasioned many labours and watchings, and great circumspection and patience among Friends who by a patient continuance in well doing, and a steady integrity to the Spouse of their youth, at length survived all these disorderly spirits."

[Then follows considerable matter which forms the basis of what may be found in Proud Vol. 1, p. 372, &c., and a statement and review of the different points of Keith's arguments.]

1692. In the manuscript, the relief afforded to the settlers of "Yorkshire Tenth," in West Jersey, in the freshets mentioned in Smith's History, p. 208, is said to have been "by John Wood, Edward Lucas, and other neighbors in their canoes."

1699. "This year Samuel Jennings, from West Jersey, and Thomas Duckett, from Pennsylvania, visited the Meetings in New England together."

1706. The following is Smith's version of the circumstances detailed in Proud, Vol. I, p. 468, &c.

"Governor Evans very well knew the Quakers' Principles against bearing arms, and Military preparations, and possibly judging others by himself, thought the principle against self-defence, however pretended to at distance,

must upon the apprehensions of Instant danger be a mere Chimera, and to try if that was not the case, He, together with Robert French of New Castle, Thomas Clark an Attorney at Law of Philadelphia, and other Associates of the same Class, fell upon the project of causing the alarm mentioned before. The Governor was a Man of Natural good Sense, but had more of the Rake in his Character, than of anything else, and being of this Turn it is not to be wondered that he should fall into a scheme of this sort. The diversion was something, but the design of trying the tempers of the people seems to be the principal thing aimed at; he and his associates had probably been concerned in industriously propagating the Noise of a French invasion for some days before they caused the alarm, and after People's minds by daily discoursing of their coming, and frequent preparatory rumors suitable to the Occasion, had been sufficiently turned that way, on the Sixteenth of the third month, O. S., this year, at the Fair time, up came a Messenger post Haste from New Castle, his Horse almost tired, and himself out of breath, with a dispatch to the Governor from French, that several sail of vessels were then actually in the river, and as high up as a place which he named. Upon receiving this News the Governor soon made it fly about the Town, himself mounted his Horse, and with a drawn sword in his hand, rode about with the utmost seeming consternation, Commanding, and praying people of all ranks to be assisting upon this Occasion. The suddenness of the news, with the noise, and precipitation consequent upon it, soon made bad work. Some are said to have thrown their Plate, and most valuable effects down their wells, and little Houses, and others to hide them in the best manner they could, and that a great number retired by land, and water up the River, some loaded with Effects, and some without, insomuch that it was said some of the Creeks seemed full of Boats, and small craft, while those of a larger size ran as far as Burlington, and some higher up the River, and several women are said to have miscarried by the very great fright they were thrown into. But the design was soon seen through by the more considerate part of the Inhabitants, even at the beginning, and timely endeavors accordingly used to stop it, but the manner of the Governor's behavior, together with the industry of his numerous incendiaries on this occasion, so baffled their endeavours that little could be done till length of time brought a calm over people's passions. James Logan was then secretary, and Lodging in the same house with the Governor, was thought to be privy to the design, but he afterwards declared otherwise, and 'tis said offered to bring the Governor out of the scrape as well as he could, if he would desist from the enterprise, by going down to Gloucester point in a boat, and wave a handkerchief if nothing was to be seen, but if anything appeared he would retire immediately, and let them know it. Whether this proposal was accepted or not, the effect shewed that he was not helped out of the scrape, for when once the people in general were undeceived, which was not long first, many of the people who had been deceived, from fear turned to rage, and the authors of this contrivance were forced to shift for themselves in the best manner they could. The scheme upon the whole, turned out quite different from their expectations; it had

all the bad consequences they had reason to fear and very little of those they expected, the Principal part of the Quakers having attended their fifth day meeting as usual, tho' in the midst of the hurry, and through the whole demeaned themselves consistently, but four among them, and those not accounted the most exemplary in other respects, appeared upon the hill under arms, that being the place of rendezvous appointed upon this occasion.*

1706. This year, Thomas Chalkely, on his return from a religious visit to Friends in Maryland, called to see the Conestogoe Indians, and relates what happened as follows:

"When I was travelling in those parts, I had a concern on my mind to visit the Indians living near Susquehannagh, at Conestogoe and I laid it before the Elders of Nottingham Meeting, with which they expressed their unity and promoted my visiting them. We got an Interpreter and Thirteen or Fourteen of us Travelled through the woods about Fifty miles—carrying our Provisions with us, and on the journey sat down by a river and spread our Food on the grass and refreshed ourselves and horses and then went on Cheerfully and with good will and much love to the poor Indians, and when we came they received us kindly, treating us civilly in their way. We treated about having a meeting with them in a religious way, upon which they called a Council, in which they were very grave and spoke one after another without any heat or Jarring (and some of the most esteemed of their Women do sometimes speak in their Councils.) I asked our interpreter why they suffered or permitted the Women to speak in their Councils, his answer was "that some Women were wiser than some men." Our Interpreter told me that they had not done anything for many years without the Council of an antient grave woman who I observed speak much in their Council for I was permitted to be present at it and I asked what it was the woman said? He told me she was an Empress, and they gave much heed to what she said amongst them; and that she then said to them "she looked upon our coming to be more than natural because we did not come to buy nor sell nor get gain, but come in love and respect to them, and desired their well doing both here and hereafter," and further continued, "That our meeting among them might be very beneficial to their young people," and related a Dream which she had three days before, and Interpreted it viz: "That she was in London and that London was the finest place she ever saw, (it was like to Philadelphia but much bigger) and she went across six streets and in the seventh she saw William Penn preaching to the People, which was a great multitude, and both she and William Penn rejoiced to see one another, and after meeting she went to him and he told her that in a little time he would come over and preach to them also, of which she was

* It was observed that one of the Almanack writers of those days had happened to put the following lines against the time in which the foregoing affair happened:

"Wise men wonder, good men grieve,
Knaves invent and Fools believe."

very glad, and now she said her dream was fulfilled for one of his Friends was come to preach to them," and she advised them to hear us and entertain us kindly, and accordingly they did. Here were Two Nations of them, the Senecas and the Shawnese. We had first a meeting with the Senecas, with which they were much affected, and they called the other Nation, (viz. the Shawnese) and interpreted to them what we had spoke in their meeting, and the poor Indians (particularly some of their young men and women) were under a solid exercise and concern. We had also a meeting with the other Nation, and they were all very kind to us and desired more such opportunities, the which I hope divine Providence will order them if they are worthy thereof. The Gospel of Jesus Christ was preached freely to them and faith in Christ who was put to death at Jerusalem by the unbelieving Jews, and that this same Jesus came to save people from their sins, and by his grace and light in the soul shews to mau his sins, and convinceth him thereof, delivering him out of them and gives inward peace and comfort to the soul for well doing, to all which, as their manner is, they gave publick assents, and that of a light in the soul they gave a double assent and seemed much affected with the Doctrines of truth; also the benefit of the Holy Ghost was largely opened to them."

1707. The following comments on the character and proceedings of Gov. Evans are only briefly used by Proud.

"The Assembly of Pennsylvania and many of the People throughout the Province had for several years past been tired of Evans's administration, the heats and levity of his youth so influenced his private conduct as made it in various respects quite unbecoming the dignity of his station. Midnight frolicks were said to be common with him; he is even charged with sometimes descending so far out of character as to be found raking about the streets and mixing in night brawls and other Indecent practices. This sort of conduct is said once to have brought him into a bad situation. Meeting with a Loaded Cart coming into Town, and commanding the Carter to turn to let him go by, and he not stirring quickly, he repeated his commands with a raised voice and threats, upon which the blunt Carter with a mouthful of ill Language demanded who he was, that being on foot would make a Carriage Loaded as that was turn out of the way for him; he replied, *I am the Governor*: the Carter told him he lied, for that the Governor was more of a gentleman, and had more *manners*—meaning *consideration* than to expect such a thing, and began to use his whip. But being prevented from proceeding, he too late discovered his mistake, and then being as ready with his submission as he had been before with his whip, he was obliged to the Governor that he let him escape without much further notice.

"Nor were affronts of this kind all that the Governor met with in departing from the proper Character of his station. The substantial part of the Inhabitants saw with concern the growing ill effects of his loose conduct,

and example. Some of them spoke of it to him from time to time, but to very little purpose. The Assembly also had not been wanting as well on this occasion as the publick measures of his Government. But at length finding nothing else would do, but an application to get him removed, they at their sessions last mentioned made a Catalogue of his failings, and remonstrated them to the Proprietary, wherein among other things they set forth—

“That having set up a pretended Militia, he did by proclamations exempt those that would enlist therein from Watching, Warding and Serving as Constables, &c.; and that although it had been discontinued and never mustered since the false alarm in May, 1706, yet the Exemption was still continued against Law, to the great oppression of those that did not so enlist. That the Proprietary pursuant to the powers granted him by Letters Patent had made certain Constitutions and concessions containing divers Rights, Liberties and Privileges, which he gave the people a very sacred assurance they should enjoy. That in pursuance of the royal Grant, he also incorporated the City of Philadelphia, vesting the Mayor and Aldermen with the Power of conserving the peace and trying Larcenies and other small offences punishable by Fine or Whipping. That the said Lieutenant Governor was in duty bound to Rule the Province according to the True intent of those Constitutions and Concessions until they were disallowed by the Queen, yet had used several ways to elude and render them ineffectual.

* * In connection with the matter relative to the Division Line between East and West Jersey, on page 412 of Smith's history of New Jersey, and the “Narrative of Dr. Coxe,” which forms Appendix No. IV to the volume, the following details are given in the original manuscript:

“Upon the first essay made for running the Division Line in 1687, according to the Quintipartite Agreement, it was thought by the Western Proprietors that too much of their best lands were surveyed to the eastward; as a compensation for which the 5th of September, 1688, Doc'r Coxe, on Behalf of the West Jersey, and Robert Barclay, on Behalf of the East Jersey Proprietors, entered into Articles of Agreement in London, for running a Division Line as follows:

LONDON, Septem'r 5th, 1688.

‘It is agreed this Day by Dr. Daniel Coxe, Governor of the Province of West Jersey, on behalf of himself and all the rest of the Proprietors of that Province, on the one part, and Robert Barclay, Governor of the Province of E: Jersey, on behalf of himself and all the rest of the Proprietors of that Province, on the other part, as followeth, viz: .

‘For the final Determination of all Differences concerning the Deed of Partition and all other Disputes and Controversies about dividing the Lands and Setting the Bounds between East and West Jersey.

First, The Line of Partition run straight from Little Egg harbour to the most westerly corner of John Dobie's Plantation, as it stands on the south branch of Rarinton River, shall be the bounds so far between East and West Jersey, and shall not be altered but remain as it stands on a Printed

draught of the Proprietors' Lands surveyed in E: Jersey and drawn by John Reid, and since Printed here.

Secondly, from thence to Run along the Back of the adjoining Plantations until it comes to James Dundasse his Plantation, and from thence at the most North-Westerly part thereof, a Line to lye down with a Line on the back of those Plantations and so to run North-Eastward Till it touch the North branch of the Rarinton River as it is struck upon the Map already, but savinge the Plantations already laid out to be within the Line if they happen to stand a Little more westerly than that Line is marked.

Thirdly, from the North end of the Line where it touches Rarinton North Branch, Thence forward the Largest stream or Current of Water belonging to the said North Branch, shall be the Bound or Partition, and so continuing along the same unto the North end thereof for the Bounds so far.

Fourthly, from the said North end of the Branch, a short straight Line, to run to touch the nearest part of Pisaick River, and so following the course of that River continuing into Poquanick River so long as it runs Northerly or North Westerly, those Rivers still to be the Bounds betwæen both Provinces, and if Poquanick River do not run far enough, to the Latitude of 41 Degrees, then from the said river a straight Line to be run Northward to the Latitude and that to be the utmost North Partition Point, and from the said Point in a straight Line due East to the Partition Point on Hudsons River between East Jersey and New York; Provided always that all Plantations and Tracts of Land laid out and surveyed before this agreement arrive in East Jersey, shall remain to the parties concerned, and the Partition shall so Run as to Include them within East Jersey Bounds.

Lastly, Dr. Coxe doth Covenant and promise To make good the Agreement above written and warrant the Title and quiet Possession of all the Lands so to be appropriated to the Proprietors of East Jersey according to the Limits and bounds above mentioned, against all Persons that shall or may Pretend or Claim any Interest to any of the said Lands as W. Jersey Proprietors; and Robert Barclay doth covenant and promise to make good the Agreement above written, and Warrant the Title and quiet possession of Lands so to be appropriated to the Proprietors of W. Jersey, according to the Limits and bounds above mentioned, against all Persons that shall or may pretend or Claime any Interest to any of the said Lands, as E. Jersey Proprietors. For performance of all and every the Respective Articles and Covenants herein mentioned, they do mutually bind themselves each to the other in the sum of £5000, to be well and truly paid on the Break of any of the Clauses and Covenants herein before mentioned. In witness whereof they have Interchangably set their Hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
DAVID HOWLING,
STEPHEN LUESCK.

R. BARCLAY.



This Agreement was readily acceded to by the Council of Proprietors of East Jersey, but not so readily by those of West Jersey, as they thought the others had still greatly the advantage, they however for some reasons came into it; but their uneasiness was afterwards renewed on the subsequent attempts of the East New Jersey Proprietors to run out the line. Though both have at several times seemed desirous the Line should be properly run out and fixed, the necessary Preliminaries could never yet be sufficiently settled, those of East Jersey being thought by the Western Proprietors to have the advantage in every step hitherto taken."

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of June 1702.

DAVID H. SMITH

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. VIII.

1859.

No. 4.

TRENTON, January 20th, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society was held in this place to-day, at the City Hall. In the absence of the President, the Chair was taken at 12 o'clock by the Hon. JAMES PARKER, first Vice President.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the Recording Secretary, Mr. HAYES: the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WHITEHEAD, laid upon the table the correspondence since May, consisting of letters from Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Chas. M. Leupp, Esq., and Dr. Charles E. Pearson, of New York; Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D., Rev. John Hall, D.D., Rev. P. De Veuve, and Charles Hodge, Jr., Esq., of New Jersey, and H. C. Freeman, Esq., of Illinois, acknowledging in appropriate terms their election as Honorary, Corresponding, or Resident Members; from the Secretary of the Interior, Librarian of the State of Ohio, Joseph Boyd, Esq., of Charlestown, Mass., and S. Alofsen, Esq., of Jersey City, transmitting donations for the Library; from the Wisconsin Historical Society, suggesting an application to Congress for an appropriation of land to Historical Societies; the Smithsonian Institution, American Antiquarian Society, and Historical Societies of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Wisconsin, and the Trustees of the New York State Library, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; and from sundry other gentlemen upon matters connected with the Society's operations.

The suggestions of the Wisconsin Historical Society, relative to the application to Congress, were embodied in a well prepared memorial, setting forth the claims of the Historical Societies of the Union, to the favorable consideration of the Great Council of the Nation in the way proposed. Nearly all of them have languished for want of adequate means to carry

out their noble plans of usefulness, and but two or three in the Union have as yet edifices of their own for the security and preservation of their inestimable treasures. They not only need fire-proof edifices, but permanent endowments, so that they may have a sufficient income to gather appropriate materials of manuscripts, books, papers, and all other illustrative historical matter, to pay necessary employees, augment their libraries, bind their manuscripts, pamphlets, documents, and papers, and publish their collections and transactions. A request is therefore presented for an appropriation of land to each of the several States for the exclusive benefit of their respective Historical and Antiquarian Societies.

The Librarian, Mr. CONGAR, announced the donations received since the last meeting—the total number of volumes added to the Library from donations and exchanges being 205, and about 100 pamphlets; the total number of the former now being 2,386, and of the latter, 3,160.

Among the works procured by exchange were "Freneau's Poems," and the Hon. Mr. DAYTON, drawing attention to the fact of his having been a Jerseyman, and that the circumstances of his later life were very little known, suggested the procurement of a biographical sketch, more full than any other he had seen, which was published in a newspaper shortly after his death, and which he thought might be obtained from some connections of Freneau in New York.

As Treasurer, Mr. CONGAR reported a balance in the Treasury of \$395 36, including \$203 belonging to the Building Fund.

The report of the Executive Committee was received from ARCHER GIFFORD, Esq., in which the propriety of giving a wider range to the papers prepared for the Society was adverted to, and the prevalent idea that they should be restricted to local topics combated. Other Historical Societies extended their inquiries to subjects not entirely historical, and the varied character of the works and of the articles admitted into the library and cabinet warranted a similar course in New Jersey. It would be well if some method could be adopted by which the weekly issues of newspapers could be regularly obtained and filed. The many rare and excellent chronicles which are now in our possession have proved to be of great usefulness, and in many instances are the only means of fixing periods to events that can be found nowhere else, either as matters of history, or as evidence in controverted cases in our Courts.

Our Building Fund remains at the same amount as at our last annual report—that fund only being increased by the rise in value of the real estate on which it has been contemplated to build. We have great need of such a conservatory, not merely as a security against fire, but to supply a larger space which is now wanted for books on hand, and for which there appears to be no mode of arrangement but by crowding them in duplicate rows, which excludes from sight many that may be sought for.

Another consideration for the Society is that of using the Building Fund (\$203) in some manner so as to yield an interest, and may yet readily be appropriated for its specific object when required.

We commend to our members continued attention to the gatherings and contributions which constitute the worth of our Society. Unlike most institutions of the day, we have nothing of speculative consideration which can induce any one to become a member of, or be interested for the Society. It is the single motive of being useful in the times we occupy that can give that interest which every considerate man will acknowledge involves a duty, if not *here* to be executed, certainly will be required in some other sphere of moral obligation, where his exertions and talents may be best and most profitably bestowed for his country's good.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, from the Committee on Publications, reported that the Fifth volume of the Collections of the Society, which was on the eve of publication when the last meeting was held, had been since distributed to the subscribers, and placed for sale in the usual depositories for such works. It had received very general commendation, but only a few copies had yet been sold, although every person, interested in the history of the State, would find it useful in prosecuting any inquiry connected therewith. The copies subscribed for by the State had been delivered, and the amount realized therefrom, with that received from other subscribers, had enabled the Committee to meet the expense of the publication without encroaching materially upon the limited sum in the treasury.

Since the last meeting, another number of the "Proceedings"—being No. 3 of Vol. VIII.—had been issued, containing, besides the current business of the last two meetings, the papers of Mr. Parker and Mr. Whitehead, read in January; the Extracts from the Revolutionary Journal of Lieut. Bangs, submitted by Mr. Alosen, in May; selections from the Unpublished Manuscripts of Samuel Smith, and other matter of interest, rendering it peculiarly valuable.

The Committee thought it proper to remark that these "Proceedings" of the Society differed from the publications of kindred associations under the same title—their contents being more diversified and valuable; and they would probably attract more attention were they put forth in a less unpretending form, for the volumes completed will compare favorably with those that other Societies have published as their "Collections;" and as the numbers are issued are sent gratuitously to all the paying members not in arrears; to secure their possession should be an additional inducement to remit the annual dues to the Treasurer promptly. By a resolution of the Society, Life, Honorary, and Corresponding Members are supplied with the Proceedings at cost.

The Committee also suggested to the members the propriety of securing for themselves copies of the publications of the Society while they are obtainable, as it is probable that certain volumes will before long be technically "out of print," as has been the case for some time with the first

volumes of the "Collections." There are only a few copies of the third volume of the "Collections" remaining, and the third volume of the "Proceedings," also, is nearly exhausted.

Mr. DURYEE, from the Committee on the Fire-Proof Building, reported that they had not been able to carry out the wishes of the Society, relative to procuring temporarily a fire-proof room for the accommodation of the library, and that nothing had been done toward an increase of the fund for the proposed building. Mr. D. expressed his individual opinion, that one-fifth of the amount required could be raised in the county of Essex.

The Nominating Committee submitted the names of three gentlemen as candidates for membership, who were elected; and further nominations were received.

The following Standing Committees for 1859, were appointed by the Chairman:

ON PUBLICATIONS—Rev. Dr. Murray, Richard S. Field, Wm. A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington, and Henry W. Green.

ON PURCHASES—Wm. A. Whitehead, C. C. Haven, S. Alofsen, S. H. Congar, and Rev. Dr. Davidson.

ON STATISTICS—Dr. Lewis Condict, J. P. Bradley, John Rodgers, Dr. Stephen Congar, and Dr. L. A. Smith.

ON NOMINATIONS—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and President Mc Lean.

ON FIRE-PROOF BUILDING—D. S. Gregory, Peter S. Duryee, R. S. Field, W. P. Robeson, John Chadwick, Cortlandt Parker, and Walter Rutherford.

The Chair also appointed Rev. Dr. Hall, Walter Rutherford, and Littleton Kirkpatrick, a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon their nomination the following were elected officers for 1859:

PRESIDENT—JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, LL.D.

VICE PRESIDENTS—James Parker, William L. Dayton, Richard S. Field.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Wm. A. Whitehead.

RECORDING SECRETARY—David A. Hayes.

TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN—Samuel H. Congar.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Archer Gifford, Nicholas Murray, D.D., Dudley S. Gregory, Henry W. Green, Wm. P. Robeson, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, William Pennington, Peter S. Duryee.

The Society then adjourned for dinner.

On re-assembling at three o'clock, the number of members in attendance was considerably increased, and the members of the Legislature, with many of the most prominent gentlemen of the State, were present.

On motion of Mr. HAYES, it was

"Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to invest, at interest, the amount of the Building Fund in his hands."

Mr. WHITEHEAD, referring to the communication received from the Wisconsin Historical Society, on the subject of an application to Congress, submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to co-operate with other Historical Societies, in memorializing Congress and in other appropriate measures, to obtain grants of land to the several States, for the benefit of their respective Historical and Antiquarian Societies."

Mr. FIELD seconded the resolution, and drew attention to the significant fact that the proposed measure originated with the Historical Society of a State not in existence when the Historical Society of New Jersey was organized, but which had already obtained a proud position among similar institutions, from the energy and activity of its members, and the liberality of the Legislature of the State, which was the first in the Union, he believed, to foster by an annual appropriation, an institution of the kind. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. C. C. HAVEN presented for examination a printed "Broadside," giving an account of the Battle of Lexington, which was published at Salem, Massachusetts, two days after the battle, having on it the names of those killed, with the representation of a coffin over each. This relic was in tolerable preservation, and from its rarity attracted much attention.

In connection with this, Mr. HAVEN stated that there were present at the meeting two aged widows of men of the Revolution. The oldest, Mrs. Abigail Stafford, (born Smith) was the widow of Lieut. James B. Stafford, of the U. S. Navy, of the Revolutionary War, and was born in the northwest parish of old Dedham, Massachusetts. She helped to run melted pewter into bullets, which were fired at the British troops, by the patriots of her family, at the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775. Her grandfather, Ephraim Bacon, had five sons and five sons-in-laws in that engagement. Her father, Henry Smith, was wounded, and two of her uncles, viz., Lieut. John Bacon, of Needham, and Jonathan Smith, of Natick, were killed by the British on that day. Her grandfather belonged to Captain James Mann's company, in Col. Samuel Bullard's regiment, and was the *guide* of the American troops that night to Lexington. She is now about ninety-three years of age; her mental faculties are good, and she can write without spectacles.

The other old lady was Mrs. Sarah Webber, aged about eighty-six years. She is the widow of John Webber, a private and drummer of the New Hampshire line. Her first husband was Thomas Wiggins, a native of New Jersey, but a soldier of the Pennsylvania line, who served seven years and eight months, and was at the battle of Brandywine. Both husbands were pensioners under the act of 1818. These ancient ladies reside at No. 45 South Warren street, Trenton.

Mr. FIELD drew the attention of the Society to the fact that the first Medical Society in the Union was organized in New Jersey as early as July 23, 1766, and from a number of the Medical Reporter of 1848, read some portions of the preamble and resolutions preceding the formation of the Constitution, remarkable for their peculiar force and fitness. This Society held its meetings regularly until 1776, when they were intermitted, but were resumed in 1783, when a minute appears upon the record that "the war (which has been productive of the happy revolution in America) having claimed the attention of all ranks of freemen, most of the members of this Society took an early and decided part in the opposition to British tyranny and oppression, and were soon engaged either in the civil or military duties of the State"—and consequently it was impracticable to hold meetings. The names of those originally associated, were Robert McKean, (rector of St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, for several years,) Chris. Menlove, John Cochran, Moses Bloomfield, (the father of Governor Bloomfield, the man who could not celebrate the Declaration of Independence until he had formally emancipated the slaves he had,) James Gilliland, William Burnet, (father of the late Judge Burnet of Ohio) Jonathan Dayton, Thomas Wiggins, William Adams, Bern. Budd, Lawrence Vanderveer, John Griffith, (father of Wm. Griffith, one of New Jersey's most distinguished lawyers,) Isaac Harris, and James Sacket, Jr.

The Military Convention, which had been in session at Temperance Hall, having been invited to attend the sitting of the Society, here entered the Hall, and Col. J. R. FREESE delivered an address "On the Battle Fields of New Jersey," reviewing the prominent points of the four principal engagements on our soil—at Trenton, at the Assanpink, Princeton, and Monmouth; and referring incidentally to others of less consequence in different parts of the State, and suggesting the erection of a monument to commemorate the different battles.

After some spirited comments from Messrs. FIELD, HAMMELL, J. P. JACKSON, and the Chairman, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Col. FREESE, and a copy of his address requested, to be deposited in the archives of the Society.

Mr. FIELD then offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this Society has learned with regret of the death, since their last meeting, of the Hon. WILLIAM A. DUER, LL.D., one of the Vice Presidents.

"Resolved, That his high public and private character, the deep interest which he has always taken in the Society, and the valuable contributions he has made to its publications, make his loss deeply deplored, and entitle him to be held in grateful remembrance."

Mr. FIELD accompanied the presentation of the resolutions with some pertinent remarks upon the eminent worth of Mr. Duer—his high standing in private and public life—the positions of influence he held in his native

State, (New York) and the earnest zeal he had manifested in fostering everything conducive to the welfare of New Jersey since he resided here; and referred particularly to the interest he had ever manifested in the Society from its first organization, attending its meetings wherever held, and ever alive to whatever might advance its objects.

The Rev. Mr. SHERMAN seconded the resolutions, and commented in very chaste and feeling terms upon two prominent features of Judge DUER's character—his gentleness and his decision—the one rendering him always courteous, always considerate,—the other making him the uncompromising upholder of the right, as recognized by him. He alluded to the circumstance of his removal to New Jersey, in consequence of impaired health; and to the reviving influences of Morris county air, which infused new vigor, both mental and physical, into the old man's frame, so that he again entered, in his adopted State, upon a life of active usefulness; and if the closing chapters of that life did not fully compare with those that preceded them, we at least loved them the best, inasmuch as they related to matters with which we were conversant, and which we could most readily appreciate.

It is regretted that the remarks of both gentlemen cannot be reported in full, as great injustice is necessarily done them in this brief sketch of the substance of their eulogies.

The resolutions were then adopted, and they were ordered to be entered on the Minutes in full.

The Society then adjourned to meet in NEWARK, on the third Thursday of May next.

Members Elected.

JANUARY 21, 1859.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Gordon Burnham, *Morristown.*

Frederick T. Burnham, *Morristown.*

Rev. Robert B. Croes, *New Brunswick.*

Treasurer's Report

OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1858.

RECEIPTS.

On account of General Fund, viz.:	
From Members from Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.....	\$158 00
“ four Life Memberships.....	80 00
“ Sales of the Publications of the Society other than the “Index”.....	31 22
“ Subscribers for, and sales of The Analytical Index.....	620 00
Total receipts of the General Fund.....	\$884 22
Balance on hand Jan. 20, 1858, to credit of Building Fund.....	203 00
Balance for general purposes	59 27
	\$1,146 49

EXPENDITURES.

For Annual Meeting at Trenton.....	\$3 00
“ Postage Stamps and Envelopes.....	7 78
“ Freight, (Express Co.).....	3 25
“ Incidentals.....	13 28
On account of the Analytical Index, or Fifth Vol. Collections.....	723 82
Total expenditures.....	\$751 13
Credit of Building Fund.....	203 00
Balance on hand for general purposes at this date ...	192 36
	\$1,146 49

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct, and the balance on hand for the Building Fund to be Two Hundred and Three Dollars, (fifty of which is represented by a due bill of the Committee on Fire-Proof Building,) and the balance on hand for general purposes One Hundred and Ninety-two Dollars and Thirty-six Cents.

S. H. PENNINGTON,
HENRY G. DARCY,

Auditing Committee.

NEWARK, January 18th, 1859.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

From Rev. Dr. John Hall.

TRENTON, May 25, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the notice of my admission to the Historical Society, and the accompanying Constitution.

My history of the Trenton Church has been delayed by the constant addition of new materials, but I hope to send a copy to the library in the course of the year.

Archibald Home, or Hume, is mentioned in Gov. Morris' Papers as Deputy Secretary, and member of the Council in his administration, (pp. 122, 132, 137, 219, 283.) I have reason to believe that he was buried in our church-yard, April 1, 1774, and in a vault in which a "Mr. Freeman" was also buried. A newspaper of 1806 calls Hume "a Scotchman of very-considerable acquirements, and brother to the celebrated Sir John Hume, who came over and resided in Trenton some months after the decease of his brother." It also speaks of Mr. Freeman as "a man of considerable considerable connexions in the West Indies." This is all I can collect of the three persons named. If you have ever found traces of them (especially "the celebrated Sir John") it would be a great favor to inform me how I can set on the track.

Very truly yours,

JOHN HALL.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Society.

From Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1858.

SIR: I thank the New Jersey Historical Society for the honor they have done me in associating me to their body as an Honorary Member. Your State is rich in historical recollections and associations of many kinds, which should not be suffered to fade away. If it should be in my power to aid in preserving any of these, it will give me great pleasure to do so.

You refer in your letter to my having been at some former time connected with a literary circle, which used to meet in the vicinity of your city. The only circumstance of my life to which this can refer must be the habit of my friend, W. C. Bryant, and myself, of visiting frequently the late

Robert C. Sands at Hoboken—a scholar and a man of genius, whose memory is, I fear, fast fading from public recollection. These visits led to the joint authorship and publication of a literary miscellany, published in the then fashionable form of an annual, under the title of “The Talisman.” I have already preserved a brief memorial of this in a biographical memoir of Sands, prefixed to the collection of his poetical and miscellaneous writings published shortly after his death.

I am yours,

G. C. VERPLANCK.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Society.

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 20, 1859.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the A. A. Society at the semi-annual meeting in Boston, April 28, 1858, and at the annual meeting at Worcester, Oct. 21, 1858.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the Society—Vol. VI., January—June, 1858. No. 59.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society—Vol. IV. of the Fourth Series. Published at the charge of the Appleton Fund.

From the Connecticut Historical Society—Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut, June 15, 1858, with an Appendix.

From the Wisconsin Historical Society—Report of the Joint Select Committee on alleged frauds and corruption in the disposition of the Land Grant by the Legislature of 1856—and for other purposes.

From the State of New York—Journals of the Senate and Assembly—Documents of the Senate and Assembly—and Laws of the State of New York, passed at the 81st Session of the Legislature.

The 71st Annual Report of the Regents of the University.

The Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Library.

Annual Report on State Cabinet.

Catalogue of Books on Bibliography, Typography, &c.

Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York.

Vol. 2. In all 17 volumes.

From the State of Ohio—Annual Report of the Commissioner of Statistics to the General Assembly, for 1857.

- From the Department of State of the U. S. A.*—Executive and Senate Documents—comprising parts of the Reports of Gillie's U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition, The Exploration and Survey for a Pacific Railroad, and the Japan Expedition. 18 volumes.
- From the Department of the Interior*—Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, 1st, 2d, and 3d Sessions of the 34th Congress; Executive Documents; Reports of Committees; Reports of U. S. Courts of Claims, &c. 103 volumes.
- From Hon. J. R. Wortendyke*—Report on the Commercial Relations of the U. S. with all Foreign Nations. Vol. 2.
- From Hon. Wm. Wright*—Reports of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for 1851 and 1853.
Of Survey for Pacific Railroad. Vol. 7.
Of the Commissioners of the General Land Office on the Bastrop Grant.
Of a Select Committee of the Senate on Abuses, Bribery, Fraud, &c.
Also, Letter of W. Re Kyan Bey to Ed. de Leon, on the Dromedary.
- From Hon. A. C. M. Pennington*—The Congressional Globe, Part 3, 1st Session 34th Congress.
- From John R. Burnet*—American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb. Vols. 7 and 8.
Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Documents of the New York Institute for Deaf and Dumb.
Also, the Legal Rights and Responsibilities of the Deaf and Dumb, by Harvey L. Peet, LL D., and a Biographical Sketch of Dr. Peet, written by John R. Burnet.
- From J. Watts de Peyster*—The Battle of the Sound or Baltic; fought Oct. 30, (O. S.) 1658, between the Hollanders and Swedes. By J. W. de Peyster, descendant of the Hollanders.
- From Wm. J. Davis, Esq.*—A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, in the year 1775, under the command of Col. Benedict Arnold. By James Melvin, of Capt. Dearborn's company.
- From W. A. Whitehead*—Pierson's Newark Directory for 1843, '44, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '54, and '55.
- From Wm. Beach Lawrence, the Author*—Visitation and Search, or a Historical Sketch of the British Claim to exercise a Maritime Police over the vessels of all nations, in peace as well as in war, with an Inquiry into the Expediency of terminating the Eighth Article of the Ashburton Treaty.
- From the Author, Charles J. Bushnell*—An Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, Political Tokens, Election Medals, Medalets, &c., current in the U. S. for the last sixty years. From the originals.
- From R. B. Croes, the Author*—Old Fashioned Presbyterian Views on the Ministry and Sacraments of the Church.

From A. B. Thompson, Esq.—Proceedings of the General Society of the Cincinnati, with the original institution of the Order, and fac-simile of the signatures of the original members of the State Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1847.

From Buckingham Smith, Esq.—Vespuce et son Premier Voyage, ou Notice d'une de couverture et exploration primitive Du Golfe Du Mexique et des Cotes des Etats Unis, &c. Par Mr. F. A. De Varnhagen, Member de la Societe de Geographie. Extrait du Bulletin a la Societe de Geographie, (Janvier et Fevrier, 1858.) Paris, 1858.

From ——— Addresses of the newly-appointed Professors of Columbia College, with an Introductory Address by William Betts, LL.D. February, 1858.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Mercantile Library Association, New York, with the Report of the Trustees of Clinton Hall Association. 1857-58.

From the Publisher—The Historical Magazine for June, July, Sept., Oct., Nov., 1858, and Jan., 1859.

From S. J. Drake, Esq.—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register for July and October, 1858, and January, 1859.

From Joseph Boyd, Charleston, Mass.—A Collection of Copper Coins, viz., New Jersey, 1787; Connecticut, 1787; Massachusetts, 1788; Louis XVI., 1782; Napoleon III., 1856; Louis XVI.; Republic of France; George II., 1736; and Charles X., 1837.

From D. A. Nicholas, Morris Co., N. J.—A New Jersey "Horse Head," 1787, (excellent.)

From Hartman Vreeland, Esq.—A Cannon Ball from the site of Fort Delancy, (now called Salterville) Hudson county, New Jersey.

The following books have been obtained in exchange for duplicates, which, though not adding to the number, increase materially the value of the Library, viz.:

The Congressional Globe. Vol. 28, Parts 1, 2, and 3, and Vol. 29. 4 vols.

American Almanac for 1837, '42, '45, '47, '49, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, and '57. 11 vols.

Force's American Archives. 3 vols.

Winthrop's History of New England. 2 vols.

New York Historical Collections. 1 vol.

Watson's Annals of Philadelphia. 2 vols.

American Review, 1811-1812. 4 vols.

Poems written and published during the Revolutionary War, and other pieces. By Philip Freeman. 2 vols.

The American Museum, or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces, Prose and Poetical. Printed by Matthew Carey. From 1787 to 1799. 13 vols.

"Divine Weeks and Works" of the Noble Poet, G. Salust, Lord of Bargas. Translated by Sylvester. 1 vol.

Total, 43 volumes.

The Librarian receives regularly from the publishers, the State Gazette and Republican, the Somerset Messenger, Hunterdon Democrat, New Brunswick Fredonian, Princeton Press, and Newark Register.

The number of volumes added since the meeting in May, is 167; of pamphlets, 40; for the year, 205 volumes and 91 pamphlets, and the whole number in the Society's Library is computed to be about 2,386 bound volumes, including newspapers, and 3,166 pamphlets.

NEWARK, May 19th, 1859.

THIS being the day prescribed for the meeting of the Society in this city, the members convened at 12 o'clock, in their room in the Library Building. In the absence of the President, the first Vice President, Hon. JAMES PARKER, took the Chair.

After the reading the Minutes of the last meeting by the Recording Secretary, the correspondence since January was laid before the meeting by the Corresponding Secretary, comprising letters from Rev. J. F. Pingry, acknowledging his election as a resident member, and forwarding some valuable coins for the Cabinet; from G. H. Larison, M.D., of Dolington, Pa.; relating to the operations of the Society; from Massachusetts Historical Society, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; from the Librarian of the State of Ohio, proposing exchanges, from H. C. Van Schaick, Esq., of Manlius, New York, with a donation for the Library; and from Hon. J. R. Wortendyke, announcing the transmission of the documents of the 34th and 35th Congress for the Library.

The Librarian announced the donations received since January, and stated the balance in the Treasury to be \$312 17, of which \$203 belonged to the Building Fund.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Publications, reported that nothing had been issued since the last meeting, but another number of the Society's Periodical was in the hands of the printer, which, when published, would complete the eighth volume of the Proceedings, and bring them down to the present time. It was desirable that those members who en-

gaged to raise the necessary funds for printing the "Town Records" of Newark, should carry out their intention as soon as possible, as the manuscript was ready. A volume of "Collections" should, if possible, be published every two years, and it was advisable, on many accounts, that the next one issued should contain the Records.

Mr. P. S. DURYEE, from the Committee on the Fire-Proof Building Fund, said the Committee had no report to make, but he would state that the lot owned by the Society, on which it was contemplated at some future day to erect a fire-proof building, had increased considerably in value, and might bring \$4,000. No progress had been made toward the erection of a building, and as the papers of the Society were in great danger of being destroyed in case a fire should occur in the neighborhood of the present room, the speaker did not know but that it would be advisable to secure a fire-proof room, which had been offered to the Committee. It was a large and suitable room, and could be secured for a term of years at an annual rent of \$300. He thought it highly necessary that some action should be taken to provide for the safety of the valuable property of the Society, in case of fire, and would urge the subject upon the attention of the Society.

Whereupon it was

"*Resolved*, That the Fire-Proof Building Committee be authorized to negotiate for the occupancy of some fire-proof room, provided that no indebtedness shall be incurred that may impair the general funds of the Society."

A desultory conversation ensued as to the best mode of securing such accommodations as the Society requires for its valuable collection of books, manuscripts, &c., in which MESSRS. MORRIS, HAYES, JOEL PARKER, MURRAY, WHITEHEAD, and others participated—after which, on motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Fire-Proof Building Committee be requested to inquire into the expediency of raising sufficient funds by subscription and by mortgage to erect a building upon the lot owned by the Society, and report at the next meeting with their plans."

On motion of Mr. HAYES, it was

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to carry out the resolution of the Society in relation to the procurement of funds for the publication of the early records of Newark, as the next volume of their Collections."

MESSRS. HAYES, MORRIS, DURYEE, DARCY, and MERCHANT were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be authorized to designate the time and place of the September meeting."

Mr. JOEL PARKER submitted for the examination of the members several highly valuable documents—among them being the original town book of Middletown, containing the entries of that town from 1667 to 1690, a deed from the trustees of Byllenge, (Penn, Lawrie, &c.) for one-nineteenth of ninety parts of West Jersey, dated in 1676, and an Indian deed according the right to Richard Hartshorne of fishing, &c., on Sandy Hook, dated August 8th, 1676.

Mr. PARKER also made some verbal remarks as to the interest and value of the history of Monmouth county.

Mr. DURYEE presented, in behalf of Mr. John McKesson of New York, an old parchment deed for lands in Bergen, dated in 1771.

Rev. R. K. RODGERS presented a copy of the New Jersey Journal for April 27, 1802.

Rev. Mr. HAMMILL presented two revolutionary pamphlets.

Mr. AARON MATTHEWS presented some elegiac stanzas on the death of Captain Lawrence, printed on satin, which were distributed shortly after the event.

Mr. JOHN Y. FOSTER said that he had been requested to present to the Society, as a valuable memorial of our last great struggle with Great Britain, the uniform worn by Captain James Lawrence, of the frigate Chesapeake, in a number of his brilliant engagements with the enemy.* This uniform had been transmitted to the Society by Mrs. Lawrence, who is still living, a resident of Newport, R. I., and in presenting it, Mr. F. said he did not doubt that the Society would appreciate it at its full value. Captain Lawrence, in his career, having conferred distinguished honor both on the American Navy and upon his native State, his memory should ever be enshrined in the hearts of Jersey men, and every memorial of him care-

* Captain Lawrence was born at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1781. He entered the Navy as a midshipman when he was only sixteen, and was Decatur's first Lieutenant in the engagement at Tripoli. While in the Mediterranean, he was promoted, and rose to the command successively of the Vixen, Wasp, Argus, and Hornet; and while cruising in the latter off Delaware, captured the Peacock, after an engagement of only fifteen minutes, on the 24th of February, 1813. In consequence of this brilliant affair, he was made a post-captain, and given the command of the frigate Chesapeake.

While preparing for sea at Boston, the British frigate Shannon, Captain Brooke, appeared off the harbor, and although his ship was far from ready, either as to crew, armament, or stores, he accepted the implied challenge and put forth to sea, and was soon engaged with the enemy. At almost the first fire Lawrence was wounded in the leg, but continued on deck, and the two vessels, in a short time, came to close quarters. He then received a mortal wound in the abdomen, and was carried below uttering the memorable words, "Don't give up the ship!" and very soon the Chesapeake was overpowered. Captain Lawrence lived four days, dying June 8, 1813, at the early age of thirty-one. His brave enemy honored his remains by a public funeral at Halifax, the troops that escorted him to the grave wearing crape on their arms. His body was afterwards brought to New York and deposited in Trinity Church yard, and a handsome monument marks the spot.

fully preserved. He thought it was enough to establish the Society in the estimation of Jersey men that it was thus gleaned from the fields of the past everything that was valuable, and binding together the fading mementoes of the noble dead who had made our history illustrious. New Jersey had an illustrious past, to which she might proudly refer. He referred to the death of Gen. Zebulon Pike before York in Canada, a short time before Lawrence fell on the deck of his frigate off Boston. Pike was also a Jerseyman, and many men now living in Somerset county remembered him as a boy. Mr. Foster concluded by referring to the obligation resting upon the Legislature to foster in every legitimate way the objects of the Society, which were so well calculated to redound to the honor of the State.

Mr. WHITEHEAD stated that the uniform had been forwarded to the Society through John Kean, Esq., of Elizabeth, Mrs. L. stating in her letter to Mr. K. that no hands save hers had touched them since her brave husband left her, and Mr. Kean being present, he asked that gentleman if these articles were worn by Captain Lawrence at the time of his death, to which inquiry an affirmative answer was received, they having been transmitted to Mrs. Lawrence, after her husband's death, by Mr. Chew, the Purser of the Chesapeake.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY said in substance, that such an occurrence as the presentation of these interesting relics of one of America's naval heroes was calculated to elicit not only the thanks of the Society to his widow for the valuable addition made to their historical treasures—relics, which doubtless she had valued as among the choicest of the mementoes in her possession of her brave husband—but also a pledge that they should be preserved with all the care that she herself would have taken had she retained them. He referred to the veneration with which such mementoes were regarded in other countries, and the solemn interest with which they must, everywhere, be invested, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to convey to Mrs. James Lawrence the grateful thanks of the Society for the honor conferred in confiding to their care the mementoes of her gallant husband which they have received; together with their assurances that the high appreciation of the value and interest of the gift will lead them ever to preserve the relics with sacred care."

Rev. Mr. HAMMELL seconded the resolution. He had heard mothers speak of the peculiar feelings with which they regarded the garments of a departed child, and there was to him a remarkable interest in a garment like that before him, which had been worn by one of the country's gallant defenders, and who had fallen while in the discharge of his duty, uttering that sentiment which carried with it so much moral force, expressed so much determined effort, that the youthful minds of the country would imbibe from its repetition as from a never-failing fountain new supplies of courage and patriotism, and "Don't give up the ship" be for all time the watchword to strengthen their efforts.

Mr. C. C. HAVEN, of Trenton, spoke of the custom of preserving such relics in Europe. He was there when the news of the battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon was received. The victory obtained by the Shannon was made the subject of great rejoicing in England, and the name of the heroic Lawrence was widely known. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction that the Society had come into possession of these relics.

Hon. JAMES PARKER, from the Chair, said he was probably the only person present who had been acquainted with Captain Lawrence. He was a connection of his family, and he had been acquainted with him from his boyhood to his death. He was intimately acquainted with his noble partner, and was much gratified that she had made this gift to the Historical Society of New Jersey, being herself a native of another State. He hoped a proper acknowledgment would be made. The speaker also remembered General Pike. When a boy, he was a messenger for the Proprietors in Amboy. He was a native of Woodbridge, and his father, who kept a hotel, had been an officer of some grade in the Revolution.

Mr. JOEL PARKER called attention to the singular fact that the inscription on the monument in New York to the memory of Lawrence does not state his birth-place. For some reason it had been omitted.

Mr. DURYEE made some appropriate remarks in relation to the presentation, and hoped the gift would be preserved with great care.

The resolution of thanks was then adopted.

Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD, after some appropriate allusions to the recent death of Mr. Gifford, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Society have learned with great regret the death of Archer Gifford, Fsq., one of the original members, and Chairman for several years of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That his estimable public and private character, and the interest he has always taken in the objects of the Society, make his loss to be deplored, and insure him a grateful remembrance."

Rev. Dr. MURRAY spoke of the pleasant relations that had always existed between him and Mr. Gifford, and paid a fitting tribute to his upright, Christian course.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Dr. MURRAY alluded also to the death of Bishop Doane since the last meeting, and referred to the active interest he had taken in the welfare of the Society at its organization, and for some years thereafter—the eloquent and valuable address which he had delivered on its first anniversary—and other services which indicated his warm attachment to the State and desire to unfold its history. He offered no resolutions, as it had been a recognized rule of the Society to notice in that mode only such members as held at the time of their death some official relations to the Society.

President MACLEAN, of Princeton, stated that the Rev. Dr. Carnahan had also departed this life since the last meeting of the Society. He had been

associated with it since its organization; was for more than thirty years President of Princeton College, and died full of years and honor. He also spoke of Bishop Doane, commenting on his remarkable ability, energy, and efficiency, particularly in advancing his schemes of education in connection with the church to which he belonged. Approving of the rule, however, which had been referred to, he suggested that a simple notice of the announcement of the death of these distinguished men should be inserted in the minutes.

Rev. Mr. HAMMELL thought that the Society might not again be called upon for many years to regret the death of two such prominent members as occurring between any two meetings, and was unwilling to pass over the occurrence in the manner suggested. Both had been warmly interested in the Society, and both had contributed to its literary collections. He hoped some resolutions would be adopted.

Hon. Mr. PARKER, from the Chair, also advocated the adoption of resolutions of condolence—there were times when it was proper that rules should be laid aside.

Whereupon, Dr. MURRAY offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

“Whereas, The Right Reverend George W. Doane, D.D., and the Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., two of the original members of the Society, have departed this life since the last meeting, therefore,

“*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to communicate to the respective families of the Deceased the condolence of this Society under their bereavement, and to state that the members, appreciating the valuable services rendered by their late distinguished associates, will ever entertain a grateful remembrance of the zeal and interest manifested by them in advancing the objects of their organization.”

A paper was then read by Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, “On the Circumstances leading to the Establishment, in 1769, of the present Northern Boundary Line between New Jersey and New York,” after which, on motion of Mr. HAYES, the thanks of the Society were directed to be tendered to Mr. WHITEHEAD, and that he be requested to place a copy of his paper at the disposal of the Society.

The Society then adjourned, and subsequently partook of dinner at the City Hotel, the President (JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, LL.D.,) joining the members at the table. In the course of the entertainment he referred in a feeling manner to the pleasure he had derived from his connection with the Society—how highly he prized the honor of having been its President since its organization—and to his increasing infirmities, which would preclude his taking an active part in the proceedings of the Society in future.

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 19, 1859.

From the Chicago Historical Society—First Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858. Reported to the Board of Trade by Seth Catlin, Superintendent.

Also, the Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws, with a List of Officers, &c., of the Chicago Historical Society.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society—Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1855–1858. Selected from the Records.

From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.—Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. 1. April, 1859. No. 1.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the Society, July–Dec., 1858.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Society at a special meeting, Feb. 10, 1859.

From the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati—The 24th Annual Report of the Board of Directors.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Annual Report of the Board of Regents, for 1857.

Also, Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. X.

From the City of Newark—The City Charter and Ordinances of the City of Newark, together with Miscellaneous Acts of the Legislature, relating to the city. With an Appendix, compiled and revised by order of the Common Council.

From the Librarian of Amherst College—Catalogue of the College for the Academical year, 1858-'59.

From S. Alosen, Esq.—A Narrative of the Causes which led to Philip's Indian War, of 1675 and 1676, by John Easton, of Rhode Island, with other documents concerning this event, in the office of the Secretary of State of New York. Prepared from the originals by F. B. Hough, with an Introduction.

A Historical Account of American Coinage. By John H. Hickcox, member of the Albany Institute.

From Rev. R. B. Croes—Life of Bishop Croes of New Jersey. By John Norton Rector of Ascension Church, Frankfort, Ky.

From Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle—A Brief History of the Church at Rockaway, New Jersey, with the Manual, &c., and List of Officers and Members.

Fortieth Anniversary Sermon. A Sermon delivered at Rockaway, Dec. 31, 1848, by Rev. Barnabas King, senior Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Washington at Morristown, during the Winters of 1776-'77, and 1779. Read at Trenton at the annual meeting in January, 1856.

From S. Carson Brevoort—Diary of Washington, from the First day of October, 1789, to the Tenth day of March, 1790. From the original manuscript, now first printed.

From the Authors—The History of Carausius, the Dutch Augustus and Emperor of Britain, with a Historical and Ethnological Account of the Ancient Zelanders and Dutch Flemings. By J. Watts De Peyster.

Henry Cruger, the Colleague of Edmund Burke in the British Parliament. By H. C. Van Shaack. Read before the New York Historical Society Jan. 4, 1859.

From David A. Hayes, Esq.—The Printed Documents of the Legislature of New Jersey of 1859.

Members Elected.

MAY 19, 1859.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Addison W. Woodhull, M.D., *Newark.*

Charles G. Rockwood, *Newark.*

Spencer Scott, *Newark.*

Charles L. C. Gifford, *Newark.*

John Y. Foster, *Newark.*

Joel Parker, *Freehold.*

Aaron Peck, Jr., *Orange.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

G. H. Larison, M.D., *Dolington, Penn.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.


John Lathrop Motley, *Boston.*

John G. Palfrey, *Boston.*

Samuel F. Haven, *Worcester.*






 Illustrating
 M^r. Whitehead's
 Paper
 on the
NORTHERN BOUNDARY
 of
NEW JERSEY.

Northern Boundary Line.

THE

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT,

IN 1769,

OF THE

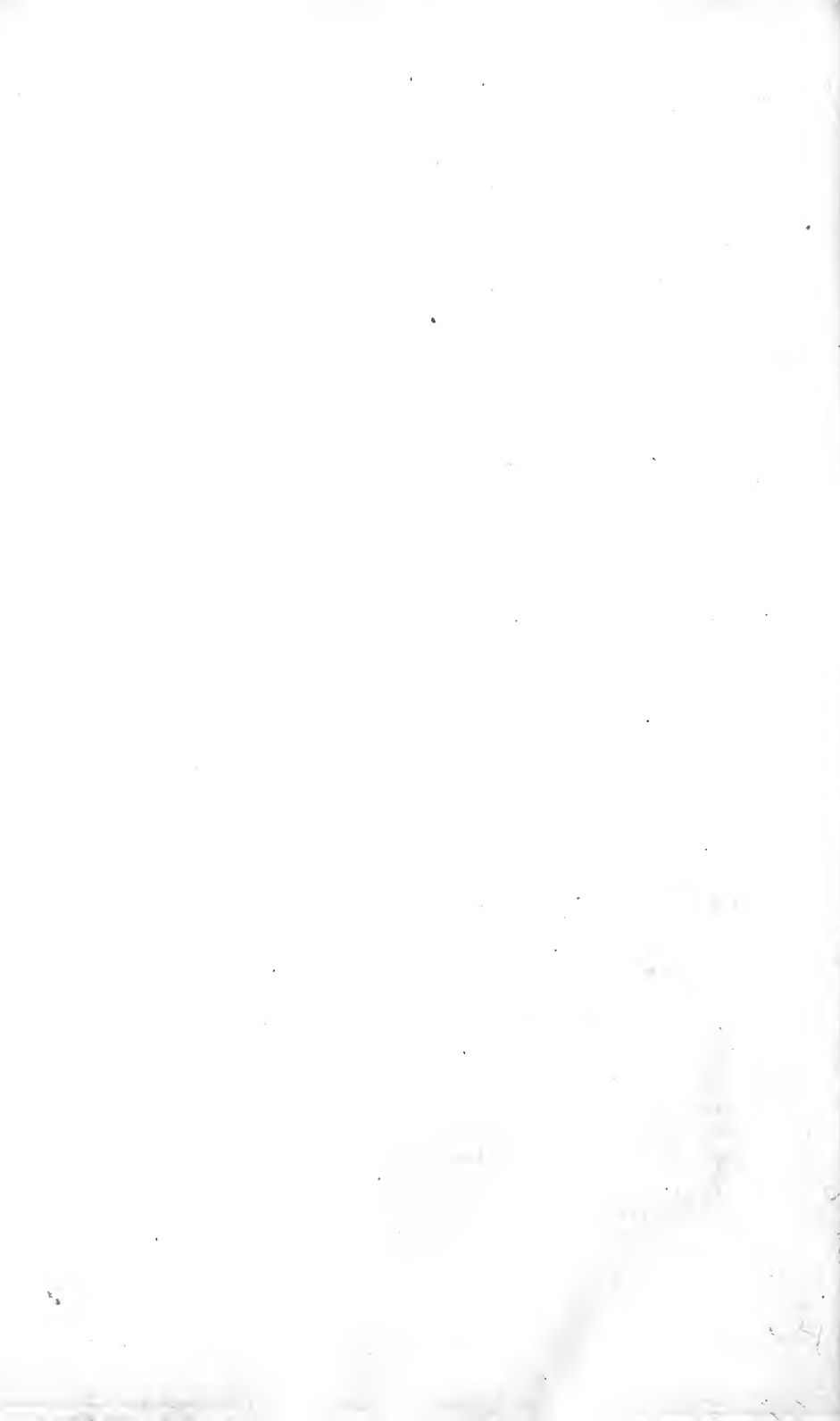
NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE

BETWEEN

NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
MAY 19, 1859,

BY WM. A. WHITEHEAD.



Northern Boundary Line.

When the Duke of York was induced, "in consideration of a competent sum of good and lawful money," to grant to Lords Berkley and Carteret a part of the tract of American soil received from his royal brother, Charles II., the act was regarded with great apprehension and disfavor by his Governor, Richard Nicolls. He did not hesitate to say that the Duke thereby despoiled himself of the best portion of his possessions; to use his own language, that New Jersey "comprehended all the improvable part of Your R. H. his Patent, and capable to receive twenty times more people than Long Island and all the remaining Tracts in Your R. H. his patent, in respect not onely to the quantity of the Land, but to the Sea Coast and Delaware River, the fertility of the soyle, the neighborhood to Hudson's River, and lastly the faire hopes of rich mines, to the utter discouragement of any that shall desire to live under Your R. H. his protection."*

Several of Nicolls' successors, equally watchful of the Duke's interests, and impressed with the value of the grant, subsequently counselled the re-annexation of the territory thus lost. And although the republican form of government, since established where royalty and its attendant aggressions were then dominant, has been thought to be at variance with such illiberal and covetous views, and therefore a guarantee against all danger from similar counsels now, yet on more than one occasion New Jersey has had cause to complain that a change of government has not wrought a corresponding change in the motives and actions of the authorities and people of New York. Judging from their course at different times, and under varied circumstances, it would seem that the estimate placed upon New Jersey by Governor Nicolls, is still deemed sufficiently correct to lead to unmistakable manifestations of a desire to regain possession of portions, at least, of what he so unwillingly relinquished.

The bounds of New Jersey, as specified in the grant of the Duke of York to Lords Berkley and Carteret, were as follows: "All that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhitas Island, and bounded on the east, part by the

* N. Y. Col. Doc'ts. Vol. III., p. 105.

main sea and part by Hudson's River, and hath upon the west Delaware Bay or River, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware Bay; and to the northward as far as the *northernmost branch of the said Bay or River of Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude*, and crosseth over thence in a straight line to Hudson's River in *forty-one degrees of latitude*, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of New Ceaserea or New Jersey."

No terms could have been used more clearly defining the tract to be conveyed. On the east, a river and the ocean—on the west and south, a river and a bay—on the north, a straight line, extending from a point in 41 deg. 40 min. North Latitude, on one river, to a point in 41 deg. North Latitude on the other. Yet, on inspection of the geographical lines which at the present day define the limits of New Jersey, they are found to correspond no longer with the prescribed bounds on the east, nor on the north; so that instead of their including all the land "lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhitas Island," an island containing more than 50,000 acres, lying west of such line, has passed into the possession of others; and that on the north, they come short of the extreme point designated in the grant by nearly twenty miles.

To narrate the circumstances which led to this last mentioned curtailment of the dimensions of the State—presenting in succinct terms the manner in which it was effected, and the questions involved—is the simple intention of this paper. The subject admits of little embellishment either of language or of rhetoric, and the Society must overlook the inherent dryness of the geographical and business details which the end in view requires to be stated.

The Delaware River takes its rise among the western slopes of the mountains, lying in the eastern part of Delaware County, in the State of New York, and runs southwestwardly, under the name of the Mohawk branch, until it arrives within a few miles of the 42d parallel of north latitude. There it receives, what is known according to some maps as the Oquago branch, and other small tributaries from the north, and turning, almost at a right angle, wends its way toward the southeast, receiving increased volume at about 41 deg. 55 min. N. L. from the waters of the Popaxtun branch, whose springs lie partly among the gorges of the Catskills, and partly in the vicinity of those originating the Mohawk. Proceeding onward, in the latitude of about 41 deg. 20 min., it receives the Mackhackimack branch from the north, and again changes its course to the southwest. These are the only tributaries, north of the 41st parallel, which merit the distinctive title of branches. The first two may be said to form the river, and their junction is known as "the upper, or Shehawkin, forks of Delaware." To one or the other of these certainly belongs the title of the northernmost branch of the river, and if the Mohawk branch, from its

extension farthest to the north, should be considered the main stream, the distinctive title devolves upon the Popaxtun branch. But so imperfect was the knowledge possessed in 1664, respecting the course of rivers and the general geography of the country, it is not surprising that it should have been found difficult to reconcile the descriptions given in the early grants with the results of actual surveys, or that confusion should have arisen from conflicting claims. There was scarcely a charter that did not interfere in some measure with privileges already secured, or contemporaneously granted under the authority of different sovereigns or different incorporated companies; and the maps which have come down to us, show conclusively that they were calculated to mislead, rather than to furnish information of service in preventing or correcting such errors.

At the date of the Duke of York's grant to Berkley and Carteret, there were but few maps professing to give the position of places, or the physical geography of the interior, and they all seem to be more or less copies of one by Nicholas Joannis Vischero, which is thought to have been published in 1654. One by Vanderdonck, published in 1656, which is unquestionably copied after Vischero's, may be seen in the New York Historical Society Collections, Vol. 1st, New Series, and also, so far as it refers to New Jersey, in the first volume of our own Collections, and one or both doubtless formed the basis of the map to be found in the works of Montanus and Ogilbie, published in 1671; and as Ogilbie is styled "Cosmographer and Geographical Printer to his Majesty," the map that he selected to illustrate this part of the continent, may reasonably be considered the one most likely to be consulted by those concerned in the grant of New Jersey.

On all these maps it will be seen that a stream corresponding in position with the Musconetcong, is made to join another corresponding with the Walkill, so that a water communication was exhibited between the Delaware and the Hudson by the Esopus river; and also that, in about the latitude of 41 deg. 40 min. another stream makes a similar connection between the two rivers, the source of the Delaware being represented as being still farther north. The latitude in which the junction of this more northerly stream with the Delaware is located on the maps—its course—and the existence of a place upon it designated as *Meoehkonk*, in a position corresponding to one in later times called *Moeghkan*—all indicate that the geographers of that day knew of no other branches of the Delaware than the Musconetcong in about latitude 40 deg. 30 min., and the Popaxtun, in about 41 deg. 40 min., according to their maps. Hence, when a point on the river was to be selected to limit the grant in the northwest, the junction of the most northern branch of the Delaware with the main stream was taken as one to be found readily; and to identify it more particularly, the latitude was given in which it appeared to be. This would seem to be a common-sense explanation of the why and wherefore of the language of the grant—"to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of the said Bay or River of Delaware, which is forty-one and forty minutes of latitude."

Several years must have elapsed before the region through which the line was to run attracted the eye or excited the covetousness of land speculators, or became sufficiently known to call for a delineation of the boundary. It is certain that no record exists of any negotiations on the subject while the province was held in common by Berkley and Carteret. After the division into East and West Jersey, and the arrival of Lawrie as Deputy Governor of the eastern province under Robert Barclay, some personal interviews took place between him and Governor Dongan, in pursuance of the directions of the Proprietors, who were ever anxious to pursue such a course toward their powerful neighbor as would prevent any just cause of complaint;* and although we have not the time or facts definitely stated, it seems probable that at one of these interviews a line of division was authorized to be run, or some understanding arrived at respecting it; as we find a Minute of the Council of New York, dated April 9th, 1684, the language of which would imply that some line had been agreed upon; and in 1685 the Governor and Council of New Jersey, on granting some lands, made part of the bounds to begin "at Tappan Creek upon the Hudson's River at the line of Division agreed upon by the Governors of the two provinces."†

This line, designated on the map as No. 2, was confirmed by subsequent negotiation; and we find from a minute of the Council of New York, June 30th, and from the minutes of the East Jersey Proprietors of July 8th and Sept. 9th, 1686, that an agreement had been entered into between the Governor of New York and the Governors of the two Jerseys, for running the lines between the three governments. "The most northerly branch," of the Delaware was *first* to be determined, and the 1st September was the day on which the three surveyors, George Keith—subsequently so prominent a character, through his discussions with the Quakers—being appointed for East Jersey, Andrew Robinson for West Jersey, and Philip Wells for New York—were to meet *at the forks of Delaware* to commence their labors; the determination of any two of them to be conclusive as to the lines. The orders of the New York Council to their Surveyor were, "Carefully and with great exactness to run the Line between this province and that of East Jersey, *beginning* in the latitude of *forty-one degrees and forty minutes* upon Delaware River;" instructions which, taken in connection with the place appointed for the meeting, show as

* Their language on this occasion to Lawrie was, "Be careful of avoiding all things that may interfere with their interest, or give just reason of complaint from them; that he [Lawrie] be not apt to give any encouragement to people to transport themselves from thence, minding that we do not design to advance our interest by anything which may prove prejudicial to that province."—*Grants and Concess.*, p 171. It is to be regretted that similar good intentions did not always characterize the acts of the authorities of New York in their intercourse with New Jersey.

† Brief of New Jersey Claim, 1769. p. 8.

clearly as if written with a sunbeam that the views of the authorities of New York then, did not differ from those entertained by the New Jersey Proprietors.

For some cause not ascertained, what was so harmoniously inaugurated was not brought to a definite conclusion. Messrs. Wells and Robinson, however, fixed upon a point on the Delaware in 41 deg. 40 min. N. L., and also according to the New York authorities made sundry observations by which they fixed the point of 41 deg. N. L. on the Hudson, two or three miles south of the true parallel, as subsequently determined.* The line which would have resulted from their observations is designated on the map as No. 4.

The Proprietors of New Jersey, after repeated complaints to New York of the inconvenience resulting from the lines not being run, which were never responded to in a satisfactory manner, on the 5th May, 1695, nine years having elapsed, directed John Reid, their Surveyor General, to run the line agreed upon,* but their directions do not seem to have been carried out; at least we hear of nothing tending to the settlement of the vexed question until 1718, twenty-three years later, when the Assemblies of both provinces passed acts providing for the running and settling of the line, but not until 1719 did the work commence.†

Large districts of country by this time had become peopled by hardy tillers of the soil, and many disputes and controversies had arisen leading to personal contests, and contempt of all legal restraints by some, who, under the plea of not knowing to which province they belonged, acknowledged obedience to neither. Some held their lands under titles derived from the New York patentees, and were recognized as residents of that province, voting in the counties of Ulster and Orange. Some held grants from the New Jersey Proprietors, and frequently there were conflicting claims for the same tract; so that the peace and prosperity of the country called loudly for a settlement of the difficulty.

Robert Hunter was then Governor of both New York and New Jersey, and on him, therefore, devolved the duty of selecting the commissioners for both provinces. He named, for New Jersey, Dr. John Johnstone and George Willocks of Perth Amboy, and James Alexander, the Surveyor General of East Jersey—gentlemen every way qualified; the last, especially, from his mathematical and astronomical knowledge and high character, was eminently fitted for the service. But twenty years later, those interested in the New York claims assumed that the appointment of men so largely interested in the soil of New Jersey was a "flagrant abuse," of which they had a right to complain, as well as of the appointment of Col. Isaac Hicks and Capt. Robert Walters, because they were in no way in

* Brief, &c., p. 32-34. The New Jersey Proprietors always denied that the position on the Hudson was fixed—there was no documentary evidence of it.

† Nevill's Laws, p. 77.

terested in the New York patents, and "though of unspotted reputations, yet by no means qualified for such employments;" they were, however, associated with Allane Jarratt, Surveyor General of the Colony, of whose competency there was no question. With the knowledge we possess of the character of Gov. Hunter, and the encomiums pronounced upon his administration of the affairs of New York by contemporary authorities, it is not worth while to consider the objections made to his commissioners; particularly as those objections were naturally engendered by the fact, that the commissioners decided the point claimed by East Jersey to be the true one.

That point was, in truth, conceded in the instructions to the New York Commissioners, under the Great Seal of the Province, inasmuch as they were "carefully and diligently to inspect and survey all, or such, of the streams of water, that form the river Delaware, which they, the said commissioners, or surveyor or surveyors, may esteem necessary to be inspected or surveyed, in order to find out and determine which of the streams is the northernmost branch of the river Delaware; and that then, when such branch is so discovered, that the surveyor or surveyors to the best of their knowledge and understanding, discover and *find out that place of the said northernmost branch of Delaware River that lies in the latitude of forty-one degrees and forty minutes, which is the north partition point of New York and New Jersey.*" No language could have expressed more explicitly the point they were to find, and what, when found, it was to be considered.

Under these instructions the work was done, and the result embodied in a tripartite Indenture duly executed under the hands and seals of *all the commissioners and surveyors*, bearing date July 25, 1719, by which they agreed that the stream, known then as the Fish-kill, which was nothing else than the main river above the Mackhackmack, should be considered the northernmost branch; and that the point of 41 deg. 40 min. N. L. was at a place called Cashiegtonk on the east side of that stream, and that the point so designated should be the north partition point, or division, between the provinces.* The acceptance by the New Jersey commissioners of what we should call part of the main stream, as the northernmost branch of the Delaware, was certainly a concession to New York, as it waived the right of proceeding to the Popaxtun the true northernmost branch; their action in this respect being consistent with the views subsequently expressed, (in 1769) that "when a deed will admit of two constructions, the one definite and certain, the other vague and uncertain, that which is certain shall be taken and the other rejected." The latitude mentioned was a certainty, or could be reduced to a certainty, and should therefore be followed in preference to the selection of a stream rendered ambiguous or uncertain: † the New Yorkers endeavoring then to establish the doctrine that the be-

* Brief, &c., p. 15.

† Brief, &c., 23.

ginning of the branch was intended to be the boundary, and that the latitude was only descriptive; although the fact could not be controverted that if descriptive, the latitude did not correspond with the beginning of any branch of the river.

The line they agreed upon is marked on the map No. 3, and a random line to correspond with it was actually run from the Delaware to the Hudson, (No. 1) and it was only through the remissness of the New York commissioners in failing to attend, that the station on the latter river was not definitely fixed at that time.*

It might reasonably be supposed that such a conclusive document as the agreement just referred to, would have put an end to all existing differences, but two months after its execution, Mr. Jarratt, the New York surveyor, on reporting the proceedings of the joint commission to the President and Council of that province, (although his signature was affixed to the Indenture) stated that he had discovered some defects in the instrument used for taking the latitude. This gave an opportunity to the Council of New York to throw further obstacles in the way of a settlement, by adopting (September 24, 1719) a suggestion of the Committee to whom the matter had been referred, to the effect that "all further proceedings ought to be stayed until a correct and large instrument be procured for settling the said stations."†

It is not an unwarranted conjecture that the interposition of the New York surveyor to prevent the carrying out the tripartite Indenture was prompted by parties to whom grants had been given by the Duke of York or his governors; the limits of which it was thought would be curtailed by the proposed line.‡ One of these, the "Wawayanda Patent," was bounded on the south by the line of division between the provinces, and the New Jersey Proprietors, very properly, construed the language to mean the true line when ascertained, and not any ideal line which the parties in interest may have assumed as the correct one. Another, the "great Minisink Patent," granted in 1704, had a phraseology so peculiar that it seemed to extend indefinitely into New Jersey, but, at least, included 160,000 acres south of the division line. The parties interested in these grants were, of course, averse to acknowledging any rights of the East Jersey Proprietors that might interfere with them, and, could they have succeeded, would have had no compunction in making the line run from the 41 deg. on Hudson's River to the head of Delaware Bay.§

* Smith's New York, I., p. 204.

† Brief, p. 15.

‡ Smith, the New York historian, says: "What had been transacted gave a general alarm to many persons interested in several patents under New York, who before, imagined their rights extended to the southward of the random line." I., p. 204. It will be observed that the position of the random line was considerably farther north than the one subsequently ascertained, in consequence of the place of the 41st parallel not having been then determined.

§ N. Y. Assembly Proceedings, Feb. 18, 1784.

It is difficult to realize that after arriving so near to a settlement of the controversy, so many years should have elapsed before the subject again became prominent, excepting as the delay from time to time provoked personal contentions and animosities. In 1738, the northern part of the then county of Hunterdon was set off for the county of Morris,* and with increasing and encroaching population came additional difficulties. Still, such was the apathy of the New York authorities, arising either from a misapprehension of the importance of the subject, or from conceiving it to be simply a question of priority of titles between individuals, which might be settled by courts of law; and so much were the Proprietors of East Jersey engrossed with the growing troubles in the very heart of the province resulting from the Elizabethtown claims, that year after year fled away until 1747-'78, nearly thirty years after the almost-concluded settlement, when the Assembly of New Jersey could no longer refrain from adopting measures for running the line *ex-parte*, passing an act for the purpose, and submitting it for the sanction of the Crown; first giving to New York an opportunity to come into the arrangement, which that province declined doing. The contest was therefore for the time transferred to London. The Assembly of New York, after hearing the parties opposed to the measure, on Oct. 29th, 1748, directed their speaker to instruct Mr. Charles, the agent of the province, to oppose the act;† but Governor Clinton, writing to the Lords of Trade upon the subject, said, "As it does not appear to me that the interests of the Crown, or of this province in general, are any way concerned in the matter, but only the patentees of the lands along that line, I shall decline giving your Lordships any trouble in the affair, leaving to the particular persons concerned to take such steps as they shall think proper;" and gave as one reason for the lack of co-operation with the Governor of New Jersey in effecting a settlement, the fact of the expenditure of three thousand pounds previously to commissioners and surveyors, without any definite result.‡

It is asserted by Smith that this letter, which gave great umbrage to the popular party, was written by the Governor either directly for, or through the agency of, Mr. Alexander, in order to secure the influence of that gentleman, and Robert Hunter Morris then in England, in sustaining him with the ministry against his opponents in the province.

Thus presented for their consideration, deprived of its true importance,

* Nevill 1, p. 250. Hunterdon was created in 1713; previous to that time, all lands in the northern part of the province, not included in Bergen or Essex counties, were subject to the jurisdiction of Burlington.

† Minutes N. Y. Assembly. Smith, N. Y., II., p. 129.

‡ N. Y. Col. Doc'ts., Vol. VI. p. 454. Smith's N. Y., II. p. 130. The latter authority, quoting Governor Clinton's letter, has £300 as the amount. I follow the copy in the New York Colonial Documents. The act itself, authorizing the expenditure, reads, "seven hundred and fifty ounces of plate."—Laws of New York, 1692-1722. p. 171.

it is not surprising that it was not acted upon with dispatch; still an unaccountable silence respecting the bill seems to have been observed for some years; for although Mr. Paris, the accomplished agent of the East Jersey Proprietors, acknowledges on 17th January, 1749, the receipt of a box of papers from Mr. Alexander, relating to the boundary, the subject is not adverted to again by him for many months. In September, 1750, the New York Assembly, in response to an application from their agent, resolved that the expense incurred by him in opposing the New Jersey bill, should be made a public charge, thus throwing upon the entire province that which was borne in New Jersey by the East Jersey Proprietors alone; a result attributed to the influence, in part, of the Delancey family, who were interested in the Minisink patent. The same influence, it is said, led to instructions from the Speaker of the Assembly to the agent, urging a hearing before the Board of Trade, in preference to the appointment of a commissioner, unless the New Jersey Proprietors would recede from their claims and be satisfied with a line drawn from the 41st degree on the Hudson to the "Head of Delaware Bay," which is at Reedy Island." In that case they would graciously consent to the appointment of a commission,—“to see the line run.”* One cause for the neglect of a matter bearing so directly upon the prosperity of a large portion of both provinces, may perhaps be found in the fact that the riots and disturbances in New Jersey, which prevailed so extensively during the administration of Governor Belcher, were engrossing much of the attention of both the provincial government and the Crown officers, and a suggestion had been made, originating apparently with Mr. Paris, that the junction of the two provinces in one government might restore peace; this may have been considered a panacea also for the boundary difficulties, and cause them to be put aside, at least until the suppression of the riots had been thoroughly effected.

At last, the parties seem to have aroused from their lethargy. On the 2d December, 1752, Mr. Paris desired the Board of Trade to fix a day for the consideration of the bill, but not until 7th June, 1753, was his request acceded to. On the 4th of July following, the determination of the Board was probably arrived at, as the two agents were summoned to attend the sitting of that day; and on 18th July they submitted to the King in Council an opinion adverse to the wishes of New Jersey, inasmuch as the bill was *ex-parte* in its character, and could not be considered authorized by any prior co-operation on the part of New York, as those transactions were never properly warranted by the Crown, nor could its interests be bound by proceedings so authorized; losing sight entirely of their previous action in approving the acts of both provinces, directing the running of the line in 1719. They ignored Governor Clinton's views completely as to the

* Smith, II., pp. 133-134. "Reedy Island," be it observed, lying in about 39 deg. 5 min. N.

Crown's having no interest in the matter, for they say, "We think with respect to Quit Rents and Escheats, the situation of the two provinces makes a material alteration; for though the province of New Jersey is not under regulations either of propriety or charter with respect to its government, yet it is a Propriety Province with respect to the grant and tenure of its Territory; and consequently, as New York is not in that predicament, the determination of the Boundary in prejudice to that province will affect the Interest of the Crown, with respect to the tenure of such lands as are conceived in this question; it being evident that whatever districts are supposed to be immediately held of the Crown in New York, by being supposed to be included in the limits of the province of New Jersey, will immediately pass to the Proprietors of that Province, and be held of them; by which means the Crown will be deprived of its Escheats and the Quit Rents pass into other hands."*

By disapproving thus of the previous action of Gov. Hunter and the two Legislatures in relation to the line of 1719, they materially hindered the fulfilment of the agreement entered into in relation to it, and strengthened the New York claimants in their opposition to its provisions. The formal repeal or disapproval of the act was not, however, promulgated for several months thereafter. On 4th August the New York agent notified Mr. Paris of his intention to move for it, and we find the latter, on the 18th August, complaining of the insufficiency of the materials in his possession to insure success in resisting the repeal which would come up for final action in October or November following. It is somewhat singular that neither the act, nor the fact of its repeal, is mentioned in Nevill's Laws.

In 1753, (May) the population of that part of the province having materially increased, the county of Sussex was set off from Morris; and the consequent closer proximity of courts and legal functionaries, of tax assessors and collectors, appears to have occasioned more frequent collisions with such of the inhabitants of the contested district as were disposed to resist the operation of New Jersey laws. Finding that there was no prospect of bringing New York to a final settlement of the line very soon, being as little likely to approve of a commission for the purpose as they had been of the act which had been passed by the New Jersey Assembly, Mr. Alexander, in a letter to Mr. Paris of Dec. 21st, 1753, suggested the propriety of having the line run in 1719 designated as a temporary *Line of Jurisdiction*, until a final settlement could be effected—a similar proposition having been also presented to Governor Belcher on 20th November preceding—and in March, 1754, Robert Hunter Morris enclosed it to the Board of Trade, and urged their approval of the measure.

Every step taken then, as was the case in subsequent Boundary disputes, calculated to hasten the desired result, seems to have originated with New Jersey, and to have been earnestly and considerably pressed upon

* N. Y. Col. Doc'ts., Vol. VI. p. 775.

the attention of New York. Thus this proposition for a temporary Line of Jurisdiction was at once communicated by Gov. Belcher to Lt. Gov. Delancey of New York, and by him laid before his Council. The Committee to whom the matter was referred, recommended, very willingly, the establishment of such a line, but instead of adopting that of 1719, they wished the Lieut. Governor to secure the designation of a line said, by them, to have been fixed in 1686,* but which the New Jersey commissioners, in 1769, asserted was now for the first time claimed by New York for the true line. Lieut. Gov. Delancey, however, conceded that the line on the Delaware might be carried up to the lower forks or junction of the Delaware with the Mackhackinack, instead of terminating at Minisink Island; his argument for not allowing it to extend to 41 deg. 40 min. being stated by himself in a letter to the Lord of Trade, thus: "As for these words," which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, "I do not take them to be part of the description of the Boundary; they are only affirmative words of computation, or rather conjecture of the latitude wherein the northernmost branch on the Forks of Delaware lye. For instance, if a grant was made of all the lands from London Bridge to Greenwich, *which is ten miles*; here the mistaken computation made of the distance, will not carry the grant beyond Greenwich. London Bridge being the terminus a quo, the place whence, and Greenwich the terminus ad quem, the place to which; and these two make the extent of the grant, and are always understood to be exclusive. So of the western boundary of Jersey, the main Ocean at Cape May at the mouth of Delaware Bay, is the terminus a quo, and the northernmost branch of the said Bay or the River of Delaware, is the terminus ad quem, which make the extent of the Jersey grant on the West."†

The Lieut. Governor evidently lost sight of the fact that by ignoring the limitation of the given latitude, his "terminus ad quem" could only be found at the mouth of the Popaxtun branch, as no geographer can deny the "northernmost branch" of the Delaware must be either that or the Mohawk.

The action of Lieut. Gov. Delancey's Council was sustained by the Assembly, and during the year several spicy communications passed between the authorities of the two provinces respecting the merits of the different lines, in which considerable crimination and recrimination were indulged in; Governor Belcher being accused of "impertinence and indecency," and of "unwarrantable liberties" in his manner of conducting the discussion; and one may almost imagine he is reading a new version of the fable of the wolf and the lamb, when he is told of the "forbearance" of New

* Minutes N. Y. Assembly, Oct. 29, 1754. See Line No. 6 on map.

† N. Y. Col. Docts., Vol. VI., p. 839.

York, "notwithstanding the many insults offered to it by the Province of New Jersey."*

It appears from a formal report made to the New York Assembly October 29th of the same year, (1754) that the New Jersey people, tired of awaiting the tardy movements of the New York Legislature, had pretty effectually sustained their rights by the exercise of might. After referring to several evils and indignities submitted to, the report states that "His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and other subordinate officers and ministers, in and for Orange County, have been repeatedly beaten, insulted, prevented in the execution of their respective offices, taken Prisoners and carried into parts of New Jersey remote from their habitations and the opportunity of being relieved, and have been thrown into jail, and held to excessive bail and prosecuted by indictment."† "Some of them," (the inhabitants of Orange County) says the same document, "have been obliged to desert their possessions, while a few, more resolute than the rest, are reduced to the necessity of converting their dwellings into places of defence, and go armed for fear of some sudden attack," and they referred particularly to the case of Thomas Dekay, Colonel of the Militia, and a Justice of the Peace of Orange County, whose plantations were claimed by the New Jersey Proprietors, as having his life threatened in his own house by armed men, and as being told by Mr. Alexander that he could only be assured of a quiet possession on his agreeing to hold his lands under New Jersey, become a Jerseyman, and fight (as he expressed it) for New Jersey against the New York people.‡ Numerous affidavits relating to similar transactions—and particularly to the arrest of Jacobus Swartwout—a New York Justice, who had made himself very obnoxious—"on the Sabbath day at the church at Mackhackimack, at Minisink, being at least ten miles from the lower end of little Minisink island," are to be found in the New York records,§ and on the other side we have accounts of outrages committed by Colonel Dekay himself, in previous years,|| of irruptions made by the people of New York into New Jersey, during which one or more houses were burnt, and of persons ousted of their possessions by lawless aggressors. These counter statements were of course transmitted to the authorities in England, and it is not surprising that, while subjected to the slow process of examination and adjudication by Committees and Boards, the parties immediately interested should have despaired of any peaceful settlement; or that Governor Belcher, on 26th November,

* See "Two Reports of a Committee of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New York relating to the Controverted line between the Province and New Jersey, March 18th and Dec. 17th, 1754."

† Minutes of Assembly, II., p. 394.

‡ The line, as finally settled, passed to the northward of Col. Dekay's location.

§ "Two Reports, &c."

Boundary Papers, No. 133.

should have thought it necessary to urge the issuing of such orders from the King, as might prevent bloodshed, which these conflicts threatened to produce. Months, however, rolled away, with not a single efficient measure being adopted, and we find James Alexander, on 2d July, 1755, expressing his belief that no speedy settlement of the controversy could be expected, and feelingly suggesting to Mr. Paris that, as they were both "getting advanced in years," they should be instructing others in its history, and preparing them to conduct it aright. His son William, afterwards known as Lord Stirling, and Robert Hunter Morris, had already, in a great degree, taken his place, and Mr. Paris was requested to look out a competent gentlemen to act as his substitute, should occasion require. Mr. Alexander died in the spring of 1756, and in him the province lost one of its most intelligent, patriotic, and useful citizens, to whose abilities and services justice has yet to be done in the preparation of a suitable Memoir, for which there are abundant materials.

During the period covering these events, the "Circumlocation Office," whose functionaries are ever striving "how not to do it," which Dickens has so graphically portrayed, seems to have been located on the premises of the Board of Trade, for notwithstanding all the appeals from New Jersey it was not until the 12th August, 1755, that any action took place, and then nothing but simple instructions issued from Whitehall, to the effect that New York should do, what the Proprietors of East Jersey were willing to do, provide for its proportion of the expenses of a Joint Commission: an act passed by the New York Assembly in 1754, submitting the matters in dispute to the King solely, being at the same time repealed. This act originated in what Smith terms "an obstinate attachment to the opinion that the stations from and to which the dividing line was to run were clear;" or, which is the most probable conjecture, with a design "to protract the controversy."*

The instructions from Whitehall were laid before the New York Assembly on 8th January following (1756,) and resulted in a barren act providing for the sale of enough land in the Minisink and Waywayanda Patents to raise the amount; a measure against which the patentees strongly and at great length remonstrated, in a memorial submitted to the Assembly on 13th February, 1756—which may be taken as a full exposition of the merits of their claim†—asserting the propriety of making the expense a public charge upon the whole province as contemplated in previous years. Their disinclination to meet the requirements of the act rendered it of course inoperative. Again, on the 1st September, did Governor Belcher complain to the authorities in England, and so manifest was the remissness of New York, that on the 24th November the Council referred to the Board of

* Smith, II., p. 201.

† Printed in Minutes of Assembly, II. p. 525.

Trade for action, the memorial of the East Jersey Proprietors, asking for the establishment of the line of 1719 as one of temporary jurisdiction. A hearing was appointed on the 21st December, and I may be permitted to introduce here an extract from a letter of William Alexander to Robert Hunter Morris, in my possession, which gives the results of the proceedings. Writing from London, Feb. 12, 1757, he says :

“ We expected to meet with the long practised opposition and evasions on the part of New York, and therefore prepared for them by determining to make our offers so ample and fair as to put it out of their power to make any objections to the doing something or other effectual. After reading over the petition, and proving the delivery of a copy of it to the President of the Council of New York, we told their Lordships that if they had any objections to the granting the prayer of the petition for a temporary line, and chose rather to have the matter determined by a Commission for running the final line ; and as the only objection that now remained to the issuing such Commission was, that the Province of New York had not provided for their moiety of the expense, we would advance the money necessary for the whole expense of suing out the Commission and carrying it into execution, provided their Lordships would advise that in the Commission it might be ordered that the Commissioners should award one-half of the expense to be paid by the Province of New York to the Proprietors of East Jersey. This we thought we might venture to offer, rather than leave them the least pretence for any further delay ; and it had the effect we wished ; for it convinced their Lordships that the Proprietors were honestly disposed to put an end to the contest.”

In this connection it may be remarked that not only, as stated by Mr. Alexander, were the Proprietors honestly disposed to put an end to the contest, but that every exertion was constantly being made to bring it to a close ; and, what is still more creditable, admitted behind the scenes as I have been, having in my hands the correspondence of all the prominent actors on the part of New Jersey, I can confidently assert that, not a measure was proposed nor a step taken which was not entirely honorable and manly ; as they aimed only at what was right, there has not come under my notice a remark or a suggestion intimating a desire on the part of the Proprietors to pursue any course not sanctioned by justice and equity.

Although Mr. Charles, the New York agent, endeavored to get the Board “ not to do it” for a while longer, he was unsuccessful in postponing their report beyond the 27th January, 1757, when they recommended the establishment of the line asked for by the East Jersey Proprietors, but gave New York six months time to provide for the expense of settling the final line, before the temporary one of jurisdiction should take effect. By this arrangement parties in actual possession were not to be disturbed by the claims of either province, and vacant lands north or south of the line were allowed to be granted by the Governor of New York or the East Jer-

sey Proprietors, according to their location—the rents and profits to be subsequently accounted for to whichever party should have the tracts on a final settlement.*

But the six months were allowed to pass, and were followed by five years more of supineness and indifference on the part of New York; but the attention of a new Governor, Robert Monckton, was drawn to the subject, and its importance being recognized, he brought it before the Assembly in December, 1762, and secured the passage of a Bill for submitting the controversy “to such a method of settlement as His Most Gracious Majesty shall by his royal commission think proper to appoint;” the Patentees of Waywayanda and Minisink agreeing to pay whatever expenses might be incurred over £1,500. This was responded to by the Assembly of New Jersey at their next session the following June by the passage of an act intended to effect the same end, but owing to some objections which do not appear, it failed to receive the royal approbation, and another one was passed February 23d, 1764,†—was approved—and the matter commenced once more the circuitous and dilatory course of the “Circumlocution Offices” in England: remaining involved in their labyrinths until October, 1767, on the 7th of which month the long contemplated Commission issued under the privy seal.

It is not known whether the privilege was accorded to any of the parties in interest to designate the Commissioners; there are some intimations, however, in the letters of Mr. Paris, that the East Jersey Proprietors remonstrated in advance against the selection of certain persons. The following gentlemen were named in the writ:

Charles Stewart, John Temple, and Peter Randolph, Surveyors General of the Customs for the District of Quebec and of the Northern and Southern Districts of America respectively. *Andrew Elliot*, Receiver General of the Quit Rents in the Province of New York. *Chambers Russell*, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty for the Province of Massachusetts. *William Allen*, Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania. *Samuel Holland* and *William De Brahm*, Surveyors General of Lands for the Northern and Southern Districts of America. *Andrew Oliver*, Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts. *Charles Morris*, Surveyor of Lands and one of the Councils of Nova Scotia. *Payton Randolph*, Attorney General and one of the Council of Virginia. *Benjamin Franklin*, of the Province of Pennsylvania, and *Jared Ingersoll*, of the Colony of Connecticut—any five of whom were clothed with power to examine witnesses and adjudicate the case, subject to the confirmation of His Majesty in Council—provided no appeal from their decision should be entered before them at a subsequent meeting, which they were authorized to hold, two months, at least, but not to exceed three months, after the promulgation of their decision.

* Whitehead MSS., Vol. III., No. 113. Boundary Papers, No. 134. Smith's N. Y., II., p. 249.

† Allinson, 254, 263.

Still there must be delay—and nearly two years more passed away before the first meeting of the Commissioners, which was held the 18th of July, 1769. The place of meeting was the room used for the sittings of the Chamber of Commerce in New York in the Exchange, which was built on arches at the foot of Broad street, in a line with Water street, and it will add to our interest in the matters there discussed, to summon before our mental vision some of the men who might have been seen in and about that room while the investigation was pending—men who, from their distinguished character, their different political and social affinities and subsequent careers, (so little foreseen by any of them) are well worthy of notice.

The Commissioners in attendance were six in number, Messrs. Stewart, Morris, Elliot, Holland, Oliver, and Ingersoll; all of note in the Colonies.

Mr. Elliot, the Collector of the Customs and Receiver of the Quit Rents in New York, was the third son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Lord Chief-Justice Clerk of Scotland, and uncle of the first Earl of Minto. He was highly esteemed for his business talents, intelligence, and worth. Major Holland had been for some years Surveyor General of the Northern Colonies, and at this time, or shortly after, was engaged in a survey of the Atlantic Coast, and continued so employed until the progress of the Revolution prevented the further prosecution of all undertakings of such a character. His maps, it is said, were used by Des Barres in the compilation of his celebrated charts of the American Coast. One in my possession, published about 1760, entitled, "The Provinces of New York and New Jersey; with part of Pennsylvania, and Governments of Trois Rivières and Montreal," is remarkably correct for the time, and shows some of the lines referred to in the discussions between New Jersey and New York.

Messrs. Ingersoll and Oliver had both been sufferers from a previous manifestation of royal confidence, having incurred the popular displeasure by accepting the thankless office of Stamp Distributor in their respective provinces. Mr. Oliver was born in Boston, graduated at Harvard in 1724, and obtained celebrity as a Representative and Counsellor. At this time he was about sixty-two years of age. It was while filling the office of Secretary of the Province in 1765 that he was appointed Stamp Distributor for Massachusetts, but his place of business being assaulted and demolished by the mob, he was obliged to resign. Subsequently, under the supposition that he was seeking to be restored, he was not only required to publish a declaration that he would not perform the duties of the office, but also to appear publicly under the Liberty Tree, and in the presence of two thousand persons, solemnly swear that he would not directly or indirectly enforce the act. His coadjutor, Ingersoll, was considerably younger, being in his forty-seventh year. He was a graduate of Yale in 1742, and was in England as agent of Connecticut when he received the appointment under the Stamp Act. He arrived at Boston on his way to Connecticut in August, 1765. Remaining there a short time, his approach becam

known to the good people of his native province, and public sentiment ran so strongly against him that threats of even personal violence were indulged in. These, however, resulted only in his being tried and condemned to be burned, in effigy—an intimation which Mr. Ingersoll very wisely heeded and resigned his office; but, as in the case of Mr. Oliver, this did not satisfy the patriots of the day, who extorted from him in public an explicit declaration of his intentions, together with shouts, thrice repeated, of "Liberty and Property."

Associated with the Commissioners, as their Secretary, was the youthful John Jay, then in his twenty-fourth year, who had just been admitted to the Bar. He had already manifested those qualities which were destined to secure for him in after years an enviable distinction among the distinguished jurists and statesmen of the country—a distinction which in all the true elements of greatness was surpassed by few. He probably owed his appointment to the fact that his legal preceptor, Benjamin Kissam—whom he was wont to consider "one of the best men he ever knew," was associated with the New York agents as one of their counsel—a similar position with the New Jersey agents being filled by Samuel Jones,—the father of the late Chief-Justice Jones of New York,—in reference to whom Mr. Jay says, in one of his letters, "I wish there were many such men among us; they would reduce things to just principles."

The claims of New York were presented by Henry Holland, who had held several important posts in the Province—Frederick Philipse, the head of one of the leading families, John Morin Scot, William Bayard, and John Cruger—the last three being the prominent participants in the proceedings. All three had been identified with the interests of the colonies in the events which had up to this time disturbed the relations between them and the mother country, and Cruger, as Mayor of the city, had taken into his possession the obnoxious stamp papers in 1765. Both he and Bayard had been active members of the first American Congress held in that year, and Cruger drew up the Declaration of Rights and Grievances put forth by that body. There must have been, therefore, a wide difference between their political views and those of the Commissioners, Oliver and Ingersoll, before whom they appeared. Cruger was then, and had been for ten years, a member of the New York Assembly, and held the office of Speaker from 1769 to 1776; and Mr. Bayard was one of the most prominent citizens. Mr. Scot had been associated with William Livingston in editing the "Independent Reflector," which in 1752 and 1753 did so much to expose and correct existing abuses of government and corruption of individuals; and also aided in the preparation of other papers which exercised no inconsiderable influence in the formation of that public sentiment, which subsequently proved so irresistible in overcoming the prejudices for royalty. He was connected with every enterprise looking to the intellectual improvement of the people, and at this time was an eminent member of the New York Bar. It was from his pen that the long memo-

rial proceeded, which was presented to the New York Assembly in 1756; and which pointed him out as one peculiarly qualified to sustain the interest of New York before the Commissioners.

The claims of New Jersey were confided to John Stevens, James Parker, Walter Rutherford, Henry Cuyler, and William Donaldson, but the last two are thought not to have attended in person. The positions of the other three in our local annals are too well known to require special notice.

The conducting of the case seems to have devolved for the most part upon Mr. Parker, whose letters, briefs, and memoranda which are in my possession, all evince a thorough acquaintance with the subject, and the most untiring devotion to the interests of the province. He was ably seconded by his coadjutors and Lord Stirling—distinguished for his mathematical abilities—in all matters connected with the practical questions at issue, and having as legal advisers Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia, David Ogden of Newark, Richard Stockton of Princeton, and Cortlandt Skinner of Perth Amboy, though they seem to have been irregular in their attendance; Mr. Jones, before referred to, being the counsel most generally present.

It must be conceded, that the names I have thus given present in themselves conclusive evidence that, so far as numbers and ability, official station and social position, were requisites to ensure a just decision, those to whom were entrusted the adjustment of the controverted matters, possessed them all to a remarkable degree. But before proceeding to notice their proceedings, we may allow ourselves to anticipate the events of a few years, and dwell briefly upon the checkered fortunes and varied fields of action of those who were then in such close and constant intercourse.

Of the sitting Commissioners, Oliver, although estimable in all his private relations, became exceedingly obnoxious to the patriots of Massachusetts from his adherence to the royal cause, and sinking under the anxieties and disquietudes of the earlier years of the revolution, died in 1774. Elliot sided also with the royalists, and continued to hold various important trusts in New York so long as the British army retained possession; then retired for a season to Perth Amboy, but eventually, as did also Holland, had to submit to expatriation and the confiscation of his property. Ingersoll appears to have been taught prudence by his experience as Stamp Distributor, so that, on the suspension of his duties as Judge of Vice Admiralty, to which he was appointed soon after sitting upon the Boundary Commission and which had caused his removal to Philadelphia, he returned to Connecticut and so carefully guarded his conduct as to excite no ill feeling toward him, and died there in 1781. The other two, Stewart and Morris, residing respectively in Canada and Nova Scotia, were not affected by the disruption of the ties which had bound the other colonies to England. Their youthful Secretary, Jay, soon identified himself with the cause of America, and his upright and consistent course in every relation, public and private, so won the confidence and esteem of his countrymen,

that we find him filling many of the most exalted offices in their gift, and among them that of a negotiator, to settle—not the comparatively insignificant disputes of adjoining land owners, but—the conflicting rights and privileges of nations; his services as Minister at the Courts of St. Cloud and St. James being eminently worthy of commendation.

Of the New York agents, Messrs. Bayard, Phillipse and Cruger were among those who, however disposed at first to act in opposition to the encroachments upon the liberties of the colonists, were eventually led to connect themselves with the royalists, the first two seeking safety abroad, their property being confiscated to the State of New York, and Mr. Cruger retiring to Kinderhook, where he died in 1792. Among those who represented the interests of New Jersey as agents and counsel, there proved to be many different shades of opinion as the progress of events obliged them to decide upon the rival claims of England and America to their loyalty. Mr. Stevens became an active participator in the proceedings of Committees and Councils in New Jersey, while Messrs. Parker and Rutherford observed a strict neutrality; but, notwithstanding the close intimacy existing between them and the prominent Whigs of the day, so little were private friendships allowed to interfere with public duties, that not having taken the oaths of allegiance, they both suffered confinement for several months at Morristown in consequence of the treatment received in New York by two Jerseymen, (Messrs. Fell and Van Zandt) who had fallen into the hands of the royalists. A somewhat similar experience was that of Mr. Chew, who was sent a prisoner to Virginia, in consequence of his refusal to take the required oaths. Mr. Skinner, as is well known, fled the province and became a Major General of the Royal Volunteers, although at first an earnest opponent of those measures of the Crown which led to hostilities; while on the other hand, Wm. Alexander, Lord Stirling, adopted the colonial cause, and became a Major General of the Continental forces. David Ogden, of whom Mr. Field has given an interesting sketch in his "Provincial Courts and Bar," abandoned the country and returned not until 1790, while Richard Stockton boldly enrolled himself among those who pledged to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in defence of American liberty.

We pass now to a consideration of the proceedings of the Commissioners. Care was taken by the New Jersey agents prior to the sitting of the Board to have a traverse made of the Delaware River and Musconetcong Branch, the first by Anthony Dennis and the other by Thomas Milledge—experienced Surveyors both—the work of the former especially, in the language of Lord Stirling, giving "great satisfaction," going "greatly," he says, "to prove that the fork laid down in 41 deg. 40 min. in the Dutch Maps is the upper fork, and not above sixteen miles to the north of the latitude;" and a thorough examination of records, grants, and maps brought together a vast amount of evidence that seemed irresistibly conclusive, and from a remark in one of Mr. Chew's letters was thought to have produced

a due impression upon the agents of New York. "I am glad," he wrote to Mr. Parker, June 15th, 1769, "to hear your adversaries are bewildered. The Lord confound their politics, and enlighten and remove all partiality and undue influence from the hearts of your judges. Amen."

The New York claimants were also on the alert, and had procured various surveys and maps relating to the points upon which they based their arguments. These surveys, with those made under the authority of the New Jersey agents, were properly verified, and by direction of the Commissioners—who at this stage of the proceedings were said to have been "very indulgent and exceeding desirous of promoting any measure that had the least tendency to do either party justice,"—were incorporated in one general map, which was to be further corrected by new observations of the latitude on both rivers, by running the line of 1719 and a line "from a place on Hudson's River due west of the lower Yonker's Mills, to the lower end of Minisink Island," being the line asserted by the New York parties as having been agreed upon in 1686—the dwelling-houses, mills, iron works, &c., within the controverted limits to be particularly designated on the map. It is presumed that this map was constructed, but whether now in existence or not, has not been ascertained. From the details it must have contained, it would be a valuable acquisition, could it be found.

To determine the latitude with precision, the agents of both provinces united in securing the services of Mr. David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, who has been called the Newton of America. He was then in his thirty-seventh year, and had gained such celebrity for his mathematical and astronomical attainments as to be selected by the American Philosophical Society to observe the transit of Venus which, occurred on the 3d June of that year. "I am glad that Mr. Rittenhouse has undertaken this," wrote the Rev. William Smith to Mr. Parker, "for a man of equal abilities can scarce be got, and none of superior on this continent. * * * Let not his modesty prejudice, for it covers worth and abilities of a very superior kind." Mr. Rittenhouse joined the corps of surveyors about the middle of August, bringing with him from Philadelphia the Sextant and Time-piece belonging to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania in order to facilitate and verify the various observations. Associated with him was also Captain John Montresor, a distinguished Engineer, who served under General Braddock, and was an ensign in his famous expedition. He had quitted the army, however, in 1766.* During the revolution he made drawings of several of the positions occupied by the hostile armies around Boston and elsewhere, which were, a few years since, in the possession of the late Ithiel Town.

Anthony Dennis and James Clinton were appointed to run the line of

* The Chamber of Commerce of New York profited by the presence of Messrs. Rittenhouse and Montresor to have the latitude of the Battery ascertained, they reported to the Chamber on 7th November that they made it 40 deg. 42 min. 8 sec. North.—*Mr. King's History of the Chamber of Commerce*, p. 54.

1686, but on commencing the work on 15th August, they were encountered by a large body of men with clubs, and obliged to relinquish the undertaking; but the New Jersey agents having applied for, and obtained from Governor Franklin, a proclamation warning all persons against molesting them, they resumed their labors on the 21st, and their field-notes for about twenty miles, or more than two-fifths of the distance across, are in my possession, giving the names of the parties then residing in that region, and other interesting facts.

It was remarked that, although the New York agents had earnestly requested that this line might be run, yet, when it was undertaken, they threw various obstacles in the way, as it was found on examination that no occupancy under New York titles could be found within a mile and a half of the line—a fact which they had no desire to establish. There were several collateral discussions had, as to the mode of calculating the latitude—the number of miles in a degree—the possibility of the branch of the Delaware at Easton, or the Lehigh, being the branch intended in the grant—and other points, which it would unnecessarily prolong this paper to refer to more particularly.

The Commissioners continued in session while the surveys were being made, for the purpose of examining documents and receiving oral testimony; and Messrs. Rutherford and Stevens being absent, employed in collecting evidence, the whole weight of the examination on the part of New Jersey rested upon Mr. Parker, assisted by Mr. Jones; and in a letter to Messrs. Ogden, Stockton, and Skinner, the other counsel, Mr. Parker, under date of Sept. 3d, expresses his anxiety and apprehensions as to the result unless they give their personal attendance, as was expected. He says: "The business of this week will chiefly be to examine witnesses on both sides of the question, the minuting of which and the drawing the interrogatories on our side the question, and the cross interrogatories for the witnesses produced on the other side, will be so considerable a work that it is impossible for him [Mr. Jones] with my assistance to execute it, and what the consequence of a defect in so material a point will be I leave you to determine. They intend to go into evidence of an extraordinary nature, and such as requires the assistance of Council to oppose."

All the testimony having been received, Messrs. Stevens, Parker, and Rutherford, on the 28th September, submitted their Brief of the claim on the part of New Jersey—a document which reviews in a masterly manner every pretension advanced by the agents of New York, in refutation of the line agreed upon in 1719; every point being taken up and discussed fully, with reference to the various patents, grants, and surveys, making, as printed, forty-four folio pages. The copy in my possession is the only one I have ever seen, and I know of no other; and after a careful examination of its arguments and verification of not a few of its statements by a reference to the original authorities, I cannot conceive how the Commissioners could have arrived at the following decision—just two years after their ap-

pointment. It seems to be based upon no principle save that of accommodation to the claims of New York. I read from a contemporaneous certified copy, which appears to be in the hand-writing of Mr. Jay. The document has never, to my knowledge, been in print.

“AT A MEETING of the Commissioners appointed by his most Gracious Majesty’s Commission to Settle the Boundary Line between the Colonies of New York and New Jersey held at the Long Room Called the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New York, the 7th day of October, 1769,

PRESENT.

Charles Stewart, Esq., President,
 Andrew Elliot, Esq.
 Samuel Holland, Esq.
 Andrew Oliver, Esq.
 Charles Morris, Esq.
 Jared Ingersoll, Esq.

“THE AGENTS on the part of both Colonies, having offered to the Court all that they thought necessary or proper in Support of their respective Claims, and the Court having Considered the Same, Do FIND

“THAT King Charles the Second by his Letters patent bearing date the twelfth day of March, 1664, did Grant and Convey to his Brother the Duke of York, All that Tract of Country and Territory now Called the Colonies of New York and New Jersey; and that the said Duke of York afterwards by his Deed of Lease and Release bearing Date the 23d and 24th Days of June, 1665, did Grant and Convey to Lord Berkley of Stratton and Sir George Carteret, that part of the Aforesaid Tract of Land Called New Jersey. The Northern Bounds of which in said Deed are described to be “to the northward as far as the Northernmost Branch of the said Bay or River of Delaware which is in 41 deg. 40 min. of Latitude and Crosseth thence in a Straight Line to Hudson’s River in 41 deg. of Latitude.”

“We further find among the many Exhibits a Certain Map compiled by Nicholas John Vischer, and published not long before the aforesaid Grant from the Duke of York, which we have reason to believe was Esteemed the most Correct Map of that Country at the Time of the said Grant, on which Map is Laid down a Fork or Branching of the River then Called Zuydt River or South River now Delaware River in the Latitude of 41 deg. and 40 min., which Branch we Cannot doubt was the Branch in the Deed from the Duke of York called the Northernmost Branch of the said River, and which in the Deed is said to lye in the Latitude of 41 deg. and 40 min. And from a Carefull Comparison of the several Parts and Places Laid down on the said Map, some of which, more Especially towards the Sea Coast and on Hudson’s River We have Reason to believe were at that time well Known. The Distance of the said Branch from the Sea Shore

on the South,* and the Relative situation of the same with regard to other places and the Lines of Latitude as they appear to be laid down on the said Map at that and other places in the Inland Country: We are of opinion that the said Branch so laid down on the said Map is the Fork or Branch formed by the Junction of the Stream or Water Called the Mahackamack with the River Called Delaware or Fishkill and that the same is the Branch Intended and referred to in the before mentioned Deed from the Duke of York, as the Northern Station at the River Delaware, which Fork or Branch We find by an observation taken by the Surveyors appointed by the Court, to be in the Latitude of 41 deg. 21 min. and 37 seconds.

“We are further of opinion that the Northern Station at Hudson’s River being by the Words of the said Deed from the Duke of York, Expressly Limited to the Latitude of 41 deg. should be fixed in that Latitude, which Latitude we have caused to be taken in the best manner by the Surveyors appointed by the Court, and which falls at a Rock on the West Side of Hudson’s River marked by the said surveyors, being 79 Chains and 27 Links to the Southward on a Meridian from Sneydon’s House, formerly Corbet’s.

“IT IS THEREFORE the final Determination of the Court That the Boundary or Partition Line between the said Colonies of New York and New Jer-

* This argument, upon the soundness of which the decision rests, making the extension of New Jersey, north, to depend upon what was very gratuitously taken to be the views of the parties as to the position of Cape May and Sandy Hook, is thus adverted to in the Brief of the New Jersey Agents. I have not thought it necessary to urge anything further to show its fallacy:

“The Agents for New Jersey do also observe, that the Duke of York, who, from his office of Lord High Admiral, must be supposed to have been well acquainted with every branch of mathematics, and was himself a good seaman, could not have been ignorant of latitudes. To say that he meant or intended any particular place, or had any particular number of miles in view for a degree of latitude, is absurd; because nothing is offered to support it, and the Deeds shown prove the Contrary; had the Duke intended any certain place on Hudson’s River, he would undoubtedly have mentioned it; but giving a certain latitude for the beginning of the Line on that River, it cannot be presumed but that he meant the beginning should be wherever that latitude in truth was. To suppose, that the place of that latitude was by him determined from the then known latitude of the Capes, or Sandy Hook, or any other place, is supposing what not one of the deeds, or any rational construction of them or other evidence, will warrant. No place is mentioned except Cape May, which was to be the southern boundary, not described by any latitude, but as a Cape; it follows, therefore, that, if the situation of the Cape had been a Degree further North or South, than it actually is; yet it could not affect the stations we contend for, as they are fixed independent of it or any other place whatsoever. To suppose that the Duke knew the latitude of the Cape, and that he from thence determined the latitudes on the Rivers, computing sixty miles of 80 chains in a mile to a degree; is supposing more absurdly. * * * The Duke well knew, that limiting his grant by Degrees of Latitude, was more determinate than any other Boundary he could give; and as the Latitudes are given, we cannot think that any other mensuration can ever be admitted.”—*Brief*, p. 31.

sey be a direct and straight Line from the said Fork at the Mouth of the River Mahackinack in the Latitude of forty-one Degrees twenty-one Minutes and thirty-seven Seconds to Hudson's River at the said Rock in the Latitude of forty-one degrees as above described.

“(Signed) Cha. Stewart,
Andrew Elliot,
Andrew Oliver,
Jared Ingersoll.”

“Samuel Holland and Charles Morris, Esquires, two of the of the members of the Court not Concurring in a part of the foregoing determination, viz., That part respecting the Station at Hudson's River, desired to have their Reasons for such their Dissent entered on the Minutes of our Proceedings, which was allowed and they are as follows :

“THE Northern Boundary of the province of New Jersey is the matter Submitted to our Consideration and to Ascertain the Extremities of the Partition Line upon Hudson's and Delaware Rivers.

“In doing this We are to proceed upon Principles of Justice and Equity, having respect to the Proofs. This we apprehend to be [the] Language and Intent of [our] Commission and It is Necessary It should be so because the Country was but little known at the Time The Grants to the Duke of York were made, and We must of necessity have recourse to the ancient Maps which were in being at Time of making these Grants.

“It is difficult to ascertain with precision what Lands passed to the Duke of York by his Grant, Either from the Express Words of the Grant or by any Maps of the Country that appear to us to have been then extant. Nor is it probable That the Duke or his Grantees were better Informed when He Conveyed New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret; the best Lights We have on this Matter are the Maps of Vischer.

“The Words relative to the Latitude in the Grants to Berkley and Carteret are words of Description concerning the Northernmost Branch of Delaware, and We do not find upon Inquiry any Branch in the Latitude mentioned. A Branch nevertheless Seems to be Intended. The Branch nigh to that Latitude is Mahackamack and which, from a View of this Ancient Map we are Induced to believe was the North Partition point intended by the Parties, and think in Justice and Equity ought to be so determined, because a Line from Hudson's River to the Branch at Easton, claimed on the part of New York, or to that of the Poughpaxtonk and Mohawk Branches claimed by New Jersey, would Involve many of his Majesty's subjects in Absolute Ruin who hold respectively under Each Government.

“It is therefore upon this principle The Point on Hudson's River we apprehend ought also to be fixed, for as It appears by Vischer's Map that the Latitude of forty-one on Hudson's River, which Map We apprehend

was the Guide and direction to the Duke in forming his Grants to Berkley and Carteret. This Map, ascertains the Latitude of forty-one on the upper part of the Manhattan's Island.

"If the Country therefore was vacant we should not Hesitate in Declaring that the Latitude of forty-one as laid down in the ancient Maps would in Equity be the Station on Hudson's River, and more Especially because We have had abundant Experience in our own Departments to Observe that the Ancient Geographers find their Latitudes in these parts of the Continent Several Miles more Southerly than are found to be by more modern Observations. In Tenderness therefore to the New Jersey Settlers We are Inclined to a more Northern Station and in settling the place where, Consider that before the Contested Territory was planted, a Place due West of Frederick Phillips Mills gained the Reputation as the Station Point upon Hudson's River, and a Line from this Station which appears to be anciently fixed by the Governments concerned will be the Least detrimental to the Settlers, and one more Northerly will Comprehend many Farms in a populous Neighborhood held under New York by ancient Patents. We Cannot help being of Opinion That a Line thence to the Mahackamack Branch will be the most Just and Equitable of any We can fix upon agreeable to the design of the royal Commission which We imagine will be most Conformable to his Majesty's Gracious Intentions to his Subjects in both Provinces."

"(Signed) Samuel Holland,
Charles Morris."

"The aforewritten is a true Copy of the Original Enters. Ex^d by
(Signed) John Jay, Clk."

This remarkable decree which fixed the point in controversy, neither at the northernmost branch of the Delaware nor in the latitude of 41 deg. 40 min., but at the junction of the Mackhackimack with the Delaware in latitude 41 deg. 21 min. 37 sec., did not satisfy either party. The agents of New York objected to both stations as being too far north, and the New Jersey Proprietors to the station on the Delaware, as too far south, throwing between 150,000 and 200,000 acres into New York, four-fifths of which, at least, were actually held under grants from them;—and the 8th December was fixed upon by the Commissioners on which to re-assemble at Hartford, Connecticut, to receive the appeals and take the necessary steps for transmitting their proceedings to his Majesty in Council. In the meanwhile, Mr. William Bayard, one of the most active of the New York agents, and who was largely interested in the grants to be effected by the decision, proceeded to London with a view, as was thought at the time, to anticipate the arrival of the papers with the personal information and influence which he might bring to bear upon the Council;—and the East Jersey Proprietors endeavored not only to fortify themselves against Bayard's representations in England, but also applied to the Provincial legislature to take

their cause under their protection, and grant such pecuniary aid as would enable them to prosecute their appeal efficiently and effectually. This application resulted in the passage of an act, Dec. 6th, 1769,* authorizing the Treasurers to advance to the agents of the Proprietors Three thousand pounds; but the agents were obliged to give bonds to return the amount so advanced whenever demanded;—in other words £3,000 were loaned by the Province to the Proprietors—not given.

On the 8th December, only Messrs. Oliver and Morris reached Hartford, but Messrs. Elliot and Ingersoll arrived the next day. Five, however, were required to constitute a quorum, and could not formally proceed to business unless at the request of both parties, but as Mr. Scot of New York objected, the Commissioners adjourned to the 4th July, 1770, transmitting to Lord Hillsborough, to be laid before his Majesty, a statement of their reasons for so doing, and applying for further instructions.†

The King in Council on 27th April, 1770, directed that full effect should be given to any proceedings of the Commissioners who might attend on the 4th July, without requiring the presence of five—but further action was rendered unnecessary by a mutual agreement between the agents of the two provinces, whereby the line designated by the Commission was adopted as the line of jurisdiction between them, and the rights of the patentees, possessors, and claimants on either side of the line were confirmed to them irrespective of their derivation from New York or the Proprietors of East Jersey: it being conceived “just and equitable” that they who had not only purchased their lands for a valuable consideration, but, as was the case with many of them, had laid out all their substance in their improvement, should be secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and industry.

The precise date of this agreement I have not ascertained, but from 21st of May to 20th June Mr. Parker was engaged in travelling through the controverted region, (part of the time having Mr. Stevens associated with him) taking the names of the purchasers of the tracts, examining deeds, and making other arrangements for the final running of the line, which was done by a joint corps of surveyors—Messrs. Wickham and Dennis serving on the part of the East Jersey Proprietors, under the supervision, it is presumed, of Walter Rutherford. On the 12th July, that gentleman had the satisfaction of writing to Mr. Parker, “At last this line-running is concluded. * * * The Patentees in general seem pleased with the business, and I hope we shall get an end of it.”

* Allinson's Laws, p. 335.

† Mr. Stevens and Mr. Rutherford went to Hartford on the part of New Jersey, and the former gentleman communicating the result to Mr. Parker, under date of 18th December, wrote: “Mr. Rutherford and I returned from Hartford Saturday night last at 7 o'clock, after a cold fatiguing journey on horseback, (to save money to the Proprietors,) but Mr. Scot, &c., went in a coach and four.”

7 An act was passed by the General Assembly of New York confirming this arrangement on 16th February, 1771, and one by the Legislature of New Jersey September 26th, 1772: both acts receiving the royal approval on the 1st September, 1773, and thus was the line decreed by the Commissioners in 1769—one hundred and eight years after the grant was received from the Duke of York—declared to be “forever” thereafter “the Boundary and Line of Partition between this Colony and the Colony of New York.” The New Jersey act* is valuable as a historical document, from its giving the name of the patentees affected by the settlement, with the dates of issue and number of acres in their several grants.

A brief reference to the Division line between East and West Jersey must be made, before bringing this paper to a close.

The establishment of the north partition point at the mouth of the Mackhackimack, instead of in the latitude of 41 deg. 40 min. north, necessarily occasioned some change in the relations between the Proprietors of East Jersey and those of West Jersey, by disturbing the understanding which had existed for more than ninety years as to the course of the line dividing the two provinces.

The Quintipartite Indenture by which, on the 1st July, 1676, a division of New Jersey—which previously had been held in common—was made between Sir George Carteret and the assignees of Edward Byllinge, prescribed the following as the boundaries of that portion which thereafter was to be known as “East New Jersey”: extending from “Little Egg Harbour to the forty-first degree of latitude on Hudson’s River, and crossing over from thence in a straight line extending from that part of Hudson’s River aforesaid to the *northernmost Branch, or part of the before-mentioned river, called Delaware River, and to the most northerly point or Boundary of the said tract of land and premises, so granted by his said royal highness James, Duke of York, unto the said Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, now by the consent and agreement of the said parties to these presents, called and agreed to be called the North Partition Point, and from thence, that is to say, from the said north partition point, extending southward by a straight and direct line, drawn from the north partition [point] southward, through the said tract of land, unto the most southardly point of the east side of Little Egg Harbour aforesaid; which said most southardly point of the east side of Little Egg Harbour is now by the consent and agreement of the said parties to these presents, called and agreed to be from henceforth called the south partition point, &c.”*

It was evidently the intention of the contracting parties to divide the province equally, and it was in pursuance of that intention that the line of George Keith (No. 11 on the map) was commenced in 1687, and run as

* Allinson, p. 368.

far as the south branch of the Raritan. Had it been extended to the Delaware, West Jersey would have contained 53,890 acres less than East Jersey, or 26,945 acres less than half the State, and an agreement was entered into in 1688, having in view the correction of any difference that might exist. But inasmuch as the East Jersey Proprietors claimed from the Duke of York to the latitude of 41 deg. 40 min. on the Delaware, they were obliged, acting consistently, to recognize *that* as the "north partition point" agreed upon in the Quintipartite deed of 1676; and we consequently find that the joint commission of 1719 did establish that as the point from which the line of division was to have run to Little Egg Harbor, (No. 10 on the map) but it was not until September and October, 1743, that it was actually run by John Lawrence; and the East Jersey Proprietors have continued to regard the understanding then arrived at as binding, although it gives to West Jersey an excess of over 1,000,000 of acres. The settlement of the boundary question with New York, and the consequent change in the northernmost point from the stated latitude to the mouth of the Mackhackimack, throwing the "north partition point" farther to the eastward, the West Jersey Proprietors by appeals to the Legislature, took some steps in 1775 toward asserting their right to the lands lying west of a line drawn from the Mackhackimack to Egg Harbor, (No. 9 on the map) which would have given them more than 1,850,000 acres above the proportion of the Proprietors of East Jersey, and again after the Revolution, in 1782, the attempt was renewed, but without success. The internal differences, however, growing out of the controversy with New York, do not legitimately come within the scope of this paper; the principal points will be found stated in Gordon's History of New Jersey,* with references to the authorities that may be consulted for further information.

* pp. 72-75.

INDEX.

* * Pages 33 to 40 are duplicated in the volume. A star designates the repeated pages.

A

Academy at Morristown, First, 18.
 Act to Exempt Society from Taxation, 33.
 Alosfen, Solomon, 4, 137; Donations from, 35*, 117, 119, 155; Extracts from Lieut. Bangs' Diary, read by, 117.
 American Antiquarian Society. Donations from, 15, 56, 91, 146, 155.
 American Philosophical Society. Donations from, 15, 39, 37*, 69, 93, 119, 146, 155.
 Amherst College. Donation from, 155.

B

Bangs, Isaac. Journal of in 1776, 121.
 Baldwin, Jesse. Donation from, 37*.
 Baldwin, Lucius D., 62.
 Baldwin, Wickliffe E., 63.
 Bergen. Records of Dutch Reformed Church at, submitted for examination, 34*.
 Bethlehem Female Seminary. Donation from, 120.
 Black, Joseph. Donation from, 17.
 Bond, Henry. Donation from, 93.
 Bouton, D.D., Nathaniel. Donation from, 56.
 Boyd, Joseph, 137; Donation from, 148.
 Bradley, J. P., 36.
 Bradlee, Rev. C. D. Donation from, 57.
 Brevoort, S. C. Danation from, 156.
 Bruen, Alexander M. Donation from, 69.
 Burt, S. C. Donation from, 16.

Burnet, John R. Donations from, 17, 147.
 Bushnell, Charles J., 1; Letter from, relative to "Horse-head" coppers, 11; Donation from, 147.
 By-Laws. Amendment of discussed, 7; Amendment proposed, 62; indefinitely postponed, 90.

C

Carnahan, D.D., Rev. James. Paper read by, 55; Resolutions on death of, 154.
 Cary, H. C. Donations from, 120.
 Chase, Hez. Smith. Donation from, 16.
 Chetwood, Mrs. Wm. Donation from, 16.
 Clark, Henry, 114.
 Chicago Historical Society. Donations from, 119, 155.
 Cincinnati Mercantile Library Association. Donations from, 39, 155.
 Clark, Rev. S. A., 114; Donations from 120.
 Committees. Standing, for 1856, 7; 1857, 54; 1858, 90; 1859, 140.
 Committee, Special, for collecting funds to publish Town Records, 150.
 Condict, Hon. Lewis, 1; Mem. from, relative to "Horse-head" coppers, 10.
 Congar, Samuel H., 9.
 Connecticut Hist. Soc. Donations from, 15, 87*, 95, 146.
 Craven, Rev. E. R., 137.
 Croes, Rev. R. B. Donations from, 147, 155.

D

- Darcy, Henry G., 150.
 Davis, Wm. J. Donations from, 16, 95, 147.
 Dawson, Henry B. Donations from, 57, 69.
 Dayton, Hon. Wm. L., 91, 92.
 De Peyster, J. Watts. Donations from, 94, 147, 156.
 De Veuve, Rev. P., 137.
 Doane, Rt. Rev. G. W. Resolutions on death of, 154.
 Dodd, Ira. Donation from, 57.
 Donations announced, 15, 38, 37, 68, 93, 119, 146, 155.
 Drake, S. G. Donations from, 16, 39, 37*, 56, 119, 148.
 Duer, Hon. Wm. A., 33, 36, 59, 62; Resolutions on death of, 142.

E

- Edwards, Lewis A. Letter from, relative to Old Mill at Jersey City, 36*.
 Elizabeth. St. John's Church, History of—by Rev. S. H. Clark, announced, 63.
 Essex Institute, (Mass.) Donations from, 39, 155.

F

- Female Suffrage in New Jersey. A Paper read by W. A. Whitehead, 101.
 Field, Richard S., 8, 9, 53, 54, 141, 142; Statements relative to establishment of seat of Government at Trenton, 91; Donation from, 16; Statement relative to first Medical Society, 142.
 Florida Historical Society. Donation from, 119.
 Ford, Capt. David. Journal of, during expedition in Pennsylvania of 1794, 75.
 Foster, John Y. Remarks on Presentation of Capt. Lawrence's uniform, 151.
 Franklin, Gov., not knighted, 59.
 Freeman, H. C., 137.
 Freeze, Col. J. R. Paper read by, 142.
 Frelinghuysen, F. T. Donation from, 16.
 Fulton, Robert. Account of the Drawings and Papers of, in possession of Society, 4.

G

- Georgia Historical Society. Donation from, 119.
 Gifford, Archer, 37, 55; Donation from, 39; Letter from, relative to Peter Wilson, 93; Resolutions on death of, 153.
 Gilliss, J. M. Donation from, 16.
 Graham, Col. James D., 114; Donation from, 121.
 Green, Hon. Henry W., 93.
 Gregory, Dudley S., 114.

H

- Hall, D.D., Rev. John. Paper read by, 91; Letter from, 145.
 Hammell, Rev. Mr., 8, 9, 152, 154; Donation from, 151.
 Haven, C. C., 36, 54, 55, 141, 153; Donations from, 37, 39, 91.
 Hayes, David A., 37, 35*, 140, 150; Donation from, 156.
 Henry, Matthew S. Letter from, relative to Indian names in New Jersey, 52; applies for aid in prosecuting researches, 60; granted conditionally, 63.
 Historical Magazine, 60; Donated by Publishers, 69, 120, 148.
 Hodge, Jr., Charles, 137.
 Hornblower, Hon. Joseph C., 35*, 59, 89, 91, 154.
 "Horse-head" Copper Coinage, 1, 10.
 Hough, F. B., 1; Donations from, 16, 94; Communicates Journal of Capt. David Ford, 75.
 Hundtperfund, Jacob. Donation from, 69.
 Huntington, Jonathan E., 94.

I

- Iowa Historical Society. Donation from, 119.
 Indian names in New Jersey, 52.
 Irving Washington. Letter from, 120.

J

- Jackson, John P., 63, 142.
 Jersey City. Meeting at, 33*; Old Mill at, 36.
 Jones, Nathaniel. Appointment of, as Chief-Justice in 1759, 72.
 Jordan, Jr., John. Donation from, 17.

K

- Kidder, Frederick, 114; Donation from 120.
 Kitchell, Dr. W. Donation from 39.

L

- Latour, L. A. H. Donation from, 69.
 Larison, G. H., 149.
 Lambert, E. R. Donation from, 95.
 Lawrence, Capt. James. Presentation of Uniform, by his widow, 151.
 Lawrence, Wm. B. Donations from, 16, 147.
 Lawrence, J. N. Donation from, 17.
 Leake, Miss. Donation from, 93.
 Lefrange, John. Donations from, 62.
 Letters, from C. J. Bushnell, 11; Israel Russell, 12; Lewis A. Edwards, 36*;

- Matthew S. Henry, 52; A. Gifford, 98; Washington Irving, 120; Rev. John Hall, D.D., 145; Hon. G. C. Verplanck, 145.
- Leup, Charles M., 137.
- Library Resolutions respecting use of, 36, 35*.
- Library at Morristown, First, 18.
- Loring, James S. Donation from, 16.
- M
- Maclean, President John, 53, 54, 153.
- Maine Historical Society. Donation from, 95.
- Massachusetts Historical Society. Donations from, 146, 155.
- Maryland Historical Society. Donations from, 119.
- Matthews, Aaron. Donation from, 141.
- Maury, M. F. Donation from, 37*.
- McDonald, Wm. K., 33, 61.
- Mechanics' Ins. Co., Newark. Donation from, 38*.
- Merchant, Silas, 150.
- Meetings. At Trenton, 1, 49, 89, 137; Newark, 33, 59, 114, 149; Jersey City, 33*.
- Medical Society. First established in N. J., 142.
- Members elected, May, '56, 40; Sept. '56, 39*; May, '57, 69; Jan. '58, 96; May, '58, 117; Jan. '59, 143; May, '59, 156.
- Moffat, Professor J. Paper read by, 55.
- Mollison, Archibald C. Donation from, 38*.
- Morris, S. S., 62, 150.
- Morristown. First Academy, Library, and Printing Press at, 18; Aqueduct Association, 32.
- Murray, D.D., Rev. Nicholas, 60, 62, 63, 91, 150, 152, 153; Paper read by, 37; appointed to obtain Rev. Mr. Webster's papers, 34*; Report from, respecting them, 62.
- N
- Naar, Judge, 8.
- Newark. Meetings at, 33, 59, 114; Records of, 34, 35*, 115, 150; Donation from City of, 155.
- New Hampshire. Donation from State of, 56.
- New Jersey. Donations from State of, 38, 56, 68, 119; Indian names in, 52; Tammany Society of in 1779, 64; officers of in Revolution; 65; officers of on Whiskey Insurrection Expedition, 88; Female suffrage in, 101; Boundary disputes with New York, 106, 157.
- New York. Regents of University of, Donations from, 15, 38*, 68, 95, 119, 146,
- Mercantile Library Association. Donation from, 37*.
- Historical Society. Donation from, 95.
- Boundary Disputes with New Jersey, 106, 157.
- Nicholas, Reese. Donations from, 69.
- Nicholas, D. A. Donation from, 158.
- Norton, A. B. Donations from, 57, 94, 119.
- O
- Ohio. Donation from State of, 146.
- O'Callaghan, E. B. Statements of, relative to Gov. Franklin corrected, 59.
- Officers elected, 1856, 7; 1857, 54; 1858, 90; 1859, 140.
- P
- Palmer, A. H. Donation from, 69.
- Parker, Hon. James, 33, 35, 33*, 137, 153. 154; Donations from, 38*. 119, 149; Paper furnished by, 92, 106.
- Parker, Joel, 150, 151, 153.
- Parmelie, Mrs. H. Donation from, 49.
- Parry, Wm. Donation from, 39.
- Pearson, Dr. Charles D., 137.
- Pennington, Hon. A. C. M. Donations from, 15, 94, 120, 147.
- Pennsylvania Historical Society. Donations from, 39, 37*, 119.
- Perry, Nehemiah, 7.
- Philadelphia Library Co. Donation from, 56.
- Pierson, John R. Donation from, 37.
- Pingry, Rev. J. F., 149.
- Printing Press at Morristown, 18.
- Pruyn, John V. L. Donation from, 94.
- R
- Rahway. History of the Church at—by Rev. Mr. Shedden, announced, 63.
- Reports. Of Corresponding Secretary, 1, 33, 33*, 49, 59, 89, 114, 137, 149.
- Of Executive Committee, 1, 33, 35*, 50, 89, 138.
- Of Librarian, 3, 33, 34*, 39*, 49, 60, 89, 95, 114, 138, 149.
- Of Treasurer, 6, 14, 33, 34*, 39*, 49, 58, 60, 89, 97, 114, 138, 143.
- Of Committee on Publications, 6, 34, 35*, 60, 90, 114, 139, 149.
- Of Committee on Fire-Proof Building, 6, 35, 54, 115, 140, 154.
- Of Committee on Purchases, 52, 115.
- Resolutions. To have Library open for conversation, &c., 35; authorizing exchange of lot, &c., 35, 62; respecting use of Library, 36, 35*; relative to papers of Rev. Mr. Webster, 34*; for more prompt collection of dues, 55; for publications, Vol. V., 61; respecting public records, 61; authorizing application for portraits of Governors, &c.,

- 62; appropriating \$30 to Mr. Henry, 63; respecting low state of treasury, 93; to obtain fire-proof room, 116, 150; relative to engraved portrait of Gov. Morris, 116; authorizing a memorial to Congress for land, 141; authorizing Treasurer to invest Building fund, 141; on death of Hon. W. A. Duer, 142; relative to fire-proof building, 150; for raising funds to print town records, 150; thanks for donation of Capt. Lawrence's uniform, 152; on death of Mr. Gifford, 153; on death of Bishop Doane and Rev. Dr. Carnahan, 154.
- Rhode Island Historical Society. Donation from, 15; Donation from State of, 56, 68.
- Robeson, Wm. P., 1, 7, 9, 49, 91.
- Rodgers, Rev. K., 34*; proposes amendment to By-laws, 62; Donations from, 63, 151.
- Russell, Israel, 1: Letter from, 12; Donations from, 39, 57, 69.
- Rutherford, Walter, 35, 153; Donations from, 35, 38*.
- S
- Salem County. Proposals of Col. Mawhood to Militia of, in 1778, 99; Answer of Col. Hand, 100.
- Schuyler Family. Journal of Isaac Bangs in 1776, describing a visit to, 121.
- Sherman, Rev. Henry B., 36, 143.
- Sibley, J. B. Donation from, 16.
- I. Langdon. Donations from, 57, 69, 94.
- Smith, Mrs. Julia M. Donations from, 39.
- Smith, Buckingham. Donation from, 148.
- Smith, Dr. L. A., 55, 62.
- Smith, Samuel. Extracts from Manuscripts of, 40*, 126.
- Smithsonian Institution. Donations from, 15, 56, 93, 155.
- Squier, Daniel. Donation from, 57.
- Stafford, Mrs. Abigail, 141.
- Stafford, Miss Sarah Smith, 114.
- Staten Island. Article respecting. from Newark Daily Advertiser, 109.
- Stites, Richard W. Donation from, 120.
- Stuart, J. W. Donation from, 38*.
- T
- Tammany Society, 1779. Certificate of Membership, 64.
- Taylor, James, 62.
- Taylor, D. D., Rev. B. C., 34*; Paper read by, 36*; Donations from, 38*, 94.
- Thomson, Hon. J. R. Donation from, 15.
- Thompson, Alex. B. Letter from, relative to Tammany Society Certificate, 64; sends list of New Jersey Revolutionary officers, 65; Donation from, 148.
- Treasurer authorized to invest funds, 141.
- Trenton. Meetings at, 1, 49, 89, 137; Paper by Dr. Hall on establishing seat of General Government, 91.
- Tuttle, Rev. Joseph F. Paper read by, 9, 36; Donations from, 155, 156.
- U
- Union College. Donation from, 57.
- United States. Donations from Department of State, 15, 39, 37*, 56, 147; from Patent Office, 15, 69, 84; from Coast Survey, 15, 95; from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 38; from Surgeon General, 39.
- V
- Van Renssalaer, Rev. C., 34*; Donation from, 16.
- Van Schaick, H. C., 149; Donation from, 156.
- Verplanck, Hon. G. C., 137, 145.
- Viele, Egbert L. Paper read by, 63.
- Vreeland, Hartman. Donation from, 148.
- W
- Washington's Entrance into Trenton. Print of, 91.
- Wall, James W. Donation from, 88.
- Webster, Rev. Richard. Death announced, 33*; Papers to be obtained, 34*.
- Webber, Mrs. Sarah, 141.
- Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. Captain David Ford's Journal, 75; New Jersey officers in, 88.
- Whitehead, W. A., 8, 35, 36, 35*, 55, 61, 62, 91, 92, 141, 150, 152; Donations from, 38, 38*, 94, 147; corrects statements relative to Gov. Franklin, 59; Papers read by, 63, 70, 91, 92, 101, 154; Statement relative to Portrait of Gov. Morris, 116; Paper on Northern Boundary Line, 157.
- Wisconsin Historical Society. Donations from, 15, 65, 119, 146; Propositions from, relative to donation of land by U. S., 187, 141.
- Wortendyke, Hon. J. R., 114, 149; Donation from, 147.
- Wright, Hon. Wm. Donations from, 15, 39, 37*, 56, 69, 94, 119, 147.
- Y
- Young, J. C. Paper by, 37.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

VOL. IX.

1860----1864.

NEWARK, N. J.

PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE.

1864.

EXHIBIT

1912

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1912

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Trenton</i> , January 19th, 1860, - - - - -	1
Extract from the MSS. of Samuel Smith, - - - - -	15
Marriages of Friends in Philadelphia, 1682-1714, - - - - -	19
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Newark</i> , May 17th, 1860, - - - - -	22
Origin of the name "Pavonia," by Solomon Alofsen, - - - - -	35
Memoir of Samuel G. Smith, by John Jay Smith, - - - - -	39
Project for raising money in 1716, by William Pinhorne, - - - - -	54
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Trenton</i> , January 17, 1861, - - - - -	57
Extracts from the Minutes of New Jersey Supreme Court, 1765, - - - - -	66
Battles of Trenton and Princeton, by C. C. Haven, - - - - -	68
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Trenton</i> , January 16th, 1862, - - - - -	75
Announcement of Deaths of Rev. Dr. Murray and John P. Jackson, Esq., - - - - -	77
Memoranda relating to Dr. Franklin's Administration of the Colonial Post Office, - - - - -	83
Memoir of Mrs. Abigail Stafford and her times, - - - - -	86
Proprietors' Order respecting "Perth Towne," 1683, - - - - -	90
Affairs of New York and New Jersey under the Joint Governors, by Cadwallader Colden, - - - - -	92
Letter to Governor Franklin from Hon. H. S. Conway, Under Secretary of State, 1765, - - - - -	95
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Newark</i> , May 15th, 1862, - - - - -	105
Steamboat Controversy Between New York and New Jersey, 1811 to 1824, by John D. Ward, - - - - -	117
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Trenton</i> , January 15th, 1863, - - - - -	135
Scandinavian Settlements in New Jersey, - - - - -	141
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Newark</i> , May 21st, 1863, - - - - -	151
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Trenton</i> , January 21st, 1864, - - - - -	162
Papers of General Elias Dayton, - - - - -	175
PROCEEDINGS, at <i>Newark</i> , May 19th, 1864, - - - - -	195
Index, - - - - -	209

ERRATA.

Page 90, 11th Line from bottom, for "1783," read 1683.

" 156, 22d Line from top, for "Joel Munson," read *Joel Munsell*.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. IX.

1860.

No. 1.

TRENTON, *January 19th*, 1860.

THE SOCIETY met in the City Hall at 12 o'clock, M. The Chair was taken by Hon. JAMES PARKER, first Vice President, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WHITEHEAD, submitted the correspondence since then. Among others read, or alluded to, were letters from Rev. Wm. C. Doane, in reference to the action of the Society on the death of Bishop Doane; from Mrs. James Lawrence, expressing her gratification at the manner in which her husband's coat and chapeau had been received by the Society; from the Hon. J. G. Palfrey, of Boston; Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester, and others; acknowledging their election as resident or honorary members; from the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, inviting the members to the late commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec; from the American Antiquarian Society, Connecticut Historical Society, Smithsonian Institution, and Mr. John Rodgers, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications, or transmitting donations for the Library; from John S. Seaton, of Canton, Ohio, making inquiries relative to John Drake, of New Jersey, who was an officer in the French War; from Mr. Matthew S. Henry, of Philadelphia, in relation to doubts expressed by some members of the Society, at a meeting in 1857, as to the correctness of his opinion that none of our rivers and creeks received their names from the Indians themselves, but subsequently, from Europeans; and from other gentlemen in reference to the Society's business.

Mr. WHITEHEAD also stated that the paper which he had read before the Society at the last meeting had led to some private correspondence with gentlemen interested in lands adjoining the Northern Boundary, as to what was the *course* of the Line as run in 1770; it being a difficult matter, if not impossible, to verify it by the monuments yet existing, as it was thought that many had been removed from their proper position by parties

holding lands under New York titles. It was remarkable that no record had been found of what the precise course was, not even in the original minutes of the Commission, which are in the New York Historical Society library. The map prepared for the Commissioners was not with the minutes. A large and interesting map, however, had been discovered in the same library, giving on a large scale all the roads, settlements, &c., in the northern part of the State about the year 1730, which would prove valuable to any gentlemen engaged in historical researches relating to that question.

Mr. WHITEHEAD also said that he had had considerable correspondence with Mr. Norton, the present possessor of the Letters and Papers of Governor William Livingston, with reference to their purchase by the Society or the State. Mr. Norton was present, and the valuable collection would be opened to the inspection of the members. At the proper time he would submit a resolution to evoke some action by the Society on the subject.

The Librarian, Mr. S. H. CONGAR, reported donations received since May. The total number of volumes now in the library is 2,514, and of pamphlets 3,420; there are also a large number of unbound newspapers.

As Treasurer, Mr. CONGAR reported a balance in the Treasury of \$284.31, of which \$213.50 is specially appropriated to the Building Fund.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY presented a brief report from the Executive Committee, setting forth the present condition of the library and finances, recommending that the Librarian be relieved from the duties of Treasurer, which he had kindly performed three years in addition to his own; regretting the want of a fire-proof building, urging upon the editors of newspapers and those having historical documents in their possession, to contribute them to the collections of the Society, and closing with an appropriate tribute to the memory of Prescott and Irving, honorary members of the Society, who had died during the year, and also alluding to the recent death of Macaulay—England and America thus mourning at the same time the death of their most distinguished historians.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Publications, reported that since the last meeting the only publication issued had been another number of the "Proceedings," bringing them down to the present time, and making eight complete volumes of about two hundred pages each, which have been issued since the organization of the Society; besides five volumes of their "Collections," each of which is a separate and complete work: the quantity of varied and valuable historical information which had thus been disseminated, exhibiting in a most favorable light the services rendered by the Society to the history of the State and country.

The Committee hoped that before this they would have been placed in the possession of funds from the promised subscriptions to enable them to put to press the old records of Newark, which have been ordered published as the next volume of "Collections," but as yet nothing had been realized.

Believing that the publications of the Society are among its greatest means of usefulness, they regretted that its finances do not authorize the regular issue of at least one volume annually. Abundant materials exist in the manuscript treasures of the Society for a succession of volumes of great interest, and as it was their manifest duty to strive to preserve in the most effectual manner what was confided to their keeping, it becomes a question of some moment, how sufficient funds may be realized to put them regularly into print.

Other societies, to obviate similar difficulties in their experience, had resorted to the establishment of Publication Funds by subscriptions from members and others, which confer on them special privileges, and ensure to them and their heirs copies of all works at any time published by the societies from the funds so created. The precarious condition of their own treasury was thought, by the Committee, to call for the formation of such a fund by the Society, and they presented a resolution to that effect, which was temporarily laid on the table.

Mr. DURYEE, from the Committee in charge of the Fire Proof Building Fund, reported that no actual progress had been made, but that hopes were entertained of securing, before long, apartments, at least, that would be suitable for the library. The condition of the finances was the only hindrance in the way of a proper location.

The Nominating Committee reported the names of several gentlemen to be balloted for as members, who were duly elected, and new nominations received.

The Chair appointed Chief-Justice GREEN, Rev. Dr. HALL, and Mr. DURYEE, a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year; and announced the following Standing Committees for 1860:

On Publications—Rev. Dr. Murray, Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington, and Henry W. Green.

On Purchases—Wm. A. Whitehead, C. C. Haven, S. Alosen, S. H. Congar, and Rev. Dr. Hall.

On Statistics—Dr. Lewis Condict, J. P. Bradley, John P. Jackson, John Rodgers, and Dr. L. A. Smith.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and President McLean.

On Fire-Proof Building—D. S. Gregory, Peter S. Duryee, R. S. Field, W. P. Robeson, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Cortlandt Parker, and Walter Ruthersford.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers reported the following, who were duly elected:

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL.D.

Vice Presidents—James Parker, Wm. L. Dayton, Richard S. Field.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar, Newark.

Treasurer—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City.

Executive Committee—Nicholas Murray, D. D., Dudley S. Gregory, Henry W. Green, Wm. P. Robeson, Rev. H. B. Sherman, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, Wm. Pennington, Peter S. Duryce, and John P. Jackson.

Chief-Justice GREEN rose to make some inquiries relative to the trial of Rev. William Tennent for perjury, in 1742, which Mr. Field in 1851 had made the subject of an interesting paper read to the Society. After diligent search in all the records extant, he had not been able to satisfy himself that any such trial had taken place. There were entries to be found of the preliminary steps in the case in 1741—of the indictments being found, and the time fixed for the trial in 1742—but no account of the trial itself; and he was disposed to believe that Warrell, the Attorney-General at that time, having become satisfied that the charge was untenable, had abandoned the case.

Rev. Dr. HALL inquired how it was possible, if there had been no trial, that the Rev. Dr. Henderson and Dr. Boudinot, the authors of Tennent's biography, could have stated the case so clearly.

Chief-Justice GREEN replied that the biography of Tennent, by Dr. Boudinot, was based upon materials chiefly furnished by Rev. Dr. Henderson, and rested upon traditional statements, having been written sixty years after the event was said to have occurred.

Mr. FIELD said that he had not attempted, in the paper to which reference had been made, to treat particularly of the trial itself, but, taking the statement of Rev. Dr. Boudinot as true, that there was a trial, what the circumstances were that led to it. He was disposed to believe with the Chief-Justice, that on the appearance of the witnesses, (who were said to have been supernaturally summoned in a dream) the case had been abandoned without a trial. The subject was of sufficient interest to excite inquiry.

The Society then adjourned for dinner.

On re-assembling, there was a large attendance of the members of the Legislature and other gentlemen, and the Governor of the State occupied a seat at the right of the President.

After some explanation from Mr. Whitehead as to the character of the proposed fund, the resolution emanating from the Committee on Publications, which was laid on the table during the morning session, was taken up and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to take into consideration the practicability and propriety of establishing a Publication Fund for the Society; and, should they deem it advisable, that they pro-

ceed to carry out such plans and arrangements as they may deem best calculated to ensure success to the project."

Some time was spent in the examination of the "Livingston Correspondence," which was presented for examination, filling seven large folio volumes, splendidly bound, and consisting of about two thousand letters and papers received by Gov. L., between the years 1775 and 1780, properly indexed and contained in a suitable case. They certainly fill up a void in our history, and possess a real as well as factitious value, and being intimately associated with the struggle in New Jersey, it is desirable they should be secured by the State. A desultory conversation ensued as to the actual value of the papers, in which Messrs. GREEN, JACKSON, MURRAY, HALL, WHITEHEAD, and others participated; eventuating in the adoption of the following resolution, introduced by Mr. WHITEHEAD:

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested to take into consideration the propriety of securing for the Library the "Livingston Papers," now in possession of Mr. C. B. Norton, of New York, either by appeals to the liberality of the citizens of the State, or by application to the Legislature; and that they be clothed with power to complete the purchase whenever, from either or both of these sources, a sufficient amount is realized."

Chief-Justice GREEN referred to the fact that the papers which had just been the subject matter of discussion, were part of the official correspondence of a Governor of New Jersey, retained by him, and by his descendants, not only removed from the State, but disposed of to others; and remarked that what was then done with those, might still, for the want of some legal provisions on the subject, be done with the executive and other papers of the present day. He therefore offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of making some more efficient provision for the preservation of the official correspondence of the Executive, and of the public records of the State, counties, cities, and townships."

Mr. WHITEHEAD expressed his gratification at having this subject so brought to the notice of the Society and the Legislature. Three years ago, at his instance, Gov. Price had called the attention of the Legislature to it, and in 1857, a resolution was passed unanimously by the Assembly, providing for such an examination into the condition of the public records in all the counties, as would have resulted in the establishment of a perfect system, but in the Senate only three votes were given in its favor; and since then he had not been able to obtain the active co-operation of any one in obtaining the required legislation.

Mr. HAYES drew attention to the fact that incumbents of office were apt to suppose the books and records they used were their private property, because they were were obliged to pay for their own stationery, and consequently did not always transfer them to their successors.

The Chair and Mr. RUTHERFURD made similar observations, and the resolution was passed, Chief-Justice GREEN, Mr. RUTHERFURD, and Rev. Dr. HALL being appointed the Committee.

Chief-Justice GREEN also, in reference to the statements of the Corresponding Secretary in the morning, as to the reported condition of the Monuments on the Northern Boundary Line, submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to procure and lay before the Legislature, such evidence as may be accessible, touching the Monuments of the Northern Boundary Line of New Jersey, and, if they deem it expedient, to memorialize the Legislature for the appointment of a Commission to ascertain whether these Monuments, or any of them, are in existence, and if so, whether they are still in their true position."

The Chief-Justice considered this a matter of considerable interest, affecting not only the rights of individuals, but also the jurisdiction of the State, and after some remarks from the Chair, Mr. RUTHERFURD and Dr. MURRAY, the resolution was adopted, and placed in charge of the same Committee as the previous resolution.

Mr. JACKSON drew attention to the tribute that had been paid, in the Executive Committee's Report, to the memory of Prescott and Irving, both honorary members of the Society, and remarked, in substance, that, without wishing to add to what had been so well said of the distinguished dead, it seemed to him proper that the minutes of the Society should bear some more formal notice of their death. He conceived that both had been illustrious examples of the effect of perseverance and energy in overcoming obstacles in the way of literary eminence, and alluded, briefly, to the classic beauty and critical accuracy of Prescott's works, and to the humor and pathos of Irving, which had shed so much enjoyment amid the families of America. He referred to Irving's residence at intervals, when young, upon the banks of the Passaic, not far from Newark, and to the interest with which in his declining years he looked back to the pleasure it afforded. It was there that some of the Salmagundi papers were written; and in this connection quoted Irving's notes upon Trenton in one of them, that it was "built above the head of navigation, to encourage commerce, and only wanted a castle, a bay, a mountain, a sea, and a volcano, to bear a strong resemblance to the Bay of Naples." The canal had in a measure brought the commerce—the volcano might be considered supplied by the belching flames of the neighboring iron works, and the State House and Asylum be taken for the castles—but still Trenton was not Naples. He moved that the Recording Secretary note upon the minutes the death, during the year, of Wm. Henry Prescott and Washington Irving, honorary members of this Society.

Rev. R. K. RODGERS presented several documents bearing various interesting autographs of men connected with the history of the State.

Mr. FIELD, in behalf of Miss Howell, of Trenton, presented a copy of Freneau's Poems, "printed at Middletown Point."

The Society and assembled audience then listened for an hour with great interest to a paper by Mr. FIELD, on the "Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the several State Conventions."

Mr. RUTHERFURD, with some prefatory remarks relative to the fidelity of the sons of New Jersey to the Constitution, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. FIELD for his eloquent, able, and instructive paper, with a request that he would place a copy at the disposal of the Society, which was adopted.

Chief-Justice GREEN announced the formation of the Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science, and preferred a request that the Society furnish the Lyceum with its publications. Some apprehension was expressed that some antagonistic interests might arise out of the formation of such local associations, but, on motion of Dr. MURRAY, it was

"*Resolved*, That the Society has heard with pleasure of the Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Science, and that the Executive Committee, on application, be authorized to extend such aid to it as they may deem advisable."

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark in May next.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY JAN. 19, 1860.

From John S. Seaton, M.D.

CANTON, Ohio, July 28, 1859.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the Hist. Society, Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR—I desire to know whether there are any records in your State that name Jno. Drake. He came from England some time between the years of 1730 and 1750, as we believe. He commanded a company of men in the skirmishes between this country and France, before the Revolutionary War, and from the best data we have, we suppose he died about 1752 to 1754. He lived and died in New Jersey. His wife, before marriage, bore the name of Apphia (called Effie) Ward, and they were married

(we think) in England, but after the death of her first husband, Jno. Drake, she married a Mr. Philips.

Jno. Drake was my great-grandfather, and we are endeavoring to trace our family up. If there are any of the Colonial records of your State still in being, they ought to show this man. * * * * *

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. S. SEATON,
of Louisville, Kentucky.

From Samuel F. Haven, Esq.

WORCESTER, May 26, 1859.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Society:

DEAR SIR—Your communication, notifying me of my election as an honorary member of the New Jersey Historical Society has been received. For this distinction I beg to tender my sincere acknowledgments. I shall certainly feel much pleasure in adding to the respect I have long entertained for the high character and position of the Society, a personal interest in its progress and useful operations.

Please accept, yourself, my thanks for your kind expressions, and believe me, with great regard,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL F. HAVEN.

From Hon. John G. Palfrey.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Lay 28, 1859.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Society:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your highly gratifying note, informing me of my election as an honorary member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

I pray you to express to your associates my high sense of the compliment thus offered me. I accept it with sincere gratitude, though with much diffidence as to my ability to justify their flattering notice.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PALFREY.

From Mrs. James Lawrence.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22, 1859.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark, N. J. :

I cannot express to you, my dear sir, the great gratification I have felt in reading the resolutions passed at your late annual Historical Society meeting, at which there were some of my old and most highly esteemed friends.

The resolutions passed at that Board have filled my heart with the deepest and most grateful emotions, while the tears of saddened memory blind my eyes, which even at this late period I cannot restrain.

In the war with Tripoli, Captain Lawrence distinguished himself upon several occasions, but more particularly in that of the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, when he was second in command with Decatur upon that memorable occasion. The duty of setting fire to the ship devolved upon him, and he was the last man who left her. At various times he commanded the Boxer, Argus, Wasp, and Hornet. With the latter he obtained the brilliant victory over the Peacock. The dress coat which I presented was doubtless with him, and if customary I presume was worn. He arrived home through the Sound in April, and in May was ordered to the ill-fated frigate Chesapeake; the sad result of that action is too well known. The coat was returned to me by his Purser, Mr. Chew, and I presume was worn on that sad occasion. Mr. Chew was a personal friend of his, interested himself in obtaining such articles of dress as it was possible to possess himself of, and among them the coat and chapeau. I have one or two other articles which I may likewise present at another time.

Present my kindest regards to your good lady, and believe me truly your friend,

JULIA LAWRENCE.

From Mr. Matthew S. Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1859, }
No. 239 Chester street. }

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Hist. Society of N. J. :

DEAR SIR—The 2d number of Vol. I. of the Historical Magazine, published in New York, Feb. 7, 1857, containing the proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society on Jan. 15, 1857, came into my hands recently, from which I perceive mention made of the manuscript work of Indian names which you purchased from me. In a letter accompanying that work, I state that the Indians had no names for rivers or creeks previous to the arrival of the European settlers of the country. "This passage (the Magazine states) elicited remarks from gentlemen present, who declared it contrary to received opinions, and thought it required stronger evidence of its correctness than had been offered." Now, sir, permit me to say, with all due regard to the knowledge of those gentlemen in Indian matters,

that with respect to the allegations made by me, they certainly never would have been made unless sustained by most conclusive evidence of their "correctness." * * * * *

The History of Virginia, by J. Smith, also by Strachy, Stith, and others, conclusively sustain my position; likewise Campanius de Holm, also Ruger Williams' Key. But with all the overwhelming evidence, the most conclusive proofs are contained in the words now applied to our streams. I do deny that there is *one Indian name* applied to a river or stream in the United States of an early date. Indian names were given by Europeans subsequently to their arrival, I admit, but this has no bearing upon the question at issue.

I would be obliged to the gentlemen referred to for the authorities upon which they founded their opinions.

Very respectfully yours,

MATTHEW S. HENRY.

Members Elected

JANUARY 19, 1860.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Frederick Wolcott Jackson, *Newark*.
 John P. Jackson, Jr., *Newark*.
 Robert S. Swords, *Belleville*.
 J. R. Freese, *Trenton*.
 William Whitehead, *Newark*.
 Ezra A. Carman, *Newark*.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Almon D. Hodges, *Boston*.
 Rev. Caleb D. Bradley, *Cambridge*.

Treasurer's Report
OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1859.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
On account of the General Fund, viz.	For Annual Meeting at Trenton..... \$3 00
From Members for Initiation Fees.....\$18 00	“ postage, stamps, and envelopes..... 5 89
“ Annual Dues..... 60 00	“ freight, (Express Co.)..... 3 01
“ Sales of the Publications of the Society., 62 13	“ incidentals..... 6 38
Total receipts for the General Fund.....\$140 13	On account of the Eighth Volume of the Pe- riodical.....243 40
Balance on hand Jan. 18, 1859, to credit of Building Fund..... 203 00	Total expenditures.....\$261 68
Interest on Building Fund..... 10 50	Credit of Building Fund..... 213 50
Balance for general purposes, Jan. 18, 1859. 192 36	Balance on hand for general purposes at this date..... 70 81
\$545 99	\$545 99

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct, and the balance on hand for the Building Fund to be Two Hundred and Thirteen Dollars and Fifty Cents, (Fifty of which is represented by a due bill of the Committee on Fire Proof Building,) and the balance on hand for general purposes Seventy Dollars and Eighty-one Cents.

S. H. PENNINGTON, }
HENRY G. DARCY, } *Auditing Committee.*

NEWARK, Jan. 18, 1860.

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 19TH, 1860.

From the Historical Society of Massachusetts—Catalogue of the Library of the Society.

From the Connecticut Historical Society—Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut, at their One Hundred and Fiftieth Annual Meeting, held in Norwich, June, 1859, with Report and Statistics.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Officers of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, April, 1859.

The Forty-third Annual Report of the Directors of the American Asylum at Hartford, for the Deaf and Dumb, May 14, 1859.

From the Tennessee Historical Society—Reports of the Proceedings of the Society, and Report of the Committee of the City Council of Nashville, upon the affairs of the Nashville and N. Western Railroad Company.

From the Chicago Historical Society—Sketches of the History of Ogle County, Illinois, and the Early Settlement of the Northwest. 1859.

First Annual Report of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, for the year ending May 1, 1859.

From the Rhode Island Historical Society—Notice of the History of Population in the State of Rhode Island. By C. W. Parsons, M.D.

From the Medical Society of Rhode Island—Transactions of the Society, Vol. I. Sketches of Rhode Island Physicians, deceased prior to 1850. By Usher Parsons.

From the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society—An Address before the N. E. H. G. S., in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, Sept. 13, 1859. The Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Major General James Wolfe, with illustrative Notes and Documents. By Lorenzo Sabine.

The N. E. Historic and Genealogical Register, July and Oct., 1859, and Jan., 1860.

From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.—Historical Collections of the Institute.

From the Department of the Interior—Senate and House Documents of the First Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress—56 volumes. Also, Documents of Thirty-fourth Congress, relative to and illustrating "Mexican Boundary Report" of Major W. H. Emory.

From the U. S. State Department—Pacific Railroad Report. Vols. X. and XI.

From the Superintendent of Coast Survey—Report for the year 1857.

From the State of New York—Journals of the Senate and Assembly.

Documents of the Senate and Assembly, and laws of the State of New York, passed at the 82d Session of the Legislature—70 vols.

The Council of Revision of the State of New York, its History, a History of the Courts with which its members were connected; Biographical Sketches of members; and its Vetoes. By Alfred B. Street.

From the State of Ohio—Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Statistics, to the General Assembly of Ohio, for 1858.

From the State of New Jersey—Journal of the Fifteenth Senate, and Appendix.

Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the Eighty-third General Assembly, and Appendix to the Minutes; and Acts of the Eighty-third Legislature of the State. 1859.

Extracts from the Journal of Proceedings of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey—May, June, and August, 1775. Reprinted by order, 1835.

Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the Prov. Congress of N. J., Oct., 1775; and Ordinance for regulating the Militia of N. J., to which is annexed the Articles of War.

Journal of the Votes and Proceedings, as well of the Committee of Safety, Jan., 1776, as the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, at a sitting at New Brunswick, from Jan. 31 to March 2 following.

Journal of the Proceedings of the Convention to form a Constitution for the government of the State of New Jersey. Begun at Trenton May 14, continued to June 20, 1844.

Report of the Commissioners appointed for ascertaining the most eligible route for, and the probable expense of, the Delaware and Raritan Canal—including the report of John Randal, Jun. January 22, 1817.

Report of Investigation of the affairs of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies—with the Appendix. 1850.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Society at the semi-annual meeting, April 27, 1859.

From the American Philosophical Society—Transactions of the Am. Phil. Society, Vol. XII., new series, Part II. Proceedings of the A. P. S., Vol. XII., Nos. 61–62.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Annual Report of the Board of Regents, for the year 1858.

From J. Munsell, Albany, N. Y.—Life of Te-ho-ra-giva-ne-gen, alias Thomas Williams. By the Rev. Eleazer Williams, reputed son of Thomas Williams, by many believed to be Louis XVII.

From J. Smith Homans, Sec. Chamber of Commerce—The Charter and By-Laws, with a History of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Published by order of the C. of C., 1855.

The Dangers and Defences of New York, addressed to the Hon. J. B. Floyd, Sec. of War, by Maj. J. G. Barnard, U. S. Army.

Proceedings and Debates of the Third National Maratime and Sanitary Convention. April, 1859.

Report of the Select Committee on Quarantine. Adopted July 7, 1859, by the Chamber of Commerce.

Proceedings of the State Convention of the Friends of the Canal System, at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1859.

From John Rodgers, Esq.—The Minutes of a Treaty at Easton, Penn., in Oct., 1758, by the Lieut. Gov. of Pennsylvania, and the Gov. of New Jersey; with the Chief Sachems and Warriors of the Mohawks, Oney-dos, Onondagos, Cayugas, Senecas, Suscaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes and Conoys, Chugnuts, Delawares, Unamies, Mohickons, Minisinks, and Wapings. Printed at Woodbridge by James Parker, 1758.

A Treaty held at the town of Lancaster, Penn., by the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. of the Province, and the Hon. the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, with the Indians of the Six Nations, in June, 1774. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin. 1744.

The Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of N. J., held at Burlington, Sept. 24, 1745. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford.

The Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Province of N. J., held at Trenton Feb. 26, 1745. Philadelphia: Printed by W. Bradford, 1746.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual an Act passed in the sixth year of George the Second. London: Printed by Mark Baskett, 1764.

A Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey, at the suit of James, Earl of Stair, and others, Proprietors of the Eastern Division of N. J., against Benjamin Bond and others, of Elizabeth-Town, distinguished by the name of the Clinker Lot Right Men. With an Appendix. (The "Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery.")

From Rev. E. W. Maxey, Sec. of Convention—Journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Rhode Island, from 1790 to 1832—inclusive. Printed by order of the Convention of 1858.

From Rev. Geo. B. Allinson—The Rural Visiter. Printed at Burlington, N. J., from July 30, 1811, to July 26, 1812.

From J. L. Sibley, Librarian—Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Harvard University, for the Acad. year, 1859.

From the Authors—History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J., from the first settlement of the town. By John Hall, D.D.

The Example of the Revolution. The Anniversary Oration of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, at Trenton, July 4th, 1859. By John Hall, D.D.

"Stemmata Rosellana," compiled from Inquisitions, Post Mortems, Parliamentary Records, &c. By Clifford Stanley Sims.

History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty. Vol. I. By John Gorham Palfrey.

The First Records of Anglo-American Colonization ; their history. By John Wingate Thornton.

Our Age and its Contributions to Agriculture. An Address delivered Sept. 15, 1859, by J. W. Wall, Esq., at the N. J. Agricultural State Fair.

From S. Alosen, Esq.—The Church, School, and Science in the United States of America. By D. Budding, Utrecht. 1853.

Church Historical Archives, with MS. introduction. Amsterdam print. 1857.

Trial of Hon. D. E. Sickles, for shooting P. B. Key, Esq., Feb. 27th, 1859.

From the Publishers—The Somerset Messenger, State Gazette and Republican, Princeton Press, and a New Jersey American.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

Manuscripts of Samuel Smith.

(Continued from Vol. VIII., page 186.)

On page 352, of Smith's History of New Jersey is a notice of Samuel Jennings, which, as printed, corresponds but little with the original manuscript. We find it there, corrected by Proud, as follows :

“Here also we part with his opponent, SAMUEL JENNINGS. The indisposition mentioned above continued on him about twelve months, and then finished his life. He has been already spoken of in his political capacity : a few words in other respects may be added, and then we have done with a man whose many services has occasioned him to be often mentioned. He was early in life a minister among the people called Quakers, and so continued whilst in health till death. His testimony was well received, and his authority in the Society founded on steady, well grounded principles, gave him great opportunities to be generally useful. In private life, the quickness of his spirit made him sometimes say and do things too hastily, and which cool recollection soon corrected. He was a warm man, but experience in life so qualified the natural impetuosity of his temper as gave him great circumspection and care. Few were more for moderate counsels. His integrity was great, his fortitude strong, his zeal for the most part well tempered. These qualities were frequently tried to the

utmost, especially on the three following occasions: First, in the commotions relating to Byllinge's claim of the Government of West Jersey; this he managed with that skill and evenness of temper as gained him the love of the people, so that they voluntarily chose him Governor in opposition to Byllinge. After this came on the troubles occasioned by George Keith—in which he stood among the foremost, and failed not to oppose their designs, when he thought them wrong, with great force of reason and conviction. This sometimes drew upon him their keenest resentments, and he underwent many calumnies on that account, but bore up with innocency through them all, to the reputation of his profession. These being pretty well gone through, he was tried with the violent measures of Cornbury's administration. The share he had in opposition to these drew his resentments upon him in the manner we have seen.

* * * * *

The distemper of which Jennings died was several times attended with so much violence as to deprive him of his reason. In one of these intervals an itinerant missionary, who had got into orders as a priest, came to visit him, and would fain have prayed by him, but his niece (Susannah, afterwards the wife of Charles Brockden of Philadelphia,) being present, insisted that he should not, because her uncle was out of his senses. The missionary replied that he was not out of his senses, and continued very importunate to perform what he proposed; but she still refusing, the missionary at last, to convince her that he was not out of his senses, asked him, saying, "Do you know me, Mr. Jennings?" "Yes," says he. "Why, who am I?" replied the other. "A minister of hell!" said he. "True," says the other, "he is out of his head, sure enough." This declaration, coarse as it is, came opportunely to the relief of the niece, who otherwise would have been put to difficulties; and though it is an expression only to be excused by the circumstances of the person using it, it happened to hit the man's character exactly, he being by the immorality of his conduct, a scandal to his orders, but had sufficient of the false fire of those days, when it was customary for such as he to take all advantages to gain the name of making converts."

The following are the details of the visit paid by four Indian Sachems to England, along with Colonel Schuyler, in 1710, from which the matter for the note on page 366, of the History of New Jersey, was derived:

"Te Yeeweanhogaprow, Sagayeanquaprahton, Elowohkavm, Ohheeyeth-townoprow, were the names of these Sachems. They had their first public audience of the Queen the 19th of the month called April, 1710, at St. James's, to which they were conducted with great form and solemnity, by Sir Charles Cotterell, Master of the Ceremonies, in two of the Queen's coaches.

One of them opened their business to England by the following speech :

“GREAT QUEEN :

“ We have undertaken a long and tedious voyage, which none of our predecessors could ever be prevailed upon to undertake. The motive that induced us—that we might see our great Queen, and relate to her those things we thought absolutely necessary for the good of her and us, her allies on the other side of the great water.

“ We doubt not but our great Queen has been acquainted with our long and tedious war in conjunction with her children, (meaning subjects) against her enemies, the French, and that we have been a strong wall for their security, even to the loss of our best men; the truth of which our brethren Quider (Col. Schuyler) and Anadagarjau (Col. Nicholson) can testify—they having all our proposals in writing.

“ We were mightily rejoiced when we heard by Anadagarjau that our great Queen had resolved to send an army to reduce Canadai from whose mouth we readily embraced our great Queen’s instructions; and in token of our friendship, we hung up the kettle, and took up the hatchet, and with one consent joined our brothers Quider and Anadagarjau in making preparations on this side the Lake, by building forts, storehouses, canoes, and battoes, whilst Anadasia (Col. Vetch) at the same time raised an army at Boston, of which we were informed by our Ambassadors, whom we sent thither for that purpose. We waited long in expectation of the fleet from England to join Anadasia to go against Quebec by sea, whilst Anadagarjau, Quider and we went to Montreal by land; but at last we were told that our great Queen, by some important affair, was prevented in her design for that season. This made us extremely sorrowful, least the French, who hitherto had dreaded us, should now think us unable to make war against them. The reduction of Canada is of such weight, that after the affecting thereof, we should have free hunting and a great trade with our great Queen’s children; and as a token of the sincerity of the Six Nations, we do here, in the name of all, present our great Queen with these belts of wampum.

“ We need not urge to our great Queen more than the necessity we really labor under, obliges us that in case our great Queen should not be mindful of us we must with our families forsake our country and seek other habitations, or stand neuter, either of which will be much against our inclinations.

“ Since we have been in alliance with our great Queen’s children, we have had some knowledge of the Saviour of the world, and have been often importuned by the French, both by the insinuations of their priests, and by presents, to come over to their interests, but have always esteemed them men of falsehood. But if our great Queen will be pleased to send over some persons to instruct us, they shall find a most hearty welcome.

“ We now close all with hopes of our great Queen’s favor, and leave it to her most gracious consideration.”

After this the Sachems were magnificently entertained by several of the

nobility, and being once present at the review of the Guards in Hyde Park, they made the following speech to the Duke of Ormond, then at the head of the Guards, which was interpreted to him by Col. Schuyler :

“MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ANADAGARJAU (or Lord) :

“As you are one of the greatest of our Queen’s children, and have shown us a sight this day, which neither we, nor our ancestors that sleep with their fathers, ever saw before, so ’tis but requisite we should return our thanks to your mightiness, and make you sensible of the esteem we have for your person and conduct.

“Before we came over the great water and arrived in these regions of happiness, we were told by our great Queen and our enemies, the French, that there was nowhere to be found such a flourishing city as Quebec, nor any grandeur like that of the great Bojar (Governor) that rules in it; but experience has satisfied us to the contrary, and made appear that it is as much inferior to the residence of our great Queen, as our wigwams are to the great place of pawawing, (worshipping, viz., that called St. Paul’s,) in this opulent kingdom; and that every one of our great Queen’s children, whom we have seen this day do their exercise, makes a greater appearance than the father of those provinces so much boasted of by the French.

“What, then, must be the Commander, if those that are under his obedience make so august and noble appearance? And what might we not expect from you and them, most illustrious Anadagarjau, would our great Queen permit you to go into the other world (meaning their own country,) with us, and assist us in conquering the French, and reducing those tyrants under obedience that would extort service from us.

“These, joined with the three armies (regiments) our great Queen has really allotted for the execution of that important enterprize, would soon bring about a revolution in Canada, and not only be of great use to the Six Nations we reign over, but of mighty advantage as well as honor to the kingdoms that are under her subjection; and not one of her children but might have beaver skins to clothe themselves with, and wear upper garments of fur from tigers and bears.

“As a token of what the country of Canada produces, we here present you with three skins of a patowa, making it our request that you will use your interest with your great Queen, who has already given us such ample proofs of her hospitality and affection as recommend her to the hearts of strangers as well as her own subjects.

“That the above mentioned, under your command, who glitter like the sunbeams, may be sent with you, most illustrious Anadagarjau, at their head, to our aid and assistance; and we do here engage ourselves by the stars in the firmament, by the sun and moon, whom we pay adoration to in our Pagods (temples,) to do what lies in our power, not only to give you the honors due to your invincible character, but so to exert ourselves upon all occasions as to show ourselves neither unworthy of our great Queen’s protection, nor our great leader’s interposition in our behalf.”

The Indians, having in several conferences with the Board of Trade settled the affairs for which they went to England, set out to embark for Portsmouth the same spring to return home; and being arrived at Southampton, Admiral Aylmer, Commander of the Fleet then, there sent his yacht to bring them to the fleet, where they arrived on the 6th, dined with the Admiral on the 7th, and sailed on the 8th of May to return home, on board the Dragon man-of-war.

General Nicholson, by their help, and such other measures as were taken, had so far succeeded in his business to England that in a few months he returned again to America, with a considerable force and fleet; they arrived in the month called July, 1710, at Boston."

** The following interesting Record is not printed either in Smith's History or Proud's :

"For the satisfaction of a numerous posterity descended from the persons I am going to mention, I here add a list of such who passed the monthly meeting of Philadelphia for marriage, for the first 32 years after the settlement of Pennsylvania by the English :

1682.

Thomas Smith and Priscilla Allen.

These passed one meeting in the Isle of Wight, and the other in Philadelphia, by certificate brought for that purpose.

1683.

David Brintnal and Jane Blanchard.

Jno. Russel and Mary Woodward.

1684.

John Mifflin, jr., and Elizabeth Hardy.
Richard Tucker and Jane Batchellor.
Charles Lee and Ann Barrett.
Thomas Fitzwater and Elizabeth Palmer.
Nathaniel Ible and Elizabeth Annis.
John Gardner and Elizabeth Walter.

John Brock and Eliza Rowden,
Edward Luffe and Eliza Smith,
John Holstone and Ann Gibbs,
Samuel Carpenter and Hannah Hardiman.
Daniel Medicott and Martha Sauke.

1685.

Andrew Griscom and Sarah Dole.
David Morris and Mary Philipin.
Thomas Morris and Jane Jones.
Charles Brigham and Hannah Renager.
Thomas Masters and Hannah Herd.

Isaac Pearson and Elizabeth Hall.
Edmond Bennet and Elizabeth Potts.
John Martin and Elizabeth Service.
Thomas Kitchen and Mary Mace.
Nathaniel Walton and Martha Bowling.

1686.

Thomas Harding and Mary Bullock.
Benjamin Chambers and Hannah Smith.
Philip Howel and Jane Luffe.
Nathaniel Sikes and Eleanor Pain.
Robert Kent and Margaret Thompson.
William Hudson and Ann Ways.
Benjamin Acton and Christian England.

John Otter and Mary Brinston.
Thomas Hooton, jr., and Elizabeth Stanley.
Thomas Duckett and Ruth Wood.
William Fisher and Bridgett Hodgkins.
Ellis Jones and Jane Jones.
Henry Jones and Rachel Walner.
Archibald Michael and Sarah Watts.

1687.

Joseph Wilcox and Ann Powell.
Edward Turner and Catharine Carter.
John Duplonis and Whantry Zang.
Isaac Ricketts and Elizaeth Palmer.
Francis Cook and Mary Claypole.

George Smedley and Sarah Gooden.
John Kinsey and Sarah Stevens.
Seamercy Adams and Mary Brett.
William Bethell and Eleanor Claypoole.

1688.

Joshua Tittery and Cicely Wolley.
John McCovins and Elizabeth Middleton.
John Barnes and Mary Arnoll.
William Saleway and Sarah Pennock.
Henry Badcock and Mary Brown.
Richard Basnet and Elizabeth Frampton.

Joseph Ambler and Sarah Jerman.
John Densley and Sarah Hollyman.
William Sneed and Mary Thomas.
Thomas Wharton and Rachel Thomas.
Wm. Rodney and Mary Hollyman.
William Hudson and Mary Richardson.

1689.
 Christopher Sibthorp and Mary Fincher.
 John Murray and Sarah Budd.
 John Baldwin and Catherine Turner.
 James Thomas and Elin Barber.
 Francis Rawtes and Martha Turner.
 Anthony Morris and Agnes Boom.
- William Walker and Elizabeth Morgan.
 Thomas Andrews and Elizabeth Owen.
 James Shaddock and Martha Moon.
 Daniel Riggs and Martha Cobron.
 Micah Thomas and Gwenlin Thomas.
 Thomas Walton and Priscilla Hun.
1690.
 John Maddock and Margaret Kent.
 John Busby and Mary Taylor.
 William Beaks and Elizabeth Worrelloe.
- James Stanfield and Mary Hutchinson.
 William Say and Mary Guest.
1691.
 Joseph Walker and Margaret Outler.
 Daniel Pegg and Barbara Jones.
- Thomas Griffith and Judith Delaplaine.
 James Coates and Mary Watson.
1692.
 Thomas Morris and Margaret Winell.
 John Rhoades and Hannah Willcox.
 Nicholas Ireland and Elizabeth Humphry.
- Isaac Warner and Ann Craven.
 John Huchins and Mary Davis.
1693.
 Samuel Cart and Sarah Goodson.
 Samuel Buckley and Ann Jones.
 William Trotter and Rebekah Theach.
 John Saunders and Elizabeth Wood.
 Thomas Canby and Sarah Jerviss.
- Arnold Cassel and Susannah Delplaine.
 Thomas Slsam and Priscilla Smith.
 David Potts and Alice Crossdall.
 Isaac Norris and Mary Lloyd.
1694.
 Edward Boulton and Eleanor Jones.
 John Eastbourne and Margaret Jones.
 George Emlen and Hannah Garrett.
- William Laycock and Gwen Hughes.
 William Alloway and Elizabeth Southby.
 John Beasor and Esther Whitehead.
1695.
 John Wood and Sarah Saunders.
 James Thomas and Ann Warner.
 William Reall and Mary Redmon.
- Ralph Jackson and Elizabeth Ricketts.
 Arthur Holton and Elizabeth Guest.
1696.
 Thomas French and Elizabeth Stanton.
 Thomas Coate and Beulah James.
 Thomas Shute and Elizabeth Powel.
- George Goldsmith and Elin Harrison.
 Matthias Bellows and Maudlin Waight.
1697.
 Daniel Flower and Sarah Fincher.
 George Gottscheck and Elizabeth Oliver.
 Eve Belonge and Christian Delaplaine.
 Nathaniel Zane and Grace Rakestraw.
 William Kelley and Merrian Van Beulah.
- Randolph Spikesman and Mary Cockin.
 George Harman and Honer Oxley.
 Charles Saunders and Sarah Whitpaine.
 Matthew Robinson and Sarah Powel.
 John Realow and Mary Rencho.
1698.
 John Bedle and Abigail Mattern.
 Richard Gove and Patience Gordon.
 Robert Thompson and Sarah Hearne.
- James White and Mary Kitchen.
 James Parrock and Martha Hastings.
1699.
 Nathan Stanbury and Mary Ever.
 William Say and Mary Paschall.
 James Fox, jr. and Ann Wills.
 Thomas Rich and Sarah Sanders.
 Matthew Pritchard and Sarah Henley.
 Thomas Pryor and Lydia Smart.
 Wm. Brown and Catharine Williams.
 Samuel Spencer and Esther Jennet.
- Paul Saunders and Ann Folk.
 Emanuel Walker and Marget Matthews.
 Solomon Warder and Elizabeth Howell.
 Thomas Griffith and Elizabeth Knowles.
 Jacob Usher and Ruth Wood.
 Benjamin Wright and Barbara Peppiatt.
 John Davies and Dinah Borden.
 George Claypoole and Mary Righton.
1700.
 Daniel Zachary and Elizabeth Lloyd.
 Thomas Howel and Elizabeth Kilcup.
 Robert Heaton and Grace Pearson.
 Thomas England and Hannah Decow.
 Richard Hill and Hannah Delaval.
 John Gibbons and Sarah Haywood.
 Anthony Morris and Elizabeth Watson.
 Tobias Dionmock and Sarah Harding.
- Randolph Spikeman and Grace Smith.
 William Woodmancy and Dorothy Scott.
 Thomas Makin and Sarah Rich.
 John Walker and Sarah Langston.
 William Powell and Elizabeth Kelley.
 John Barker and Mary Doe.
 Thomas Taylor and Rachel Minshal.
 Samuel Powell and Abigail Wilcox.
1701.
 Nathaniel Edgecomb and Ann Heskett.
 Samuel Wood and Mary Hadson.
 Joseph Hood and Sarah Browood.
 John Warder and Lydia Goodson.
 Caspar Hood and Sarah Coleman.
 John Moorton and Mary May.
 John Guest and Mary Signey.
- Richard Armit and Sophia Johnson.
 Randal James and Frances Righton.
 William Fishburn and Hannah Carpenter.
 John Guy and Jemima England.
 Thomas Worrlloe and Susannah Brightwen.
 Henry Elfreth and Sarah Gilbert.

1702.

Joshua Fincher and Elizabeth Harwood.
William White and Sarah Bye.
Christopher Blackburn and Rachel Cumberlidge
John Roberts and Mary Kilcup.

Joseph Hembry and Eleanor Jackman.
Stephen Jackson and Elizabeth Clemens.
Solomon Cresson and Anna Watson.
John Johes, jr., and Margaret Waterman.

1703.

William Till and Ann Warder.
John Haywood and Mary Emley.
Henry Carter and Susannah Colley.

James Parrock and Sarah Jennet.
Thomas Hodges and Hannah Walln.
John Jones and Elizabeth Fox.

1704.

John Hendrick and Rebekah Wells.
Anthony Morris, jr., and Phebe Guest.
Thomas Eldridge and Mary James.
George Claypoole and Martha Hoskins.
John Cheetham and Ann Eaton.
Thomas White and Rebekah Harris.
Owen Morris and Mary Jones.
Samuel Richardson and Elizabeth Webb.
Mordecai Moor and Deborah Lloyd.
Timothy Hanson and Susannah Freeland.

John Piggott and Alice Renier.
Griffith Owen and Sarah Sanders.
Richard Robinson and Sarah Jefferys.
Silas Prior and Susannah Hall.
Nathan Fancet and Jane Brientnall.
Thomas Roberts and Martha Gove.
Joseph Growden and Ann Bulkley.
David Williams and Mary Maltsey.
Magnus Plowman and Sarah Hutchinson.

1705.

Francis Richardson and Elizabeth Growdon.
William Burge and Elizabeth Stacy.
Thomas Palmer and Sarah Mithenor.
John Watson and Abigail Hood.
Thomas Iredell and Rebekah Williams.

Richard Parker and Priscilla Love.
William Rakestraw and Elizabeth Archer
Abraham Scott and Hannah Scott.
Jedediah Husey and Esther Cooper.

1706.

John Simcock and Mary Walln.
Samuel Lewis and Grissel Kite.
Thomas Story and Ann Shippen.
George Gray and Naomy Berry.
Thomas Rodman and Sarah Harriott.

William Coats and Mary Smith.
Levine Harberdincke and Mary Luffe.
Jacob Minshell and Sarah Owen.
James Estaugh and Mary Lawson.

1707.

Adam Lewis and Hannah Watson.
Ralph Jackson and Sarah Dimmock.
Clement Plumsted and Elizabeth Palmer.
Thomas Bryant and Susannah Hearn.
Isaac Minshell and Rebekah Owen.
Caleb Ransted and Mary Warder.

William Powell, jr., and Sarah Armitt.
George Fitzwater and Mary Hardiman.
Robert Bonnel and Frances Chauders.
John Widdowfield and Mary Lawrence.
Thomas Godfrey and Lucy Russell.
John Sharp and Elizabeth Green.

1708.

Joseph Drinker and Mary Janney.
Abraham Kite and Mary Peters.
George Calvert and Mary Willson.
John Renshaw and Elizabeth Newcomb.
John Hart and Hannah McComb.

Jonathen Coppeck and Jane Owen.
Samuel Marriott and Mary Whiptain.
John Maul and Charity Jones.
John Warder and Agnes Righton.
Thomas Mitchell and Sarah Desney.

1709.

Michael Walton and Elizabeth Moore.
William Fisher and Tabitha Jenney.
William Corker and Mary Fisher.
Richard Moore and Margaret Preston.
William Manington and Susannah Webb.
Joshua Gilbert and Elizabeth Oldman.

Edward Cadwallader and Rebekah Moore.
John Large and Sarah Corker.
Samuel Lewis and Hannah Stretch.
Gilbert Falkner and Hannah Hardiman.
Robert Barker and Susannah Parker.
James Crawford and Sarah Biddle.

1710.

Israel Pemberton and Rachel Read.
Pentecost Teague and Eliza Janney.
Peter Wishart and Ann Betson.
Willoughby Warder, jr., and Sarah Bowyer.
Benjamin Claudley and Sarah Cotty.
Edward Pleadwell and Grace Day.
John Derborough and Sarah Day.

John Harper and Jane Fosset.
Adam Lewis and Mary Watson.
John Carpenter and Ann Hoskins.
Thomas Broadgate and Christian Armstrong.
David Brientnall, jr., and Grace Parker.
Joseph Paul and Elizabeth Roberts.

1711.

Samuel Coom and Rebekah Nicholson.
John Goodson and Sicyly Tittery.
Samuel Carpenter, jr., and Hannah Preston.
Samuel Taylor and Elizabeth Robinson.
Jacob Simcock and Sarah Walln.

Rees Peters and Ann Brooksby.
John Scott and Mary Humphrey.
Samuel Hilliary and Jane Waterman.
Evan Owen and Mary Hoskins.

1712.

Joshua Holt and Hannah Mitchour.
Thomas Cox and Mary Chandler.

Thomas Bradford and Priscilla Parker.
Richard Witten and Elizabeth Iliffe.

1713.

Paul Preston and Elizabeth Gilbert.
 Nathaniel Allen and Hannah Webb.
 Nicholas Pile and Ann Webb.
 Richard Parks and Susannah Carlton.
 Thomas Wilson and Elizabeth Trafford.
 Joseph Loe and Elizabeth Taylor.
 John Zelly and Margaret Howel.
 Emanuel Dungwer and Elizabeth Bringhuist.

Joseph Cooper, jr., and Mary Hudson.
 Thomas Nixon and Magdalene Bellows.
 John Nailer and Mary Greenup.
 George Coats and Grace Sneed.
 Samuel Hanson and Joan Townsend.
 George Miffin and Ester Cordery.
 Joseph Wait and Martha Biles.

1714.

Thomas Chalkley and Martha Brown.
 Edward Roberts and Mary Hoskins.
 Richard Smith and Anna Marshal.
 Arthur Sawyer and Elizabeth Test.
 John Lancaster and Sarah Brintnall.
 Abraham Cox and Martha Nicholas.
 Nicholas Hitchcock and Elizabeth Massey.
 Nathaniel Poole and Ann Till.
 William Harvey and Judith Osborn.

Benjamin Bryan and Mary Clifton.
 Isaac Warner and Mary Salway.
 James Logan and Sarah Read.
 Daniel Walton, jr., and Elizabeth Clifton.
 Dennis Rochford and Elizabeth Hudson.
 Samuel Stretch and Agnes Warder.
 Francis Knowles and Sarah Lee.
 John Owen and Jane Harriott.
 John Dilwyn and Mary Hearse.

NEWARK, *May 17th*, 1860.

THE SOCIETY met at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms on the corner of Broad and Bank streets, in the edifice of the Newark Banking Company, and was organized with the President, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL.D., in the Chair.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read, the CORRESPONDING SECRETARY submitted and read a portion of the correspondence of the Society since January, consisting, in part, of letters from Hon. A. D. Hodges, of Boston, and Rev. C. D. Bradlee, of Cambridge, Mass., acknowledging their election as honorary members; from the State Librarian; Burlington Co. Historical Society; New England Historical and Genealogical Society; and Smithsonian Institution, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications, and from the Historical Society of New Mexico, asking for an interchange of views, and a mutual active co-operation in promoting the object of the two institutions; from H. R. Stiles, M.D., of Brooklyn, transmitting a volume for the library—from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Dr. L. H. Hall, Messrs. C. E. Stewart, of Petersburg, and James Lenox, of New York, also transmitting donations, and other letters from individuals.

The LIBRARIAN reported the donations received since the last meeting, amounting to 30 volumes and 78 pamphlets.

The TREASURER submitted a report as follows :

To the President and Members of the N. J. Historical Society :

Soon after my election to the office of Treasurer of the New Jersey Historical Society, I issued a circular to all the members whose names I found on the register, and who appeared to be in arrears for annual dues for more than three years, calling their attention to the account, and requesting payment. Several members have responded to my call, others have resigned or declined membership, but from a majority I am as yet without a reply.

When I took charge of the Treasurer's books, my predecessor in office paid over to me the funds of the Society in his hands, amounting to \$294 01. Since that day I have collected from various sources, \$381. The balance on hand this day is.....	\$610 83
Applicable to general purposes.....	\$347 33
“ Library Fund.....	100 00
“ Building Fund.....	163 50
	—————\$610 83

From this amount is to be deducted some bills for expenses, not yet presented.

In addition to the cash, the Society has on hand copies of the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th volumes of its Collections. After setting apart a sufficient number for our exchanges with existing or to be created literary and historical societies, the remainder on sale is valued at \$637 75.

The Society has also on hand copies of the eight volumes of its Proceedings; but as we may reasonably suppose that many of our delinquent fellow-associates will yet remit to me their dues, and become entitled to those numbers of that periodical which they have not yet received, it is not possible at the present day to say with certainty how many copies of this valuable historical work can be reserved for sale. I have, however; made an approximate calculation, reserving a number for the members in arrears and for our exchanges, and the value of the remaining copies on sale is estimated at \$233. Of Volume 1 of the Collections, but 2 copies remain. Of Volume 3 of the Collections, only 14 copies remain. And of Volumes 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, of the Proceedings, but a very limited number are on sale.

The Society is also owner in fee of a lot of ground on West Park street, in the city of Newark, being 30 feet front on Park street and 113 feet deep, and is now valued at \$3,500. The lot is free from all incumbrances, and was purchased on the 16th January, 1855, for \$2,500, with a view to build a fire-proof edifice for the use of our institution—the funds having been donated for that purpose by several of our members. The following may, therefore, be considered an approximate calculation of the value of the property of the Society, over and above their library and the copies of its own publications reserved for its members and corresponding institutions :

Real estate.....	\$3,500 00
"Collections" on hand for sale.....	637 75
"Proceedings" on hand for sale.....	233 00
Cash	610 83
Total.....	\$4,981 58

On presenting this short statement of our financial affairs, I beg leave to add one or two suggestions for the consideration of the Society:

1st. The clause of Article VI. of the Amended Constitution, in regard to life members, reads thus: "Or the payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a life member." As now generally understood, members, no matter how many years in arrears for annual dues, may avail themselves of this privilege at any time, and by the payment of twenty dollars liquidate all their indebtedness for past dues, and become life members. It seems to me that the framers of the constitution could not have intended to give such a construction to this article. It is proposed to make it applicable only to such members as are not in arrears.

2d. As the object of the Society by moving to this fire-proof building is now in a great measure accomplished, namely, the safety of our library and manuscripts, our plans of building have, at least for the present, been indefinitely postponed. I would therefore suggest that the amount now standing to the credit of the "Building Fund" account be transferred to the account of "Library Fund," and applied to the cost and expenses of fitting up our new location.

Respectfully submitted,

S. ALOFSEN,

Treasurer N. J. Hist. Society.

May 17th, 1860.

The Secretary was directed to notice Mr. ALOFSEN's proposed amendment of Article VI. of the Constitution, to be acted on at the next meeting. "After the sentence, 'The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a life member, and exempt the individual from all future annual payments,' insert *provided all prior fees and dues shall have been paid.*"

On motion of Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD, it was

Resolved, That the amount now standing to the credit of the Fire-proof Building Fund, on the Treasurer's books, be transferred to the credit of the Library Fund.

A brief statement was received from CHANCELLOR GREEN, in behalf of the Executive Committee, to the effect that, not having succeeded in effecting an arrangement with Mr. Norton of New York, the possessor of the "Livingston Papers," they had not deemed it advisable to attempt to raise funds for their purchase.

Dr. PENNINGTON, from the Committee on Publications, reported that nothing had been published by the Society since the last meeting, but that matter had been prepared for another number of the "Proceedings," and also for Volume VI. of the "Collections," which, it is intended, shall contain the early records of Newark. The publication of this volume, however, depends upon the action of the Committee appointed to collect subscriptions, inasmuch as by the direction of the Society, it is not to be issued until the necessary funds are provided from other sources than the treasury of the Society. It is understood that an appropriation made by the city two or three years since toward the printing of the records, is yet available for the purpose, and it is expected before another meeting that the whole amount required will be realized. The publication will place the public in possession of a large amount of valuable information relating to the early history of the northern and central portions of the State, which has been accessible to but few, and it is hoped that it may be followed by similar volumes referring to other towns and districts.

Mr. DURYEE, from the Committee on the Fire-proof Building, reported that in accordance with the views of the Society as expressed by a resolution adopted in May, 1858, authorizing them "to procure, if possible, some suitable fire-proof room as a depository for the library," the Committee had secured a lease of the rooms in which the Society was assembled, from the Newark Banking Company, for five years, at a rent of four hundred dollars per annum, payable semi-annually; and also that, through the liberality of a warm friend of the Society, and additional subscriptions from a few of the members, a fund had been provided, which—although an increase in its amount is desirable—is thought sufficiently ample to meet the charge for the rent as it becomes due, and also allow of a small appropriation annually toward the incidental expenses of the library.

The Committee congratulated the Society on this satisfactory result, which cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon its future progress: the library—the value of which is more plainly perceptible as now arranged—being now safe; for although the building is not fire-proof in every respect, yet it is so situated as regards any danger from without, and so well protected and watched within, that little or no apprehension need be felt; whereas in its former location the risks the library ran were many and great.

The Committee submitted the lease, and trusted that their action in the matter would meet the approval of the Society.

Mr. WHITEHEAD made some remarks upon the amount of the Library Fund, the advantage that would result from its increase, and placed upon the table the subscription list for additional names. Upon his motion the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Committee on the Fire-Proof Building, in securing the lease of the rooms now occupied by the Society, is approved; and that if during the continuance of the said lease any personal pecuniary responsibility should be incurred in behalf the Society, by

any member, in connection with the securing or payment of the annual rent, the real estate of the Society shall be considered pledged for his security, and, if required at any time, that the necessary legal documents to render such pledge effectual shall be executed by the proper officers.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Messrs. T. P. Howell & Co., Peddie & Morrison, and Duryee, Jaques & Co., for the facilities gratuitously afforded by them for the removal of the effects of the Society to the new rooms, and also to Messrs. J. G. Pierson and George E. Gifford, for their personal assistance on that occasion."

CHANCELLOR GREEN, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to make some inquiries as to the condition of the monuments along the Northern Boundary Line of the State, transmitted a report, stating that soon after their appointment they procured, chiefly through the kind attention of Messrs. John Rutherford and Abraham Hewitt, maps, surveys, and reports, furnished by practical surveyors, from which it satisfactorily appeared that the monuments at the station points upon the Hudson and Delaware rivers, and for several miles of its course, especially near the Delaware, remain undisturbed, and the line continues in or near its true position. But that in other parts of its course the monuments have been removed so far that it is impossible to determine the true position of the line without an actual survey. So far as the information procured by the Committee extended, the principal difficulty exists upon the line of the county of Passaic, from the 19th to the 25th milestone. Here the removal of the monuments appears to have been so great as materially to affect the course of the line.

The Committee deemed it important that the subject should receive the early attention of the Legislature, and as the simplest mode of attaining the object in view, they determined to ask that authority should be granted to the Governor to commission some suitable person to make the requisite survey and examination of the entire line, and report to the next meeting of the Legislature. With this view the subject was mentioned to many members of the Legislature, all of whom appeared to favor the suggestion. The papers were placed in the hands of a member of the Senate, upon an assurance that the desired measure would be readily adopted. The Committee, however, regret that the subject was not acted upon. They hoped it would receive, as it deserves, the early attention of the Legislature at its next session.

The same Committee, who were authorized to call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of making some more efficient provision for the preservation of the official correspondence of the Executive and other public records, reported that although the object proposed met with very general approval, yet, on conference, the Committee deemed it inexpedient to urge the matter upon the Legislature, with the view to any definite action at their last session.

The reports were laid on the table, and the Committee continued.

The Nominating Committee submitted a favorable report upon the names of several gentlemen which had been referred to them, and they were thereupon elected members; and other nominations were received.

The Society received from Mr. E. T. Hillyer a pleasing memorial of the past, in the study chair of the Rev. Dr. Macwhorter, for forty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark; which had subsequently passed into the possession of his father, the late Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Orange.

Rev. Dr. RODGERS presented a copy of the accounts of the Treasurer of West Jersey in 1771—showing a result very different from our modern experience—the public were indebted to the Treasurer, instead of the reverse.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said that it gave him great pleasure to be the medium of a communication which he was sure would be received with satisfaction by all present. Miss Rutherford, of Eastridge, near Newark, tendered, through him, the papers of FERDINAND JOHN PARIS, referring to New Jersey, and he did not hesitate to say that no gift of equal historical value had ever been received by the Society.

Mr. Paris was a distinguished lawyer of London, who for many years prior to and during the administration of Governor Belcher—a most interesting period of the Provincial history—was the solicitor and agent of the East Jersey Proprietors, charged with the management of their affairs and the protection of their interests in England. His social position and professional standing was such as to afford him every facility for obtaining information and exerting a favorable influence in their behalf, and he appeared to have devoted himself with untiring zeal to their service.

The date of his appointment had not been definitely ascertained, but he seems to have been the first who held the agency of the Proprietors; prior thereto, the Provincial agent—for all the Colonies had their representative to facilitate their transactions with the government at home—having acted for them when necessary, as well as for the Province at large. Neither had he learned the date of his death, nor other information respecting him more than was revealed by his business correspondence with the Proprietors. Of his business ability that correspondence affords abundant evidence, and the simple inspection of the papers shows him and those about him to have been perfect patterns of neatness and method.

As for the papers, Mr. W. said, they consisted of all the correspondence and documentary evidence connected with the matters then at issue, and were contained in properly arranged books and bundles, lettered from A. to X., all systematically numbered and indexed, and divided into two classes—papers referring to the disputes with New York relative to the boundary line and papers referring to the land riots and controversies with the people of Elizabethtown and Newark, comprising every essential document bearing upon these matters from 1744 to 1755, besides a large number of prior documents relating to various events and circumstances from the first set-

tlement of the country, the total number of books, pamphlets and documents being about 560. Among these were to be found several manuscript maps of great interest, and a considerable amount of printed matter exceedingly rare.

Mr. WHITEHEAD drew attention particularly to "A Brief Vindication of The Purchassors against The Proprietors in a Christian Manner,"—a small pamphlet of 37 pages, of which one copy only was thought to be extant, in the English State Paper office—in which the author, professedly one Griffin Jenkins, gives some good advice to all parties, strengthening it with some "psalms and hymns and spiritual songs;" and to the "Answer to the Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery,"—of which he had only seen three other copies,—and various other rare publications of the time. In consequence of the solicitor being on one side of the Atlantic and his clients on the other, the letters between them were necessarily very full of particulars, and one was read from Mr. Paris, giving an account of Governor Belcher's appointment and his own estimate of the Governor's character, which was of great interest.

Mr. W. remarked that so well satisfied was he of the value of these papers, that eleven years ago, when drawing up Mr. Stevens' instructions, on his commencing his researches in the English archives for the Society, he had urged his endeavoring to ascertain if the heirs or descendants of Mr. Paris could be found, being confident that they must have left many interesting documents. It was only recently that he had learned of their existence so near at hand.

Mr. FIELD expressed his great gratification at receiving such a mine of historical treasures. The period to which the papers referred was one of the most important in our Colonial era, and the two great questions to which they principally referred were in fact those upon which all others affecting New Jersey turned for several years. It was only necessary to look over the Index to the collection, which exceeded anything of the kind for neatness, method and tastefulness that he had ever seen, to be convinced of the value of the papers. He referred in appropriate terms to the many favors received from the donor, and offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, the frequent manifestations of interest in the New Jersey Historical Society exhibited by Miss Rutherford—her intelligent appreciation of its objects, her liberal donations to its funds, and kind disposition to aid the members in their researches, have placed them under great obligations, therefore,

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary convey to Miss Rutherford, with their best wishes, the assurances of the members that they fully appreciate the consideration she has shown for the welfare of the Society, and their warmest thanks, individually and collectively, for the benefits received.

The removal of the Library to the new rooms, and the arrangements rendered necessary in consequence, calling for some change in its management, it was

Resolved, That the officers residing in Newark, together with the Treasurer and four other members of the Society, (to be appointed annually,) shall hereafter constitute a Standing Committee, to be known as the "Committee on the Library," and be charged with the supervision of the Rooms, Books, Pamphlets, Maps, Manuscripts, Curiosities, and other property of the Society other than what, by the by-laws, is placed under the charge of the Treasurer and Secretaries, and be empowered, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, to make such rules and regulations for the proper exhibition, use, and preservation of the various articles, as they may deem expedient, and generally to attend to all such matters as may relate to the condition, government and extension of the library and cabinets, subject, as aforesaid, to the direction of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay the bills of the Committee, properly certified by the chairman, for the incidental expenses of the library, and charge the same to the Library Fund.

Resolved, That the present Committees on the Fire-proof Building and Purchases be relieved from the duties assigned to them, and that all such as may not be inconsistent with those above specified, be transferred to the Committee on the Library.

On nomination, Messrs. Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Jr., and Ezra A. Carman, were placed on the Committee with the officers.

Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to lease the lot in West Park street, belonging to the Society, for a term of years not exceeding five, on such terms as they may deem advisable."

The Executive Committee were authorized to appoint the time and place of the September meeting, should it be thought advisable to hold it.

"A Brief Memoir of one of New Jersey's neglected sons, with some reminiscences of Burlington," was then read by JOHN JAY SMITH, Esq., of Germantown, Penn., formerly of Burlington—the neglected son being Samuel J. Smith, "a Lost Poet," who was born in Burlington in 1771, and died in 1835.

Mr. ALOFSEN followed with a paper upon the origin of the name of "Pavonia," as applied to a portion of New Jersey west of New York Bay—tracing it to Herr Michael Pauw.

Both gentlemen received the thanks of the Society, and were requested to deposit copies of their papers with the Committee on Publications.

The Society then adjourned, and subsequently dined at the City Hotel—the participation in the good things set before them being enlivened by stirring and appropriate speeches from Messrs. Field, Smith, J. P. Jackson, Swords, and others.

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 17TH, 1860.

From the Superintendent of the Coast Survey—Report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey for the year 1858.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society at the Annual Meeting held in Worcester, October 21, 1859.

From the Chicago Historical Society—Minutes of the Illinois Baptist Pastoral Union, 14th Annual Meeting, and of the Baptist General Association of Illinois, 15th Annual Meeting, held in Jacksonville, Oct. 20-22, 1859, with Reports, &c.

Second Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, for the year ending, Dec. 31, 1859. Reported to the Chicago Board of Trade, by Seth Catlin, Secretary.

City Comptroller's Third Annual Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the city of Chicago, for the financial year 1859-60.

Fourth Annual Report of the Officers of the Chicago Reform School to the Board of Guardians, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1859.

School Law—an Act to establish and maintain a system of Free Schools in the State of Illinois, as amended Feb. 21, 1859.

From the Connecticut Historical Society—Transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, for the year 1858, with Report of the Annual Meeting for 1859.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society—Catalogue of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. II., M. to Z. 1860.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1858-1860. Selected from the records.

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—The Records of the Court of Upland, in Pennsylvania, 1676 to 1681; and a Military Journal kept by Major E. Denny, 1781 to 1795—being Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. VII.

From the State of Rhode Island—Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England. Printed by order of the General Assembly. Edited by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State. Vol. V. 1741 to 1746.

From the State of Ohio—Third Annual Report of the Commissioners of Statistics to the Governor of the State of Ohio. 1859.

From the Association—Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of the City of Cincinnati. 1859.

From the Authors—The History of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut, including East Windsor, South Windsor, and Ellington, prior to 1768, the date of their separation from the Old Town; and Windsor, Bloomfield, and Windsor Locks, to the present time. Also the Genealogies and Genealogical Notes of those families which settled within the limits of Ancient Windsor, Conn., prior to 1800. By Henry M. Stiles, M.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. 1859.

"The Mountain Society," a History of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J. By James Hoyt, Pastor of the Church.

Trinitarianism not the Doctrine of the New Testament. Two lectures delivered partly in review of Rev. Dr. Huntington's discourse on the Trinity, in the Hollis street church, Jan. 17th and 14th, 1859. By T. S. King.

The Genealogy of the Descendants of Several Ancient Puritans, by the names of Adams, Bullard, Holbrook, Rockwood, Sanger, Wood, Grout, Goulding, and Twitchell. Vol. 1. By Rev. Abner Morse, A.M., member of the N. E. Historical Genealogical Society.

A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of Several Ancient Puritans. Vol. II. By Rev. Abner Morse, A.M. Containing the Brigham Genealogy.

From the New England Historic Genealogical Society—The N. E. Historic and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. XIV. No. 2.

A Paper on New England Architecture, read before the N. E. Hist. Genealogical Society, Sept. 4, 1858, by Rev. H. N. Chamberlain, of Canton. Published by the Society. 1858.

An Address to the Members of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, delivered March 1st, 1852, by William Jenks, D.D., an Honorary Member of the Society.

The Mayor's Address, at the Organization of the City Government, Cambridge, Mass., for the Municipal year 1860.

From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.—Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. No. 1, Vol. II., No. 2, Vol. II.

From J. R. Sibley, Librarian Harvard College—Report of the Committee of the Overseers of Harvard College, appointed to visit the Library, for the year 1859.

From J. D. Poinier—Report of Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Vol. IX.

From the Hon. William Pennington—Report of the Commissioners of Patents for the year 1858. Arts and Manufactures. 3 vols. Finance Report. 1859.

From James Lenox, Esq.—Nicolaus Syllacius de Insulis Meridiani atque Indici Maris Nuper Inventis—with a Translation into English, by the Rev. John Mulligan, A.M., New York. 1859. An account of the lately discovered Islands of the Southern and Indian Ocean.

From Wm. A. Whitehead—Official Report of the Great Union Meeting,

held at the Academy of Music in the city of New York, Dec. 19th, 1859.

The Spirit of Missions. Nov. and Dec., 1857.

From Hon. A. B. Norton, Fort Worth, Texas—First Report of the Progress of the Genealogical and Agricultural Society of Texas. By F. Shumard, State Geologist.

Report of the Peace Commissioners to His Excellency Gov. H. R. Runnels. 1859.

Report of the Commissioners for the sale of the University Lands.

Proceedings of the Mass Meeting of the National Democracy of Texas. Gen. Sam Houston for the Presidency—his Inaugural Address. Austin, 1860.

Report of the State Engineer of Texas. Printed by order of the 8th Legislature.

Biennial Report of the Comptroller of Texas, for the fiscal year 1858-59. Published by order of the 7th Legislature.

Message of Gov. Sam Houston on the South Carolina Resolutions. 1860.

Speech of Hon. A. B. Norton, on Vindication of History and the Constitution and the Union, in the Texas Legislature, Jan. 24, 1860.

From Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y.—Reminiscences of Troy, from its settlement in 1790 to 1807, with remarks on its Commerce, Enterprise, Improvements, State of Political Parties, and Sketches of Individual Character. By John Woodworth. Second Edition, with Notes, Explanatory, Biographical, Historical, and Antiquarian. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. 1860.

A History of Newgate of Connecticut, at Simsbury, now East Granby, its Insurrections and Massacres, the imprisonment of the Tories in the Revolution, and the working of its mines. Also, some account of the State Prison at Wethersfield. By Richard H. Phelps. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. 1860.

Helderbergia; or, The Apotheosis of the Heroes of the Anti-Rent War. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell. 1860.

Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Health Department of the City of New York. Senate Document, New York, No. 49. 1859.

Review of the Decision of the Court of Appeals upon the Manor Question. Two cases—Van Renselaer vs. Bale, Van Renselaer vs. Hays. Albany: Munsell & Rowland. 1859.

American Institute of Homeopathy. Festivities at Boston, June 2d, 1859.

Report of the Chamberlain to the Common Council, showing the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Albany, from Nov. 1, 1854, to Nov. 1, 1855, and the Report of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund. Albany, 1859.

Webster's Calendar, or the Albany Almanac, for the year 1860. By Joel Munsell.

Genealogy of the Descendants of John Sill, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1637. Albany: J. Munsell. 1859.

From S. Alofsen, Esq.—The Impending Crisis of the South; How to Meet it. By Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina. Fiftieth thousand. New York: A. B. Burdick, 145 Nassau street.

Compendium of the Impending Crisis of the South. New York, 1860.

The John Brown Invasion; an Authentic History of the Harper's Ferry Tragedy, with full details of the Capture, Trial, and Execution of the Invaders, &c. With a Lithographic Portrait of Capt. John Brown. Boston, 1860.

The Union: being a Condemnation of Mr. Helper's Scheme, with a plan for the settlement of the "Irrepressible Conflict." By one who has considered both sides of the question.

From James Ross—The Scots Magazine. Volume XXXIX. 1777.

Edinburgh and Newark Gazette, for Sept. 25, 1798.

From D. A. Nicholas, Flanders, Morris Co.—The Rights and Privileges of the Passaic and Hackinsack Bridge Company examined, and the Impositions they daily practice upon the public clearly shown. By Monitor, with a few introductory observations by Justice, &c. Printed 1811.

United States Magazine, or General Repository of Useful Instruction and Rational Amusement. Vol. I., June, 1794, No. 3.

The United States Almanack for 1780. Chatham: Printed and sold by Shepard Kollock.

The United States Almanack for 1786. New York: Printed and sold by Shepard Kollock.

From John C. Tompkins—Ulster County Gazette, Jan. 4, 1800, containing Proceedings in Congress, &c., on death of Washington.

From Ezra A. Carman—Address before Newark Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. Masons, Dec. 29th, 1859. By Brother A. St. John Chambre.

From Uzal J. Tuttle—Address delivered before the Newark Mechanics' Association, July 5th, 1830. By Samuel L. Southard, A.M.

From Mr. C. E. Stewart, of Petersburg—An original Pay Roll of a company of Light Artillery in the service of the United States, A.D. 1800, commanded by *Captain Winfield Scott*, and bearing his signature.

Members Elected

MAY 17, 1860.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

John D. Buckelew, *Jamesburgh*.
Edward Osborne Dummer, M.D., *Jersey City*
Rev. James Hoyt, *Orange*.
Rev. David Irving, *Morristown*.
Rev. John M. Johnston, *Hanover*.
Elston Marsh, *Plainfield*.
Charles P. Smith, *Trenton*.
Fred. H. Harris, *Bloomfield*.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Hon. E. H. Thomson, *Flint, Michigan*.

The Origin of the Name "Pavonia."

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY, MAY 17, 1860.

BY SOLOMON ALOFSEN.

MR. PRESIDENT: I beg to call your attention, and that of the members of the Society, to a few paragraphs of a historical paper by Mr. Koenen, of Amsterdam, headed "Pavonia," which was published at Arnheim, 1846, in the fifth volume of a Dutch work, entitled "Contributions to the Fatherland History and Archæology." The whole of the essay, not a long one, is interesting for us as Jersey men, for it embodies a few genealogical particulars of the eminent family of Pauw, "that house rich in rulers and statesmen," of which the founder of the colony Pavonia was a distinguished member.

From that paper I have translated the following extracts:

Mr. Koenen, after enumerating several places in New Netherland, named after places in the United Provinces, says:

"Among these names which have proceeded from the Dutch, we find also that of Pavonia, of which perhaps it will be thought not uninteresting to show the origin.

"The States General had granted an octroy, or permission, to the West India Company to navigate and send their vessels to all territories of America, beginning from the south of Newfoundland, with leave to plant colonies and build forts, and to make treaties with the inhabitants, in order to make of New Netherland a fertile and remunerating colony. Availing themselves of this power, the Company soon begun to enter into negotiations with the natives to induce them to part with several tracts of lands and islands. Among the territories thus bought (as it was called) from the natives, was an extensive piece of ground north of Staten Island. Here Michael Pauw agreed with the other directors to plant a colony for his own account, which he would name after him, and which in consequence henceforth was named Pavonia.* This colony was on the same

* Old writers use equally the Adjectivs Pavonius and Pavoninus. One of these two words was chosen in distinction of the name *Paria*, which name had been given to the red chestnut tree, after the Leyden Professor of Botany, Pieter Pauw, uncle to Michael Pauw. (Koenen.)

plan as were most of the English colonies founded by private individuals, with whom, at a later day, the Company for their own account, and at their own risk, would trade and traffic.*

"It seems, however, that, in the beginning, this colony in more than one way has had to struggle with disasters and adversity, but it gradually acquired some more stability. In the meantime, about the year 1631 to 1636, Pauw had appointed to this settlement a commander, named Cornelis Van Voorst, and he kept there at his private expense a minister of the Gospel, named Michael Pauluszoon.† It is remarkable, whilst Brazil was supplied with preachers by the classis of those cities where the chambers of the West India Company were located, that in this instance it was left to a private individual to nominate a minister to this part of New Netherland. It certainly speaks well for Pauw, that he so readily provided for this want. Although it is also evident that at the foundation of the Company it most certainly had been the intentions of Usselinx and Plancius that the enterprise should tend to God's honor and glory, therein consisting that the saving faith of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in the course of time would be spread in those regions where thus far people had lived in heathen idolatry, or where, by compulsion of Spanish tyranny, they had accepted the Popish errors.‡

"Michael or Michiel Pauw was the third son of the Amsterdam Burgomaster, Reinier Pauw. He was born on the 2d of March, 1590. Lord of Achttienhoven, Knight of the Order of St. Marco of Venice, Churchwarden of the New Church, Schepen of Amsterdam, 1622, &c., &c. To him the Colony Pavonia owes its origin.§

"After the death of its founder, the Colony Pavonia did not flourish long. His son, Doctor Isaac Pauw, Lord of Achttienhoven and Schakenbosch, of the Province of Holland Noble, and Upper Inspector of the dikes of Delfland, was in 1647 Schepen of Amsterdam, and in 1652 Member of the Council of the Chamber of Accounts of the United Provinces. In that year he removed his residence to Enkhuizen, of which place he became

* Lambrechtsen, pp. 24, 25. The work of N. C. Lambrechtsen on New Netherland was translated from the Dutch by Francis Adriaan van der Kemp, an honorary member of the N. Y. Historical Society, and is published in that Society's Collections, 2d Series, Vol. 1, p. 75, et. seq. (S. A.)

† Ypey and Dermout, *Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Hervormde Kerk.* Deel. 2, bl. 417-419.

‡ Van Meteren, fo. 527, verso.

§ It seems that this Order (one of the oldest in Europe—instituted by the Venetian Senate in 835) was bestowed upon Pauw because through his intervention Count John Ernest of Nassau and the Lord of Wassenhoven had, in 1617, assisted the Venetians against the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, the first with 3000 and the second with 1000 Hollanders. (See Nani, *History of Venice*, Book III.) Michael Pauw had been brought in connection with the Venetian Ambassador by his younger brother Cornelis, who was Secretary of Embassy to the Dutch Ambassador, Cornelis Haga, at Constantinople.—(Koenen.)

Pensionary. He consequently lost the freedom and the privileges of his citizenship of Amsterdam, and from that time seems to have taken but little interest in the colony of his father. His oldest daughter Cornelia was married to Koenraad Van Heemskerck, one of the great Dutch Diplomats of the seventeenth century, who has been Ambassador of the Republic at the Courts of Spain, of France, and of the Emperor of Germany."*

I here close my translation, but I wish to add, sir, that the author of "Pavonia" is the Honorable H. J. Koenen, LL.D., of Amsterdam, Member of the Municipal Council, President of the Atheneum Illustre, and of the Board of Trustees of the City Library of Amsterdam, a Director of the Royal Academy of Engineers, Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Amsterdam, &c., &c. He is the author of several works on the Industrial Arts, and on the finances, and other works relating to the History of Amsterdam. His writings are valuable contributions to the History of Holland and the city of Amsterdam. From the richness of the language, and the depth, extent, and accuracy of his researches, his works, most deservedly, are held in high esteem as models of style and as reliable authorities. Sacrificing wealth and ease, he speaks in public and lectures for the benefit of his fellow-men. In one word, he is an Everett of the Netherlands.

You will agree with me, sir, that it is gratifying to see that the spiritual wants of the early colonists of Pavonia were not forgotten by patroon Pauw, and I rejoice that I have become acquainted with this interesting, and to us, important paper. I say, sir, important paper, for you are well aware that these statements made by this Dutch author differ from those made by Mr. Brodhead, whose History of New York enjoys a high and deserved reputation. He (Mr. Brodhead) ascribes the name of the colony to another source, and seems to have been unaware of the sacred calling of Michael Pauluszoon.

I would not dwell any longer on this point, if it had not been so frequently intimated as if all that was of a higher order of culture, true Christian piety and moral virtue, had been introduced in this land by the way of Plymouth Rock, although we all know that our Megapolensis preceded the New England apostle Elliot in missionary labors among the Indians.

In order to put the articles in question in contraposition. I will now quote the following passages of Mr. Brodhead :

On page 223 we read, "Michael Paulusen was commissary of Pauw's 'colonie' at Pavonia, (April, 1633.)" In a foot-note he cites De Vries as one of his authorities, and himself remarks, "'Paulus' Hook,' now Jersey City, derived its name from this Michael Paulusen, the Commissary at Pavonia." We see that this supposition is erroneous, for Mr. Koenen says it was a matter of agreement between Pauw and his co-directors of the West India

* Brandt, *Historie van Enkhuizen*, at the end. *Kok. Vaderlandsch Woordenboek*, deel. XV. bl. 486-488.

Company that his colony should be named Pavonia, after Pauw, and that it was henceforth so named.

Page 236, referring to a visit of De Vries to Pavonia, in June, 1833: "He then joined his boat, which had been waiting behind Nutten (Governor's) Island, and rowed across the river to Pavonia, where he was 'well entertained' by Michael Paulusen, the Commissary." De Vries is his authority.

Page 263. June 25, 1636. "A few days afterward, Van Twiller, accompanied by De Vries and Domine Bogardus, went across the river, opposite to Fort Amsterdam, on a visit to Pavonia, where Cornelis Van Voorst had just arrived as 'head commander' for Michael Pauw, the patroon." De Vries is the authority.

In the period of years both our authors agree, but Mr. Brodhead is more minute in his dates, which are from the journal of De Vries. The Voyages of David Pieterzoon de Vries have been twice translated, and were published in the Collections of the New York Historical Society, 2d Series. The first from the Du Simitiere MSS. in Vol. I., and the second by Mr. H. C. Murphy, at present Minister Resident of the United States at the Hague, in Vol. III. Mr. Brodhead remarks on p. 156, that the Du Simitiere's is a "wretched version," but that Mr. Murphy's is "a faithful translation," which is decidedly true.

In regard to the above-mentioned visit of De Vries to Pavonia in 1633, where he was "well entertained," the translations agree very well with Mr. Koenen's spelling of the name of Michael Pauluszoon, and I am surprised that Mr. Brodhead has not followed the same spelling. From his rendering of the name, (Michael Paulusen,) it would lead us easily to the erroneous supposition that Paulusen was the man's family name, whilst from the spelling of Mr. Koenen, (Michael Pauluszoon,) we never could be mistaken. He was Michael the son (zoon) of Paulus, and his children, (if he had any,) in all probability wrote their names as John or Peter Michaelszoon, or Margaret or Alida Michaelsdochter.

Among the works of Mr. Koenen is one on Adriaan Pauw, the grandfather of our patroon, and the papers of the family have been in Mr. Koenen's possession.

JERSEY CITY, May 17, 1860.

S. ALOFSEN.

A
BRIEF MEMOIR
OF
One of New Jersey's Neglected Sons,
SAMUEL J. SMITH,

"A Lost Poet;"

WITH SOME REMINISCENCES OF BURLINGTON,

BY A SEXAGENARIAN.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MAY 17, 1860,

BY JOHN JAY SMITH,

OF GERMANTOWN, PA.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
January 15, 1907.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1906.

ALBANY:
PUBLISHED BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
1907.

BY JOHN J. SWAN,
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

ALBANY: PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1907.

MEMOIR.

All of us admit that State pride should be encouraged; as citizens of this great Union, we are united by a common bond; we assume to ourselves the title of *Americans*, and our assumption is received by the world because we are the energetic inhabitants of the continent. But each separate State has its distinct organizations; among these, Historical Societies are taking a useful position, which it is desirable to encourage, in order to rescue from oblivion the facts regarding the men, and the manners, no less than the historic records of our early settlements. Each State has not only a distinctive character, but each has produced distinguished sons, whose merits it is our pleasure to rescue from oblivion. A more careful estimate of the characters and services of the men of past generations, and of the institutions which they planted, is now very properly considered the duty of those who constitute our historical associations.

If I am not greatly mistaken, the person I have taken for my present little essay will yet be generally acknowledged as deserving remembrance by the Jerseymen who constitute the Society properly organized to rescue from oblivion, not only her historical records, but also the memory of her sons of genius. At a future day, too, the historian of American literature will record with pride the high estimation in which the writings of SAMUEL J. SMITH will be held.

Several causes have contributed to the forgetfulness of this poet and gentleman. One of these, and the most prominent, was his modesty; though for the amusement of his fellow-townsmen, he occasionally allowed his productions to be published in a local paper* of small circulation, he never desired public applause. The second was, that he was wealthy, and never sought pecuniary emolument in any way; his retiring, almost hermit-like habits, were among his marked peculiarities. Though an omnivorous reader, a devourer of all good books and periodicals that could be procured at that day, Mr. Smith was a self-educated man; he had never been to school beyond a short period, and yet he has left us some poems and humorous prose that will live, and that will be quoted when his more noisy cotemporaries, and the politicians of his day, are forgotten.

* The Rural Visiter, a small quarto, of strictly local circulation. A copy of it is in the Library of the Society.

The ancestors of Samuel J. Smith were for a long time conspicuous in the early annals of New Jersey. He was descended from a highly respectable family of the same name, who were among the earliest followers of George Fox, living in Yorkshire, England, in 1593; several brothers emigrating to America were among the early settlers of Burlington county, and were large land owners there.* In colonial times they took part in government affairs, in the King's Council, and other positions, but were precluded by their religious and peaceful convictions from engaging in the conflict which separated these States from the parent stem. The office of Surveyor General of West Jersey was held by members of this family till within a few years.

If the remote ancestry of our poet were important in the present connection, it is evidenced, and might here be more minutely traced, by names, dates, occupations, and intermarriages; but, to come more nearly to the time in which our subject lived, we find that his great-grandfather, Samuel Smith, emigrated to this country in the year 1690; his brothers had preceded him, (1677.) He first settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to the family land in Burlington county, New Jersey. His character is thus briefly given in Smith's History, (p. 409):

"In 1718, died Samuel Smith, one of the members of Assembly for Burlington. He had sought happiness in the quiet of obscurity; but being against his inclination called to this and other public stations, he passed through them with a clear reputation. In private life he was inoffensive, benevolent, and respected."

Richard Smith, a son of Samuel, was elected a member of Assembly for the city of Burlington, in 1730, and died while that body was in session at Amboy, Nov. 9, 1751. The solemn cortege of the whole assembled citizens of Burlington met the body at some distance from the town, and escorted it to its last resting place in the family burying-ground attached to the meeting-house of Friends, where repose so many generations of his kin. I quote his character from the same history, (p. 436):

"The ninth of November, died, in the 53d year of his age, Richard Smith. He represented Burlington in Assembly, near twenty years, through a great variety of different business. He maintained a fair reputation; was instrumental in procuring considerable provincial benefits, and hence acquired the love of many who had no opportunity of knowing him, but in a public character. He was cool and even in his temper, impartial and conscientious in the discharge of his duty, kind and careful in every paternal relation, and generous in both sentiment and conduct."

See also his obituary in Dr. Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, Nov. 21, 1751, which says there was blended in him "the character of a generous, good natured, hospitable man, of a true patriot, and a good Christian, so truly, that he lived beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, and his death is lamented as a public loss to the people of that province."

* For many notices regarding this family, see "An Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey," edited by Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., and published by this Society; a work that redounds greatly to the credit of all concerned in its production.

This Richard was the great-grandfather of Samuel J. Smith. His grandfather, Samuel Smith, was the historian of your State. So rare has his book become, that it now invariably commands a very high price, when a bookseller is so fortunate as to possess a copy for sale. It was written in 1765, and is still a valuable repository of facts and documents bearing upon the early history of New Jersey. Though later research has brought to light and digested facts that are of great interest, it is still referred to by all as a volume of undisputed truth. The writer was Treasurer of the province of West Jersey, when George the Third was King, and had ready access to copious fountains of early history at his own door. Subsequently, both he and his two sons were much esteemed members of your Legislature. Joseph, the elder, married a daughter of Samuel Burling, and settled on a farm near Burlington, where the subject of our memoir was born in 1771. His mother died soon after his birth, and the youth became the sole object of a doting father's care. Discipline of the boy heir was not to be thought of, and he was allowed to indulge his love of retirement, which grew into an almost morbid dislike of mixed society. Accustomed to depend upon himself for amusement, he roamed at will his father's farms, and by private study and reading, he gained a knowledge of human nature and of the doings of the great world, that delighted all with whom he came in contact. Willing to obey his father's earnest entreaties to go to school, he attempted to comply, but a few months only comprised his period of academic life, and yet few men, even now, possess so much general information as the subject of this memoir collected in the solitude of his library at Hickory Grove.

"With a natural diffidence, approaching to shyness and reserve," says his relative, Miss Amelia Smith, "the company of boys of his own age offered no attraction." She might have added that throughout his whole life the same remark would hold good, for he eschewed nearly all society except that of a few near relatives, with whom a daily brilliant talk, as he passed through town on foot, was almost his whole social intercourse abroad; and yet he was not morose, but received his few visitors with the utmost politeness; if strangers, his frequent absence from the table showed more forcibly than even words could have done, that he preferred solitude. Though the steamboat frequented the waters of the Delaware long before his death, he never was a passenger, and probably never put a foot upon her decks. Once he passed a night in Philadelphia, but so uncomfortable did he find himself from the various noises, that it is believed he never repeated the experiment.*

His father married a second wife, the sister of Dr. Thomas C. James, the eminent Professor in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. The connection was a most happy one; in the step-mother, our poet found congenial society, and by her and her family relatives, their residence

* This trait has a counterpart in the case of the late eminent painter, Airy Schaffer. Among the curious prejudices and fancies to which the most sound and serenely minded persons are liable, may be recorded Schaffer's aversion to the idea of passing a night in London. He had an idea that the air was poison to him.

was rendered cheerful and delightful, the poet mingling more than heretofore in social converse. To the young, "Hickory Grove" was always an attractive visiting place, for they found enlightened society in the elders and their visitors, and amusement in the numerous objects of interest with which the farm abounded; pigeons by the hundreds, and warrens filled with English rabbits, a great variety and abundance of domestic animals and poultry, and a fine garden full of fruit, were always at the command of the fortunate guest. Here many of my youthful holidays were passed, fifty years ago, in unmingled enjoyment; and here, as I grew older, the fishing-rod and the gun were companions, whose employment gave zest to animal spirits of the brightest dyes.

From this lovely spot a correspondence of a lively kind was kept up by our poet with Professor James; in one poetical letter our author says, in his 20th year:

"These groves first saw me try my tender wing,
They saw me, trembling, strike the tuneful string;
Plain artless nature taught my lines to flow,
Unknown to beauty, as devoid of show;
Be not surprised, then, at this want of art,
The genuine dictates of the simplest heart.

"These shades could ever yield some joy to me,
But doubly pleasing, since approved by thee;
For now new music sounds in all our groves,
New charms disclosing, for my friend approves.
Oft have I sat beneath the cooling shade,
And fondly waited inspiration's aid;
Or racked my hard-bound, dull, and barren brains,
With imitating thy melodious strains,
In vain: alas! I find no muses there,
And emulation's darkened by despair.
Perhaps e'en now thy vigorous fancy roves
Through the bright mazes of Parnassian groves;
While I, dark groping o'er a humbler hill,
Admire the murmurs of yon winding rill;
Or sauntering idly up the shady road,
(The path my friend so oft with pleasure trod,
While Phœbus setting glanced along the green,)
Enjoy the beauties of the evening scene,
And as the landscape charms, my artless tongue
Breaks out in ends of verse and scraps of song.

"O sacred Nature! undefiled by art,
What heavenly feelings can thy charms impart:
Let new-spun coxcombs daily come from France,
Let grey-haired matrons learn to play and dance—
Here let me live, till Death's stern sovereign call,
Alike unenvied, and unenvying all."

Notwithstanding his early attachment to the muses, Mr. Smith was a good practical farmer, and while superintending the routine of country work, might have exclaimed with a French poet--

“Come, then, ye blissful scenes, ye soft retreats,
Where life flows pure, the heart more calmly beats;
Where harmless pleasure lulls the tranquil mind,
Nor leaves the sting of dire reproach behind.”

—*Delille's Country Gentleman.*

While thus early enjoying his trees, his groves, his garden and farm, he was pursuing a course of reading and study which qualified him, had he so chosen, to mingle with the best-informed society of any station in life; but he preferred his own thoughts.

The lines of Milton met no response—

“And let my lamp at midnight hour,
Be seen in some high lonely tower.”

He rather courted the feelings expressed in Fletcher's play of the Elder Brother, Act. I., Scene 2d :

“Sordid and dunghill minds, composed of earth,
In that gross element fix all their happiness;
But purer spirits, purged and refined,
Shake off that clog of human frailty. Give me
Leave to enjoy myself. That place that does
Contain my books, the best companions, is
To me a glorious court, where hourly, I
Converse with old sages and philosophers;
And sometimes for variety, I confer
With Kings and Emperors, and weigh their counsels;
Calling their victories, if unjustly got,
Unto a strict account; and in my fancy
Deface their ill-placed statues. Can I then
Part with such constant pleasures, to embrace
Uncertain vanities? No; be it *your* care
To augment a heap of wealth; it shall be mine
To increase in knowledge. *Lights there for my study!*”

A study supplied with the best thoughts of the best authors, ambition thrown aside as worthless, our poet passed through a useful life, kindly disposed and charitable to all, but not desirous of “uncertain vanities.” His meditative life, of which a large portion was given to the consideration of the affairs of the soul, and a future state, might not inaptly be compared to that of Cowper's in his best moods, cheered, too, by relatives at least as valuable and considerate as Lady Hesketh or Mrs. Unwin.

The only office he ever filled was that of a Director of the Burlington Library Company, founded mainly by the money and books contributed by his own kin. This library still exists, and is increasing. It contains many volumes of value and rarity, and was a source of much pleasure when books were more rare and costly than is now the case. Opened but once a week, on Saturday afternoons, (and its librarian also a Smith,) it had ample time to acquire that smell of old leather-covered tomes, so delicious to the student, and which in after life is never forgotten. The standard

books could generally be procured, some volume at least of a set; Mavor's Voyages was the favorite of us school and academy boys, and hence may possibly be traced the love of roaming which has characterized many born in the quiet shades of Burlington.

With such resources, a bountiful supply of books at home, and access to the library, we leave our humanitarian to the even course of his pursuits, and endeavor to justify our epithet by a few brief extracts from his writings. A collection of these, which may be said rather to have been privately printed than published, though the volume has a bookseller's name attached to it, was made after his death by a relative. It contains such pieces of prose and poetry as were positively known to be from his pen, but it is believed he wrote much which in his great modesty he destroyed; such productions as are known to be his are mostly those that appeared anonymously in the Rural Visiter. In one of his most finished articles our author is defending the "poor Indian" from the ruthless hand of his white despoiler, when he breaks out in the following verses that appear to me to have few superiors for rhythm and smoothness, in the whole range of English literature :

From the blood-stained track of ruthless war,
 An Indian boy had fled—
 Remote from his home, in the wild woods far,
 A moss bank pillowed his head.

His glossy hair was damp with dew,
 His air was mild and meek—
 And it seemed that a straggling tear or two,
 Had wandered down his cheek ;

For he saw, in his dream, the bayonets gleam,
 He saw his kindred fall ;
 And he heard his mother's dying scream,
 And the crackling flames take all.

In his feverish sleep he turned and rolled
 'Mid the fern and the wild flowers gay ;
 And his little hand fell on a rattlesnake's fold,
 As coiled in the herbage it lay.

His head the stately reptile raised,
 Unclosed his fiery eye ;
 On the sleeping boy for a moment gazed,
 Then passed him harmless by.

'Twas well, young savage, well for thee
 It was only the serpent's lair,
 Thy fate perchance would different be,
 Had the white man slumbered there.

His short nap o'er, uprose the child,
 His lonely way to tread ;
 Through the deepest gloom of the forest wild,
 His pathless journey led.

Where high in air the cypress shakes
 His mossy tresses wide;
 O'er the beaver's stream, and the dark blue lakes,
 Where the wild duck squadrons ride.

At the close of the day in a wildering glen,
 A covert met his view;
 And he crept well pleased in the sheltering den,
 For chilly the night wind blew.

And soon his weary eyelids close,
 Though something touched his ear;
 'Twas only the famished she-wolf's nose,
 As she smelt for her young ones near.

And forth she hied at the noon of night,
 To seek her 'customed prey—
 And the Indian boy, at the peep of light,
 He too pursued his way.

'Twas well, young savage, well for thee,
 It was only the wild beast's lair,
 Thy fate perchance would different be
 Had the white man slumbered there.

* * * * *

The metre then changes, and although the beauty of the rhythm is lessened, the force of a nervous appeal to the white man's honesty and justice that follows, is not deadened.

Humor of the most subtle kind lurked sometimes in the mind of our recluse. I shall only quote one of his humorous pieces, but that is a gem in its way, and would have done honor to the author of *John Gilpin*:

PETER'S RIDE TO THE WEDDING.

WRITTEN FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF A CHILD.

Peter would go to the wedding, he would,
 So he saddled his ass—and his wife,
 She was to ride behind, if she could,
 For says Peter, says he, "the woman she should
 Follow, not lead, through life.

'He's mighty convenient, the ass, my dear,
 And gentle and safe, and now
 You stick by the tail, while I stick by the ear,
 And we'll get to the wedding in time, never fear,
 If the wind and weather allow."

The wind and the weather were not to be blamed,
 But the ass, he had let in a whim,
 That two at a time was a load never framed
 For the back of one ass, and he seemed quite ashamed
 That two should be stuck upon him.

“Come, Dobbin,” says Peter, “I’m thinking we’ll trot :”
 “I’m thinking we wont,” says the ass,
 (In the language of conduct,) and stuck to the spot,
 As though he had said he had sooner be shot,
 Than lift up a toe from the grass.

Says Peter, says he, “I’ll whip him a little ;”
 “Try it, my dear,” says she :
 But he might just as well have whipped a brass kettle,
 The ass he was made of such obstinate mettle
 That never a step moved he.

“I’ll prick him, my dear, with a needle—the steel
 May possibly alter his mind ,”
 The ass felt the needle, and up went his heel,
 “I’m thinking,” says Peter, “he’s seeming to feel
 Some notion of moving behind.”

“Now give me the needle, I’ll tickle his ear,
 And set t’other end, too, a going.”
 The ass felt the needle, and upwards he reared,
 But kicking and rearing were all, it appeared,
 He had any intention of doing.

Says Peter, says he, “We are getting on slow,
 While one end is up, t’other sticks to the ground,
 But I’m thinking a method to match him I know,
 We’ll let, for an instant, both tail and ear go,
 And spur him at once all around.”

So said so done—all hands were a spurring,
 And the ass he *did* alter his mind—
 For off went he, like a partridge whirring,
 And got to the wedding while all were stirring,
 But—left his load behind.

I should be glad to make his fellow-countrymen thoroughly familiar with the “neglected poet,” by quoting many of his best productions, but time is wanting, and I shall conclude with only one of a more sober cast :

STANZAS.

When I look round, and see the love, the care,
 Of boundless goodness fill the smiling land,
Existence spread through ocean, earth, and air,
 And *beauty* lavished with exhaustless hand,
 Can I pass on “with brute unconscious gaze,”
 Nor with one faltering accent whisper praise ?

From those bright orbs, which, through the realm of *space*,
 Pursue, majestic, their unvarying way,
 Down through creation, far as man may trace
 Of power almighty the sublime display :
 All that I see and feel, combine to prove,
 That *power* is governed by unbounded *love*.

What vivid hues the floral tribes adorn !
 What fragrance floats upon the gales of even !
 What floods of radiance gild the unfolding morn !
 And dazzling splendor gems the midnight heaven !
 What glorious scenes on every hand impart
 A glow of transport to the untainted heart !

How sweet, though transient, man ! thy tarrance here,
 If peace around thee spread her cheering rays,
 If conscience whispers in thy trembling ear
 No tale unpleasing of departed days,
Then smile exulting at the lapse of time
 Which wafts thee gently to a happier clime.

Saw'st thou the worm his humble path pursue,
 To varied dangers, doubts, and fears, a prey ?
 Joy in his cup some sweet ingredients threw,
 But darkness snatched him from the treat away ;
 The poor chrysalis, in his lonely grave,
 Seemed sinking hopeless in oblivion's wave.

But lo ! what magic bursts the dreary tomb !
 What voice angelic bids the sleeper rise !
 He wakes, arrayed in beauty's living bloom,
 His new-born plumage tinged with rainbow dyes ;
 In air gay floating, while the sunbeam flings
 A blaze of splendor o'er his glossy wings.

Thy emblem this ! for death must quickly hide
 This fair creation from *thy* raptured eye ;
 Thy fragile form, to the poor worm allied,
 Cold and unconscious to the grave must lie ;
 But can the shackles of the tomb control
 This active spirit, this aspiring soul ?

No ! there are worlds, in bloom immortal drest,
 Where love divine in full effulgence glows,
 Where, safely centered in eternal rest,
 Departed spirits of the good repose ;
 With powers enlarged their Maker's works explore,
 And find, thro' endless years, new cause to wonder and adore.

Nature had been lavish in her gifts to the individual whom we are commemorating. In person he was well formed, above the middle height, and his countenance was remarkably handsome and expressive. It beamed upon those whom he addressed with a suavity and native grace which is very rare. No man's conversation, that I have known, was more instructive or graceful. It was as full of charity as was his blameless life ; though he never married, a select circle of kindred, both by mind and birth, admired and loved him ; his example and correct conduct have not been without their effect upon two succeeding generations.

When he died in 1835, in the 64th year of his age, there are few even of those that are parents who are followed to the grave by more sincere

mourners than those who closed the eyes, and the many who regretted the loss of a generous friend and benefactor, when the earth of the family grave-yard closed over the neglected, but not forgotten, poet of New Jersey, SAMUEL J. SMITH.

The farm which he so long enjoyed descended by will to a male cousin, now deceased, but is still in the occupancy of his accomplished sister.

I may have failed in my effort to rescue the name of our subject from the long silence in which it has slept, but at the same time I may have paved the way for a more able commentator who will assist in proving that while New Jersey has always possessed patriot and eloquent sons, she has also possessed at least one real poet!

The programme of our paper announces some Recollections of Burlington, and of the Cotemporaries of its poet: it had been the residence of colonial Governors before the Revolution, and during that period was subjected to more inconveniences from the war than some places more conspicuously situated. The residents were of various opinions; among them was Dr. J. Odell, of tory proclivities, who, on several occasions, narrowly escaped the active search made for his person.

He is the author of the following lines, now little known, and which it may be as well to preserve:

INSCRIPTION FOR DR. FRANKLIN'S SMOKE-CONSUMING STOVE
IN THE FORM OF AN URN.

BY DR. J. ODELL.

Like Newton, sublimely he soared
To a limit before unattained,
New regions of science explored,
And the palm of philosophy gained.
With a spark that he caught from the skies,
He displayed an unparalleled wonder,
And he saw with delighted surprise,
That his rod could protect us from thunder!
Oh! had he been wise to pursue
The path for his talent design'd,
What a tribute of praise had been due
To the teacher and friend of mankind.
But to covet political fame
Was in him a degrading ambition,
A spark that from Lucifer came,
And kindled the blaze of sedition.

So numerous was the race bearing the name of Smith at one time in Burlington, that an old and most punctiliously polite French emigré, who resided on "the Bank," used to say, that when spoken to in the street by a person unknown to him, he always took off his hat, and saying, "How do you do, Mr. Smith," was generally in the right. The family, as before remarked, were early settlers of the county, and Richard Smith, previously noticed, (the father of Richard, member of the Provincial Congress of 1774

and whose name is attached to most of the paper money of New Jersey,) carried on a large commerce with the West Indies. The Jersey pork and hams were celebrated long before the Revolution. These products were shipped by Richard in vessels of his own to the Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c.; they were exchanged for return cargoes of sugar and other products of the tropics, and distributed in large quantities from Burlington through West Jersey and Pennsylvania. One of his sons generally accompanied the vessels in quality of supercargo, thus getting a peep of the world beyond the limits of home. One of the journals kept by a son of this merchant is in my possession, and it is not deficient in evidences of observation and reflection. In front of the present Bishop's residence, long since my time, were the remains of an old wharf, from which probably went all the produce then shipped from that locality to distant ports; this wharf was Richard Smith's; there his ships were built; and there they were loaded and unloaded. It must have been a tantalizing sight for the young Philadelphia to see cargo after cargo of foreign produce pass her quiet wharves. Quite a boat-building and even sloop-building was carried on here so lately as 1808.

The house in which this merchant resided was a large double one in the main street, now converted into two handsome dwellings. It is situated between two alleys running to Wood street, called Ellis and Coleman. In this mansion resided afterwards my grandfather, the Hon. John Smith, brother of the historian, and a native of Burlington, himself at one period an eminent commercial gentleman and philanthropist in Philadelphia. To this dwelling he also retired, after having accumulated a handsome competency. He established, and successfully carried out, the project of the first line of packets from Philadelphia to London. They sailed, however, with less regularity than in modern days, as the books and other documents in my possession show. This gentleman married Hannah, the daughter of James Logan, the well-known friend and most trusted counselor of William Penn. He was very active in establishing that most beneficent institution, the Pennsylvania Hospital. His letter-books exhibit a long correspondence with his commercial friends abroad, especially with those in the West Indies and London, the Barclays and others, calling upon them for funds in virtue of the fact that sailors in ill health arriving from their ports were to be taken care of in the institution. He was at the incipient meeting for the foundation of the Hospital, long its first Secretary, and his descendants have been continued in the Direction to the present day. As son-in-law, and one of the executors of James Logan, he became connected with the Loganian Library, a foundation of great importance endowed by Mr. Logan in perpetuity with six hundred acres of the finest land in Bucks county, and still held by its Trustees for the enlargement of the Library, known at his death (1751) as one of the largest and best in the Provinces.

This Mr. Smith purchased Franklin Park on the Rancocas, from Governor William Franklin, with a goodly number of deer and other tenants disporting within its high enclosure, the foundation for which was

visible quite lately; his descendants were in the habit of passing one day at least in each week at this park.

Mr. John Smith established, when a merchant in Philadelphia, the first Insurance Company, on a plan and principle which has made the "Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire," the wealthiest and probably most reliable company in the land. He was the first person to insure his house with the company to give it a start, and made a second insurance in advance of any other person, and he kept the books in his fine round hand for many years, without salary or reward, other than the consciousness that he was doing service to his fellow-citizens. The accumulations of this company, in which there are no stockholders, and no provision for a dividend of the profits, have become so great that the managers are *obliged* to drink the finest wines and eat the best dinners that can be prepared, to keep down a little their enormous surplussage. At the annual election by the insured, any of my hearers, *who are invited*, may witness a set-out that would gratify a London Alderman. The managers of this company devoted the fines, in early times, which absent or late members incurred, to no less a laudable purpose than placing milestones between Philadelphia and Trenton! If any one of these is in existence it should adorn these halls, to convey to posterity so remarkable an instance of the appropriation of small pocket money, and the then primitive state of affairs.

In thus naming some of the doings of the sons of New Jersey, it is with a view of recording their influence upon Pennsylvania, and especially upon the prosperity of Philadelphia. They have always taken rank among the active and useful spirits of neighboring States; they are found indeed in every section of the Union; it will be sufficient to name, in this connection, Nicholas Longworth, now of Cincinnati. It might be a curious investigation to ascertain how many Jersey men have been Mayors of Philadelphia; I have heard the number estimated at one-third of the whole.

This mention of the milestones recalls the recollection of our mode of intercourse between Burlington and Philadelphia, which still haunts the memory of even your Sexagenarian. Our travel, before the introduction of steam conveyances, was kept up either by a tedious ride through the sand to Camden,—and if this journey was undertaken in winter, the question was always before starting, "How is the crossing?" for the ice was a serious impediment, and often dangerous,—or it was on board the *Mayflower*, an ever-memorable little sloop owned and commanded by the once taciturn celebrity, Captain Jacob Myers. In this apology for a passenger vessel, the time consumed between the two places was sometimes 24 hours. If the tide served at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, we rose before daylight to ascertain which way the wind blew, breakfasted and went on board about seven; should a load of apples or country produce of any kind arrive at the long moments of loosening the ropes, all hands were detained to take the freight on board, and in this way we often lingered till noon, when of course the tide had nearly run out. Still anxious glances would be cast up the level "Main street" by our captain, to ascertain if any more

freight was in sight. The return cargo was spent wood ashes, for the farmers, or merchandize for that great West Jersey merchant, James Sterling, whose store was the grand distributing point, and who was truly said to keep everything for sale, from goose yokes to Canton crape. His *suaviter in modo* and handsfull of raisins to all the little boys whose mamas patronized his wares, are pleasant reminiscences.

No provision was made by the proprietor of the Mayflower to feed or light the passengers; our only intercourse was to hand in our quarter of a dollar, children half price, and shift for ourselves, keeping heads clear of the ever-moving boom and sail, if indeed we were so fortunate as to have the advantage of even a light wind. A few very inferior bunks were, however, at the command of the first to select them, in a dingy little cabin, but these were occupied sometimes in the nights of long voyages by colored women, who seemed particularly fond of the route. If the wind and tide failed to waft us to our port before nightfall, the small boat was sent ashore at "the bake house," or other points, to purchase a candle or two and a loaf of bread; or the more able passengers would go along and walk the remaining distance on the Pennsylvania side—a feat often performed.

It may astonish the younger portion of this audience to be told that this little sloop and one companion vessel of equal dimensions, but of inferior accommodations, constituted, less than fifty years ago, the first stage of much of the principal travel between Philadelphia and New York. Miserable stages with curtains flapping, and drawn by jaded horses, at Hutchinson's hotel, near the wharf, received the travelers, and transported them to Amboy over a deep sandy road, accomplishing the distance between the two cities in from two to three days; this was actually the route employed for transporting the great number of sailors and soldiers sent to the lakes and the Canada frontier during the war of 1812! What a contrast to the present bustle of our numerous trains and to the scene at Jersey City ferry in 1860!

Burlington, at the period we are now considering, contained a population such as few cities of its size has assembled in America. Elias Boudinot, Governor Bloomfield, William Coxe, the first and able pomologist, William and John Griffith, Dr. William McIlvaine, Mrs. Bradford, the amiable widow of the first Attorney General of the Union, the learned and Rev. Charles Wharton, the editor of an able Theological Quarterly Review, and one of the coadjutors in producing that excellent work, Allison's Dictionary, Joseph McIlvaine, and Charles Kinsey, lawyers of eminence, the Shippens, Wallaces, &c., were prominent members of the community.

These constituted what might be called the fashionable circle of the place, and no more refined society can now be found in America than was comprised in these and other families. The Quakers, who before the Revolution had been the governing class in the country, as they were in Pennsylvania, were represented by a number of educated and deeply religious characters, well known and remembered at home and abroad, for their piety and good works. Among these it will be sufficient to those acquainted with the history of the Society of Friends, to name George Dillwyn and

John Coxe, the former a brother and the latter a brother-in-law of William Dillwyn, then removed to reside in London, and who is acknowledged in Clarkson's History to have been the real originator of the scheme for the abolition of the slave trade. Here, too, came to reside, in the decline of life, your eminent New Jersey printer, Isaac Collins, at the Retreat in Broad street.

The Baptist representative man was the Rev. William Staughton, who afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and became eminent as an eloquent divine. The Methodists were represented by the Stocktons and Sterlings, &c.

Among the female portion of the Society of Burlington, I must name Margaret Morris, a daughter of Dr. Richard Hill, whose lively and graphic journal kept during the most trying period of the Revolution, and when Burlington was bombarded by the Hessians, has been twice printed.

On "the Bank" resided, too, in comfortable independence, two or three French families, the Barbaroux's and the Benoists, of high polish and agreeable manners, who had been exiled by the troubles in St. Domingo; they introduced a taste for horticulture, taking great pleasure in cultivating fruits and flowers which recalled memories of their beautiful tropics.

We had, too, a publishing house of some note, conducted by David Allinson, and an extensive brewery, managed by his brother Samuel.

"The Council of Proprietors of West Jersey," a body even now in existence, and representing interests originally divided into ninety shares, owning vacant land that is still sometimes brought to light by acute searchers, used to meet semi-annually on the curb stone, and adjourn for want of a quorum, as they do to this day. Some activity has been galvanized into this Council by late improvements and projects for railroads and other means of access to large bodies of land, not before appropriated, and found capable of great improvement by marl and other restoring manures.

A PROJECT

BY WILLIAM PINHORNE TO RAISE A SUM OF MONEY BY PAPER BILLS,
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF TRADE IN THE PROVINCE
OF NEW JERSEY IN 1716.

[From a contemporaneous copy in the possession of W. A. Whitehead.]

S^r; Hearing that Som Gentⁿ of the assembly had it under Consideration to Rayse a Sum of Money by paper Bills, for the Encouragement of Trade, and Inabling the Ynhabitants of the Province to Improv thir Estates,—as also an Ease of Taxes for the Necessary Support, of Government, and that they Disigned the Obtaining these Ends By the Giving out their Bills, to the Inhabitants and Traders vpon Land Security, at the Interest, of five pr. ct., I, Humbly Conceive said

designe would en no ways answer the End, and with all Humble Submission apprehend the Sam to be Lyable to many Objections, the greatest of which appears the Vncertainty, or Indeede the vnlikelyhood that any Considerable Sum or for any Considerable Time Could be Disposed of on those Terms, People being rather Incluable To Take vp vpon Common Securitys and so Repay againe at any Time their Conveniency allowd what moneys they Had Occasion of, although they gave a far Greater Interest; wherefore for their Greater Encouragement to take off Such a vllue in Bills, and that the Country May Enjoy the Benefit of so Considerable a stock for a Longer Time—with all Obedient Submission Offer to their Consideration what thoughts hae Occurd to me thereon. In which if I am vnder a Mistake, Hope to obtain an Easy Pardon since the Desyre of Benefit to the Province was the Only Motive Lead me to Give you this Trouble.

My thoughts are these, that if Paper Bills were made, to the vllue of Twenty Thousand Pounds—and Givin Out vpon Good Land Security for Twenty yeares Gratis, without any Interest at all, and Instead of Paying fve pr. ct. Interest, they should be Obliged to Repay annually the Twentieth part: of what they should so take vp, which for one Hundred Pound is five Pounds, in Twenty yeares they will have Repaid the Principall stock they Tooke vp. This seems to me an Incouragement that will Imadiately take off all the Bills, when Instead of Paying five pr. ct. Interest pr. annum and the Principall still Remaining a Heavy Burthen on ther Estates. By this Method, the Bare Paying of five pr. ct. pr. annum shall Discharge the very Principall,

In the Next place please to Consider the Security of the fund to sinke these Bills at 20 year's End, for so long must be their Currantcy, to be passt and Received in all Payment whatsoever, except, Only the five pr. ct.; or annual Payment of the Twentyeth part: of what is so let Out, which must Not be paid in Bills But in Currant Silver Money of the Easterne Divesion, or Proclamation Money, Elce there will be no fund for the sinkeing thes Bills. Then be pleased & further Consider the advantage to the Government—and the Ease of Taxes when by the fllowing Table it appeares, that Besydes the ffund to sinke the Bills, there well Remaine in the Hands of the Government, the sum of 14,659 pounds 4 shillings 0—which grow from the Interest of ye Money pd. annually in to the Hands of the Receivers—which being but 1000 pt. pr. annum and in Silver Money, will Easily be let Out at the Common Interest for Every one that wants to take up money, will know where to be supplied. And that the fund May be more Certaine and Ready at the Expiration of the Bills, I have Computed the Interest, for Nineteen years Only, that so the Money my be Ready in the Receivers hands a yeare Before the Currancy of the Bills Expire.

And whosoever shall fayle in paying in the 20th parts—annually as a fore seid of such Bills as he Received, shall imediately fall vnder the same prosecution and fforfeiture, as if it were an absolute faylure of the whole. Elce it will make a Defitiency in the ffund.

This I Hope will Render my Conception Plaine, and Practicable, and with all *Humbly* Humility Subscribe my selfe

Nov: 27 Ao. 1716

Sv. Yr. Obedient Humble
Servt.
WM. PINHORNE.

A true Cop. per me
T. ARENTS.

A TABLE Demonstrating the Interest arising from the Annuall Payments of a Twentyeth part: of the Bills lett out: and from the Increasing Interest money, all

which is Still but a Simple and Single Interest for moneys Lett Out, and Can no ways be Construed as Interest vpon Interest.

The first yrs. Interest will be Nothing.		
2d yre. the Interest of 1000£. at 8 pr. ct. is	-	80 00 0
3de yreare	-	160
4th	-	240
5	-	320
6	-	400
7	-	480
8	-	560
9	-	640
10	-	720
11	-	800
12	-	880
13	-	960
14	-	1040
15	-	1120
16	-	1200
17	-	1280
18	-	1360
19	-	1440

The Growing Interest of ye Int. Mony
is as folw's

£13680
979 4

The 1st & Sec. is Noth:

The 3d yrs. Int'st of 80£ is

4th	-	6 8 0	£14669 4 0
5	-	12 16	
6	-	19 4	
7	-	25 12	
8	-	32 8	
9	-	44 16	
10	-	51 4	
11	-	57 12	
12	-	64	
13	-	70 8	
14	-	76 16	
15	-	83 4	
16	-	89 12	
17	-	96	
18	-	102 8	
19	-	108 16	

£979 4

If ye Interest were Computed to the End ye 20th yreare, the Time of ye Expiration of the Currency of the Bills- it will amount to the Sum of 16294£. 8s.— Which will be a New fund vpon which Bills may be made and Given Out to the Vse of the Government. So that by giving Out 20000 pds. Bills Gratis to the Inhabitants for 20 yreare. in the former Method there appears a fund for 36294 pounds Eight Shillings. The Benefit to the Province and Improvement of Trade. is So Obvious that it is Needles to Say anything on that head. and it will also be a Great Means of Bringing Moneys into the Province.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. IX.

1862.

No. 2.

TRENTON, *January 17th*, 1861.

IN accordance with the By-Laws the Society met at 12 o'clock, M. In the absence of the President, the Hon. HENRY W. GREEN, Chancellor of the State, was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the correspondence since May, and laid upon the table various communications received. Among them were letters from Messrs. Elston Marsh and C. P. Smith and Rev. James Hoyt, acknowledging their election as members; from Col. James W. Wall, regretting that absence from the State prevented his delivering the Annual Address, as announced; from Messrs. William C. Dusenbery, of New York; J. D. Ward, of Jersey City; Rev. C. D. Bradley, of Boston, and C. C. Haven, transmitting books and papers for the Library; from the Regent of the University of New York, the Essex Institute of Massachusetts, and the Historical Societies of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Chicago and Iowa, either acknowledging or transmitting donations of books and periodicals, and from various individuals on matters of business. John Jay Smith, Esq., of Germantown, forwarded some MS. notes of Mrs. Governor Belcher, written just after her landing in Philadelphia, from England, in 1748, where she arrived as Mrs. Teale the latter part of August, and was married to the Governor at Burlington, on 8th September. A communication from Mr. C. P. Smith contained some extracts from the minutes of the Supreme Court in 1765, 1775, 1777, and 1791. An interesting relic was received from Mr. A. J. Crossman, of Providence, R. I., being part of the root of an apple tree which was found to have taken possession of the grave of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, on searching for his remains in March last, the root having conformed itself to the shape of the skeleton. In connection with this,

Mr. W. read some extracts from a paper presented to the Rhode Island Historical Society, in which the circumstances were narrated in detail.

A letter was read from W. Noel Sainsbury, of the State Paper Office, London, referring to an intended publication of a Calendar of all the papers in that office relating to the early history of America, in aid of which the patronage of the Society was asked; and a similar one from Mr. E. G. Squier, of New York, in behalf of a "Collection of rare and original Documents concerning the discovery and conquest of America, chiefly from the Spanish archives."

Mr. CONGAR, the Librarian, presented a report of the additions to the Library since May, and acknowledged the receipt during the year of 197 bound volumes, 150 pamphlets, besides the large and valuable collections of manuscripts specially reported at the last meeting. The total number of bound volumes in the Library, irrespective of bound pamphlets, being 2,711.

Mr. ALOFSEN, the Treasurer, reported a balance in the Treasury of \$699 97, of which \$274 10 belonged to the Library Fund; that the number of resident members on the roll, other than life members, was 220—one hundred and sixty being in arrears for more than three years.

Rev Dr. MURRAY presented the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, in which reference was made to the removal of the Society's Library to the new rooms in the edifice of the Newark Banking Company, and the following suggestions presented:

"The Society has now become an *institution* of the State. But it is greatly to be deplored that whilst the Historical Societies of other States of our Union are cherished and patronized by their leading citizens and legislators, that ours is left to battle its way with difficulties. Why should not a Society, which, in a few years, has done so much for the history of the State, and which has attracted the attention of those engaged in historical researches in every part of the country, receive the cordial aid and sympathy of *all* Jerseymen? The Society is designed for the entire State—to collect the materials for the history (civil and religious) of every county and town in the State, from Carpenter's Point to Cape May, and from the Delaware to the Atlantic; and we see not why its support, or the conducting of it, should be to such a degree thrown upon a few individuals.

"Newspapers are very important historical documents. They are the Diaries of the life of the State; particularly of the city or town where they are published. They place on record things and events which otherwise would become, for a brief time, traditionary, and then pass into oblivion. Their importance to our future history cannot be exaggerated. And yet but *four* newspapers are regularly forwarded to our Librarian! We would appeal to the editorial corps of the State to remedy this evil, if not for the sake of

the Society, at least for their own, as this may prove the surest way of transmitting unbroken files to the generations to come.

"Our finances require to be placed in a better condition. We are now at but little expense, save for rent. We need an Assistant Librarian, who would keep the rooms always open, and in order; but our funds do not allow it. We need on our shelves the rare old books that are often sold from old private libraries, and the good books that occasionally are published by our historians and antiquarians; but our funds do not allow it. Funds beyond what we now command are needful to carry on to perfection a work so nobly begun. How are they to be obtained? *One way* would be for the State to make us a small annual appropriation. We are collecting and preserving the materials for its history. Another way would be for the men of position, wealth and intelligence of the State to purchase our publications and make us donations; and another is for the members of the Society to pay regularly their annual dues. Our Treasurer reports 160 members in arrears for more than three years; if these dues were punctually paid, the Society would be relieved from some of its embarrassments, and would be enabled to prosecute all its objects with greater vigor. If our fellow-citizens of New Jersey *will* devolve this great work, which pertains to all, upon the few, it is hoped all the *resident members* will prepare themselves to meet the responsibility."

Mr. FIELD, from the Committee on Publications, reported that since the May meeting, the first number of the 9th volume of the Society's Proceedings has been published, bringing them down to the present time. It contained the papers read by Mr. Alofsen and Mr. Smith at the last meeting, and much other miscellaneous matter of interest to the historian, including extracts from the unpublished manuscripts of Samuel Smith, in the possession of the Society; among them being a valuable record of marriages among the Friends, in Philadelphia, from 1682 to 1714 inclusive, in which so many families of the present day, residing in West Jersey, have a deep interest. The authenticity of the record was unquestionable.

The Committee thought it proper to remind the members that the payment of their annual dues entitled them to the numbers of the Proceedings published during the year, without charge. The character of the publication being such as to render its possession desirable by all connected with the Society, when it could be obtained at so trifling a cost as the performance of a duty, all should avail themselves of the privilege of such duty.

Mr. J. P. JACKSON, Jr., from the Committee on the Library, reported that since their appointment the manuscripts of the Society had been partly arranged, preparatory to their being catalogued; the pamphlets examined and, in part, arranged for binding; and the newspapers, particularly those published in New Jersey, had been collected and collated with the same view. Eleven large volumes of these had already been bound, and fifteen or twenty others were nearly completed; while about eighty other volumes

of pamphlets and documents, all referring to New Jersey, had also been bound, adding materially to the completeness of the home department of the Library, many of them comprising valuable series of early session laws and legislative proceedings. It is very desirable that the Society's sets of both laws and proceedings should be made complete as soon as possible, before the lapse of time should render it impracticable; and the members would confer a signal favor upon the Society by obtaining and transmitting the volumes for past years. All will be acceptable, as duplicates can always be exchanged for other publications.

The Committee had not been able to perfect any arrangement whereby the Library could be kept open every day, although confident that it would result beneficially; for, although the number of members on the roll would seem to warrant a reasonable expectation that sufficient funds might be realized without difficulty, for this or any other legitimate purpose of the Society, yet, at present, the state of the Treasury did not authorize the permanent employment of an Assistant Librarian, although the services of such an officer are much needed, not only in attending upon visitors and those engaged in historical researches, but also in classifying, arranging and indexing the historical treasures collected, a duty which must, of course, be imperfectly performed when left to the occasional good offices of the Librarian and other members of the Committee, who had engagements elsewhere.

The Committee, while of opinion that the Society had every reason to be satisfied with the size and location of their present rooms in Newark, did not think that the plan of erecting a fire-proof building, on the site which the Society owns, should be abandoned; and it was hoped that some way of accomplishing that object would open in the future. The Committee had not been able to lease the Society's lot in West Park street, Newark, as they were authorized to do at the last meeting.

The Committee on Nominations reported favorably on several referred to them at the last meeting, and the gentlemen were therefore elected and other nominations received.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Hamill, Duryee and Haven a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and announced the following Standing Committees for 1861:

On Publications—Rev. Dr. Murray, Richard S. Field, Wm. A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, and Samuel H. Pennington, M.D.

On Statistics—Lyndon A. Smith, M.D., J. P. Bradley, John P. Jackson, John Rodgers, and C. C. Haven.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. Dr. Hall.

On the Library—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Jr., and Ezra A. Carman, with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark, *ex-officio*.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported the following list of officers for 1861, who were duly elected :

President—Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, L.L.D.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. James Parker, Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Richard S. Field, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar.

Treasurer—Solomon Alosfen.

Executive Committee—Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. Henry W. Green, Hon. Wm. P. Robeson, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, Peter S. Duryee, Esq., John P. Jackson, Esq., Rev John Hall, D.D.

The Society then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On re-assembling, (Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in the Chair,) the proposed amendment to the Constitution, offered by Mr. Alosfen at the last meeting, was taken up. The amendment contemplated restricting the privilege of becoming life members on the payment of twenty dollars, to those only who were not in arrears for annual dues. Its consideration led to a desultory debate upon the policy of the measure, in which Messrs. Field, Alosfen, F. W. Jackson, Rev. Mr. Sherman and others participated, and, on motion of Mr. J. P. JACKSON, who thought it should be more fully considered, the proposed amendment was laid upon the table; and, on motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. R. S. Field, F. W. Jackson and S. Alosfen be a Committee to address a circular to the members in arrears three years and over, requesting them to signify to the Treasurer their wishes as regards a continuance of membership.

Mr. WHITEHEAD stated that with the view of carrying out a resolution of the Society, passed in 1857, he had, since the last meeting, sent circulars to a number of gentlemen, who, he thought, might aid the Society in obtaining portraits of the different Governors and other distinguished citizens of the State, to be deposited in the Library, and had received from several promises of co-operation. A few pictures had already been received, and others were expected; among those received being a life-size portrait in crayon from Col. Jas. W. Wall, of Richard Stockton, one of the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence. It would constitute an attractive feature of the Library could a complete series of such portraits be obtained; and he brought the subject to the notice of the members, that they might co-operate in securing them.

Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE read a brief paper referring to the notorious Sam

Ford, the Counterfeiter and Burglar, who was so prominent a character in West Jersey, just before the Revolution.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, in moving a vote of thanks for the paper, adverted to the circumstances that led to the identification of Ford with the political troubles of the times, giving him an importance in the history of that period which he would not otherwise have attained.

Dr. MURRAY submitted for the examination of the members a manuscript memoir of John Witherspoon, by the late Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., which having been taken to Scotland some years since, had been discovered by him (Dr. M.) accidentally, in the interior of Scotland, during the last summer, and brought back. The Memoir had been prepared by Dr. Green to accompany an edition of Witherspoon's works, but the undertaking had never been carried out. No one was better qualified than Dr. G. to act as biographer of Witherspoon, and he (Dr. M.) submitted the manuscript to ascertain what the views of the Society might be as to its publication.

Mr. HAYES moved to refer the Memoir to the Committee on Publications, to inquire into the propriety of publishing it—Dr. Murray to be the editor.

Mr. DURYEE thought that from the intimate connection of Witherspoon with the State, the Legislature should take charge of the publication of the Memoir, and appealed to the members of the body present for an exhibition of liberality to the Society.

Rev. Dr. HALL inquired whether the Memoir of Witherspoon in Sanderson's Lives of the Signers might not have been written by Dr. Green and been taken from this manuscript.

Mr. FIELD thought not, as that Memoir was an exceedingly meagre one. He spoke at length of the important position held by Witherspoon in New Jersey, of his services as member of the Legislature, member of Congress, and signer of the Declaration. Eloquent as a preacher, remarkable for his strong Scotch common sense, he was truly a historical character, of whom every memorial should be cherished by the Society.

Mr. JACKSON considered the subject worthy the thorough examination of the Committee, as the incidents in the lives of such men as Witherspoon, who came to this country not only bearing messages of mercy, but devoting their talents, their energy and weight of character to its welfare, deserved the gravest consideration. He did not deem it at all necessary to invoke the aid of the Legislature, for, doubtless, were the memoir found to be a proper one of so great a man, the demand for the book, not only from members of the Society, but from the alumni of the College over which he so ably presided, and from many parts of the country, where his descendants lived, would ensure its sale.

Further remarks were made by Rev. Mr. HAMILL, Rev. Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HAYEN and others, and the reference to the Committee on Publications ordered.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said that some years since he had brought to the notice

of the Society the propriety of collecting the criminal statistics of the State, and the assistance of the Legislature had been at one time asked for, but without effect. His attention had been drawn to the subject again, by some statements recently made in a public document respecting the increase of crime in the State, which he thought deserving of investigation. He therefore offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee on Statistics be requested to take such steps as they may think advisable to secure for the Society the criminal statistics of the different counties of the State; and if in their judgment legislative action is necessary to render them complete and reliable, that they be authorized to memorialize the Legislature for such action as may lead to the regular transmission to the Secretary of State of reports from the officers of the different courts and counties at stated times, that the increase or diminution of crime, and the effect of remedial laws and organizations, may be definitely ascertained.

Mr. FIELD said he cordially seconded the resolution. Statistics—particularly statistics of crime—required to be criticised closely; to be of any use they must be accurate and examined thoroughly. Figures, in themselves, might be true, but placed in wrong positions would give very incorrect results. He had read with much regret the statements which were contained in the recent message of the highly respected chief magistrate of the State, relative to the increase of crime in New Jersey in a greater ratio than the population, and the implied disparagement of the common school system of the State in consequence; because, however correct the figures given by Gov. Olden might be, his reasoning from them was certainly fallacious. Mr. Field proceeded at some length to show how little ground there was for considering the increase in the number of prisoners in the State Prison as indicating either an undue prevalence of crime over past years, or any defect in our system of common school education. Formerly the State had but one Prosecutor of the Pleas, in the person of the Attorney General, and it was not possible to administer the laws as effectually and secure conviction then as now, when every county has its keen, astute, able Prosecutor, prompted to diligence in his office by his fees if successful, for if unsuccessful he got nothing. Now, too, criminals were sent to the State Prison that formerly were incarcerated in the county jails, for the simple reason that in the one case they were at the expense of the State, in the other at the expense of the county. As to our system of education having anything to do with the increase of prisoners, it should first be ascertained how many of them had ever partaken of its benefits. He had not particularly canvassed the returns of the keeper of the State Prison, but in some years, if the foreigners, blacks, and those brought up in other States—none of whom had ever enjoyed the advantages of our schools—were deducted, it would be found that the number who had been within their influence was very small, and this he was told was particularly the case at the present time. School houses had increased in a much less ratio than churches, teachers had not

increased as rapidly as ministers, and the increase in the number of communicants of our churches was enormous. Why should not the same relation exist between crime and churches as between crime and school houses? He did not believe in the undue increase of crime, and would be glad to have the facts elicited by a proper examination of the statistics on the subject.

After some remarks from Mr. HAYES and the Chairman, Mr. J. R. FREESE said he thought the subject of sufficient importance to call for prompt action on the part of the Committee, and would therefore move as an amendment that they report the result of their examinations through the public papers, at as early a day as possible.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution of Mr. Whitehead then passed unanimously.

On motion of Rev. Mr. SHERMAN, the committee appointed at the last meeting to memorialize the Legislature respecting the present condition of the monuments on the northern boundary of the State, and the more perfect preservation of the papers and documents of the State, were continued. The Committee consists of Chancellor Green, Mr. Walter Rutherford, and Rev. Dr. Hall.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark in May next.

Members Elected

JANUARY 17, 1861.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Frederick King, *Newark.*
 Aaron B. Baldwin, *Newark.*
 Rev. Albert St. John Chabre, *Newark.*
 James H. Tichenor, *Newark.*
 Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D.D., *Burlington.*
 Rev. David H. Pierson, *Elizabeth.*
 Wm. F. Phelps, *Trenton.*

Report of the Treasurer.

To the President of the New Jersey Historical Society :

The receipts of the Society, from all sources, for the year 1860, have been.....	\$950 00
The amount of disbursements for the year 1860, have been.....	532 84
Total of receipts over expenses.....	\$405 16
Add to this amount the balance of 1859, being.....	294 81
Leaves in my hands on January 1, 1861, a cash balance of.....	\$699 97
Applicable to Library Fund.....	\$274 10
" " general purposes.....	425 87
	<u>699 97</u>
In addition to the Cash on hand, our property consists of—	
A lot of ground on West Park st., Newark, valued at.....	\$2500 00
And in the volumes of our publications which are on sale, namely, of the—	
Collections, valued at.....	\$625 75
Proceedings, valued at.....	233 00
	<u>858 75</u>
Total of property.....	<u>\$4358 75</u>

The number of members on the Treasurer's Register, on January 1st, 1861, is as follows:

Honorary Members (if all alive).....	50
Corresponding Members (if all alive).....	73
Life Members (if all alive).....	66
Resident Members, who have paid their dues to 1863 inclusive.....	1
" " who have paid their dues to 1860 inclusive.....	33
" " in arrears for 3 years and less, inclusive of 1861.....	26
" " in arrears for more than 3 years, and to whom I have sent my circular of February, 1860, but who have not resigned.....	60
	<u>160</u>

This number of 160 is large, but I flatter myself that many of these gentlemen have neglected to reply to my circular and remit me their dues, for want of time rather than from a desire to withdraw from the Society. I would therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to revise the list of members in arrears.

Respectfully submitted,

S. ALOFSEN,

Treas'r N. Jersey His. Soc.

JANUARY 1st, 1861.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY JAN. 17, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

[Received from CHARLES P. SMITH, Esq., of Trenton.]

MAY TERM, 1765.

“ Rules concerning Attorneys.

“The Court considering that it is the usage in England, for Councillors at Law during Term time at Westminster, and on y^o Circuits through the Kingdom, constantly to appear in the Courts habited in Robes or Gowns adapted to the Profession of the Law; and as the introduction of the like usage into this may tend to advance the dignity, solemnity and Decorum of our Courts, and have many other useful consequences; It is therefore Ordered that no person practising as Council at the Bar (except those of the People called Quakers) shall for the future appear at any Supreme Court to be held in this Province, or in any of the Courts on the Circuits, unless he be habited in the Bar-Gown and Band commonly worn by Barristers in the Courts at Westminster, and on the Circuits in England, under a penalty of a Contempt of this Rule.”

“Wednesday, 11th May, 1791.

“The Court met pursuant to adjournment:

“To the honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New Jersey:

“The Petition of the subscribers Counsellors at the Bar of said Court, most respectfully sheweth:

“That the wearing of Bands and Bar-Gowns, is found to be very troublesome and inconvenient, and is also deemed by your petitioners altogether useless; Your Petitioners therefore pray that the rule of this Court, made for that purpose, may be vacated.

“And they, as in duty bound, &c.

“Trenton, May 11th, 1791.

“Jos. Taylor,
Fra: Davenport
Jasper Smith,
Joseph Bloomfield,
Richard Howell,
Aaron Ogden,
W. Griffith,

Jno. Lawrence,
Abm. Ogden,
Elisha Boudinot,
James Linn,
R^d. Stockton,
Fred. Frelinghuysen,
And: Kirkpatrick,
And^a Woodruff.

"Whereupon, The Court taking the said Petition into consideration, are pleased to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and do order that the Rule of this Court, which requires the wearing of Bands and Bar Gowns, be vacated."

April Term, 1775.

"Francis Hopkinson, Esqr., having produced his Excellency the Governor's License to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in the Province of New Jersey, took the usual oaths, and made and subscribed the Declaration appointed by the Act of Parliament, and also an oath for the due execution of the office of an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in Open Court, is admitted accordingly."

April Term, 1775.

"Joseph Desylva, a foreign Protestant, born without the legiance of His Majesty, having resided in this Province for upwards of seven years last past, without having been absent from the same for two months at any one time; and the said Joseph D'Sylva having produced a certificate duly attested of his having within three months past received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in a Protestant Reformed Congregation, pursuant to the Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of His late Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for Naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America;' and the s^d Joseph DeSylva having taken the oaths, and made and subscribed the Declaration required by the s^d Act in Open Court, is admitted to the benefit of s^d Act of Parliament."

May Term, 1777.

"Present, The Honorable

John Cleves Symmes Esq.

"From the late disturbances in this State, the business depending in this Court has been necessarily suspended for some time past; and as many of the Attornies are necessarily detained from their attendance at this Term by their engagements in the public service, It is ordered that all actions and suits depending in this Court be continued in the same state, and on the same Rules respectively until the next Term which they were in and upon at the commencement of this Term."

From C. C. Haven, Esq.

TRENTON, Dec. 18, 1860.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq. :

DEAR SIR—In to-day's Gazette appear a few remarks furnished by me, regarding a "sham fight" which is usually got up here on the 26th instant,

to celebrate what is in this State and elsewhere called *par excellence*, "the Battle of Trenton." You will perceive I object to the misnomer and the ridiculous mode of giving it eclat, and overlooking the proper notice due to the Battles of the Assanpink and at Princeton. All three of these important engagements form an epoch in our History, which is, in my opinion, deserving of a permanent and respectable celebration. I send you by mail a copy of the Gazette, hoping it may be found worthy of a cursory perusal, and am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. HAVEN.

[From the Trenton Gazette and Republican.]

THE BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON, NO SIAM FIGHT.

Much misconception has existed, both in the early leading histories and popular notions throughout the country in regard to one of the *important engagements* which occurred in this town in the memorable campaign of 1776-77.

In the eight days, which included—first, *the* Battle of Trenton, so-called, occurring on Thursday, December 26th, '76—next the repeated skirmishes, counterchecks and final repulse given to Cornwallis and his overwhelming forces on the 2d of January, '77, being also Thursday; and, lastly the night march to Princeton, and the severe conflict with Col. Mawhood's three British regiments, ending in Washington's victory there on the 3d of January, and his prudent retirement to winter quarters in Morristown, there was such a masterly combination of strategic movements, prudent, courageous resolution and Providential coincidences, that that epoch has always been considered as the favorable crisis of the Revolutionary struggle, and for this reason, it ought not to be celebrated by a sham-fight, merely to represent, or rather mis-represent the surprise of the Hessians, designating that as *the* Battle of Trenton, *par-excellence*, when another equally fortunate and manifestly more important and more costly and bloody defeat of our enemies was accomplished here by Washington and his brave army, and his victory consummated at Princeton with great peril, generalship, and sacrifice.

Surely such a celebration as this, however time honored, if my representations of historic facts are correct, would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." One more in consonance with our Military and State pride should be inaugurated as soon as practicable and kept up every New-Year's day, consistently and patriotically, as an heir-loom to our posterity, of the veneration and honor forever due to the men whom we can gratefully claim as our ancestors.

If a change of this sort cannot be made this year, let us hope that it may meet with a favorable consideration hereafter and be the means, in connexion with the Monument, the erection of which is now no longer problematical, of securing the character of our gallant State from unjust reproach.

If any one should be ignorant of the important operations and results of Washington's skill and bravery on the 2nd of January, 1777, by which

Cornwallis was completely foiled and out-generaled and left here to watch watch-fires only, I would refer them to what has been communicated by Wilkinson in his memoirs as well as by several other participants in that day's events, as published in this city in 1856 by the writer of this article, who will cheerfully exhibit them to any inquirer, and also to Washington Irving's reports of them, and what is contained in Lossing's Field book of the Revolution, Vol. 2, page 25.

Although in Washington's desperate situation after returning to Trenton, on the last day of 1776, on the wrong side of the Delaware which had then become impassible, his army in a state of dissolution on that night at Crosswicks, with desertion, treachery, starvation and dismay staring him in the face, he could not then publish to the country all his movements and difficulties, which carping critics might make the worst of to ruin him and his cause.

Yet he published enough officially to give eclat to his victories, and re-inspire confidence throughout the country. From authentic documents also published in various papers at the time and by those who were engaged in, or eye witnesses of those events, as well as in Lord Howe's reports to Lord Geo. Germaine, it is certain that Cornwallis had about eight thousand British troops in complete array at Princeton, prepared to pounce upon our skeleton forces at Trenton.

Relying fully on suppressing the rebellion and proceeding in triumph to Philadelphia, with Washington probably his prisoner, he left 1500 troops under Col. Mawhood at Princeton, ordered Gen. Leslie to take 1500 to Maldenhead—now Lawrenceville—and left Princeton himself on the morning of the 2d with 5000 of the best British soldiers, to crush Washington at Trenton and make an end to the war.

This inevitably would have been done but for the wonderful energy, prudence and strategy of our brave leader. Knowing his extreme danger, he sent out a strong force on the evening of New-Year's day, under the command of Gens. Fermoy and Stevens, Col. Hand, with his rifles, and Capt. Forest, with his artillery, to remain that night at Five Mile Run, and check the advance of the enemy.

This they did effectually the next day, particularly at Shebbakonk for nearly two hours, causing much loss to the enemy, and thence falling back towards Trenton, they gave another check at Gallows Hill, which detained them till about 4 o'clock, so that it was nearly dark before the British could reach the head of Green street.

There they formed into two divisions, one going down Main street—now Warren street—in order to ford the creek below the dam, but finding it guarded, filed off through Front st., and joining the division under Cornwallis, which was rushing down Green street; the whole army then made several (some say three) desperate attempts to cross the bridge over the Assanpink, but they were successfully repulsed.

That their loss in these attacks must have been severe, although we have no official report of it, no military man will doubt. Five thousand troops

crowding through a narrow street over a still narrower bridge, opposed by a heavy battery of well served cannon and five thousand musketry advantageously posted within point-blank shot, must have left some scores if not hundreds of killed and wounded in that conflict, as well as those which had fallen during their day's march from Princeton.

Our troops certainly did not fire blank cartridges, nor would Lord Cornwallis have desisted from the attack once begun unless he had the worst of it. Why did he stop? All accounts agree as to there having been a fight at the bridge and that the enemy halted there after their defeat and lighted their camp fires on the banks of the Assanpink in full view of Washington's army, the sentinels of both armies being within sight and hearing of each other. Besides there are several witnesses of this engagement who have published reports of it in the same month and afterwards, who positively state that the British must have lost from 150 to 500 men in killed and wounded. If so this "little combat," which by the flames of the muskets seen by Wilkinson, he says, took place just about dusk, must have been no trifling affair. And with twice the number of men engaged for a longer period than when the Hessians were captured, gallant as their surprise was, it is surely deserving the name of a battle, however bald the reports are about it. In its consequences at least it deserves particular commemoration. It was the stand-point where Freedom found a firm foot-hold and rallying place and enabled Washington to rescue our desponding country from the clutch of the oppressor.

H.

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 19TH, 1861.

From the Maine Historical Society—Collections of the Maine Historical Society. Vols. IV and VI.

From the Vermont Historical Society—Proceedings of the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Society.

From the Connecticut Historical Society—Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society. Vol. I. Published 1860.

Transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society for the year 1859.

Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut at their One Hundred and Fifty-first Annual Meeting, June 1860.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Offices of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford.

From the Historical Society of Wisconsin—Reports and Collections of the Society for the years 1856, '57 and '58.

Transactions of the State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin, for the years 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58 and '59.

The Revised Statutes of the State of Wisconsin. Approved May 17, 1858.

General, Private and Local Laws passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1857, '58 and '59.

Journals of the Senate and Assembly of Wisconsin for the years 1857, '58 and '59—with Appendix.

Reports on the Condition and Improvement of the Common Schools and Educational Interests of the State of Wisconsin; on the Education of the Blind; on the Geological Survey, &c.

From the Iowa State Historical Society—Journals of the Senate and General Assembly—Acts and Resolutions—and Legislative Documents of the State of Iowa—12 vols.

Census Returns of the different Counties of Iowa, for 1856.

Reports of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, for the years 1855, '56, '57 and '58.

Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Iowa, made during portions of the years 1855, '56 and '57.

The Debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Iowa, assembled at Iowa City, Jan. 19, 1857. Official.

Journal of the Board of Education of the State, at its first session; Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Board, and Acts, Resolutions and Forms adopted at their first session, Dec. 1858.

Constitution, By-Laws and Code of Ethics of the Iowa State Medical Society, with the Transactions of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Annual Meetings.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the Society, Vol. VII. Jan. to June, 1860. No. 63. Transactions of the Society. Vol. XI. Part 3. And Laws and Regulations of the Society, as amended and adopted, Dec. 16, 1859.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Society, at Boston, April 25—and at Worcester, Oct. 22d, 1860.

From the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. XIV. Nos. 3 and 4.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XI; and Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

From the Oberlausitzische Association of Arts and Sciences at Gorlitz, in Prussian Silesia—Neues Lausikisches Magazin. 6 Nos., 1859-'60.

From the Essex Institute—Historical Collections of the Institute. Vol. II. No. 5; and "The Weal-Reaf." A Record of the Essex Institute Fair, held at Salem, Mass., in Sept., 1860.

From the United States Department of the Interior—Documents of the Second Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress—49 volumes.

From the United States Department of State—Pacific Railroad Explorations and Surveys. Vol. XI.

From the State of New York, (through the Regent of the University)—Journals of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York. Documents of the Senate and Assembly, and Laws of the State of New York, passed at the 89th Session of the Legislature—11 volumes.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Regents of the University, on the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History.

From the State of New Jersey—Acts of the Eighty-fourth Legislature of the State.

From the Hon. Wm. Pennington—The President's Message; Reports of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and other documents of the Thirty-sixth Session of Congress.

From the United States Patent Office—Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1859. Agriculture.

From the Author—History of New England, during the Stuart Dynasty By John Gorham Palfrey. Vol. 2d.

From Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.—The Christian Scholars' and Farmers' Magazine. Vols. 1 and 2. Eliz. Town: Printed by Shepard Kollock. 1789-'90; including a Supplement of "Sermons on Important Subjects." By Rev. Uzal Ogden. 1788.

The New Jersey Preacher, or Sermons on Plain and Practical Subjects, by Ministers resident in New Jersey. Vol. I. 1812.

From J. R. Burnet—American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb. Vol. XII. Nos. 1 and 2.

From the Mechanics' Insurance Company, Newark—The New York Commercial Advertiser, from July 1, 1856, to March 30, 1860, inclusive; and the Shipping and Commercial List; and N. Y. Price Current for the same time.

From John Jay Smith—American Historical and Literary Curiosities, consisting of Fac-similes of some Plates, &c., relating to Columbus, and Original Documents of the Revolution, &c., &c., with a variety of Antiquities and Autographs. Second Series. Edited and arranged by J. J. Smith.

Miscellaneous Writings of the late Samuel J. Smith, of Burlington. Collected and arranged by one of the family.

Letter to Horace Binney, Esq., respecting the Founder of the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire. By J. J. Smith. 1852.

From S. Aofsen—Collections of Rare and Original Documents and Relations concerning the Discovery and Conquest of America. No. 1. Published in the Original, with Translations, Illustrative Notes, Maps and Biographical Sketches. By E. G. Squier, M. A., F. S. A.

Plain Truths addressed to the Independent Electors of the State of New Jersey. 1808.

The Visitor's Guide to Passaic Falls.

Vindication of the Rights and Titles, Political and Territorial, of Alexander Earl of Stirling and Dover, and Lord Proprietor of Canada and Nova Scotia. By John L. Hayes, Counsellor at Law. 1853.

From Alex. M. Cumming—Journals of the Senate and Minutes of the General Assembly of New Jersey—1849 and 1850.

Acts of the 67th, 69th, 74th, 75th, 78th, 82d and 83d Legislatures of the State of New Jersey.

Plan of Mount Vernon, by George Washington—Sept. 20, 1709.

From W. A. Whitehead—Proceedings of the 36th Annual Convention of the P. E. Church, in the Diocese of Georgia, May 6th, 1858; and Proceedings of the 76th Annual Convention of the P. E. Church in New Jersey, May 25th, 1859.

From Robert S. Swords—Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society. Vol. 1.

An History of the War with America, France, Spain and Holland. Begun in 1775 and ending in 1783. Printed in 1787.

New Travels through North America; exhibiting the History of the Victorious Campaigns of the Allied Armies, under Washington and Rochambeau, in 1781. Translated from the original of the Abbe Robin, one of the Chaplains of the French Army. Philad., 1783.

Historica delle guerre di Ferdinando II., e Ferdinando III., Imperatori, e del re Filippo IV., d'Espagna, Contra Gostavo Adolfo re di Suetia e Lvigi XIII., re di Francia. Successe dall'anno 1630. Sino all'anno 1636. Del Conte Galeazzo Gvaldo Priorata. In Venetio, Presso i Bertani, MDCLXVI. Parte Prima, et Seconda.

Dell' Historia del Conte Galeazzo Gvaldo Priorata, Parte Terza. Consacrata Alla Maestæ Avgvstissima di Vladislao Quar'ò Re do Polonia, e Suezia, &c. In Venetia, Presso i Bertani, MDCXLVIII.

Blackwood's Magazine (10 vols.) for 1852, '53, '54, '55 and '56. The Knickerbocker Magazine—6 vols. Putnam's Monthly—15 Nos; and The Halcyon Luminary and Theological Repository—Vols. 1 and 2—1812 and '13.

From the Author—A Manual of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in North America. By Edward T. Corwin, Pastor at Paramus.

From—————A Sermon having some reference to the Character of the late Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. By Wm. B. Sprague, D. D.

The End of the Irrepressible Conflict. By a Philadelphia Merchant.

An Address, by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., on the Relation of the Sunday School to the Church.

From Rev. C. S. Bradley.—The Cambridge (Mass.) Directory for 1860.

From Joel Munson.—A Conversation between Dominic and Patrick, or the

Bible vs. Papacy. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenck, and several valuable Pamphlets.

From John Whitehead, Esq., of New York.—A Treatise on the Law of Wreck and Salvage. By William Marvin, Judge of the D. C. of the U. S. for the Southern Dist. of Florida.

From Daniel B. Connet.—The War. Being a faithful record of the Transactions of the War between the U. S. A. and the United Kingdom—declared June 18th, 1812. N. Y. S. Woodworth & Co.

From J. D. Ward.—A short Historical and Descriptive Account of the Jersey City Water Works—and Acts of the Legislature in reference to Water Supply, &c., with accompanying Documents.

From the Publishers.—The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, &c., of America, Vol. 18. 1860. The Princeton Press, The Somerset Messenger, and the State Gazette and Republican.

From A. J. Crossman, of Providence, R. I.—A relic from the grave of Roger Williams—a portion of the root of an Apple Tree found therein.

The record of accessions shows the number of one hundred and ninety-seven books and one hundred and fifty pamphlets, received since the last annual meeting, besides many very valuable manuscripts. The whole number of books being Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Eleven (2,711), and of pamphlets, bound or otherwise, Three Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy (3570), now belonging to the Society.

* * In consequence of the disturbed state of the public mind, and the personal engagements of many of the members in connection with the army movements, the meeting in May was not held.

TRENTON, January 16th, 1862.

The SOCIETY met soon after 12 o'clock M. in the Armory of the National Guard in the City Hall—CHANCELLOR GREEN taking the chair in the absence of the President.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WHITEHEAD, presented the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting, comprising, besides many referring to the ordinary operations of the Society, letters from Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, acknowledging his election as a member; from I. Bertrand Payne, Esq., of England, author of an Armorial of the Island of Jersey, making some enquiries after the presumed descendants of families that may have emigrated thence with Gov. Carteret in 1665; from the Massachusetts Historical Society, in relation to the preservation of materials for the illustration of the causes, origin and progress of the existing war; from W. J. Howard, of Pike's Peak, referring to collections of the minerals of that region; from Mr. M. S. Henry, of Phila., proposing the sale of an original Indian Dictionary or Vocabulary; from Warren Ackerman, Esq., transmitting a donation for the Library Fund; from Messrs. Alex. McWhorter and I. D. Brewster, of New York, making geneological enquiries respecting the families of Colonel Richard Townley and Gov. Bloomfield; from the Department from the Interior, the Regents of N. Y. University, Mrs. E. J. Murray, Messrs. Wm. T. Rodgers, Wm. C. Dusenberry and Rev. Dr. McLean, of Easton, transmitting donations for the Library, some of them of great interest; and from the Historical Society of Maine, and the Smithsonian Institution, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications.

Mr. WHITEHEAD drew attention particularly to the valuable pamphlets and manuscripts received from Rev. Dr. McLean, the donation giving good evidence of the continued interest taken by him in the Society he had aided in establishing, although for many years a resident of another State;—and also to the books received from Mr. Rodgers, which were transmitted to the Society in accordance with a request contained in the will of his father, deceased during the year. Mr. W. remarked that this was the first legacy the Society had received, and he hoped that other members would give similar evidence of the estimation in which they hold the society.

The Librarian, Mr. CONGAR, presented his report of the donations received since the last meeting, amounting to 183 volumes and 186 pamphlets, the total number of volumes in the Library at present being 2,894, and of pamphlets, bound and otherwise, 3,700.

The Treasurer, Mr. ALOFSEN, reported a balance in the Treasury of \$514 20, of which \$129 10 belonged to the Library Fund.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society having adjourned for dinner, on reassembling the Rev. Dr. HALL was called to the chair.

Mr. FIELD, from the Committee on Publications, presented their report, in which they regretted that for the first time in the history of the Society they were not able to report the issue of any new publication, nor the preparation of one during the year. It was expected, however, that another number of the Proceedings would shortly be put to press, to which all paying members, not in arrears, would be entitled.

Mr. J. P. JACKSON, Jr., from the Committee on the Library, reported:

That they had restricted their operations during the year to merely completing their arrangements for the binding of the volumes of newspapers and other New Jersey matter, and to making some further progress in asorting and regulating the manuscripts. The year had been unfavorable for carrying out many contemplated projects for the improvement and increase of the library, the attention of the members and of the community generally being so engrossed with *acting* rather than in *studying* history, as to render it difficult to secure the time or excite the interest of parties concerned.

It should not be overlooked, however, that the purposes and aims of the Society were in perfect accordance with the all-engrossing pursuits of the day; they not only deal with the memorials of the past, but look to the preservation of the fleeting records of the present; the events of to-day become history to-morrow; and hence the value of such a depository as the library of the Society. We are wont to condemn the thoughtlessness or the negligence of those who have preceded us, in not preserving for *our* use many things that would have afforded tangible evidence of the occurrences of their day, and we should be careful that our successors do not have cause for a like complaint of us. It is of great importance that everything illustrative of the momentous transactions of the present times should be secured, and the Committee hoped that every member would feel it to be his duty to contribute everything in his power to enhance the value of our historical collections; and that further liberal subscriptions may be received to the Library Fund. The rent of the rooms occupied by the Society at Newark, with all the expenses incidental to the proper preservation, binding, arranging, &c., of its contents, had to be borne by voluntary subscriptions, and it was actually necessary that the present annual income from that source should be increased—several of the subscriptions, which were only for one year, not having been renewed.

The Committee renewed the request made in their last report—that the members exert themselves to secure for the library copies of the early session laws and legislative proceedings; for although some success has attended their endeavors during the year, the Society's sets are yet incomplete. The Committee congratulated themselves and their fellow members that so much had already been done for the preservation of the history of the

State, although they feel that there is great need of renewed interest and energy at the present crisis in our affairs.

The Nominating Committee reported favorably upon several gentlemen whose names were referred to them at the last meeting, and they were elected members; and other nominations were received.

The chair appointed Messrs. Hamill, Field and Duryee a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and announced the following Standing Committees :

On Publications—Richard S. Field, Wm. A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., and Rev. Dr. Hall.

On Statistics—Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., J. P. Bradley, John Rodgers, C. C. Haven and F. Wolcott Jackson.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, Rev. Dr. Hall.

On the Library—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Jr., C. G. Rockwood, with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark, ex-officio.

ALLUSIONS TO THE LATE DR. MURRAY AND J. P. JACKSON, ESQ.

Miscellaneous business being in order, Mr. WHITEHEAD said—

Mr. President—We have found at our meeting to-day some places vacant; we have missed the manly form, the pleasant countenance and kindly greetings of one heretofore seldom absent; and have looked in vain for another, not so often with us, but who, nevertheless, was one of our original members and warmly interested in our proceedings. Death, Mr. President, has been among us; and Dr. Murray and Mr. Jackson are not here. Of the latter it is not my purpose to speak particularly, as that duty has been confided to another, but on rising to submit some resolutions relating to Dr. Murray, which I believe give expression to the feelings of all the members present, in order that his departure may be properly noticed on our minutes, I would ask permission to accompany them with some brief allusions to the services rendered by him to the Society and to the State at large; his marked devotion to the interests of both, evincing the estimation in which he held his duties as a member of the one and a citizen of the other.

Nicholas Murray was born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, on the 25th December, 1802, but coming at an early age to the United States—arriving at New York before he was sixteen—and being imbued with an enthusiastic love for true religious and civil liberty, his foreign birth was no obstacle to his becoming thoroughly an American in sentiment and feeling; and from the time of his taking up his abode in New Jersey, which was in 1833, his active co-operation in everything tending to uphold the honor or advance the welfare of the State, was calculated to shame the lukewarmness and indifference of many “to the manner born,” and to entitle him to consideration as one of New Jersey’s most valuable citizens. He used to

remark, playfully, that he was really more deserving of the title of Jersey-man than any one of the sons of the soil, inasmuch as we were so without the exercise of our own volition, by virtue of our birthright, while he was here of his own free will and sober choice.

Feeling keenly the culpability of allowing the State to remain without any of those great preventive and remedial establishments which, elsewhere, are wont to mark the progress of christian communities—at a time when, to use his own characteristic and pointed expression, “the only State institution was a State Prison”—he was an early advocate for the Lunatic Asylum, for Hospitals, for the House of Refuge,—once commenced, and then unwisely abandoned—was identified with the Prison Reform Association, that some years since aroused public attention to the existing evil not yet entirely removed—was active in the cause of Education, and indeed interested in every enterprise which looked to the melioration of the physical or moral ills of society. I had the pleasure of being associated with him in forwarding some of these projects, and can add my testimony to that of others, as to his rare aptness and efficiency in all good works.

His time was too much engrossed by professional engagements, and his duties to the people of his charge too thoroughly recognized, to admit of his undertaking any extensive historical researches; but he was, nevertheless, deeply interested in every thing illustrating our annals, or calculated to preserve what Time is everywhere and every day obliterating, and hence his active co-operation in the proceedings of this Society from its first organization down to its last meeting. It is to him that the people of Elizabeth are mainly indebted for the monument which stands in their city commemorating the name and services of that remarkable soldier and divine, the Rev. James Caldwell; and from my personal connection with some of his arrangements I can vouch for the energy and perseverance with which, under many discouragements, he prosecuted the work to a successful completion: most men would have abandoned it under far less serious difficulties. It is to him, also, that we are indebted for a memoir of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, read before the Society, and published in our proceedings; for a brief history of the settlement of Elizabethtown, published in 1844, and for another paper on the “Old Borough,” which was also read before the Society. It will be remembered, also, that at our last meeting he was charged with the duty of editing for the Society a life of Dr. Witherspoon, by the Rev. Dr. Green, the manuscript of which he brought with him from Europe in 1860, where it had been for some years; and our library is enriched by several old and valuable volumes presented by him.

We have lost in him, therefore, not merely one interested in the progress of the Society, giving it countenance by his presence at our gatherings, as well as the support of his influence, but, besides all this, one of the few we have had of working members, who regard the Society as an institution performing its part efficiently in sustaining and perpetuating the honor of the State, and consequently deserving the favor and aid of every citizen.

I need scarcely refer to the satisfaction Dr. Murray's presence always afforded us, and the cordiality with which he was always greeted. My own experience has been that of all, or most of the members present, and we feel the loss of a personal friend. I am not aware of having seen Dr. Murray prior to the meeting at Trenton which formed the constitution of this Society, which convened in this very hall, and the last time I saw him living was on the occasion of our last meeting here.

Thus singularly were my first and last associations with him identified with the existence of this cherished institution, and during the interval of sixteen years I was thrown by our relative positions in the Society, and in other ways into such frequent communication with him as to be made fully aware of his many excellent qualities, and to appreciate fully the loss we, in common with the community at large, have sustained in his death.

I have referred to our departed friend, Mr. President, as a Christian man and useful citizen only; others can better present his claims for a grateful remembrance on the ground of his meritorious services in the cause of the church of God; and a biography, which is being prepared, will doubtless do him justice in that, as well as in other relations of life, and tend to strengthen the feelings of love and veneration with which his memory will be cherished. In view, therefore, of Dr. Murray's great worth and usefulness, I would beg leave to offer the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., an original member of the Society, and for several years chairman of its executive committee, departed this life on the 4th of February last, since the last meeting of the Society; it is therefore

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society, recognizing the eminent services of Dr. Murray to the Society and the State, as well as to the church of which he was so distinguished an ornament, would record their full appreciation of the great loss which they, in common with the community at large, have sustained by his death.

Resolved, That in the energetic and faithful discharge of all his professional and private duties—in the sincerity and fervor of his friendships—and in his efficiency and activity in every benevolent and patriotic enterprise, he presented an example which the members of the Society will ever value as worthy of imitation; while the associations enjoyed with him will always be recalled with satisfaction and lead them to cherish his memory.

Mr. FIELD, on seconding the resolutions, made some appropriate remarks upon Dr. Murray's great worth and his services to the Society—to think of the one, was only to recall the other. Always present at its meetings, always assiduous in contributing to their interest, his death had left a void there was no one to fill. But, said Mr. Field, Mr. President, without dwelling farther upon this one bereavement that we have sustained, I rise, particularly, to perform another sad and at the same time an agreeable duty; sad, because it brings to mind the death of one, whose loss we all deplore; and agreeable, because it affords me an opportunity of rendering this tribute

of respect to his memory. Since our last meeting, John P. Jackson, who had been connected with this Society from its first organization, and was for some years a member of the Executive Committee, has departed this life.

Mr. Jackson was so well known to all the members of this Society, and filled so large a space in the public eye, that it can hardly be necessary for me upon this occasion to dwell at length upon the incidents of his life. He was graduated at Princeton College, where he was distinguished for his industry and scholarship. He embraced the profession of the law, and gave early promise of much usefulness and distinction. Had he chosen to devote himself exclusively to this profession, no one can doubt that he would have reached its highest honors. It was a profession for which he was in many respects peculiarly fitted. Talents, such as he possessed, combined with his great powers of application, would have ensured for him a brilliant career.

But it was not in his nature to confine himself within the limits of any one profession, however liberal it might be. His heart and mind were expansive. He longed to do good upon a large scale, and to make himself useful in various walks of life. He was eminently a public spirited man. Every enterprise having for its object the welfare and prosperity of the State; every religious, benevolent and philanthropic institution, found in him an ardent and zealous advocate. The Bible Society the Sunday School, the Colonization Society, the Historical Society, all shared in his labors, and can all attest his generous devotion to their cause.

But it is with that system of internal improvement, which has contributed so largely to the growth of New Jersey and the development of her resources, that Mr. Jackson was more peculiarly identified. It was to this that he devoted the best portion of his life. It was here that he exhibited in the highest degree that energy of character for which he was so remarkable.

My acquaintance with Mr. Jackson commenced at an early period of his life, and continued to its close. And, although we were often connected with rival interests, yet I can truly say, that never for a moment was our intercourse marred by one unkind word, or one unpleasant incident. He was indeed an amiable man; of kind feelings, of a warm heart, and of a most forgiving temper.

In conclusion, Mr. President, Mr. Jackson was, in the truest and best sense of the term, a Jerseyman. He loved his native State. He was proud of her. He cherished her fair fame, her pure and spotless history, the memory of her distinguished sons. He had much of that quality in which, I think, our people are apt to be deficient; I mean local patriotism. He seemed to me to realize more fully than most of us are wont to do, that our lives are indeed cast in pleasant places, and that we have a goodly heritage. I move you, sir, the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, since the last meeting of this Society, John P. Jackson, Esq., one of its original members, and for some years one of the Executive Committee, has departed this life—

Resolved, That the members of the New Jersey Historical Society sin.

cerely deplore the loss which has been sustained by the death of Mr. Jackson, who was connected with the Society from its first organization, and who never ceased to feel a deep interest in its welfare and prosperity.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Jackson, New Jersey has been deprived of the services of one of her most active, useful and enterprising citizens; of one who was proud of his native State, cherished her fair fame, was jealous of her rights and honor, and who devoted the best portion of his life to works of public improvement, which have contributed largely to develop her resources and promote her prosperity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, certified by the Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. DURYEE and Rev. Mr. HAMILL followed in appropriate remarks upon the lesson taught by the examples of the two lamented members, of untiring devotion to duty, and the serious reflection to which the fact that, when the Society last met, in that very hall, they were both there interested participants in the business of the Society, was calculated to produce.

Both series of resolutions were adopted.

The Society then listened with great interest to a paper read by Professor WM. F. PHELPS, of the Normal School, upon "History and Education, with some Notes on the History of Education in New Jersey," of which the Society, by resolution, requested a copy for publication; Prof. Phelps asking permission to retain it for awhile, in order to render more perfect the portion referring more particularly to education in New Jersey.

Mr. C. C. HAVEN presented a written statement, prepared by Miss Stafford, of Trenton, relative to the revolutionary services in Massachusetts and elsewhere of several members of her family, both male and female, which was read by Mr. Whitehead. On motion, the paper was referred to the Committee on Publications.

Rev. Dr. HALL presented copies of several documents connected with the administration of the Post Office in the Colonies by Dr. Franklin—a list of all the Post Offices in 1775—and the accounts of several of those in New Jersey. These were obtained from the Department at Washington for the Society, and were appropriately referred.

Rev. Mr. HAMILL, after some introductory remarks, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

The New Jersey Historical Society, in view of the remarkable struggle into which the nation has been plunged, hereby records its ardent love for the country, and the importance of preserving it in its integrity, unbroken and undivided from ocean to ocean, from lake to gulf—and it is

Resolved, That we declare our high and unabated appreciation of the Constitution and Government of these United States; a Constitution and Government wise in its conception, massive and beautiful in its frame-work, large in the liberties which it guarantees, rich in its provisions and in the

blessings which it gives ; and grand in the extent, fitness, minuteness and power of its application.

The Committee, appointed for that purpose, reported the following list of

OFFICERS FOR 1862 :

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D.

Vice Presidents—Hon. James Parker, Richard S. Field, Esq., Hon. Henry W. Green.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes, Newark.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar, Newark.

Treasurer—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City.

Executive Committee—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. Wm. P. Robeson, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, Peter S. Duryee, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D.D., Hon. Charles S. Olden, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., C. C. Haven, Esq.

On motion of Mr. DURYEE,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered to the National Guard for the use of their Armory for the meeting of the Society.

The Society then adjourned.

Members Elected

JANUARY 16, 1862.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

S. V. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, Newark.
Cornelius Fornett, Belleville.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Asher Taylor, New York.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., L.L. D., Albany, N. Y.
Samuel P. Hildreth, Marietta, Ohio.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY JAN. 16, 1862.

From Mr. Joseph H. Blackford.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1861.

REV. JOHN HALL, D.D., Trenton, N. J.

MY DEAR SIR—Your esteemed favor of the 5th inst. was duly received, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to furnish you with the desired particulars respecting the entries contained in the Post Office "Account Current," or what we might more appropriately term the Post Office Ledger, kept by Benjamin Franklin while Postmaster General.

Many of the entries of this "ledger," or "account current," are in the hand-writing of Dr. Franklin, but the most of them were written by Richard Bache, Esq., who was Dr. Franklin's chief or principal clerk. The usual formula of these accounts is as follows: "The General Post Office of the United States of America in account current with ——," and the period of time embraced was from the 7th of Aug., 1775, to the 27th of August, 1778, inclusive.

I send you herewith exact and literal copies of the accounts with the Post Offices at "Trenton," "Prince Town" and "Morris Town," as entered in this book.

I also send you a list of the different Post Offices, the accounts with which were kept in the book referred to, which will doubtless be interesting to you; and have also copied a memorandum of the history of the Post Office up to the time it was removed to this city.

I am truly yours, &c.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFORD.

MEMORANDA,

RELATING TO DR. FRANKLIN'S ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLONIAL POST OFFICES.

Doctor Franklin was appointed General Deputy Postmaster of the Colonies in the year 1753, with a salary between him and his confederate of £600, "if they could get it." Franklin was removed from his office by the British Ministry, but in the year 1775 the Congress of the Confederation having assumed the practical sovereignty of the Colonies, appointed a Committee to devise a system of Post Office communication, who made a Report recommending a plan, on the 26th of July, which on the same day was adopted, and Doctor Franklin unanimously appointed Postmaster General at a salary of \$1000 per annum. The salary of the Postmaster General was doubled on the 16th of April, 1779, and on the 27th of December of the same year Congress increased the salary to \$5000 *per annum*.

Dr. Franklin, on the 7th of November, 1776, was succeeded as Postmaster General by his relative, Richard Bache, who remained in office to the 28th of January, 1782, when he was succeeded by Ebenezer Hazard, who was the last head of the General Post Office under the Confederacy.

In 1796 there were but 75 Post Offices throughout the United States, and but 1,875 miles of post routes.

The General Post Office, in the year 1790, was located in New York, and Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, was the first Postmaster General under the Federal Government. The salary of Mr. Osgood was \$1,500 per annum. Timothy Pickering was appointed by Washington at an increased salary of \$2,000. He was commissioned April 22d, 1795.

The office was located in Philadelphia in the year 1796, and was established at Washington, when the Federal Government was removed there; and in 1802 the United States ran their own stages between Philadelphia and New York, finding coaches, drivers, horses, &c., and cleared in three years over \$11,000 by carrying passengers.

List of Post Offices, with which accounts current were kept in Dr. Franklin's book, (the largest or more important offices being underscored):

Philadelphia, Cambridge, Bristol, Trenton, Prince Town, Brunswick (no entries), *Woodbridge* (no entries), *Elizabethtown, Newark*, (no entries), *New York, Stanford, Fairfield, Stratford*, (with an entry "no office here"), *New Haven, Guilford* (with an entry "no office here"), *New London, Westerly, Newport, Tower Hill, Greenwich, Providence, Marblehead, Salem, Ipswick, Newbury, Portsmouth, Falmouth, Middle-Town, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester*, (no entries), *Albany, Chester, Wilmington, Head Elk, Charlestown, Hartford, Baltimore, Annapolis*, Upper Marlboro, *Bladensburg, Georgetown, Alexandria, Colechester, Dumfries, Fredericksburgh*, Port Royal, Hobb's Hole, Urbana, Aylett's Warehouse, *New Castle, Richmond, Petersburg, Williamsburg*, (Va.) Norfolk, Smithfield, *Suffolk, Edenton, Bath-Town, Newbern, Brunswick*, (N. Carolina.) *Wilmington*, (N. Carolina.) *George-Town*, (So. Carolina.) *Charles-Town*, (So. Carolina.) *Savannah, New Castle* on Delaware, *George-Town*, (Eastern Shore,) *Chester-Town*, (Eastern Shore,) *Queens-Town, Talbot, Lancaster*, The Post Office at Montreal, *Purysbourgh*, (So. Carolina.) Little River, (So. Carolina.) *Pocotaligo*, (So. Carolina.) *Hampton*, (Virginia.) *Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, York-Town*, (Virginia.) *Fish-Kill*, (State of N. York,) *Fredricksburg*, (Va.) *Little Rest, Hartford, Morristown, Alexandria, Jacksonburgh, Easton*, (Robert Trail, Postmaster,) Reading, (Henry Haller, Postmaster,) Port Royal, (George Tawkerslie, Postmaster,) Salem, (Marcoll Williams, Postmaster,) Philadelphia, (Peter Baynton, Postmaster,) *Post Office at Head Quarters*, (Hugh Smyth, P. M.) *Susquehanna*, (John Rogers, Postmaster.)

In addition to the above, there are the following accounts, viz :

"The General Post Office of the United States, in account with Peter Baynton."

"Richard Bache, Esq., in account current with Peter Baynton, as Comptroller."

"Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Postmaster General, in account with Richard Bache."

"The General Post Office of the United States of America, in account with Richard Bache, Comptroller," from Aug. 7, 1775, to Oct. 5, 1776.

Dr.	The Post Office at Trenton.	Cr.	
1776.			
Jan'y 5.—To Balance as p. acc't rendered up to this day	£2 11 5		
April 5.—To do. as p. do. up to 5th April.	4 13 6		
July 5.—To do. as p. do. up to 5th July.	3 12 0		
	£10 16 11		
1778.			
July 28th.—To Balance of acc't ending 20th July, 1778,	£5 6 1		
		Contra.	
		1776.	
		Feb'y 6.—By Cash received from Abraham Hunt.	£2 11 5
		April 13.—By ditto.	4 13 6
		Aug't 17.—By ditto.	3 12 0
			£10 16 11
		1778.	
		July 28th.—By Cash received from James Paxton, Esq.	£5 6 1

Dr.	The Post Office at Prince-Town.	Cr.	
1776.			
Jan'y 5th.—To Balance as p. acc't rendered, ending this day	£3 2 0		
April 5th.—To ditto as p. ditto.	5 15 7		
July 5.—To ditto as p. ditto.	3 12 5		
	£12 10 0		
		Contra.	
		1776.	
		Feb'y 22.—By Cash rec'd from Hugh Montgomery, Postm'r.	£3 2 6
		May 15.—By Cash rec'd for Dr. Witherspoon's order upon J. Irwin.	5 15 7
		Aug't 14.—By Mr. Montgomery's order on Dr. Witherspoon.	3 12 0
			£12 10 1

Dr.	The Post Office at Morris-Town, (Frederick King, P. Master.)	Cr.	
1777.			
Oct. 5.—To Balance of q'tly acc't, end'g 5th Oct.	£5 8 9¼		
1778.			
Jan'y 14.—To balance of q'tly acc't, end'g 5th Jan'y,	7 6 10¼		
Aug't 27.—To Cash paid by Eben'r Hazard.	86 2 9¼		
	£98 17 10¼		
		Contra,	
		1778.	
		Jan'y 14th.—By Cash paid James Bryson, Esq.	£12 15 7¼
		June 23d.—By Balance due F. King, q'tly acc't, end'g 5th April.	29 14 11¼
		Aug't 27th.—By Balance due do. on do., ending 5th July.	56 7 3
			£98 17 10¼

A MEMOIR OF MRS. ABIGAIL STAFFORD AND HER TIMES.

Presented by Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, of Trenton.

Read January 16th, 1862.

Mrs. Abigail Stafford, relict of the late James B. Stafford, Lieutenant, in the Navy of the Revolution, died on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1861; at No. 45 South Warren street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Mrs. Stafford was born in the North-West Parish of old Dedham, (then in the County of Suffolk,) Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Henry Smith and Phebe Bacon, of that place. Her paternal grandfather was the Rev. William Smith, well known as one of the most active and influential clergymen of that day; and she was named after, and out of respect to, Miss Abigail Smith, who married President John Adams, and was the mother of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, (she being a branch of the same family of Smiths).

Mrs. Stafford's father, Henry Smith, resided on the bank of Charles River, near Boston, when the war commenced; he attached himself to Captain Joseph Morse's Company, Col. Samuel Bullard's Regiment, and served on the ever memorable day of the battle of Lexington, at which battle he was wounded. He again enlisted in Capt. James Mellon's Company, Col. Jonathan Ward's Regiment, and was at the battle of White Plains with a small detachment of the army, where he was again wounded, and died from mortification of his wounds while in the service of his country. He had acted in a Quarter-Master's capacity when our troops were stationed at Dorchester Heights and Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston. After his death, his property was sold to pay for the oxen that transported part of the camp equipage from Boston to White Plains, and for supplies furnished the American troops, leaving his only child without support, except a small amount which was paid to her in *Continental money*, which, however, she retained till her death. Mrs. Stafford's maternal grandfather, Ephraim Bacon, with whom she lived, belonged to Capt. James Mann's company, Col. Samuel Bullard's regiment; the roll of this company is now in the possession of Mr. Mann, of Boston, grandson of Capt. Mann. Mr. Bacon guided the troops from that neighborhood out to the battle of Lexington; he had five sons and five sons-in-laws in that battle, as well as three brothers, with their sons, and nearly all of the men who were engaged at Lexington were relatives of the family. Two of the family, viz., Lieutenant John Bacon, of Needham, and Jonathan Smith, of Natick, were killed on the 19th of April, 1775, by the British troops on their return from Lexington. Lieut. Bacon was attached to Captain Caleb Kingsbury's company, Col. Aaron Davis' regiment; his death is recorded in Doctor Gordon's History of the Revolution (vol. 1, page 485).

Mrs. Stafford was about ten years of age at this time; she helped, with her uncles and aunts, in melting pewter dishes, and running them into bullets, which were fired at the British by the patriots of her family at Lexington. The bullet moulds are now at her late residence.

An eccentric man, named Daniel Bacon, of Rev. Mr. West's congregation, returning from Boston, rode in great haste to her grandfather's, and said—"Cousin Ephraim, the red coats are coming, and you must try to head them." The alarm became general, and all actively engaged in preparing to defend their country from tyranny. Young Abigail Smith (Mrs. Stafford,) was among the number. It being necessary to send a message at night, she put on a man's hat, and soon she was on her way to Sawin's Mills, to give information to her cousin Thomas Sawin, the ensign of one of the companies, "that the red coats were coming;" from thence she rode with speed to the residence of Capt. Aaron Smith's, near Needham. When she arrived there, as it was still in the night, they thought the girl was lost, yet they believed her story, and soon was Capt. Aaron Smith and his sons, with their fleetest horses, alarming the families along the Needham road to Boston; while her aunt, Betsey Bacon, with Miss Betsey Deming, were sent to Capt. Parker's, at Lexington, he being also a member of the family, they riding with rapid speed many miles through the woods to that place. Capt. Parker immediately *blew the horn* and prepared to receive the enemy, and on the night of the 18th of April, 1775, his company assembled on the green by the meeting-house; other troops arrived before day-light.

In 1859, Betsey Bacon died at a great age; she had married, and with her three married daughters removed to Franklin county, Indiana. She remarked, a short time before her death, "I saw the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill; I remember the first as if it had occurred yesterday. After the men had gathered at the meeting-house, several girls were running across the road to where they were sitting, when the men called out girls, run, 'the red coats are coming,' we sought shelter, and soon the British fired at our men. After they passed on, we came from our hiding places, and saw several men killed lying on the green near Lexington meeting-house. One of the young men killed by the British, on their retreat, was Joseph Morse, Junior, of Dover."

The young girls of the neighborhood were expert riders, several of them hastened towards Lexington to aid their returning friends, should their services be needed. They saw the British soldiers with their nodding plumes and bright armor glittering in the sun, and Mrs. Stafford was wont to give a most vivid description of the scene, how our horsemen would cross the fields and fire upon them as they retreated towards Boston. She would often remark—"Ah, they played Yankee Doodle out to Lexington in derision, but we made them dance to that tune into Boston," and saying—

" Indian pudding and pumpkin pie,
We did make the red coats fly."

Two of the young girls of her family lived to draw pensions for their husband's services, viz—Widow Sarah Mansfield, of Needham, daughter of Jonathan Smith, of Roxbury, and Abigail Sawin, widow of Thomas Sawin, daughter of Josiah Bacon. She lived to see her whole family descend to the grave, being survivor of those that participated in the scenes of that

date. The females of the family took a most active part in furnishing articles for the army, and rendering active personal aid by carding, spinning, weaving and making clothes, knitting mittens and stockings for the soldiers. They sent bedding and other articles of comfort to Castle Island and Dorchester Heights. Mrs. Stafford often repeated an incident of the alacrity of the women of that day. A man was about leaving for the army, when a suitable suit could not be procured for him. It was suggested to shear the sheep; that was instantly done by the women—some carded, others spun, others wove, while each one had a part allotted to perform. The suit of clothes were cut out and made by them in twenty-four hours from the time the wool had been upon the back of the sheep. Such were the industry and patriotism of the females of our Revolutionary War.

Twelve young girls were engaged in making this suit of clothing, viz :

Superintendent—Lydia Draper, wife of Joseph Draper, of Natick.

Of Dover—Rebecca Bacon, married Joseph Day.

Of Newton—Mary Day, married Mr. Richardson.

Of Dover—Abigail Bacon, married Thomas Sawin, of Sawin's Mills.

Of Roxbury—Sarah Smith, married Mr. Mansfield, of Needham.

Of Roxbury—Betsey Smith, died unmarried.

Of Dover—Anna Bacon, married Mr. J. Bacon, of Dover.

Of Dover—Mary Bacon, married Mr. Spear, of Boston.

Of Sherborn—Mary and Anna Bullard, unknown.

Of Boston—Hetty White, unknown.

Of Boston—Mary Chickering, daughter of Deacon Chickering.

Of Needham—Miss Deming, daughter of Doctor Deming.

Several prisoners were taken and brought home by our soldiers from the battle of Lexington. The prisoners ran towards the Americans and delivered up their guns, &c., to them. Four of the prisoner's names were Broadbill, Coulson, Harrop and Spence. They were sent to the neighborhood of Dover and Natick, where they lived many years.

About the year 1786 or 1787, Mrs. Stafford, then Abigail Smith, removed with her mother and step-father to Fairfield county, Connecticut. While residing here she became acquainted with James B. Stafford, who had been a Lieutenant in the Navy of the Revolution.

In September, 1793, they were married at Greenwich, Fairfield county, Connecticut. They had five children—three sons and two daughters, of which three children survive their mother, viz—Captain Joseph B. Stafford, of the 4th Regiment, New Jersey Brigade; Sarah Smith Stafford and Samuel B. Stafford.

Mrs. Stafford removed with her husband, James B. Stafford, to New Jersey about the year 1796. He was soon appointed to several minor offices in this State, such as Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, Collector of the Customs, &c. He was an ardent patriot, and one of the first men appointed to office in this State by Thomas Jefferson. He died at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 19th of August, 1838, at an advanced age.

In April, 1776, the ship "Kitty" was fitted out as a letter of marque by

the authorities of Boston, "to cruise upon the high seas." Some time after the "Kitty" was captured by a British man-of-war; but soon after the man-of-war was captured with the prize by Captain John Paul Jones, of the *Bonne Homme Richard*, only a few days before the engagement with the British man-of-war, the "Serapis." James B. Stafford, then attached to the "Kitty," was twice a prisoner, with the crew, within ten days. In the terrible engagement between the "Bonne Homme Richard" and the "Serapis," lashed together by Capt. Jones, the American flag was shot away; being an active and energetic man, he nailed up the flag again, and in so doing was cut down by a sword in the hands of a British officer; his shoulder blade was *cut in two*, and in his old age the bone parted, (the ends of the bone could be plainly seen,) and the anguish he endured was almost insupportable. The physicians could not relieve him on account of his old age. After the frigate *Alliance* was refitted, James B. Stafford was transferred to that ship, under the command of Commodore John Barry. The Secret Committee of Congress had requested of Barry to convey, if possible an important message to Henry Laurens, Esq., of South Carolina, late President of Congress, then a State prisoner of war in the Tower of London, in England. Commodore Barry selected James B. Stafford to undertake this perilous errand, knowing, if undertaken by him, it would be performed, or he would lose his life in the attempt. While the frigate *Alliance* was cruising around Ireland an opportunity offered, and on a dark night he was landed at Wexford from a small boat. Luke Furlong, a native of Wexford, then in the American Navy, accompanied James B. Stafford, from the "Alliance," to the house of Margaret Bennet, Commodore Barry's sister, in Wexford. She procured two of her nephews to go with him to Dublin, thence to London, England. They travelled on foot to London, where the assistance of a custom house officer was obtained to gain admittance into the Tower. This gentleman was a relative of his. His young daughter, Miss Catharine Stafford, went with him to see the curiosities in the Tower. He got access to Mr. Laurens, safely delivered his message, and succeeded in making his way back to Wexford, and from thence on board of the *Alliance*, which had been cruising off the coast during his absence. (See Report of the Senate, 35th Congress, No. 122.) For the services thus rendered, an application has been made to Congress, but as yet without success. The following letter from Commodore Barry is in the possession of his family:

"PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb'y 19th, 1784.

"GENTLEMEN:

"I have known James B. Stafford from his youth; he served under me as a Midshipman and Acting Lieutenant in the Continental frigate *Alliance*, and previously served in a letter of marque, the "Kitty," and in other armed vessels during the whole war. He was honorably discharged from the service by me, by order of the Agent of Marine, as per Resolution of Congress for the discharge of the officers and crew of the ship *Alliance*.

"At the request of the Secret Committee of Congress, I sent him with a

message from them to Henry Laurens, Esq., then a prisoner of war in the Tower of London.

"This duty he performed with great fidelity and success, and no better man can be found for a supercargo of a ship, or other commercial business, and therefore recommend him to you.

I am your most ob't servant,

JOHN BARRY."

Messrs. BURLING and GUYON, Merchants, New York.

Mrs. Abigail Stafford's remains were interred by the side of her husband's in the Mercer Cemetery, in the city of Trenton, New Jersey, on Monday afternoon, the 12th of August, 1861. The funeral was largely attended by the most respectable citizens of Trenton. Five clergymen attended her funeral. Mrs. Stafford was a Congregationalist, or Presbyterian, of the Old School. The Rev. Dr. Hall, of the 1st Presbyterian Church, preached the funeral sermon; the Rev. Mr. White, of the Second Presbyterian Church, offered up the prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Camp, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, performed the burial service at the grave. The Rev. Mr. Walker, of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Mr. W. W. Christine, of the Union street Methodist Church, were in attendance at her funeral.

The bells of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches, and those of "Trinity" Protestant Episcopal Church, were tolled out of respect to her memory.

PROPRIETORS' ORDER RESPECTING "PERTH TOWNE."

The following interesting document is not included in the "Grants and Concessions" of Leaming and Spicer, and has never been printed in full. The original is in the possession of W. A. Whitehead:

LONDON September y 21st 1788

MR. GAWEN LAWRIE
and
MR. SAMUELL GROOME.

WEE under written on behalfe of ourselves, and the rest of the Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey, having further considered that much of y^e Interest of the said Province lyes in the expeditious building of y^e ground on Ambo Point, which we Intend shall be called PERTH TOWNE doe give you the orders, and Instructions following (viz^t.)

IMPRIMIS That as soone as possible, after it shall please God you are safe arrived in East Jersey you doe inspect what is done upon our former

order to Samuel Groome, concerning building of twenty four houses in PERTH TOWNE, one for each Propriety, and in case they be not done, that then you cause them to be finished with all expedition, and that on each house there bee bestowed thirty pounds ster^s prime cost in England but not more.

ITEM That such Proprietors as are personally there doe possesse or dispose of his owne house as he shall see fitt.

ITEM That such of y^e twenty four houses as belong to these Proprietors who have not sent servants to settle in y^e said place, you are to dispose of, as you see most suitable to the Encouragm^t of those who shall come to settle in the said Towne, and are destitute of houses to give them present entertynm^t, the proprietors or their agents and servants coming thither being first accomodated.

ITEM What house is lett for Rent tho the Proprietor be not present, nor have sent any servants to settle there, yet the said rent shall be applyed to the proper account of the Respective Proprietor of such house.

ITEM That you doe lett no house belonging to any such Proprietor, but on this condition, that when himself, or any Agents, or Servants arrive to Inhabit there, the said house shall be Surrendered on Six month's warning.

ITEM That it may appear how Greatly desirous the Proprietors are of y^e expediteing the worke of building this Towne They do unanimously consent, and agree, that there be a house built for y^e Govenour at the publique charge, and in pursuance thereof, doe hereby Order, and Inpower you to sett out such a portion of land, In such convenient place as you shall think most convenient to build the said house thereon, and to enclose so much ground as may be necessary, and moderately usefull, for Garden, Orchard and other accomodations for a Governour: And to answer the charge thereof, you are hereby Ordered to make use of y^e Publique Stock In the said Province, and in case that fall short, wee do consent, and agree, and accordingly Impower you to draw bills on such Proprietors as now bee at London by themselves, and on such Proprietors as are in Scotland by themselves, and for such Proprietors as reside in y^e said Province you are to charge them with their parts there, so as, on every respective Propriety, you Draw or Charge the vallue of ten pounds ster^s. and no more, which if there be occassion for, it shall be layd out on the said Intended house for your selfe, and those that succeed you, as Governour of that said Province, and shall remaine, and for ever be deemed as the Publique estate of the Proprietors in Joynt Stock; but the four and Twenty houses to be first finished before y^e Governors house go on.

ITEM You are also hereby ordered to remove the Governm^t of the said Province to PERTH TOWNE with all possible expedition, and that y^e Councill do sitt there, and that y^e Courts, and quarter sessions be held there, for time to come, till further Order, and as soon as may be, that the Assembly do also sitt there, and that all such publique bussines be brought thither, as may promote y^e dispatch of building the said Towne, and the trade thereof, to give encouragem^t, to all such as shall come to settle there.

ITEM That whereas there is six lotts, or shares of ground, over and above the 144 which make six apeice for each Proprietor which has been designed for Markets, Wharfes, Prison, Towne house and such like publique use, it is desired, that the Intended house, and ground, for residence of y^e Governour for the time being, bee sett out of part of y^e said six lotts, or shares: But you the present Governour, and the Governour for the time beeing, are hereby Impowered to exchange any spot of ground, with any other lott, not yett taken up for the like quantity, if the convenience of situation for the said house does require it: And so we bid you heartly Farewell

THO: COX	GAWEN LAWRIE	WILL: DOCKWRA
RICH: MEW	THO: COOPER	THO: HART
CLEM ^r PLUMSTED	THOS: BARKER	WM: GIBSON
for himself and as proxy	and proxy	JAMES BRAIN
for ROBT TURNER	for AMBROSE RIGG	

**AFFAIRS OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY,
Under the Joint Governors.**

. The following paper, copied from the original in the Rutherford Collection of Manuscripts, is a communication written for Zenger's Paper, by Cadwalader Colden, of New York, but whether printed or not is uncertain. It is an interesting exposition, by a keen observer, of the characteristics of several of the early Governors and of their administration of the affairs of the two Provinces while under the same government.

W. A. W.

Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula Cautum.

The inhabitants of New York have deservedly the character of being a people that are quiet and easy governable: of being alwaies ready and willing to do what was reasonable; and in their conduct never knowingly in the wrong unlesse in too great a liberality to their governours.

I take this character, to be not so much owing to a greater easinesse, or weaknesse of mind in us, than in other people; or to a better disposition in us, than in some others who have appeared to be much more uneasie, as to our having been blessed for many years, with a set of governours lesse rapacious than some of the plantations have had, or at least, more artfull in their management.

Mankind being made of the same materials, I take them to be very much of the same disposition in all places, and seldom complain under a good and mild government, and as seldom refrain from complaining when they are made, or endeavours are used to make them, a prey to tyrants and oppressors.

Despotick and arbitrary power is allwaies hated in a free country, and th^e instruments of it whether of native or foreigne growth, seldom miss reaping a harvest suitable to the seeds they have sown: and though some-

times (for the sins of the governed) they are suffered for a time to prosper, and triumph in their wickednesse, and perhaps descend to the grave y^e common way of other men, yet they leave behind them a putrid fame which stinks in the nostrills of the latest posterity and their memory is had in detestation.

I was some years since acquainted with an old gentleman well skilled in Hebrew and a great proficient in cabbalistic learning, on talking with him concerning the provinces New York and Jersie he endeavour'd to persuade me that a little skill in that secret science might be of great use in government and that from the initiall letters of the Surnames or titles of the Governours one might form some judgment what their conduct would be. I, who never imagined we had any secret friends or enemys among the letters of the alphabet which singly and of themselves were very harmless things and did neither good nor hurt, could not help smiling at my cabbalist, and told him I could not conceive that Initiall letters had any power or signification but what the addition of others gave them, as for example A might signifie Ass and Attorney, Agent and Abigail. B, Baron and bubble, Barister and Broken. C, Chimist and Coxcomb, Captain and Conjuror or anything more unlike. D, Dunce and Docter, Deputy and dream. E, Exchequer and Extraordinary, Exact and Excellence. F, flatterer and;— here the old gentleman stopped me short being a little warme, and told me that he was not unacquainted that the same letters might be initiall or begin words of very different significations, that I did not apprehend his meaning and treated so grave a subject as Government in too unbecoming and ludicrous a manner, that many great names had applyed themselves with vast application to the study of the cabbalta whose labours were not to be hiss'd at by the Junior Sophs of the present age. You (says the old gentleman very gravely) think that y^e number 8 signifies no more than 8 somethings to which it is applyed, as 8 men, 8 sheep &c, but we know that it has a scret and cabbalistic and secret meaning and is a characteristick. Consult your English History with some care, you'll find there generally happed something extraordinary to England in y^e yeares of Eights: to omit many Instances that may be given take these few, in 1588, y^e Spanish invasion, in 1648 y^e beheading of Charles y^e first &c &c And in letters as well as numbers the [J] and [C] was never beneficial to England witness J: John the two James's, first and 2d, Cromwell and the two Charles's first and 2d. Prouinces have also their cabbala letters and York and Jersie seem pretty much under the same influence the [H's] and [C's] pertain to them the H seems to be a fortunate letter, witness Hamilton, Hurley and Hunter, men of amiable characters, on y^e contrary (C) has allwayes prov'd unhappy Either to the government or to y^e servers or both, he instanc'd Campbell and Cartaret in Jersie and Cosby and Cornbury in New York, the Jersie Instances were rather of weak and unfortunate than wicked men, but in New York the case was different he said, and begun to expatiate on (C), but I grew weary of my cabbalist and told him I thought his great names were a parcell of Dreamers, that men of names beginning with any letters might

have beauties and blemishes in conduct which could not faile of being taken notice of and that C, when not a number but taken as a single letter without the help of others, was as Insignificant as any one in the whole alphabet—but to return from whence I digress'd, the Earle of Bellormont once governour of this Province was a nobleman of considerable parts but violently espousing a particular party exerted a power to dispense with the laws or rather to abolish them. Erecting courts by ordinance in Councill; the source of innmerable mischiefs that flow'd from thence; and a precedent terrible in its consequences to the liberties and properties of the people, he was succeeded (after y^e short administration of a weak lieutenant Governour) by the Lord Cornbury a person of fine sence and breeding: a hero for the Church and cousin German to a reigning Queen, as violent an Espouser of a party opposite his predecessor; tho without any other regard to the particulars of which it was compos'd than as their follies made them subservient to the purposes of his avarice. He was farre from being a slave to his word nor had the sence of honour or of shame the least influence upon his conduct: I shall say little of the first, whom Providence cut short in the midst of deep designes and suffer'd him not to put in execution the schemes he had laid for our destruction, his death was by many esteemed a blessing to the inhabitants, and the Instruments and coadjutors of his purposes lived to feele the resentmente of those they had provok'd.

The second was the reverse of the first: farre from having any deep designes all his thoughts were employ'd on the then present moment and like a sharper in low life scrupled not any means of aquiring money: which he spent as profusely as he basely got. He never was without a set of contemptible implements to promote his purposes, nor was there wanting a sufficient number of fooles to comply with them. Few knew better than he the art of managing a smile or a frown; or when and where, effectually to dispose of a thundering God dammee, tho I can't learn that he ever made use of one to any of his Assembly, he made no scruples for granting patents for any man's land, when purchassors offer'd: but left the owners in possession of their deeds to defeat his grants when they could, the poor soldier was ill pay'd and worse clad and the laced coat fooles their officers cheated and afterwards frown'd or cajol'd into giving of him reciets in full for what they never reciev'd, all this has been done, in short he was a fine companion, and with a great deale of good manners almost the worst representative of a king that this quiet, easie, good natur'd giving people were ever cursed with.

But as causes and effects are things corelative the same causes ever had and ever will have the same effects, so this conduct made complaints to the Sovereigne necessary; these complaints were heard: and maugre many forc'd and fulsome addresses to the crowne in his favour he was removed from his government: and he and his tooles were as much contemm'd when he was out of it as they were detested while he was in it. Misery and a jayle being most of their portions—what has once been may be againe, *felix quem faciunt aliena pericula Cautum.*

LETTER TO GOV. FRANKLIN FROM HON. H. S. CONWAY,
 UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

*.*Referred to in "Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey," page 334.

ST. JAMES, 24th October, 1765.

SIR—It is with the Greatest Concern that his Majesty learns the disturbances which have arisen in some of the North American Colonies. If this Evil should spread to the Governm^t of New Jersey where you preside, the utmost Exertion of your prudence will be necessary so as justly to Temper your Conduct between that Caution and Coolness which the Delicacy of such a situation may demand on One hand, and the vigour necessary to suppress Outrage and Violence on the other. It is impossible at this Distance to Assist you by any particular or positive Instructions, because you will find yourself necessarily Obliged to take your Resolution as particular Circumstances and emmergencies may Require.

His Majesty and the Servants he honors with his Confidence Cannot but lament the ill advised Intemperance shewn already in some of the Provinces, by taking up a Conduct which Can in no way Contribute to the Removal of any Real Grievance they might labour under, but may Tend to Obstruct and impede the exertion of his Majesty's benevolent intention to the Ease and Comfort as well as the welfare of all his people.

It is hoped and expected, that this want of Confidence in the Justice and Tenderness of the Mother Country, and the Open Resistance to its Authority can only have found place among the lower and more ignorant of the people; The Better and wiser part of the Colonies well know that Decency and submission may prevail not only to redress Grievances, but to obtain Grace and favor; while the Outrage of a public violence can Expect nothing but severity and Chastisement. These sentiments you and all his Majesty's servants, from a sense of your duty to, and love of, your Country will Endeavor to excite and Encourage; You will all in a particular manner call upon them not to render their Case desperate: You will in the strongest Colours Represent to them the Dreadfull Consequences that must inevitably attend the forceable and Violent Resistance to Acts of the British Parliament, and the sense of Misery and Calamity to themselves and of Mutual weakness and distraction to both Countries inseperable from such a Conduct. If by lenient and perswasive methods You Can Contribute to restore that peace and Tranquility to the Provinces on which their welfare and Happiness depend, You will do a most acceptable and Essential service to Your Country; But having taken every step which the utmost Prudence and Lenity can Dictate in Compassion to the folly and Ignorance of some misguided people, You will not on the other hand fail to use Your utmost power for the repelling all Acts of Outrage and violence, and to provide for the maintenance of peace and good order in the Province by such a timely Exertion of force as the Occasion may require; for which purpose you will make the proper application to General Gage or Lord Colvill, Commanders of his Majesty's Land and Naval Forces in America: For however

unwillingly his Majesty may Consent to the Exertion of such powers as may endanger the safety of a single subject, Yet he cannot permitt his own Dignity and the Authority of the British Legislature to be trampled on by force and violence, and in avowed Contempt of all Order, duty and Decorum; If the Subject is agrieved he knows in what manner Legally and Constitutionally to apply for Relief, But it is not Suitable Either to the Safety or Dignity of the British Empire that any individuals under the pretence of Redressing Grievances, should presume to Violate the Public Peace.

I am &c

H S CONWAY [Copy]

. A copy of the foregoing letter was transmitted by order of the Governor to the Hon. James Parker, of Perth Amboy, one of the Council, to ascertain his views as to the propriety of calling the Assembly together to have it laid before them, and Mr. Parker returned the following reply:

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES PARKER TO GOV. FRANKLIN.

P AMBOY Jan'y 22d 1766

SIR—This Day I rec'd from Mr Terrill by Mr Reade's orders a copy of a letter from The Right Hon^o H S Conway One of His Majestys Secretarys of State dated St James's 14 October 1765 to your Excellency, and am desired by him to transmitt to you my Opinion Whether it is necessary to call the Assembly in consequence thereof.

As all the Colonys Have been so Violent against the Stamp Acts being carried into Execution that the several Governors Have thought it most prudent to suspend the making use of the power they might have had to enforce the Execution of it, by which means this Province seems to be at present in a State of Peace within Itself, I think it would by no means answer his Majestys Intention signified to your Excellency by Mr Secretary Conway to pursue any method differing from what was last agreed to in Council.

The Opposition to the Stamp Act being so General on the Continent and the application for a Repeal of it from the several Colonys Having been transmitted home so long ago that they must undoubtedly by this time be before the several Branches of the British Legislature, and His Majestys Opinion formed thereon when known to His Colonys must be determinate and as the future Behaviour of the Colonys seems to Rest upon this Point I think any Intermediate step would avail very little Either to Enforce the Act or Restore the good Government of the Province; And as I am convinced from my knowledge of the sentiments of the People of the Province that the calling their Representatives together on this occasion would answer no Salutary End I cannot advise you Excellency to the measure I am

Sir y'r obe't ser't

JAMES PARKER

To His Exc'y

GOV'R FRANKLIN

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 16TH, 1862.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society—Collections of the Mass. Hist. Society. Vol. V. Fourth Series. Published at the charge of the Appleton Fund.

From the Vermont Historical Society—Proceedings of the Vermont Hist. Society at its 22d Annual Meeting, Oct. 15th and 16th, 1861.

From the Rhode Island Historical Society—Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. Printed by order of the General Assembly. Vol. VI. 1757 to 1769. Edited by J. R. Bartlett, Sec. of State.

From the Historical Society of Connecticut—The 37th Annual Report of Officers of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford; Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut at their 152d Annual Meeting, held in Bridgeport, June 1861, with Reports and Statistics.

From the Maryland Historical Society—Index to the Calendar of Maryland State Papers, compiled under direction of John Henry Alexander, Esq., LL. D.—being Index to Vol. I. 1861.

From the Chicago Historical Society—Memorial of the Government of the United States from the Citizens of Chicago, Ill., setting forth the advantages of that City as a site for a National Armory and Foundry. Nov. 1861.

From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.—New England Congregationalism in its Origin and Purity; illustrated by the Foundation and Early Records of the First Church in Salem, and various discussions pertaining to the Subject. By Daniel Appleton White. 1861.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Nos. 1, 3 and 4 of Vol. III.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Society in Boston, April 24, 1861, and at the Annual Meeting at Worcester, Oct. 21st, 1861.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the Society, Vol. VII, May, December, 1860, No. 64; Proceedings, Vol. III, January, June, 1861, No. 65.

From the Wilmington Institute, Delaware—Reports at the Annual Meeting, April 1, 1861.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XII.

From the Department of the Interior—American State Papers, viz:—On Finance, Vol. IV and V; Public Lands, Vol. IV, V, VI, VII and VIII; Military Affairs, Vol. III, IV, V, VI and VII; Naval Affairs, Vol. II, III and IV; Foreign Relations, Vol. V and VI—17 volumes.

Documents of the First Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress—51 vols.

- From the Hon. Wm. Pennington*—The Congressional Globe, 1st and 2d Sessions of 26th Congress, 6 vols., Patent Office Report, Agricultural, 1860, and Message and Documents 2d Sess. 26th Congress.
- From the State of New York*—Forty-Third Annual Report of the Trustees of the New York State Library. Thirteenth Annual Report on the Condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History, and the Historical and Antiquarian Collection annexed thereto, made April 10th, 1860.
- Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York, previous to 1784. Printed by order of Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State. 1860.
- Journal of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New York. Begun the 9th day of April, 1691; and ended the 27th September, 1743. Published by order of the Senate of the State of New York. 1861.
- General Index to the Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, being Vol. 13 of New York Colonial Documents.
- From the State of Ohio*—Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the State Library. Fourth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Statistics to the Governor of the State.
- From the State of New Jersey*—Acts of the Eighty-Fifth Legislature.
- Journals of the Senate of New Jersey for 1860 and 1861.
- Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the 84th and 85th General Assembly of the State, with the Appendix.
- The Statutes at Large and Treaties of the United States of America, passed at the First Session, 26th Congress.
- From the Superintendent of the Coast Survey*—Report of the Survey for 1859.
- From the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco*—Eighth Annual Report for 1861-2.
- From Rev. D. V. McLean, D. D.*—The Lord Bishop of Oxford's Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on Feb. 15, 1771. London, 1771.
- The New Jersey Magazine and Monthly Advertiser, for December, 1786.
- Journal of the Convention and Congress of the Colonies, held in Philadelphia, in 1774.
- Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the Committee of Safety in January, 1776, and of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, from Jan. 31 to March 2, following. Printed in 1776.
- Extracts from the Minutes and Votes of the House of Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey, at Burlington, Oct. 16, 1742. Printed by B. Franklin, in 1743, to which are added Notes and Observations upon the said votes—also the Governor's Speech on dissolving the Assembly.
- The Petition and Memorial of the Proprietors of East and West Jersey, to the Legislature of N. J.—with a Map and Appendix. Printed by Shepard Kollock. New York.
- An Address from the Council of Proprietors of the Western Division

of New Jersey, to the Occupiers of Lands within the Angle, with Remarks on the said Address by Aristides. Printed in the United States of America. 1795.

An Act for the Regulation of the Militia of New Jersey, with the Act of Congress, more effectually to provide for the National Defence. 1799.
Acts of the Gen. Assembly of N. J., the 2d Sitting of the 25th Session, in 1801.

Acts passed at the First Session of the 7th Congress of the U. S., 1802.
Message of the President to both Houses of Congress. April 3, 1798.
Address delivered before the Literary Societies, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., July 27, 1852. By Rev. S. C. Henry.

An Act declaring the value of Continental Money. 1781.

M. S. List of Rateables in the Township of Freehold. 1776.

Lieut. Wm. Barton's M. S. Journal relative to the Western Expedition, in 1779, with sundry other interesting M. S. and Newspapers.

From W. A. Whitehead—Reports of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., Jan. 1830, 1836 and 1837; of the Com. of the Senate of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of the Coal Trade, March 4th, 1834; of a Com. of the Directors and Stockholders of the Morris Canal and Banking Co., on its affairs, 1832.

Remarks on the Advantages of the Proposed Susquehanna and Lehigh Canal, with a Map, and the several Acts of Assembly in relation to that Canal. 1835.

From Henry Congar—A Message of the President of the U. S. to Congress relative to France and Great Britain, Dec. 5th, 1793; with the papers therein referred to.

Miscellaneous Poems. By Peter Markoe. Published 1787.

From S. Alafsen, Esq.—The Case of Dred Scott in the U. S. Supreme Court. Tribune edition.

The Jeff. Davis Piracy Cases. Trial of Wm. Smith for Piracy as one of the Crew of the Confederate Privateer Jeff. Davis.

Cromwell's Soldier's Pocket Bible, as re-printed by the American Tract Society, Boston, and Amer. Tract Society, New York.

Faulkner's History of the Revolution in the Southern States, including the Special Messages of President Buchanan, &c.

Prayer for Rulers; or Duty of Christian Patriots. A Discourse by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.

The American Question in its National Aspect. Being also an Incidental Reply to Helper's "Impending Crisis of the South." By Elias Peissner. 1861.

Letters on Secession. By Amos Kendall. 1861.

The Battle of Bull Run. By E. C. Steadman. 1861.

The Last Days of the 69th in Virginia. A Narrative. By Captain Thomas F. Meagher. 1861.

Providence in War; a Thanksgiving Discourse. By Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D. Nov. 28, 1861.

Union Discourse. By Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge. Jan. 4, 1861.

Do the Times demand a Southern Confederacy? The Constitutionality, Rightfulness and Expediency of Secession. By Theodorick C. Lyon, Columbus, Miss.

Letter from the Hon. Joseph Holt upon the Policy of the General Government, the Pending Revolution, &c.

The Nation's Crisis and the Christian Duty. A Sermon by Rev. Robert R. Booth. New York. May 12, 1861.

A Book for every Soldier's Knapsack. Tracts for the War. Secession—The Remedy and Result. 1861.

Two Lectures on the Constitution of the United States, to which is appended an Address on Secession, written in 1851. By Francis Lieber, LL.D. 1861.

The American Theory of Government considered with Reference to the Present Crisis. By Peter H. Burnet. 1861.

The Reconstruction of the Government of the U. S. A.; Democratic Empire Advocated, and an Imperial Constitution Proposed. By Wm. B. Wedgewood, LL.D. 1861.

Secession, Concession, or Self-Possession—Which? By Rev. James F. Clark. Boston. 1861.

Letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey, by H. J. Raymond, on Disunion and Slavery.

The Character and Influence of Abolitionism; a Sermon by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke.

Review of H. J. Van Dyke's Discourse; a Sermon by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane. 1861.

An Address upon Secession, delivered at Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 1861. By George S. Boutwell.

Correspondence between the Young Men's Christian Associations of Richmond and New York, with Rev. D. R. Thomason's Letter to the former Association. 1861.

A South Carolina Protest against Slavery, being Henry Laurens' Letter to his son, Col. John Laurens, dated Charleston, S. C., Aug. 14, 1776.

A Dissertation on Slavery; with a Proposal for the Gradual Abolition of it in the State of Virginia. By St. George Tucker, Prof. of Law, and one of the Judges of the Gen. Court in Virginia. May 20, 1796.

The Rejected Stone; or Insurrection vs. Resurrection in America. By a Native of Virginia. 1861.

Our Duty under Reverse; a Sermon by John F. W. Ware, preached in the Church of "Cambridgeport Parish," Sunday, July 28, 1861.

The State of the Country. From the Princeton Review. Jan. 1861.

Causes of the American Civil War. By John Lathrop Motley, LL.D. D. C. L. 1861.

The State and the Nation—Sacred to Christian Citizens. A Sermon by Henry W. Bellows, April 21, 1861.

The Effect of Secession upon the Commercial Relations between the

North and South, and upon each section. Reprint from the New York Times.

The Uprising of a Great People. The United States in 1861. From the French of De Gasparin. By Mary L. Booth.

The Let Alone Policy. A Sermon by Rev. O. B. Frothingham. June 9, 1861.

Patriotism and the Slave Holder's Rebellion. An Oration. By C. S. Henry. 1861.

Negroes and Negro "Slavery;" The First an Inferior Race; The Latter its Normal Condition. By J. H. Van Evrie, M. D. 1861.

American Slavery distinguished from the Slavery of English Theorists and Justified by the Law of Nature. By Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D. 1861.

Bible View of Slavery. A Discourse delivered on the day of the National Fast, Jan. 4, 1861. By the Rev. M. J. Raphael.

The Right of American Slavery. By T. W. Hoit, of the St. Louis Literary and Philosophical Association. 1860.

Southern Slavery considered on General Principles, or a Grapple with Abolitionists. By a North Carolinian. 1861.

Hear the South! The State of the Country; republished from the Southern Presbyterian Review. By J. H. Thornwell, D. D. 1861.

The Alternative; A Separate Nationality, or the Africanization of the the South. By Wm. H. Holcombe, M. D. New Orleans. 1860.

Suggestions as to the Spiritual Philosophy of African Slavery, addressed to the Members and Friends of the Church of the New Jerusalem. By Wm. H. Holcombe, M. D. New York. 1861.

American Abolitionism, from 1787 to 1861. A Compendium of Historical Facts, embracing Legislation in Congress and Agitation without. By F. J. De Fontaine. Reprint from N. Y. Herald. 1861.

African Servitude; What is it, and what its Moral Character? A Discourse, by Rev. W. N. Cleveland, Southampton, L. I. 1861.

Civil War no Remedy for Secession. A Sermon for the Times, preached in St. Mary's Church, Castleton, S. C., by H. L. K. Pratt, M. A., Rector, Jan. 4, 1861.

The National Controversy; or the Voice of the Fathers upon the State of the Country. By Joseph C. Stiles. 1861.

Fast Day Sermons; or the Pulpit on the State of the Country. Eleven Discourses. 1861.

A Key to the Disunion Conspiracy. The Partisan Leader. By Beverly Tucker, of Virginia. Secretly printed (in the year 1836) by Duff Green, but afterwards suppressed. New York: Reprinted by Rudd & Carleton. 1861.

From the Authors—Memoirs of the R't R'd Simon, Wm. Gabriel Brute, D.D., First Bishop of Vincennes, with Sketches describing his recollections of Scenes connected with the French Revolution, and extracts from his Journal. By the R't Rev'd J. R. Bayley, D. D., Bishop of Newark.

Nineteenth Annual Report of the Ministry at large in the City of Providence, R. I. By Edwin M. Stone.

"The Terrible Doings of God." A Sermon commemorative of 28 Members of Old Dominion Lodge, No. V, who died during the late Epidemic; delivered Dec. 30, 1855, in Portsmouth, Va., by Isaac W. K. Handy, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Member of the Order.

"Our National Sins." A Sermon by Rev. J. W. Handy, delivered on the Day of Fasting and Prayer, Jan. 4, 1861.

The Sons of Liberty in New York. A Paper read before the New York Historical Society, May 3, 1859. By H. W. Dawson.

A Lunar Tidal Wave in the North American Lakes, demonstrated by Brevet Lieut. Col. J. D. Graham, Major of Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army.

Historical Sketch of the Synod of New Jersey. A Sermon preached at the opening of the Synod at Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 15, 1861. By Ravaud K. Rodgers, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., and Moderator of the Synod.

Further Traces of the Ancient Northmen in America, with Geologica Evidence of the Location of their Vineland. By Rev. Abner Morse, A. M.

The March of the Seventh Regiment. A Sermon on the Providence of God. By S. H. Weston, D. D., Chaplain of the Regiment, delivered in St. John's Chapel, N. Y., on June 9, 1861.

Inaugural Address of Rev. D. V. McLean, D. D., President of Lafayette College, on July 23d, 1851, with Hon. James Porter's Introductory Address.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J. A Discourse preached September 29, 1861. By the Pastor, J. Few Smith, D. D.

From John D. Ward, Esq.—The Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Reports of the Board of Water Commissioners, to the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City, with accompanying Documents, to July 1, 1861.

Twelve Pamphlets relative to the New York and New Jersey Steamboat Controversy, in one volume, bound.

The Morristown Ghost; or Yankee Trick, being a true, interesting and strange Narrative. Printed for purchasers—1814—a re-print from the original.

From John R. Burnet—American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb. Vol. XII.

From R. S. Field, Esq.—Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey State Normal School. 1861.

From the Executors of Capt. Wm. T. Rodgers—The Mariner's New Calendar. By Nath. Colson. Dublin. 1733.

The English Pilot. Part I. London. 1720.

A Complete History of the Most Remarkable Transactions at Sea, from

the earliest Accounts of Time to the Conclusion of the Last War with France. By Josiah Burchett, Esq., Secretary of the Admiralty. London. 1720.

From John H. Watson—A Memoir of John Fanning Watson, the annalist of Philadelphia and New York. Prepared by request of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. By Benjamin Dorr, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

From the Publication Committee—Remarks on Cellular Separation. Read by appointment of the American Association for the Improvement of Penal and Reformatory Institutions at the annual meeting in New York, Nov. 29, 1860. By Wm. Parker Foulke, of Phila., Pa.

From J. L. Sibley, Lib. of Harvard—Report of the Committee of the Overseers appointed to visit the Library for the year 1860. Harvard University Catalogue. 1861-2. First Term.

From Daniel Dodd, Esq.—The North American Review for the years 1825, 1836 and 1840, with 9 volumes of The Edinburgh Encyclopedia. American edition.

Hutchin's Improved Almanac for 1798, and a M. S. account of the Siek, Absent, and those who had "cateridges" in Capt. Squier's Company, in 1777.

From Samuel G. Drake, Boston, Mass.—A Discourse occasioned by the Death of the Hon. Wm. Prescott, LL.D., delivered Dec. 15, 1844. By Alexander Young.

A Discourse at the Funeral of Mrs. Thankful Church, in April 15, 1806. By Leonard Woods, Pastor of a Church in Newbury.

A Discourse delivered at Dorchester, March 29th, 1813, at the Funeral of Moses Everett, Esq. By Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris.

A Discourse on the Life and Character of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D., Senior Pastor of the 2d Congregational Society in Worcester, delivered at his interment, Aug. 22, 1839. By Alenzo Hill, Pastor.

Address of his Ex. Edwd. Everett, to the Legislature, on the organization of the Government, Jan. 3, 1838.

The New England Hist. and Gen. Register for the year 1861, with the Address of S. G. Drake, M. A., President of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society at the annual meeting, Jan. 20, 1858.

Our Obligations to Defend the Government of our Country, a Discourse on the War. By Rev. Elias Nason, at Exeter, N. H., April 21, 1861.

Reports of the Board of Education. Boston: 1844 and 1851.

The Camp and the Field. "Army Series, Tract No. 5." By one of our Chaplains. Boston: 1861.

From Mrs. Dr. Murray—Account Books, Deeds, &c., connected with Elizabethtown, and other valuable manuscripts, collected by N. Murray, D. D.

From Mrs. Jacob Anderson—The New Jersey State Gazette, Trenton Fed-

eralist, True American and United States Gazette, of ancient dates—109 in the collection.

From the Publishers—The Princeton Standard, The State Gazette and Republican, and The Somerset Messenger, for the year 1861.

From the N. J. State Library—Journals, Votes and Proceedings, and Acts of the Legislature, 56 vols., with 50 Miscellaneous Documents.

Exclusive of sixty (60) duplicates, there have been added during the year one hundred and twenty-three (123) volumes, making a total of twenty-eight hundred and thirty-four (2834).

Of pamphlets, exclusive of about fifty duplicates (50), one hundred and thirty-six (136) have been received—the whole number being, in binding or otherwise, about (3700) thirty-seven hundred.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the President of the New Jersey Historical Society :

The balance of cash on hand, January 1, 1861, \$699 97

The disbursements for the year 1861, have been—

Expenses.....	\$26 17	
Binding.....	23 07	
Rent of Library Rooms.....	400 00	
Printing 500 copies of No. 1, Vol. 9, of Proceedings..	97 15	
	\$516 39	

The receipts for 1861 were from—

Life members.....	\$20 00	
Annual dues.....	32 00	
Initiation fees.....	12 00	
Rent of West Park st. lot.....	10 00	
Subscribers to Library Fund ...	255 00	
Sale of our publications.....	1 62	
	\$330 62	

Total of expenses over receipts for 1861 185 77

Balance of Cash on hand, January 1, 1862..... \$514 20

Applicable to Library Fund..... \$129 10

General purposes..... 385 10

In addition to this amount of cash on hand, the available property of the Society consists of—

A lot of ground on West Park st., Newark, valued at..... \$3,500 00

Volumes of the Society's Collections..... \$625 75

Do. " " Society's Proceedings..... 280 03

905 78

Total..... \$4,405 78

Respectfully submitted,

S. ALOFSEN,

Treas'r N. Jersey Hrs. Soc.

JANUARY 1st, 1862.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. IX.

1862.

No. 3.

NEWARK, *May* 15, 1862.

THE SOCIETY met this day in accordance with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock, the first Vice President, the Hon. JAMES PARKER, in the absence of the President, taking the Chair.

The attendance was large, and Commander CHARLES STEWART BOGGS, who bore so gallant and conspicuous a part in the naval exploits of the Mississippi, being present, he was introduced by the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD with some patriotic and complimentary remarks, and invited to take a seat by the side of the President.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, presented the communications received since January, among them being letters from E. B. O. Callaghan, M. D., of Albany, and S. P. Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio, acknowledging their election as honorary members; from Asher Taylor, Esq., of New York, acknowledging his election as a corresponding member; from Rev. S. M. Hammell, of Lawrenceville, transmitting copies of Monumental Inscriptions in the Hendrickson burial ground, Monmouth County; from Mrs. E. J. Murray, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the Society on the death of Rev. Dr. Murray; from Wisconsin Historical Society, transmitting the proceedings at its last annual meeting; from Mercantile Library association of New York, Hon. Phil. Dickerson, of Paterson, and J. D. Ward, Esq., of Jersey City, transmitting donations; Mr. C. S. Sims, making inquiries relative to the settlement of Shrewsbury; and others of a business character.

From Hon. P. Dickerson was received a large number of Genealogical Tables, in manuscript, of the different reigning families in Europe, drawn up by his brother, the late Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, Governor, Senator,

Secretary of the Navy, &c., after he had retired from public life to his seat in Morris County, evincing very extensive reading and research. Mr. Dickerson also forwarded a complete census of Morris County in 1772, a most valuable document, giving the name of every householder, the number of persons in his family, their ages, &c.

The Librarian, Mr. CONGAR, submitted his report of donations received since the last meeting.

The Treasurer, Mr. ALOFSEN, reported the balance in the treasury to be \$508 25; of which \$56 42 belonged to the library fund.

Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, from the Committee on Publications, submitted the following report, which was ordered on file:

"The Committee on Publications report that since the January meeting another number of the 'Proceedings' of the Society has been issued, and is now ready for distribution to members not in arrears. It includes all the proceedings from January, 1861, inclusive, with many of the minor papers and communications presented to the Society, and other interesting historical documents. The Committee would draw the attention of the members to the value of this publication, eight volumes of which are now complete; and embodying as they do so much that bears upon the history of the State, besides the regular transactions of the Society, they should be in the possession of all, as well as the bound volumes of the Society 'Collections.'

"The Committee would take occasion to advert again to the propriety of some action, to secure the publication of the 'Records of the Town of Newark,' which the Society has already resolved shall form the next volume of their 'Collections.' They understand that an appropriation was made by the Common Council of the city, a few years ago, towards their publication, and the Committee are only waiting for additional funds from other sources, that were promised, before putting the work to press. Sufficient interest ought to be felt in these early records of what is now a City of such an extent, and such great resources, to ensure at once their publication; and as a Committee was appointed, as long as May, 1859, to obtain the necessary funds by subscription or otherwise, it is presumed that action on their part would readily lead to the procurement of the requisite amount."

Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report, which was ordered on file:

"The Committee on the Library would respectfully report, that no material change has been made in the Library since the last meeting, nor have other interests confided to their charge called for any action which it is necessary to report to the Society. The Committee, however, would express a hope that some means may be devised whereby the treasury shall be more liberally supplied. There would be no necessity

for this appeal if the importance of the work in which the Society is engaged was fully realized, and an active interest taken in its advancement by every member individually. It is not an unusual circumstance for gentlemen, who have been nominally associated with us for years, to visit our rooms for *the first time*, and be surprised at the extent and value of our library and collections. What has thus been gathered through the labors of a few, is for the benefit of all, and as the history of the State—such a bright chapter of which is now being enacted by her sons upon our battle fields—is the inheritance of all her citizens, and will be their legacy to those that are to come after, the Society, which has done, and is now doing so much for its preservation from oblivion, should not be thwarted in its noble aims by the want of means. There is special need of funds for binding, and other incidental expenses connected with the due care of our historical treasures, and also to meet the expense of rent for the rooms we occupy. Several subscriptions to the Library Fund having been for only one year, and not renewed, the Committee entertain some apprehensions that the fund may prove insufficient to meet the demands upon it. The subscription list towards the Library Fund is open for any additions that the members may think proper to make to it.

The Report of the Librarian has made known to the Society that constant additions are being made to the Library by the liberality of individuals and kindred institutions.”

Several gentlemen were elected members who were reported on favorably by the Nominating Committee, and new nominations were received.

Mr. WHITEHEAD presented an original pencil sketch of the Summer-house of Cockloft Hall, alluded to in the “Salmagundi” papers of Irving and his coadjutors, which is still standing in the northern suburbs of the city. Mr. W. read an article which appeared in the Newark Daily Advertiser, shortly after Irving’s death, referring to the frequent visits paid by him and his friends to the mansion of which the summer-house was an adjunct, then the property of Mr. Gouverneur Kemble, and now the residence of Mr. Winslow L. Whiting. Mr. Whitehead thought the literary associations of the building warranted the preservation of some memorial of its appearance. The sketch was taken in 1859, and, somewhat reduced, was engraved for Putnam’s edition of Irving’s works. It was mounted on the ornament which had formed the apex of the building.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said he had also the agreeable duty to perform of presenting to the Society from Miss Rutherford another valuable collection of manuscripts referring to the controverted Elizabethtown claim, and to the discussions relating to the settlement of the boundary lines between East and West Jersey and New Jersey and New York. They were intimately connected with the large collection received from the same generous donor, two years since. He had arranged and added them

to the index of that collection, and to indicate their value, Mr. W. drew attention particularly to some of the original documents which were of great interest. The dates of the various papers extend from 1686 to 1784, and are well deserving the examination of the student of our history. Mr. W. remarked that it might be safely said the history of New Jersey could not be properly written without the aid of these two collections.

Mr. FIELD alluded to the many instances of liberality, testifying the warm interest taken by Miss Rutherford in the success of the Society, and on his motion a resolution was adopted, presenting to her the special thanks of the members for this last valuable donation.

Mr. DURYEE presented, in behalf of Mr. Lewis A. Morrill, two folio volumes of the Minutes of the New York Provincial Assembly.

Mr. C. C. HAVEN drew attention to the return of Ass't Adj. Gen. Freese of New Jersey, disabled at the battle of Williamsburg, and that the statements of that gentlemen were such as fully exonerated the New Jersey troops from any imputation of having faltered in the least on that day, as had been asserted in some quarters. He presented a small diagram of the field of battle, and made a brief exposition of the movements of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Regiments of New Jersey, showing that the greatest bravery and fortitude were exhibited by them on that occasion

A paper was then read by the Corresponding Secretary, contributed by JOHN D. WARD, Esq., of Jersey City, upon the Steamboat Controversy, which engrossed so much public attention both in New York and Jersey City nearly half a century ago, resulting in the legal decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1824, by which steam navigation was thrown open to all who chose to engage in it untrammelled by the restrictions thrown around it by either New York or New Jersey.

Mr. WHITEHEAD stated, Mr. Ward had also deposited in the Library a volume of rare pamphlets upon the subject, furnishing, in connection with the paper, a complete history of all the circumstances of the controversy.

This was followed by an able paper on "The Assault on Stony Point in 1779 by General Anthony Wayne," by HENRY B. DAWSON, Esq., of New York. Great interest was given to the paper by the introduction of original letters of Washington, together with the orders and documents connected with the undertaking, including Wayne's last affectionate letter to his family. Mr. Dawson's efforts have thrown new light upon the character and attainments of the gallant soldier who so nobly sustained the honor of the country at that crisis.

On motion of Mr. LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. Dawson for his paper. Mr. Baldwin stated that he had frequently seen and conversed with a colored man who served as a guide

to General Wayne on the occasion, and whose account of the assault corresponded with the details so graphically described by Mr. Dawson.

Mr. CONGAR remarked that Lieutenant Knox, who headed the "forlorn hope" of one of the storming parties, was at one time stationed in Newark, and on one occasion was wounded in the face, near the corner of Broad and Market street, by a shot from one of the flight marauding parties that were in the habit of visiting Newark from New York during the revolution.

The Society then adjourned for dinner, which was served at the City Hotel. Mr. PARKER presided—Commander BOGGS being seated at his right hand, and Mr. DAWSON at his left—and a blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. RODGERS, of Bound Brook.

After partaking of the dinner, Mr. FIELD arose, and briefly adverting to him as another "hero of New Orleans," requested Commander Boggs to favor his fellow Jerseymen with some remarks. In answer to this appeal the Commander responded substantially as follows:

"*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I thank you for the very hearty and cordial demonstration with which you have honored me. It is very gratifying, but I find it more difficult to meet the assaults of my friends than of my enemies—the one appeal to the affections and the heart; to overcome the other is merely the performance of one's simple duty.

"You give me undue credit for the part I bore in the action on the Mississippi, where it was my good fortune to have the fastest vessel of the squadron, and I was thus enabled to reach and engage the enemy earlier than some of my companions. If there was any merit, then, in that, it belongs more properly to the designer and builder of my ship than to myself. But it should not be forgotten, and it is only justice to say, that the whole merit of the expedition is due to Flag Officer Farragut, who ably contrived and successfully executed it, and to Captain Bailey and the other Captains who aided him in carrying it out.

There was also present in the engagement and took a part in it which excited the admiration of all his brother officers, for his admirable management of his ship and his gallantry under the hottest fire, another officer, who, though not perhaps a Jerseyman by birth, is one by descent and residence, Captain John DeCamp of Morristown, who commanded the Iroquois, and covered himself with a blaze of glory. Indeed, to all the officers the highest credit is due for the gallantry they exhibited. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness and for the honor you have done me."

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD offered some remarks in relation to the importance of Historical Societies in general, and particularly of that of New Jersey, in such a crisis as that through which the country is now passing. To write history facts must be secured and preserved, and there was no agency so efficient for that purpose as such an institution. It was a

a mistake to say that, because the public attention was engrossed with the war, the interests of the Historical Society should naturally suffer. He alluded to the presence of Mr. Dawson, a member of the New York Historical Society, who had so ably chronicled one of the most important and gallant assaults of the Revolution, and of Captain Boggs, an actor in one of recent occurrence, unsurpassed in naval warfare, as illustrating the office of a Historical Society in bringing together things new and old.

Mr. FIELD referred to the disparaging remarks so frequently indulged in by the metropolitan press in reference to New Jersey, and attributed it in some measure to Jerseymen not being true to themselves and to the interests of the State.

A sentiment alluding to "the Press" brought out Mr. JOHN Y. FOSTER, of the Newark Mercury, who paid a glowing tribute to the representatives of New Jersey in the army as well as the navy, and commented upon the fact that on every field the New Jersey troops had sustained themselves with honor.

General RUNYON replied at some length, and was followed by O. S. HALSTED, jr., and C. D. DESHLER, Esqs., who narrated many incidents connected with Capt. Boggs' achievements, which his modesty prevented his alluding to himself; their speeches, which were well received, being succeeded by brief remarks from Mayor BIGELOW, Messrs. P. S. DURYEE, J. P. JACKSON and WALTER RUTHERFURD, shortly after which Captain Boggs retired and the company broke up. As Capt. Boggs was driven away three cheers were given in his honor by the members of the Society and citizens, who were gathered on the porch and sidewalk of the hotel.

Members Elected

MAY 15, 1862.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Samuel A. Farrand, Newark.
Sarah Smith Stafford, Trenton.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Thomas C. Doremus, New York.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

J. Bertrand Payne, Brompton, Middlesex, Eng.
J. Wingate Thornton, Boston.

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 1st, 1862.

From the State of Rhode Island—Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England. Vol. VII. 1770 to 1776.

From the American Philosophical Society—Vol. VIII. July–Dec., 1861. No. 66. Proceedings of the Society.

From the New England Historic-Genealogical Society—The N. E. H. and G. Register, and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. XVI.—Nos. 1 and 2.

From the Essex Institute—Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. III. Oct.–Dec., 1861. Nos. 5 and 6.

From the Chicago Historical Society—Organization, Constitution, and By-Laws of the Douglas Monument Association.

From Harvard College—Report of the Committee of Overseers of Harvard College, appointed to visit the Library for the year 1861; with the accompanying Documents. Jan. 30, 1862.

From the Mercantile Library Association of New York City—New York City during the American Revolution—being a Collection of Original Papers from the MSS. in the possession of the Association. Privately printed for the Association. Also its

Fortieth Annual Report—Constitution, and Catalogue of Works in Foreign Languages in the New York Mercantile Library.

Ninth Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society, February, 1862.

New Method of Keeping Accounts. By Wm. Cotheale. Dedicated to the Members of the Chamber of Commerce and Mercantile Library Association.

From the Authors—Origin of Legislative Assemblies in the State of New York, including titles of the Laws passed previous to 1691. By E. B. Callaghan.

Thanksgiving. A Sermon preached in the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook, N. J., Nov. 28, 1861. By R. K. Rodgers, D.D., Pastor of the Church.

The True Genealogy of the Dunnell and Dwinell Family of New England. By Henry Gale Dannel, M.D., of New York City.

From Rev. E. R. Craven, D.D.—A History of the Presbyterian Church in America, from its origin until the year 1760, with Biographical Sketches of its early Ministers. By Rev. Richard Webster, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

From John D. Ward, Esq.—Report of the Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Jersey City Water Works and Sewers, from July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1861; also showing the Arrearages up to July 1, 1861.

Fourteenth Report of the Board of Water Commissioners to the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City, with accompanying Documents to Jan. 1, 1862. Also

Pamphlets relative to World's Fair, in London in 1851.

From Joel Munsell, Esq.—On Magnifying God's Work; a Thanksgiving Discourse, preached on Nov. 28, 1861, by Rev. W. H. Luchenbach, pastor of the Third Ev. Luth. Church of Rhinebeck.

Brief Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh; prepared for and published in the N. E. Hist. and Genealog. Register, for April, 1862, with additions by S. G. Drake.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Albany Penitentiary, and the Reports of the Superintendent, Chaplain and Physician of the Prison. Dec. 5, 1861.

General Fremont, and the injustice done him by Politicians and Military Men. By W. Brotherhead, Author of the Book of the Signers, &c.

Albany Almanac, 1862. By Joel Munsell.

From James R. Bird—A Funeral Sermon in commemoration of the virtues of General Washington, delivered by the Rev. John V. Weylie, on the 22d February, 1860, at the Parish of Frederick, County of Frederick, Md.

From Asher Taylor—Reunion of the Family of Joseph Taylor, at Middletown, N. J., in 1861. Printed for private circulation.

From Henry Congar—Notes on the State of Virginia, with an Appendix. By Thomas Jefferson. Newark: Printed by Pennington & Gould. 1801.

From L. H. Marsh—The New England Journal. No. LV. Monday, April 8, 1728.

From J. J. Young—The Boston Gazette and Country Journal. No. 779. Monday, March 12, 1770. Reprint—fac-simile.

From Dr. L. A. Smith—Annual Reports of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston. 1842 and 1844.

Report of the Committee of the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on "An Act relative to Prison Discipline," Approved May 1, 1861.

Considerations respecting the Policy of some Recent Legislation in Pennsylvania. By Wm. Parker Foulke, of Philadelphia, 1861.

Missionary Herald, Sept., 1818. Report of the A. B. C. F. M., Sept., 1835. Letter to Rev. Dr. Candlish, by R. Anderson, D.D., Foreign Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Report of the American Temperance Society, May, 1832. Report of the Exec. Com. of the Amer. Temperance Union, 1838. Proceedings of the Temperance Convention of Five Counties, at Hackettstown, N. J., Sept. 26, 1843.

Prof. Hopkins' Sermon, delivered on the Annual State Fast, at Williamstown, Mass., March 28, 1839.

Mr. Allen's Report of a Declaration of Sentiment on Slavery, Dec. 5, 1837, to a Convention of Ministers of different Denominations, at Worcester, Dec. 5, 1837.

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Charles Ellet, Jr. The Army of the Potomac, and its Mismanagement. (Suppressed.) Pamphlet, 1861.

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Slavery,) Wm. Lloyd Garrison, (Anti-Slavery,) Garrett Davis, (Pro-Slavery,) Alex. H. Stephens, (Secession,) Martin F. Conway, (Anti-Slavery.) 1862.

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Tatlow Jackson. Authorities cited Antagonistic to Horace Binney's Conclusions.

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(Dr. Boyer Brown.) Reply to Horace Binney.

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J. C. Bullitt. A Review of Mr. Binney's Pamphlet.

(John T. Montgomery.) The Writ of Habeas Corpus and Mr. Binney.

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Henry Wikoff. Secession and its Causes, in a Letter to Viscount Palmerston. 1861.

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O. B. Frothingham. Seeds and Shells: A Sermon preached in N. Y., Nov. 17, 1861.

Cornelius H. Edger. The Curse of Canaan Rightly Interpreted: Three lectures delivered in the Reformed Dutch Church, Easton, Pa., in Jan. and Feb., 1862, by the Pastor.

The Nail Hit on the Head; or the Two Jonathans on the Slave Question, by Pacificator. 1862.

Mr. John Bright's Speech at Rochdale, Dec. 4, 1861, on the American Crisis. 1862.

John Stuart Mill. The Contest in America. 1862.

(James McKaye.) On the Birth and Death of Nations. 1862.

England and America. (From the Princeton Review for 1862.)

F. H. Underwood. Our Flag: A Poem in four cantos. 1862.

Daniel Webster's Reply to Hayne, in U. S. Senate, Jan. 26, 1830.
(Pulpit and Rostrum, No. 17 and 18.)

Daniel Webster on the Force Bill, in U. S. Senate, Feb. 16, 1833,
and Jackson's Proclamation to S. Carolina, in 1833. (Pulpit and Ros-
trum, Nos. 15 and 16.)

Nahum Capen. The Indissoluble Nature of the American Union.
A Letter to Hon. Peter Cooper. 1862.

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the Present American War. 1862.

1911
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1911.

Wm. J. Smith
John D. Jones
James H. Brown
Robert L. White
Thomas M. Green

1912
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1912.

Wm. J. Smith
John D. Jones
James H. Brown
Robert L. White
Thomas M. Green

1913
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1913.

Wm. J. Smith
John D. Jones
James H. Brown
Robert L. White
Thomas M. Green

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

Steamboat Controversy

Between Citizens of New York and Citizens of New Jersey,

FROM 1811 TO 1824,

ORIGINATING IN THE ASSERTED CLAIM OF NEW YORK TO THE EXCLUSIVE
JURISDICTION OVER ALL THE WATERS BETWEEN
THE TWO STATES.

BY JOHN D. WARD.

READ BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MAY 15, 1862.

ACCOUNT.

It appears that King Charles Second, of England, in March, 1664 granted to his brother, then Duke of York, a large and very indefinitely described territory in North America, which included the whole of the present States of New York and New Jersey, and was probably intended to embrace that which now constitutes the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware. And on the "three and twentieth day of June," in the same year, the Duke conveyed, by deed, to Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island—Bounded on the east part by the main sea, and part by Hudson's River, and north on the West Delaware Bay or River, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and northward as far as the northernmost branch of said Bay or river Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence, in a straight line to Hudson's River—which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey."

This division of the territory, granted to the Duke; was very distasteful to several of the Governors of the Province of New York, as it curtailed the limits of their jurisdiction. Sir Edmund Andros, in 1678, in answer to "inquiries about New York," says in reply to inquiry No. 10, "our boundaries are south the sea, west Delaware; north to y^e Lakes or french; east Connecticut River, but most usurped and yet poss'ed by s'd Connecticut, some Islands eastward and a tract beyond Kennebeck River called Pemaquid, &c."*

He nowhere mentions New Jersey, the conveyance of which to Berkley and Carteret, he insisted, had been rendered entirely void, by the conquest and temporary occupation of the territory by the Dutch in 1673 and 1674. He therefore described the boundaries of New York as though New Jersey still formed a portion of that province.

Governor Dongan, in a "Report to the Committee of Trade on the Province of New York," dated 22d February, 1687, after reciting the inconvenience which would result from making Amboy a port, says: "We in this government look upon that bay that runs into the sea, at Sandy Hook, to be Hudson's River, therefore there being a clause in my instruc-

* Documentary History of New York. Vol. I, page 90.

tions directing mee that I cause all vessels that come into Hudson's River to enter at New York, I desire to know whether his Maj^y intends thereby those vessels that come within Sandy Hook, the people of East Jersey pretending a right to the river soe far as their province extends which is eighteen miles up the river to the northward of this place."*

And again he says: "To be short, there is an absolute necessity these provinces (East and West Jersey) and that of Connecticut be annexed."

In another document, entitled "The humble address of the Governor and Council of your Majesty's province of New York and dependencies" [6th August, 1691,] it is said, "Now may it please your most excell^t Maj^y—The premises considered we humbly presume and represent unto y^r most sacred Majesty that there can be nothing in America more conducive to y^r Maj^{ties} subjects upon this continent than that Connecticut, East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania and the 3 Lower Countys be reannexed to this y^r Maj^{ties} province which then will be a govern^t of sufficient extent."†

The same hostile feeling appears to have influenced all the succeeding governors of the province; and was transmitted to the State government, established at the revolution; and so far controlled the action of both the royal and republican administrations as to prevent the transfer of Staten Island to the proprietors of New Jersey, to whom it rightfully belonged: and also led New York to claim, and, so far as it could safely be done, exercise jurisdiction over all the waters flowing between the two States, down to 1834, when a settlement of that question was effected by three commissioners from each State, appointed for that purpose during the preceding year.

New Jersey of course always claimed ownership and jurisdiction "*ad flum aquæ*" or to the thread of the stream, from the first organization of the colonial government; and the conflicting claims of the two governments and the attempts of individuals to enforce those claims for their own private advantage led, sometimes, to personal contests respecting the rights of fishing, planting oysters, &c., in certain parts of the river, bays and sound, which form portions of the boundaries of the two States and writs issued by courts in New York would sometimes be served upon persons found on the docks, or on board vessels moored or anchored at or near the Jersey shore. These proceedings produced much ill feeling, and frequently serious annoyance to the parties immediately interested.

The free *navigation* of the waters referred to, was not however, called in question until the early part of the present century, or the time when steamboats were brought into use and their importance became apparent. As early as the 19th March, 1787, the Legislature of New York, for the purpose of encouraging their construction and use, passed an act granting to John Fitch, of Pennsylvania, for the term of fourteen years, the sole

* Documentary History of New York. Vol. I, page 152.

† Documentary History of New York, Vol. I, page 411.

and exclusive right "of navigating all and every species and kinds of boats, or water craft which may be urged, or impelled through the water by the force of fire or steam, in all creeks, rivers, bays and waters whatsoever, within the territory and jurisdiction of this State."

On the 27th March, 1798, an act was passed repealing this grant to Fitch and granting the same rights and privileges to Robert R. Livingston for the term of twenty years.

On the 39th March, 1799, a similar act was passed, granting like privileges to "Nicholas I. Roosevelt and the several persons associated with him" for the like term of twenty years. On the 5th April, 1803, the rights and privileges, granted by the act of 1798 to Robert R. Livingston, were continued to himself and Robert Fulton for the term of twenty years from the passage of the act; and the term for giving the necessary proof of the "practicability of a boat of 20 tons capacity being propelled, by steam, through the water four miles an hour, was extended to two years from the passing of the act; and on the 6th April, 1807, another act was passed, extending the provisions of the last act two years, or until April, 1809.

On the 11th April, 1808, an act was passed prolonging the term of the grant to Livingston and Fulton to thirty years from that date, *provided* a certain number of boats were "established" within that time, and declaring that boats navigated, or moved by fire or steam, in contravention of the exclusive right of the said Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton and their associates, or legal representatives, should be forfeited, with their engines, tackle and apparel, to the said Livingston and Fulton, and their associates.

On the 9th April, 1811, another act, more stringent, in its provisions respecting forfeitures, than any which had preceded it, was passed, giving to Livingston and Fulton and their associates the same remedy for the recovery of boats and engines, tackle and apparel, as if the same had been tortiously and wrongfully taken out of their possession.

The experiments, which the earlier of these enactments were intended to encourage, resulted in 1807 in the production, by Livingston and Fulton, of the steamboat "*Clermont*," which ran regularly between the cities of New York and Albany, at a rate perhaps a little exceeding four miles per hour, the "progress" required by the law of 1803 to secure the exclusive right. She was started in August, 1807, ran the remainder of the season in her original condition, was hauled out in the ensuing winter, lengthened and improved; and when launched again was named the "North River." She was furnished with an engine manufactured at Birmingham by Boulton & Watt, of the kind denominated by Mr. Watt, its inventor, the "Bell crank engine," and recommended by him as better suited, in his opinion, for propelling vessels than any other form of steam engine then in use.

The great advantages which steamboats were found to afford, for the conveyance of passengers especially, soon became so apparent that all

who were engaged in that business upon routes where the transportation was by water, were anxious to avail themselves of the benefits of the new invention. Among these was the late Col. Aaron Ogden, of Elizabethtown, who was in possession of a long established ferry between Elizabethtown Point and New York, upon which several sail¹boats were regularly employed. Here, where the ferry was 12 or 14 miles in length, he supposed that a steamboat, by increasing the regularity of the trips and shortening the time required for performing them, would be an important improvement. He therefore applied to Livingston and Fulton for a boat suited to the business, and their license to run it; but the price demanded for the boat, and the terms upon which they would permit it to be used, were deemed by him extravagant, and therefore declined. He did not, however, relinquish his purpose of placing a steamboat upon the ferry; and believing the waters between the States to be common property, for the purposes of navigation, supposed, as steam vessels belonging to citizens of the State of New York were regularly passing into the waters of New Jersey, that the same class of vessels belonging to citizens of New Jersey ought to be permitted to navigate such of the waters of New York as flowed between the two States, the claim of the latter to exclusive jurisdiction notwithstanding.

The course which he adopted for procuring a boat, suited to the purpose, and the views which he entertained of his rights in the premises, are so distinctly set forth in the following memorial, which he presented to the Legislature of New York, that a copy of the document is here inserted; being perhaps the best account that can be given of the matter:

“TO THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THE
MEMORIAL AND PETITION OF AARON OGDEN, A CITIZEN OF NEW JERSEY, RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

“That on the application of Robert Fulton and the late Robert R. Livingston, Esqs., sundry laws in *general terms*, and without securing *expressly*, the rights of others, have been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, in virtue of which the persons above named, their executors, administrators or assigns, have claimed the sole right to navigate in Steam Boats, on all the waters of the said State, to the *entire exclusion* of all Steam Boats whatever, without any exception, not having a *license* granted by them.

“And your Memorialist further shews, that after a youth devoted to public service, in the line of the Revolutionary Army, he at the expense of the earnings of a laborious profession both studied and practised thereafter, became interested in an Ancient Establishment for the transportation of passengers, merchandize, and marketing, from Elizabethtown Point, in the State of New Jersey, to the city of New York; and considering, that if such intercourse could be carried on by means of a Steam Boat, it would tend as well to the public benefit as to the preservation of that accustomed proportion of business to your Memorialist, which would otherwise decrease, by reason of the running of Steam Boats from the city of New York, to neighbouring places in the State of New Jersey: And, having received the opinion of three very eminent Counsel, in the city of New York,* that to run his boat as aforesaid, would not contravene the

* Richard Harrison, Josiah O. Hoffman and David B. Ogden, Esqs. It is understood that Aaron Burr also concurred in this opinion.

laws which had been so enacted, he, your Memorialist, undertook to build a Steam Boat for his own use, on his ancient ferry, which, on the side of the city of New York, he holds by a lease under the Corporation thereof.

"And for this purpose, he, your Memorialist, contracted with Mr. Cornelius Jerolaman, an experienced boat builder, living within the State of New Jersey, for building within the said State,* a boat of a convenient size and proportions, being about fourteen feet beam, and seventy-five feet keel; and according to such form, in respect to her bottom, her bow and her run, as in his judgment would be best calculated for a common pettiauger, to sail before the wind.

"And your Memorialist further agreed with Mr. Daniel Dod, a Citizen of the State of New Jersey, that he, in behalf of your Memorialist, should contract for a Steam Engine for the said Boat, of twelve horse power, or thereabouts, to be employed in propelling his said Boat, according to a plan which had been previously submitted by the said Daniel Dod, which plan does not interfere with any invention, known to be secured by patent to any other person whatever, and contains an important improvement which was invented by him; and for which he has obtained a Patent under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and has duly assigned to your Memorialist, a privilege to make use of the same; which improvement consists in a very simple and easy mode of giving a perfectly rectilinear motion to the piston rod, although it be attached to the end of the beam which moves in a curve.

"And your Memorialist further shews, that he completed his Steam Boat, upon the plan and according to the instructions, so as aforesaid given; and on experiment, found his said boat to have a speed through the water of more than six miles an hour; which velocity, as well as the comparatively great simplicity and cheapness of the plan, demonstrates both its great superiority and its essential difference.

"And your Memorialist further shews, that he has obtained a license under the Laws and Constitution of the United States, to use in the coasting trade thereof, his said Steam Boat, for which license he paid to the revenue officer of the United States, the duty required by law, according to the tonnage of his boat.

"And your Memorialist further shews, that before the adoption of the present Federal Constitution of the United States, John Fitch, now deceased, formerly a resident of the State of New Jersey, constructed and used a Steam Boat, capable of being employed in useful purposes, who, as the inventor thereof, in the years 1786 and 1787, obtained concurrent laws from the several States of New York and New Jersey, for the exclusive use of boats moved by fire or steam on the waters of those States, or those within their jurisdictions respectively, for a term of years now expired: And that after the adoption of the said Federal Constitution, and under the same, to wit: in the year 1791, he, the said John Fitch, obtained a patent for his said invention, for a term of time now also expired; whose administrator has granted and assigned to your memorialist, all the benefit and rights which can or may accrue from such invention of the said John Fitch.

"And your Memorialist further shews, that after he had made his contracts, and while he was building and constructing his Steam Boat, at his sole and great expense, a further law was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1811, entitled "An act for the more effectual enforcement of the provisions contained in an act, entitled 'An act for the further encouragement of Steam Boats,' " &c., whereby it was further provided, that the running of a steamboat in contravention of the laws referred to, would be equivalent to a condemnation and forfeiture, without any previous seizure or

* At North Belleville, on Passaic River.

trial, and that the persons so as aforesaid named in the laws, might immediately on such running of any such Steam Boat, have the same remedies as if such boat had been wrongfully or tortiously taken from their possession; and that on the commencement of any suit therefor, it should be the duty of the Court, by process of injunction, to cause such boat to be taken and kept in custody until the determination of said suit; whereby your Memorialist, without trial on law or fact, and by a necessary act of Court, would in effect, by her natural decay, lose his boat and her profits without having any action for damages in case of false claims, which last act has excluded your Memorialist from an opportunity of pleading at law the various defences which naturally arise from his case, hereinbefore stated.

"Your Memorialist, therefore, contrary to his original purpose, in order to avoid that ruin to himself and family, which was threatened to be brought upon them, preferred to run his boat from Elizabethtown Point to the City of Jersey, both places in the State of New Jersey; and to make application to those *entrusted* with the power of this State to grant licenses, for such license under the authority of the same, to run his boat to the city of New York; for which license he made the most liberal offers, and such as he most reasonably supposed, would, on that account, have been immediately accepted; but on the contrary, these offers, to his great surprise and astonishment, were either wholly rejected, or terms offered on the condition of submitting to the most unparalleled exactions.

"Your Memorialist has, therefore, been thus *constrained*, most respectfully to address himself to the *justice* and *magnanimity* of a great and powerful State, and to pray, with all due submission, that it would, according to its unalienable right, by a further act, declare, that the laws hereinbefore referred to, were not intended to appropriate to the grantees under the same, for steam navigation, the use of the waters lying intermediate between New York and New Jersey, to the exclusion, or in any manner to the prejudice of the Citizens of New Jersey, in their free and common use of such waters, or so as to interrupt those mutual tolerations and that liberal policy, which should be reciprocated between neighboring and friendly States, in their intercourse with each other for their common benefit; or so as to abridge the rights of others, either as fundamentally established in the nature of things, or as derived from the Constitution and laws of the United States; And containing also a further provision, that no process of injunction shall be issued by any Court in obedience of the laws aforesaid, until it shall have taken security in such way and such sum as to it may seem proper, for the payment to the party who may be injured thereby, for all losses and damages which may ensue therefrom, in case the suit should be discontinued, or judgment should pass for the Defendants, in any Court of Law or Equity in this State, or in the United States.

"And your Memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

This memorial was referred to a committee, of which the late William Alexander Duer was chairman, and the whole subject appears to have been very carefully examined. On the 8th March, 1814, the committee presented to the house a report, in which the matters in controversy between the memorialist and the monopolists were set forth at considerable length, and stating in conclusion that they were of opinion that "some relief ought to be afforded to the Memorialist," and directed their chairman to prepare and ask leave to present a bill, "containing such provisions as they were of opinion might be passed consistently with the faith, honor and justice of the State."

The recommendation of the committee was not concurred in by the house, and the laws of New York remained unchanged.

Previous to this time Col. Ogden had, for the purpose of enabling him to contend on more equal terms with the New York monopolists, induced the Legislature of New Jersey to pass "An act for protection of steamboats owned and navigated by citizens of this State." Approved 25th January, 1811. This failed to enable him to obtain such terms as he considered reasonable; and on the 12th February, 1813, an act was passed "for the more effectual enforcement of the provisions of "An act for the protection of steamboats owned and navigated by citizens of this State." This also failed to enable him to effect the desired compromise with his New York opponents; and on the 3d November, 1813, the Legislature passed another act, "granting" to Aaron Ogden and Daniel Dod, and the survivor and their assigns, an exclusive right to navigate steamboats in the waters of this State."

This act contained similar provisions to those contained in the laws of New York, granting exclusive privileges to Livingston and Fulton. This appears to have been asked for partly as an extension to the persons therein named, of the powers conferred by a previous act passed in 1786, by which exclusive privileges were granted to John Fitch, whose interest Col. Ogden claimed to represent, and partly on the ground of certain improvements in steamboat navigation, which were claimed to have been introduced by Daniel Dod. Its practical operation was, that steamboats running under licenses from Livingston and Fulton were excluded from the waters of New Jersey; and the steamboat "Sea Horse," owned by Col. Ogden, was restricted, in her running, to "the midway of the intervening waters between the two States." Afterwards a *team*, or *horse boat*, was fitted up, which, with passengers from New York, met the steamboat in the vicinity of Bedlow's Island, where she transferred them to the steamer, and received from her, those who were bound to the city.

In October, 1814, John R. Livingston and Robert J. Livingston presented to the Legislature of New Jersey a *petition*, asking for the repeal of the last mentioned act; and also presented to the Legislature of New York a *Memorial*, praying that the "Steamboat laws of that State might not be invaded or violated in any respect." As the Memorial and Petition contain the New York views of the case, and a portion of the arguments by which the exclusive grants to Livingston and Fulton were defended, they are here inserted.

"TO THE HONORABLE, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THE MEMORIAL OF JOHN R. LIVINGSTON AND ROBERT JAMES LIVINGSTON, RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :

"That your Memorialists having learnt that a late law had passed in the State of New Jersey, in favor of an exclusive privilege in the waters of that State, to Aaron Ogden and Daniel Dod, to run Steam Boats for a limited time, did present the petition herewith annexed, to the honorable legislature of New Jersey, and which they pray may be considered as part of this memorial, with the affidavits and letters, as well in and out of print, herewith exhibited.

“And your Memorialists beg leave further to mention, that they purchased a right of Messrs. Fulton and Livingston, for a valuable consideration to run Steam-Boats under their grant, in the waters of this State, and have expended a very large sum of money in building the Steam-Boat Raritan, conceiving that they as your citizens are entitled to complete protection; and that the solemn agreement ratified by the several laws of this State as one party, and Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton as another, having on the part of the latter been carried into full effect, would secure your Memorialists (from any loss for the large amount laid out) in their privilege and purchase of the right aforesaid.

“And your Memorialists beg leave to state, That the plea and the most urgent and effectual argument, made use of with the legislature of New Jersey, (and which is expressed in their first retaliatory law) by Col. A. Ogden, was, that the State of New York had unjustly claimed jurisdiction over the waters belonging to the State of New Jersey, (and in his speech before a committee of the legislature,) that they had unjustly and void of right possessed themselves of Staten-Island, thus exciting an enmity for his private advantage between two sister States, that have hitherto been on the most friendly terms; and by way of retaliating on the State of New York, have retaliated most improperly on the individuals to whom the waters of this State had been ceded, viz. Fulton and Livingston or their assigns; *thus striking at the very root of private property, under a most fallacious idea of guarding a public right.*

“Your Memorialists beg leave further to state, that under the first law as no seizure of any Jersey-Boat had, or was about taking place, they still continued to run their Steam-Boat, the Raritan, with impunity, and that the said Col. Ogden also run his Steam-Boat the Sea-Horse, but, as your Memorialists had, upon application from some persons at Elizabethtown, an idea of being concerned in a boat to run up the creek to that place, and which was by them mentioned, this law did not exactly suit the said Aaron Ogden, inasmuch as it did not give him an exclusive privilege, but left the door open to citizens of his own State, in consequence of which, without notice to your memorialists, he procured another law to be passed directly in his own name and favor, under a pretence that the heirs of Fitch not having been sufficiently remunerated for the Steam-Boat of his invention, the patent or State right for which had run out more than thirteen years, he had purchased of those heirs for a valuable consideration, which in fact was not worth a farthing; and which the said Aaron Ogden must have known, as R. Fulton offered to him any plan that Fitch had ever in practice to run in the waters of New York, to his sole use and benefit, without fee or reward, for and during the term granted him by this State, *and is still willing to let him have the same,* as your Memorialists are credibly informed.

“Your Memorialists cannot help remarking the fastidious delicacy of the said Aaron Ogden, in advocating the rights of John Fitch, or his heirs, and on which his late law is predicated, when at the same time he now comes before your honorable body to destroy all the right granted by this State to Robert Fulton and the heirs of Robert R. Livingston, and many of your citizens now concerned, *under your own protecting laws,* to amount of some hundred thousand dollars. Your Memorialists beg leave to refer to the several affidavits respecting the invention of Daniel Dod, which go to prove incontestibly that every part of Aaron Ogden's Steam-Boat and machinery is a fac simile of those of Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, and though her velocity may have been six miles per hour, (which was proved only by estimated distance and time, *to two of the commissioners,* for the particular purpose mentioned in the petition) yet it cannot be considered as any improvement, as many of the other Steam-boats go upward, of seven miles per hour.

“That your Memorialists being citizens of your State, should this law be modi-

fied, will suffer a loss of at least one hundred thousand dollars, which would be immediately transferred from their pockets to that of Col. Aaron Ogden's, who, for such a stake, has left no stone unturned to effect his purpose; and whose pretences are, first, the merit of having served in the revolutionary war, with what celebrity your Memorialists are unacquainted, as the hon. Col. or his friends have been perfectly silent upon this head; and for which, if any, both pay and rank have no doubt fully remunerated him—at any rate *this State is not the proper place for his application.* And secondly, that the law not being repealed, he and his family may be injured in their property; your Memorialists beg leave to state, that if this argument is to have any effect, that it may be premised that Col. Aaron Ogden, late governor of the State of New Jersey, is considered as a very rich man; that he is concerned with another very rich man from Georgia, and that as an evidence of this fact, these two men have monopolized all Elizabethtown Point, and even the road from thence to our own State on Staten-Island. Also, *that one of your Memorialists has at this moment all his fortune depending in the Steam-Boat Raritan;* and this gentleman has also (Robert James Livingston) been in the revolutionary war, and shed his blood for his country's service—he has no profession by which ten or fifteen thousand dollars per annum can be made, he is not the president of a bank—nor has he been elected to any lucrative office—he is an humble citizen, doing his duty as such, nor does he wish to violate the rights of any. The property he has invested in the Steam-Boat was fairly and honorably acquired, and as he thought, and cannot but still think, he will not under any pretence be deprived of it.

“Your Memorialists cannot imagine that any loss (*if that should be a consideration*) can accrue, as Col. Aaron Ogden, as it is said, has sold a greater part of his boat to a company at New-Brunswick; and if not, your Memorialists have offered to take one half of his boat, and to run her on mutual account, or to sell their own at a fair price, which had been nearly made up, and which would have been the case, but for the law giving to him an exclusive privilege for two years in the waters of New Jersey.

“Your Memorialists beg leave to observe, that in the laws of New Jersey, the boats now built and running, are excepted, *the Raritan being only outlawed*, and this merely because the hon. Aaron Ogden is to have an exclusive privilege for the run he has solicited—for this the laws of New Jersey have been made—the laws of New York are to be repealed—private contracts broken—turnpikes, bridges, banks, insurance companies, in short every incorporation will have a precedent to be trodden under foot—application after application will be made to your honorable house for Steam-Boats from Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island; and whatever may now be thought, should your honorable body repeal this law, cupidity would be followed up with an eagerness for which the present instance can only establish a precedent.

“And your Memorialists trust that the honor and integrity of the State, the interests of your citizens, and both private and public contracts will prevent the Steam-Boat laws of this State from being invaded or violated in any respect. And your Memorialists will ever pray.

THE PETITION.

“TO THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR, COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, [OF NEW JERSEY]: THE PETITION OF JOHN R. LIVINGSTON AND ROBERT JAMES LIVINGSTON, HUMBLY SHEWETH:

“That your petitioners, in the year 1808, made an agreement with Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton for a valuable consideration, that your petitioners would, at their own expense, build a Boat or Boats to run from the City of

New York to any port or place in New Jersey south of Powles-Hook, to be propelled by steam; provided they, the said Livingston and Fulton, would release to your petitioners all their right under the patent laws of the United States; and also, that of the protecting laws of the State of New York, passed at different times for the encouragement of the arts.

"That in consequence of such agreement, and viewing such laws as sufficient to preserve to your petitioners any amount they should expend in consequence thereof, they were induced to build a Steam Boat of 130 feet long and 20 feet broad, called the Raritan, at an expense of 26,000 dollars, for the purpose of a Packet, to run between New York and New Brunswick, touching at different places going and returning, among which was, by agreement with Colonel A. Ogden, Elizabethtown Point, which your petitioners, lest any injury should arise to the said Col. A. Ogden by having any of his passengers in the common ferry boats diminished, did promise and agree to allow to him the same sum he made for each passenger in his boats as aforesaid; and from the time the Steam Boat Raritan, to the present period has run, the said Col. Ogden has had credit for each passenger so allowed, which he then thought and expressed was liberal and generous.

"That your petitioners for the two first years, lost a considerable sum of money by the Steam Boat Raritan; in consequence of which they advertised her in the public papers for sale or to lease; that although this advertisement was continued for a lengthy period, no person, either in New Jersey or elsewhere, appeared disposed to purchase or lease, on such terms as would have been a sufficient compensation for the interest of the money and tear and wear of the vessel. Your petitioners were induced, therefore, to continue the route, under a hope that they should receive some encouragement by a connexion with the Steam Boat Phoenix in the Delaware, as a Steam Boat line had been established by John Stevens, Esquire, and your petitioners, between the two great cities of Philadelphia and New York.

"In this they were fortunately not disappointed, as from that period to the present time, the Raritan has afforded some compensation for the great risk your petitioners had run in making so expensive an experiment. But in proportion as she was supposed to have succeeded, the cupidity of certain individuals was excited; many plans were in agitation to form companies and to build opposition boats, but those persons were deterred by the protecting laws above mentioned, excepting with the sole instance of his excellency Governor Ogden, who, it appears, *although he well knew the immense expense your petitioners had incurred, which had it failed would have nearly annihilated to them the amount of 26,000 dollars; although he might have purchased the Raritan under her cost, or leased her for less than the tear and wear and interest of her amount; although he might have had all the rights appertaining to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton without alteration, yet, notwithstanding when he found that she was in some measure successful, in the face of the patent right of the United States, and the laws passed by the State of New York, did commence and finish a Steam Boat called the Sea-Horse, of about one-third the dimensions of the Raritan; which not having permission to run with the consent of the parties, has, by his unbounded influence, created an invidious distinction between the citizens of the State of New Jersey and those of New York, and has induced, as your petitioners have reason to believe, for the want of due information, your honorable body to pass laws in his favor, which would enable him to seize any Steam Boat running into the waters of New Jersey, as retaliating upon a seizure made under the laws of the State of New York. With what propriety these laws were considered retaliatory, your petitioners will endeavor to shew, and to lay before your honorable body all the laws passed by the State of New York, which are hereunto annexed. Upon pe-*

rural of these laws, your petitioners cannot but flatter themselves, that your honorable body will be fully convinced, that so far was the State of New York from passing exclusive laws in favor of their own citizens; that the reverse had taken place; and also, that so far from infringing upon the waters of New Jersey, they expressly declare *the waters belonging to their State only*; following the precedent set them by your honorable body in the first law passed upon this subject in favor of John Fitch in the year 1786, which gave to him and his heirs, an exclusive privilege for fourteen years for his invention and for the encouragement of the useful arts.

“The second law passed was by the State of New York in 1787, also in favor of John Fitch, following almost verbally the law of the State of New Jersey.

“The third law was also by the State of New York, in 1798, repealing the law of 1787, as neither Fitch or his heirs had in any instance made use of their invention in that State for eleven years; and giving to Robert R. Livingston and his associates (though not named) an exclusive privilege for twenty years.

“The fourth law was a confirmation of the last, passed in 1799, to Nicholas J. Roosevelt, John Stevens and Robert R. Livingston: this law, as will appear by affidavit herewith annexed, was made in favor of three gentlemen, two of which were New Jerseymen, and the third had married a lady from that State, and held a large property there, paid taxes, which is still the case with his widow and heirs, and who are now concerned in the Steam Boat Raritan.

“The fifth law was passed in 1803, in favor of Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, in confirmation of that of 1799, Robert Fulton being a Pennsylvanian. This, as were all the several acts, was a special agreement with the parties in whose favor they had passed.

“The sixth was merely giving an extension of time, passed in 1807, for their experiment, and the subsequent ones, to the same persons, on the same terms, *adverting only to the waters of the State of New York*; and excepting such boats as were already built, from the operation of the law, considering that such a law without such an exception would be *in effect ex post facto*.

“Your petitioners having gone into a detail of the above laws, showing that in no one instance, they had infringed either upon the waters of New Jersey, or, by giving a preference to their own citizens, by any distinction between them and others of the United States, beg leave to remark, that it appears to your petitioners, that the laws of New Jersey and those of New York were enacted *mutually to encourage* men of ingenuity and talents for their inventions, and to protect them, should anything useful be discovered for the public benefit. This with respect to steamboats, in which Robert Fulton has alone succeeded to a full extent, and which has been acknowledged by every part of America as well as all Europe, and under the protecting laws of the different States and the patent, right more than a million of dollars have already been expended with the most happy and beneficial effects.

“Your petitioners, with due deference, cannot but promise to themselves, that your honorable body will not check or finally destroy a line of Steam Boats from Georgia to Quebec by any laws that may have passed without due consideration, or *notice given*, respecting the improvements made in this most useful art. That you will not, for the benefit that may accrue to one citizen, let his *deserts* be what they may, deprive several others of a large property for his remuneration; more particularly when at the same time *several citizens of your own State* will in consequence thereof be materially injured, having on the Delaware expended large sums in establishing a line of Steam Boats to and from New York and Philadelphia. And further, that your honorable body will not deprive a great part of New Jersey and New York from having a convenience in travelling hitherto unexampled in the history of the world.

"Your petitioners beg leave further to state, that in this purchase and agreement with Robert Fulton and others, they have not the power of *conceding any of their patent or other rights*, of course they cannot have the most distant hope, after an acquiescence during five years, of procuring an alteration in the laws of the State of New York, considering also that their privilege to New Jersey is small compared with the waters of that State, and those of Vermont and Connecticut, Boats for which to a large amount are already built under an implied protection that neither of those States would interrupt their progress, applications having been made for that purpose *by speculators on the inventions of others and rejected*.

"Your petitioners also humbly conceive, that as they have not the power of seizure or confiscation of any Boats belonging to New Jersey, that alone appertaining to the patentees, they may not for *their acts*, if any should take place, be made in any manner the innocent sufferers, and more particularly when they take into consideration that the law giving to Col. Ogden an exclusive privilege, became such under very extraordinary circumstances, and which could not have been the intention of your honorable body, viz. that of taking *ex-parte evidence by two of the honorable Commissioners, and of fling the certificate unknown to your petitioners, thereby giving to Col. Ogden the right to surprise, seize upon and confiscate the Steam Boat Raritan*, which however by a friendly intimation, was to the great inconvenience of many passengers and great loss to your petitioners, happily prevented.

"Your petitioners cannot but imagine that a misconception of the laws of the State of New York had induced your honorable body to pass the several acts in favor of Col. Ogden, which upon a review will appear totally different, and place the subject in its proper point of light. And your petitioners also beg leave to observe, that as it appears that as the late law was to be considered as such *only in case of material and essential improvement* for propelling boats by Steam; and that the Sea-Horse had or would go six miles an hour, with such machinery as had never been in use, Your petitioners cannot but regret that on these points no notice was given to them, and *ex-parte evidence* alone taken by the honorable commissioners as before mentioned, more particularly as affidavits hereunto annexed of the first mechanical men of the United States, will sufficiently ascertain that no improvement has taken place in Col. Ogden's boat; that the crank has been used many years since in various ways; that the Phoenix Steam Boat made use of them before Col. Ogden's boat was built; that the boat built by Cornelius J. Roosevelt and others, on the Passaic, also made use of them; that a simple crank, crank wheel, and sun and planet wheels are, although varying in appearance, the same in principle; that in a long trial between Boulton and Watt, and Hornblower, which is herewith exhibited, they were solemnly adjudged to be the same in principle; that admitting what is very questionable, that the Sea-Horse had gone *through the water* six miles per hour, yet it cannot be considered as an improvement, as the Philadelphia, a Steam Boat on the Delaware, has gone by a fair trial, with and against the tide, taking the average, upwards of seven and one half miles per hour, and many other boats on Mr. Fulton's first principles will at any time sail much faster than the Sea-Horse.

"That your petitioners beg leave to observe, that no person or persons having the exhibit of proof now before your honorable body, would have the temerity of expending thirty-five thousand dollars (which a Steam Boat for New Brunswick would now cost) as without the concurrence of your petitioners, she might be stopt by the *patentees*, and even as in taking all the improvements that have been made or projected on Mr. Fulton's principles, she would most certainly on the patent right be put down. If then Col. Ogden or any other persons would not venture to build a boat, to try the effect of the different laws upon this sub-

ject, the inhabitants of Brunswick, Perth and South Amboy, Rahway, and Elizabethtown, besides many travellers from other States, would be deprived of this happy mode of conveyance.

"Your petitioners beg leave further to observe, that the building of the Raritan Steam Boat was one great cause of an immense expenditure at Amboy, no less a sum than 70,000 dollars, in houses, gardens, &c., denominated Brighton; which, though it had not in its fullest extent succeeded, is again, as your petitioners are informed, to be opened the ensuing season, thereby giving to the State of New Jersey the expenditure of very large sums by citizens of other States; which unless some one Steam Boat runs to make the passage certain, immense sums must be totally lost, and that property in a manner annihilated.

"Your petitioners also beg leave to remark, that Robert Fulton and his associates, have been of very great and essential benefit, not only to the United States; but to the city and State of New Jersey particularly; and cannot in comparison be exceeded by any one citizen of that State: first, as it respects his Ferry Steam Boats making, as it were, a bridge over the North River; secondly, as it respects a dry-dock, the first in the United States; and last, as it respects workshops, &c., to an immense amount, for the making and repairing the machinery for Steam Boats, all of which will no doubt go there for that purpose; an amount, in all probability, of millions of dollars will be expended there, to the great increase and emolument of that place.

"Your petitioners cannot but conceive, that, under these circumstances, your honorable body will not hesitate to preserve to him and his associates all his rights, privileges and property, wheresoever and whatsoever it may be in the State of New Jersey.

"And your petitioners, with all due deference to the better judgment of your honorable body, cannot but apprehend, that as the law giving to Col. Ogden an exclusive privilege, and excepting all Steam Boats but the Raritan, appears to favor that of a particular act against a particular person or persons; and that, in consequence of its not being general, may be construed as unconstitutional, which however, is humbly submitted to your mature consideration.

"Your petitioners beg leave to submit a copy of the laws, and affidavits, to your honorable body, trusting, that if the various proofs are such as that the laws of New York were never intended to militate against the State of New Jersey or its waters; that the machinery in Col. Ogden's Boats is not an improvement and has been used in other boats, and for other purposes; that the most respectable mechanics do determine that there is nothing in principle different from Mr. Fulton's, that she does not go so fast as Boats upon his original plan, your honorable body will have the justice to repeal or modify the several laws upon this subject and to relieve your petitioners by placing Col. Ogden exactly in the situation he was when he first commenced the building of the Steam Boat Sea-Horse. And your honorable body will, should you see fit, allow him any right that may appertain to him for those improvements, exclusively to the waters of New Jersey, without however excluding the original inventor for such part of his invention as the laws of the United States have granted.

"And your petitioners beg leave that your honorable body, if any further explanation is necessary, will permit Counsel learned in the law to be heard in their behalf. And your petitioners will ever pray."

It appears from the Legislative journal of 1814-15, that Messrs. Ogden and Dod presented a counter memorial; though no copy of either that or the foregoing *petition* is found in the minutes of the Assembly or the journal of the Council. But that both parties had asked to be heard in

relation to the matter, is shown by the following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. Simpson, on the 18th January, 1815, which were adopted, and are as follows :

“ WHEREAS, the prayer of the memorial of John R. Livingston and R. J. Livingston, now before this house, appears to be predicated principally on the originality of certain inventions, necessary for navigation by the agency of steam, purporting to have been made by Robert R. Livingston and R. Fulton ; and whereas, it further appears from the counter memorial of A. Ogden and D. Dod that two several patents have been obtained by R. Fulton under the laws and Constitution of the United States for improvement in such navigation, and that if it should be deemed material, they will on reasonable notice, be prepared to show before this House, that the said R. Fulton is not the inventor of any thing necessary for successful navigation by steam ;* and that the Steam boat “ Sea Horse ” in said memorial mentioned does not interfere with any rights duly patented to the said R. R. Livingston and R. Fulton, or either of them. And as this house do deem such investigation material, and are willing to hear and decide thereon: Therefore Ordered, that the said memorialists have leave to be heard respectively on the several matters before mentioned ; by themselves and their counsel, and to have process of subpoena from this house to compel the attendance of witnesses in the usual form.”

In pursuance of the leave thus given, the parties appeared at Trenton ; and the discussion, which was commenced on the 24th January, occupied the exclusive attention of the Assembly and Council during five days. James Stevens, of Hoboken ; Robert Fulton and Rev. Burgis Allison, were examined as witnesses—the celebrated Thos. Addis Emmet appeared as counsel for the parties from New York—Col. Ogden appeared in his own behalf, and was assisted by Mr. Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, and the late Samuel L. Southard.

Probably no other case ever received the same amount of attention from the Legislature of New Jersey—the result was, that on the 4th February, 1815, the act granting to Aaron Ogden and Daniel Dod an exclusive right to navigate the waters of New Jersey, by steam boats, for the term of two years, was repealed.

At this stage of the contest a new party appears in it, and enacts a prominent part until its close. Thos. Gibbons, an eminent lawyer and wealthy planter, then residing at Savannah (*the very rich man from Georgia*, mentioned in the petition of the Livingstons) was the owner of one undivided half of the “ ancient ferry ” upon which the Sea Horse was running, Col. Ogden being owner of the other half and lessee for a term, then nearly expired, of the part belonging to Gibbons.

As the experiment with the steam boat had shown that by its use the ferry could be made a very profitable one, Mr. Gibbons proposed, instead

* That this assertion was not entirely groundless may be inferred from the fact that although Mr. Fulton, as is stated, received two patents from the United States for his discoveries and inventions in steam navigation ; one dated in 1809, the other in 1811—he never, so far as the writer can learn, attempted to maintain his claims under either, in a court of law ; as it may reasonably be supposed he would have done had he felt assured that he was the true and original inventor of the combinations and arrangements described in his specifications.

of granting a renewal of the lease, to join his co-proprietor in working it: paying one half the cost of the boat then in use and receiving half the profits. To this proposition Col. Ogden objected; and demanded, as one of the conditions of admitting Gibbons as a partner, the payment of a sum which should compensate him for the risque he had incurred, remunerate him for his labour and reimburse the incidental expenditures which had been required, in bringing the new enterprise into successful operation.

To this demand Mr. Gibbons refused to accede; insisting that the ownership of one half the ferry gave him a rightful claim to participate in the profits of working it; without being liable for the payment demanded on account of its improved condition and prospects.

In consequence of this disagreement Mr. Gibbons fitted up another landing at the mouth of Elizabethtown creek, then known as the "Old Point" now called Elizabeth Port—procured the steam boats "Stouddinger" and "Bellona," and established an opposition ferry. This proceeding, on the part of Gibbons, induced Col. Ogden, on the 5th May, 1815, for the purpose of preserving the business of his ferry, to enter into an agreement with John R. Livingston, a grantee of Livingston and Fulton, by which "The said John R. Livingston agrees to permit and license the said Aaron Ogden, his executors, administrators and assigns to run a steam boat, or boats, between Elizabeth Town Point, and New York, for the term of ten years from the first day of March last, in as full and ample a manner as the said J. R. Livingston has now a right to run the same by virtue of the grant to him from Robert Livingston and Robert Fulton, both deceased."

"And the said John R. Livingston for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, agrees that he and they will not themselves, nor grant any license or permission to any other person or persons, to run a steam boat during the term mentioned in this agreement to or from Elizabeth Town, or Elizabeth Town Point aforesaid."

Notwithstanding this grant of the exclusive right to Col. Ogden, Gibbons continued his opposition: running his boats for some time in connection with boats which were licensed for a ferry from New York to the Quarantine, on Staten Island, and exchanging passengers in New York bay, near the mouth of the Kills. He afterwards entered into an agreement with Daniel D. Tompkins and Noah Brown, by which he obtained a right to navigate such portions of the waters claimed by New York as he supposed would enable him, without interruption, to run his boats directly to a wharf in New York city. Col. Ogden, in consequence of his agreement with Livingston for the exclusive right to run a steam boat from New York to Elizabeth Town, or Elizabeth Town Point, commenced proceedings against Gibbons, for infringing his rights, by obtaining from the Chancellor of New York an injunction to restrain him from navigating the waters of that State by vessels propelled by steam. A motion to dissolve the injunction was denied, when an appeal was taken to the

court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors, where the proceedings in the court of chancery were affirmed. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, where at the February term in 1824, after opinions had been read by chief justice Marshall and justice Johnson, the following decree was entered, which finally closed the long and extraordinary contest :

" SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, }
February term, 1824. }

" GIBBONS vs. OGDEN—*Decree.*"

" This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record of the court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors of the State of New York, and was argued by counsel.

" On consideration whereof this court is of opinion, that the several licenses to the steam boats "The Stouinger" and "The Bellona," to carry on the coasting trade, which are set up by the appellant, Thomas Gibbons, in his answer to the bill of the respondent, Aaron Ogden, filed in the court of chancery for the State of New York, which were granted under an act of congress, passed in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, gave full authority to those vessels to navigate the waters of the United States, by steam or otherwise, for the purpose of carrying on the coasting trade, any law of the State of New York to the contrary notwithstanding; and that so much of the several laws of the State of New York, as prohibits vessels licensed according to the laws of the United States, from navigating the waters of the State of New York, by means of fire or steam, is repugnant to the said constitution, and void. This court is, therefore, of opinion that the decree of the court of New York for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors, affirming the decree of the chancellor of that State, which perpetually enjoins the said Thomas Gibbons, the appellant, from navigating the waters of the State of New York with the steam-boats "The Stouinger" and "The Bellona," by fire or steam, is erroneous, and ought to be reversed, and the same is hereby reversed and annulled; and this court doth further direct, order, and decree that the bill of the said Aaron Ogden be dismissed, and the same is hereby dismissed accordingly."

Strong efforts were made, it is said, and tempting offers held out, to induce Gibbons to withdraw the appeal, and discontinue proceedings in the suit, while before the Supreme Court: but he was a man of very determined character, and that he possessed an implacable disposition was strongly indicated by his *will*, so long litigated in the courts of New Jersey. He rejected all offers of compromise and urged the suit to final judgment, the effect of which was to throw open steam navigation to all who chose to engage in it. Had the holders of the exclusive rights from the State of New York been satisfied with enforcing them within the undisputed limits of that State, there is little reason to suppose that they would have been seriously interfered with during the remaining fourteen years of the term for which the grant was made.

The exclusive navigation of the Hudson river by steam boats, for that term, would, if judiciously managed, have afforded, at a low estimate, a clear profit of \$125,000 per annum, or \$1,750,000 in all—but as was said by Phœdrus, long since, "He who covets the property of another, deservedly loses his own."

NOTE.

Daniel Dod, who is mentioned as the designer of the machinery of the steamboat "Sea Horse," was born in the northern part of Virginia; his parents, however, were natives of Newark, New Jersey. The family returned to New Jersey during his early youth, and fixed their residence in Mendham, Morris County, where Daniel was bred, by his father, to the business of clock and watch maker, mathematical instrument maker and land surveyor, and in every vocation to which he directed his attention, acquired superior skill. Besides his extensive acquaintance with theoretical and practical mechanics, his mathematical acquirements were such that when Queen's (now Rutgers) College was resuscitated it was proposed to offer him the Mathematical Chair.

He removed to Elizabethtown in 1812, when, at the desire of Col. Ogden, he commenced, and carried on for several years, the business of building steamboat machinery, with such success that boats at Kingston and Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario; Philadelphia; Mobile, Alabama; Norfolk, Virginia; and New Orleans, were furnished with steam engines of his construction; and the steamship "Savannah," the first vessel which ever crossed the Atlantic by the aid of steam, was furnished with machinery designed, and principally constructed by him, at his works; though some of the heaviest wrought iron work was made at Speedwell, near Morristown, by Stephen Vail, and some of the heavier iron castings were made in New York.

He was killed by the bursting of a boiler, on board the steamboat "Patent," in the East River, in 1823. His son, the late Rev. Albert B. Dod, filled the Mathematical Chair in Princeton College during the fifteen years preceding his death. Another son, Rev. Charles S. Dod, was in 1854 appointed President of West Tennessee College, at Jackson, Tennessee.

TRENTON, *January 15, 1863.*

THE New Jersey Historical Society met in this city to-day at 12 o'clock, M. In the absence of the President and Vice Presidents—letters from two of the latter, Senator FIELD and Chancellor GREEN being read regretting their inability to attend—the Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., a member of the Executive Committee, was called to the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the letters and communications since received, comprising letters from J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., of Boston, and J. BERTRAND PAYNE, of England, acknowledging their election as honorary members; from the Hon. A. B. Norton, of Texas, now a refugee in Ohio; Dr. O. Callaghan, of Albany; Superintendent of Coast Survey; American Phil. Society; Benjamin Haines, Esq., of Elizabeth; Rev. John Hall, D. D., and Miss Stafford, of Trenton; and the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, transmitting donations; from N. Engl'd Genealogical Society, Amer. Phil. Society, the Historical Societies of Connecticut, Maine, Pennsylvania and Iowa, acknowledging the receipt of this Society's publications, and the latter proffering a donation of State papers; from Mr. T. H. Moore, Librarian of New York Hist. Society, identifying an ancient seal on one of the Rutherford MSS. as the Great Provincial Seal, when New England with New York and New Jersey were constituted one government under Andros; and from the Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, relative to an application for a donation of public lands to Historical Societies.

Mr. WHITEHEAD also drew attention to a proposed publication by Mr. Moore, of the New York Society, of the statutes at large of the Province of New York from 1664 to 1691, generally known as the "Duke's Laws," as a work of interest to the New Jersey Historian and antiquary; and also to several historical works in process of preparation by H. B. Dawson, Esq., of Morrisania, of which he submitted a prospectus.

Mr. W. also stated that during the summer he had received an invitation to attend a Historical Celebration at Fort Popham, in Maine, on the 255th anniversary of the first English settlement, as a delegate from the Society, but which was not received in season to be complied with. New Jersey was honored by a toast on the occasion, as the site of the first Scandinavian settlement in the new world. In this connection, Mr. W. read an article from the Newark Daily Advertiser, showing that this was a mistake.*

* See page 141.

The Librarian (Mr. Congar) reported a large number of donations received since the last meeting. The additions amounted to 140 bound volumes and nearly 1,000 pamphlets, the latter principally from the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle; making the total for the year 153 volumes, 1,061 pamphlets, several hundred newspapers and a number of valuable maps. These last were received from Mr. Dayton, our Minister to France, and comprised, among others, several surveys of our coast and harbors during and immediately subsequently to the revolution, by French officers.

From Miss Stafford, of Trenton, was received a photographic view of the headquarters of Gen. St. Clair, in Trenton, during the winter of 1776-7; the old house being yet standing; the letter accompanying the donation giving several interesting incidents of which it was the theatre.

Mr. ALOFSEN, the Treasurer, reported a balance in the treasury of \$531 64, of which \$44 62 belonged to the Library Fund.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Publications, reported another number of the "Proceedings" of the Society ready for the press. They had expected to have been able to report the completion of the arrangements for the publication of the "Newark Town Records" as directed by the Society, but the special Committee charged with the preliminary duty of collecting the necessary funds had not as yet acted. The Society's publications to the present time comprise five volumes of "Collections," each being a distinct work, and eight volumes of "Proceedings," containing not only the current transactions, but also most of the papers read before the Society. The Committee urged upon the members, as a ready means of contributing to the funds of the Society, the purchase of such of these volumes as are now obtainable.

Mr. HAYES, from the special committee referred to, said that so soon as estimates of cost could be obtained they would be prepared to go forward and collect the funds for publishing the Records.

Mr. RUTHERFURD, from the Committee on the Library, submitted a report, in which they refer particularly to the additions received from the Rev. Mr. Tuttle in pamphlets and manuscripts, nearly nine hundred pamphlets having been transferred to the Society on his removal to Indiana, and alluded to the loss sustained by that removal; Mr. Tuttle being especially familiar with the history of the north-western portion of the State. Mr. Alofsen, the Treasurer, had continued his valuable services in collecting for the library most of the publications of value referring to the present war. Nearly 170 distinct works have already been received from that gentleman. From Mr. John D. Ward, and others, interesting donations of manuscripts had been received illustrating our revolutionary history. The Committee called for the personal services of more of the members in assisting them in arranging the manuscripts, &c., of the Society, and urged increased subscriptions to the Library Fund in order that an assistant librarian might be permanently employed, and the rooms be

kept open for the convenience of the members and their friends. The growth of the library rendered it already necessary that additional shelving should be provided.

The Nominating Committee reported favorably upon the names of several gentlemen referred to them at the last meeting, and they were thereupon elected members, and nominations for new members received.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees for 1863 :

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., and Rev. Dr. John Hall.

On Statistics—Joseph P. Bradley, Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., C. C. Haven, F. Wolcott Jackson, and Rev. Samuel M. Hammill.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. Dr. Rodgers.

On the Library—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M. D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark, *ex officio*.

A Committee appointed to nominate officers for the present year reported the following ticket, which was duly elected :

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D.

Vice Presidents—Hon. James Parker, Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. Henry W. Green.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes, Newark.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar, Newark.

Treasurer—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City.

Executive Committee—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Hon. Charles S. Olden, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D., Peter S. Duryee, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D. D., C. C. Haven, Esq., Rev. Samuel M. Hammell and Lyndon A. Smith, M. D.

The Society then adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling Dr. LYNDON A. SMITH was called to the chair. Mr. WHITEHEAD presented in behalf of Mr. Henry B. Dawson, of New York, a plan of the attack upon Stony Point by Gen. Wayne in 1779 with seventeen *fac similes* of papers connected with that event of the highest interest, such as are to illustrate a publication by Mr. D., of which Wayne's gallant exploit is to be the theme.

Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD offered, with some appropriate remarks, the following resolution, which, after being seconded and spoken to by Mr. C. C. Haven, was adopted :

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to take such steps as they may think proper, to collect from all sources mementoes of the pending struggle for the preservation of the Union, so that the living present, as well as the dead past, may be made to contribute to the stores of information for the future historian; and that such Committee deposit the result of their labors in the library.

Messrs. Rutherford, Deshler and Alofsen were appointed the Committee.

An interesting paper was then read by Mr. CHARLES D. DESHLER, of Newark, on "The Movements of the New Jersey Troops during the War, their Services and Successes," which held the attention of the audience for an hour and a half; presenting the heroism and patriotic devotion and endurance of the sons of New Jersey in brilliant colors—the noble theme being most eloquently and truthfully treated. On its conclusion the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. D., on motion of Mr. Hayes, and he was requested to repeat the paper at the May meeting with additional matter and furnish a copy for publication.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Thursday in May.

Members Elected

JANUARY 15, 1863.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

J. Harrison Condit, Newark.
 Manning Daniels, Newark.
 Bethuel L. Dodd, M. D., Newark.
 William Rankin, Chester, Morris Co.
 John W. Taylor, Newark.
 Isaac P. Trimble, Newark.
 Stephen Wickes, M. D., Orange.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY JAN. 15, 1863.

FROM THE HON. WM. L. DAYTON,
MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES TO FRANCE.

PARIS, 18th October, 1862.

Mr. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y of the N. J. Historical Society :

DEAR SIR—I have found, and beg, through you, to present to the New Jersey Historical Society some old foreign maps of the United States and other countries of North America. Some of these are descriptive of the soundings, channels, &c., of our coasts, and more especially of the mouths of the rivers, the harbors and bays of New Jersey. These latter (taken from the surveys, generally by French officers, from the years 1780 to 1790,) I thought might be interesting, and for certain purposes useful, when compared with the soundings, channels, &c., taken in late years by the officers of the United States Coast Survey.

The Atlas, Neptune, &c., contains, among others, some ancient maps of no special interest in New Jersey. I send it, however, to be presented, with the others, without mutilation.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully yours,

WM. L. DAYTON.

From Hon. A. Banning Norton.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Nov. 21st, 1862.

DEAR SIR—Some twelve years or more ago I was notified of my election as Corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society; and afterwards observed by a copy of your Constitution that I was *ineligible* by reason of my not being a *native* of New Jersey. Nevertheless, inasmuch as it had been done, I have occasionally forwarded you from Texas and elsewhere such documents as I thought might be suitable contributions to your excellent Society. The accompanying volume,* though of interest chiefly in this locality, I send because large numbers of the citizens of Knox county, Ohio, emigrated from your State; and still further, to evidence my regard for your institution.

Having been one of the *thirteen* in the Legislature of my State to vote against ratifying the action of the Secession Convention, and having opposed their entire programme, I was compelled by "pressure" to leave my home, and have been occupying myself mainly upon another work, which I expect to put to press early in the winter.

* History of Knox county, Ohio.

My residence will continue to be Austin, Texas, as soon as I can return there under proper auspices. Until that time I remain here.

Very respectfully yours,

A. BANNING NORTON.

To Secretary New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.

From Miss S. S. Stafford.

No. 45 SOUTH WARREN STREET, }
TRENTON, N. Jersey, January 15, 1863. }

MR. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Corresponding Secretary, &c.

SIR:—The subscriber respectfully presents to the Historical Society of New Jersey a photographic view of the Headquarters of Gen. St. Clair, while in this city, in the Revolution.

This house is located on Mill hill, below the present Court House, adjoining the Lutheran Church, recently erected on a part of the same premises, now No. 42 Broad street.

Gen. Washington's Headquarters were at Mrs. Ann Richmond's "Inn"—where her brother, Albemarle Collins, a Captain in the N. Jersey militia, resided, and who was stationed by Washington's order, with his company (with one cannon) on the south side of the bridge. Mrs. Richmond's "Inn" was burnt down a few years ago—it was situated on the east side of Broad street, on the ridge of the hill (the hill has since been cut down, but the foundation of that building is now to be plainly seen, 1863). The British had commenced cannonading over the Creek, and Gen. Washington and his staff were compelled to seek refuge at Gen. St. Clair's Headquarters on the opposite, or west side of the street, about four hundred yards from the Green (then Queen) street bridge.

There was a council of war held by Gen. Washington and his officers, on the night of the 2d of January, 1777, and about one or two o'clock of the morning of the 3d of January they commenced their march to attack Gen. Cornwallis' rear troops.

It was in a small front room, on the north-east corner of this dwelling, that Gen. St. Clair had his quarters during the week, after the army had recrossed the Delaware river, and in that room the movement was *decided* upon, that terminated, in the end, our Revolutionary struggle for Liberty.

The open window in the view of the dwelling is to designate the *spot* where the *stand stood*, when the *articles of war were drawn up upon it*—the identical stand is now in the possession of Dr. James B. Coleman, residing in Warren street, Trenton. The female in the view is to represent Mrs. Basheba Olden Douglass—who, with her colored woman, were watching the expected advancement of the British army, to give the alarm to the officers then in her house. The dress of the lady is a large white straw cottage bonnet, trimmed with white, to signify the purity or sincerity of the people opposed to British authority. The dress and shawl are pe

green, denoting she had *renounced* allegiance to the Crown, as the prevailing color then worn by females *was red*.* The dress represented in the photographic view is now in my possession, with bias skirt, and ribbons to draw the dress in front.

The aforesaid room in the dwelling now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Gardner, pastor of the Lutheran Church, is precisely as it was when Gen. St. Clair occupied it, except a door in the rear of the room, where a window was at that time. The writer heard the above statement from Capt. Alexander Douglass, the owner then of the property, and who lived and died in that house.

Messrs. Jesse and James Redman are now living a door or two from said spot, where they always lived, and can relate the circumstances connected with the events of that day and evening.

Very respectfully,

SARAH SMITH STAFFORD.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser—See page 135.

SCANDINAVIAN SETTLEMENTS IN NEW JERSEY.

A Public Historical Celebration was held on the 29th of August at Fort Popham, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, under the auspices of the Historical Society of Maine, to commemorate the founding of the first English colony on the shores of New England, of which that day was the 255th anniversary.

New Jersey was honored by a toast on the occasion, which was as follows:

“NEW JERSEY—Where the Northmen of the Scandinavian Peninsula founded their first Colony in the New World.”

This, it is presumed, refers to the settlement of the Swedes on the Delaware in 1638, leading to the occupation of the soil within what is now New Jersey, and the erection of Fort Elsenburgh in 1643—an interesting episode in the history of the State, which has been less studied than it deserves. But to assert that this was the first establishment of the Scandinavians in the New World seems, seems to ignore, what we have thought to have been for some years acknowledged beyond doubt, the visit of the Northmen to the shores of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1607, and their residence there for three years thereafter. The settlers on the Delaware certainly made a more permanent lodgment than those who located in “Vinland,” but even if priority is to be given to them on that account, New Jersey cannot properly lay claim to them, as their settlements in Delaware and Pennsylvania ante-date the erection of Fort Elsenburgh full five years.

* The above described dress was made for my mother, in the Revolutionary war, and frequently worn by her on political occasions, 4th of July, &c. It is a stiff, French silk, as the patriotic families did not buy any articles manufactured in England (if they could help it).

In this connection it may be remarked that a supposition of a settlement of Scandinavians in the northern part of the State at an earlier period than that named for their establishment on the Delaware, has found admission into many of our general and local histories, based upon the name given to the settlement at Bergen—corresponding to that of the capital of Norway—but there are no good grounds therefor. SMITH, the Provincial historian, is generally referred to as the authority, but all that, he says, is, that “a few *Danes were probably* concerned in the original settlement of this county, whence came Bergen, after the capital of Norway.” GORDON, following, and, as he thought, improving upon Smith, says, “the Hollanders were here the pioneers of civilization, aided, probably, by some Danes or *Norwegians*, who adopted the name of Bergen from the capital of Norway”—and others have presented similar suggestions.

The supposition seems to have originated with Oldmixon; who, in his “British Empire in America,” written some twenty years before Smith published his History of New Jersey, describes Bergen County, and adds: “The chief town is Berghen, the name of the capital city of Norway, which gives me reason to doubt whether it was not rather Danes than Swedes that first planted here;” his sources of information leading him to give to the Swedes the priority over all other Europeans in settling New Jersey. “The Dutch,” he says, “always industrious in trade, worked them so far out of it that Berghen, the northern part of New Jersey, was almost entirely planted by Hollanders.”

We are not aware that any peculiarly Danish or Norwegian family names are to be found in Bergen County, and it may be safely assumed that the name was adopted as others were with which they became familiar in the “Faderlandt,” because of the home reminiscences it awakened; *Bergen*,—like “Amsterdam,” “Haarlem,” “Utrecht,” “Bevervyck,” &c.,—being one of the towns of North Holland.

[It has also been suggested that it may have been so named from the high ground upon which it was located.]

Report of the Treasurer.

To the President of the New Jersey Historical Society :

The balance of cash on hand, January 1, 1862, was..... \$514 20

The total receipts for 1862 were from—

Life members.....	\$20 00
Annual dues.....	35 00
Initiation fees.....	6 00
Donations.....	7 00
Rent of West Park st. lot.....	20 00
Sale of publications.....	10 00
Subscribers to Library Fund... ..	285 00
Sundries.....	1 00
	\$384 00

The total disbursements for 1862, have been—

Expenses.....	\$39 76
Rent of Library Rooms.....	325 00
Binding.....	1 80
	\$366 56

Total of receipts over disbursements for 1862.....	17 44
Balance of Cash on hand, January 1, 1863.....	\$531 64

Of which amount the sum

Belonging to the Library Fund is.....	\$44 62
And to the General Fund.....	487 02
	\$531 64

In addition to this amount of cash on hand, the available property of the Society consists of—

A lot of ground on West Park st., Newark, valued at.....	\$3,500 00
And in Volumes on hand of the Society's Collections.....	\$624 75
And of the Society's Proceedings.....	272 03
	896 78
Total.....	\$4,396 78

Respectfully submitted,

JANUARY 1st, 1863.

S. ALOFSEN,
Treas'r N. Jersey His. Soc.

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 15TH, 1863.

- From the Maryland Historical Society*—The Early Friends (or Quakers) in Maryland. By J. Saurin Norris.
- From the Connecticut Historical Society*—The 38th Annual Report of the Officers of the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford.
- From the American Antiquarian Society*—Proceedings of the Society at Boston, April 30, 1862, and at Worcester, Oct. 21, 1862.
- From the American Philosophical Society*—Proceedings of the Society, Jan. 16, 1862. Vol. IX. No. 67. Transactions of the Society. Vol. XII. Part 1 and 2. 1862.
- From the Wilmington Institute, Del.*—Report of the Officers at the Annual Meeting, April 7, 1862.
- From the Delaware Co. (Penn.) Institute of Science*—History of Delaware County, Penn., from the Discovery of the Territory included within its limits, to the Present Time. By Geo. Smith, M. D.
- From the Essex Institute, Mass.*—Historical Collections of the Institute. Vol. IV. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- From the N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Society*—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. XVI. 1862.
- From the Department of the Interior*—Documents of the 36th Congress. 38 volumes.
- From the Smithsonian Institution*—Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. 4 volumes.
- From the Regents of the University of the State of New York*—Journal of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New York. Begun Dec. 8, 1743, and ended April 3, 1775. Published by order of the Senate of New York.
- Catalogue of the New York State Library. General Library. First Supplement.
- Reports of the Regents—on the Longitude of the Dudley Observatory, The Hamilton College Observatory, &c.
- 75th Annual Report of the Regents. Feb. 12, 1862.
- Annual Report of the Adjutant General of the State. Jan. 15, 1862.
- From the State of New Jersey*—Acts of the Eighty-sixth Legislature of the State. 1862.
- From the Superintendent of the Coast Survey*—Report on the History and Progress of the American Coast Survey up to the year 1858, with Report for 1860.
- From the Patent Office*—Agricultural Report for 1861.

From the Authors—Miscellaneous Pamphlets. On the Dutch at the North Pole, and the Dutch in Maine. The Dutch Battle of the Baltic. The Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Netherlands, &c., in one volume. By J. Watts de Peyster.

A History of Knox County, Ohio, from 1779 to 1862, inclusive. By Hon. A. Banning Norton.

An Historical Research respecting the opinions of the Founders of the Republic, on Negroes, as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers. By George Livermore.

A Paper on the Declaration of Independence, by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, May 1, 1776. By H. B. Dawson.

"This One Thing I Do." Baccalaureate Sermon—preached before the class of 1862, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, June 22, 1862. By Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., President of the College.

The Constitution originating in Compromise. An Address. By James W. Wall, Esq.

A Tract on the Original Formation of the Earth, and subsequent additions thereto. By John D. Ward, Esq. Printed for private circulation.

A Sermon by Rev. Jos. F. Tuttle, D. D., preached in Rockaway, N. J., April 13, 1862, at the Funeral of his Colleague, Rev. Barnabas King, D. D., who died April 10, 1862, in the 82d year of his age.

Farewell Sermon, preached at Rockaway, N. J., April 27, 1862. By Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.

From Gen. J. Watts de Peyster—The Military Gazette. Vol. 3 and 4.

From Dr. D. S. Craig—Journal of the Senate of the United States, the 3d Session, and of the 1st and 2d Session of the 3d Congress.

Journal of the House of Representatives, the 3d Session 1st Congress, and 1st Session 2d Congress.

A Statement of the Accounts of the U. S. A., during the Administration of the Superintendent of Finance, commencing Feb. 20, 1781, and ending Nov. 1, 1784.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of Public Monies, during the Administration of the Finances, by Robert Morris, Esq., late Superintendent; with other Extracts and Accounts from the Public Records. Made by order of Congress of March 19, 1790, upon the Memorial of the said Superintendent.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives, relative to a Provision for the Support of the Public Credit of the United States. Presented Jan. 14, 1790. By Alex. Hamilton.

A Plan for the General Arrangement of the Militia of the United States. By Gen. Knox.

Report of the Attorney General, Ed. Randolph, Dec. 31, 1790, on the Judiciary System of the United States.

Report of the Secretary of State on the Subject of Cod and Whale

Fisheries—and of the Secretary of Treasury on the establishment of a Mint, &c., in 1791.

Letter from the Secretary of Treasury, accompanying a Plan for Laying and Collecting Direct Taxes. Dated Dec. 19, 1796, with other Documents. 12 volumes—bound.

From Hon. Wm. L. Dayton—*Neptune America, Septentrional Contenant les Côtes, Iles et Bancs, les Baies, Ports, et Mouillages, et les Sondes des Mers de cette partie du Monde, depuis le Groenland inclusivement, jusques et compris le Golfe du Mexique avec les Iles de Sous-le-vent et du Vent, on Recueil de Cartes Hydrographiques à l'usage des Vaisseaux du Roi, Rédigé d'après les Cartes Francoises et Etrangères les plus estimés; Rectifié d'après des Plans Manuscrits authentiques, et assiyette au Observations Astronomiques. Dressé au Dépôt Général des Cartes, Plans et Journax de la Marine, et Publiée par Ordre du Roi.*

A new and correct Map of the United States of North America, laid down from the latest Observations and best Authorities, agreeable to the Peace of 1783. By Abel Buell, New Haven.

From Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D.—*The American Preacher; or a Collection of Sermons of Eminent Preachers of different denominations, now living in the U. S.* New Haven: 1793. Vols. 2 and 4.

Conference Sermons. By Daniel A. Clark, A. M. 1826.

The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A. M. By George Bourne.

Thoughts upon Slavery. By John Wesley, A. M.

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. By H. B. Stowe.

Discourse on the Life and Character of Hon. Jacob Burnet, LL. D. By Samuel W. Fisher. May 29, 1853.

A History of the Ecclesiastical Proceedings relative to the Third Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, the Rev. E. S. Ely, and several of the Judicatories of the Church. 1814.

A Syllabus of Lectures on the Visions of the Revelations. By Amzi Armstrong, A. M.

The Koran. Translated from the original Arabic. London: 1824 Christian Spectator. Vols. 1 and 2.

Minutes of Gen. Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. 1850 to 1860, inclusive.

Annual Reports for various years of the American Bible Society, the Amer. Tract Society, the Amer. Home Missionary Society, the Amer. Sunday School Union, the Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, Philadelphia Home Miss. Society, &c.

The Home Missionary, The Missionary Herald, African Repository and Colonial Journal, &c.

The Presbyterian Quarterly, American Review and Foreign Quarterly, &c., &c., with Magazines and miscellaneous Pamphlets, some hundreds in number, with valuable Manuscripts and Maps.

From Hon. George Vail—A Collection of Pamphlets relative to the Telegraph Controversy, Correspondence, Affidavits, Arguments, &c.

From John D. Ward, Esq.—A Collection of Manuscripts relative to the Whiskey Insurrection—the MSS. of Major Wm. Liddell, of the New Jersey Cavalry.

From Jacob M. Ryerson, Esq.—Letters and Manuscripts of Robert Erskine, Esq., F. R. S.

From Dr. Wm. P. Vail—Revolutionary MSS.

From Daniel Dodd, Esq.—Specimens of the Paper Currency of 1815.

From Benjamin Haines, Esq.—A Collection of Colonial and Continental Currency, issued between 1757 and 1780 :

Congress, Sept. 28, 1788, \$30.

Congress, Jan. 14, 1779, \$30.

Massachusetts, May, 1780, \$1, \$4.

Maryland, April 10, 1774, \$1, 2, 4, 6, 8.

Delaware, June 1, 1759, 20s., 15s. Printed by Benjamin Franklin.

Delaware, Jan. 1, 1776, 4s., 6s., 10s.

New York, Feb. 16, 1771, £5 and 10s.

Pennsylvania, March 20, 1773, 4s.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 1, 1773, 2s., 10s., 15s., 20s., 50s.

Pennsylvania, April 10, 1775, £5, 50s., 15s.

New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1757, £3, £6.

“ May 1, 1758, £6, £3, 30s.

“ April 10, 1759, £6, £3, 30s.

“ April 12, 1760, £6.

“ April 8, 1762, £6, £3, 30s.

“ Dec. 31, 1763, 12s., 16s.

“ April 16, 1764, £3, 30s.

“ March 25, 1776, £6, £3, 30s., 15s., 12s.

“ March 25, 1776, 6s., 3s., 1s.6d., 1s.

Total, 50 bills.

From the Publishers—The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries on The Antiquities, History, and Biography of America. Vol. VI. 1862. The State Gazette and Republican, The Somerville Messenger, The Princeton Standard.

From Thomas T. Kinney—The Newark Daily Advertiser, and a large collection of New Jersey Newspapers published in different parts of the State, containing the letters from the Army, referring to the operations of particular companies and detachments of New Jersey troops.

From S. Alosfen, Esq.—1. The National Finances. A Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury by a Patriot. 80, pamphlet, 1862.

2. Joel Parker. Habeas Corpus and Martial Law. 80, paper, 1862.

3. Horace Binney. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. 2d part. 80, paper, 1862.

4. Judge N. K. Hall. Opinion in the case of Rev. Judson Benedict. 80, paper, 1862.

5. Robert L. Breck. *The Habeas Corpus and Martial Law.* 8o, paper, 1862.
6. Wm. Chauncey Fowler. *The Sectional Controversy.* 8o, cloth, 1862.
7. J. A. Stephens, Jr., Sec'y. *Proceedings at the Mass Meeting in Union Square, New York, 15th July, 1862.* 8o, paper, 1862.
8. George Francis Train. *Union Speeches.* 2d Series. 8o, paper, 1862.
9. Lorenzo Sherwood. *The Great Questions of the Times.* Speech at Champlain, N. Y., Oct., 1862. 8o, paper.
10. S. W. Ely. *Union, Secession, Order or Anarchy.* 8o, pamphlet, 1862.
11. Charles O'Connor. *Negro Slavery not Unjust.* Speech at the Academy of Music, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1859. 8o, pamphlet, 1862.
12. *Abolition and Secession.* By a Unionist. 12mo, paper, 1862.
13. *Free Negroism; or, Results of Emancipation in the North and the West India Islands.* 12mo, paper, 1862.
14. Henry Reed. *Southern Slavery and its Relations with Northern Industry.* 8o, paper, 1862.
15. Charles Ingersoll. *A Letter to a Friend in a Slave State by a Pennsylvanian.* 8o, paper, 1862.
16. Fred. A. Petersen. *Military Review of the Campaign in Virginia and Maryland in 1862.* 8o, paper, 1862.
17. J. K. Vandermark. *An Epic Poem upon the Troubles in the United States.* 16o, pamphlet, 1861.
18. *Sketch of Parson Brownlow and his Speeches in New York in May, 1862.* 13mo, paper, (Pulpit and Rostrum.)
19. W. G. Brownlow. *Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession—with portrait.* 12mo, cloth, 1862.
20. J. E. Cairnes. *The Slave Power,* 8o, cloth, 1862.
21. J. Stuart Mill. *Review of the Slave Power,* by J. E. Cairnes. 8o, pamphlet, 1862.
22. (Leonard Marsh.) *A Bake Pan for the Dough-faces.* By one of them. 8o, paper, 1854.
23. (Do.) *On the Relations of Slavery to the War.* 8o, pamphlet, 1861.
24. (Do.) *The Third Party in the War.* 1 page.
25. (Do.) *Letter to Hon. F. P. Blair, by Pro Patria.* 2 pages.
26. (Do.) *Concerning Hopes and Plans for the Nation.* 2 pages.
27. Wm. Oland Bourne. *The Rebellion and its Purposes.* (Extra No. 23 of *The Iron Platform.*)
28. Jas. A. Thorne. *What Are We Fighting For—No. 2.* Cincinnati Am. Reform Tract Society. 1862.
29. *Catechism for Free Working Men.* By the Son of a Blacksmith—No. 3. Cincinnati Am. Reform Tract Society. 1862.

30. Slavery in Rebellion. An Outlaw. No. 5. Cincinnati Am. Reform Tract Society. 1862.
31. (Leonard Marsh.) Review of Bishop Hopkin's Bible View of Slavery. 8o, paper, 1861.
32. M. Russell Thayer. A Reply to Mrs. Chas. Ingersoll's "Letter to a Friend in a Slave State." 8o, paper, 1862.
33. John Jelliffe. In the Matter of George Gordon's Petition for Pardon. 8o, paper, 1862.
34. Ezra M. Hunt. Words About the War. 8o, paper, 1861.
35. Rev. Augustus Woodbury. The Preservation of the Republic. An Oration at Providence, R. I., July 4, 1862. 8o, paper.
36. Dr. S. P. Townsend. The Great Speech of the Late Political Campaign. Delivered at Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 30, 1862. 8o, pamphlet, 1862.
37. Grosvenor P. Lowrey. The Commander-in-Chief. An answer to Ex-Judge Curtis's pamphlet "Executive Power." 8o, paper, 1862.
38. Joel Parker. The Right of Secession. 8o, paper, 1861.
39. Do. Constitutional Law; with reference to the present condition of the U. States. 8o, paper, 1862.
40. Theophilus Parsons. The Constitution; Its Origin, Function and Authority. 8o, paper, 1861.
41. Van Buren Denslow. Fremont and McClellan; their Political and Military Careers Reviewed. 8o, paper, 1862.
42. Count Agenor de Gasparin. America before Europe. Principles and Interests. Translated from the French by Mary L. Booth. 12mo, cloth, 1862.
43. Augustin Cochin. The Results of Emancipation. Translated from the French by Mary L. Booth. 12mo, cloth, 1863.
44. E. W. Reynolds. The True Story of the Barons of the South, or the rationale of the American Conflict. 12 mo, cloth, 1862.
45. Moncure D. Conway. The Golden Hour. 12mo, cloth, 1862.
46. Rev. L. B. Gurley. Sermon on the Victory at Fort Donelson, delivered in Galion, O., Feb. 23, 1862. 8o, paper, 1862.
47. Rev. Wm. G. T. Shedd. The Union and the War. A Sermon preached in N. York Nov. 27, 1862. 12mo, paper, 1862.
48. Rev. O. B. Frothingham. The Birth of the Spirit Christ. A Sermon preached in N. York, Dec. 28, 1862, 24o, paper, 1863.
49. The Bastille in America; or Democratic Absolutism. By An Eye Witness. 8o, pamphlet. London, 1861.
50. Massachusetts Senate Doc., No. 128; Reports for the Relief of the widows of the killed and for the wounded volunteers of the 6th Mass. Regiment, in Baltimore on 19th April, 1861. 8o, paper, 1862.
51. Vindication of Brig. Gen. J. McKinstry, formerly Quarter-Master Western Department. 8o, paper, 1862.
52. Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, The Story of the Guard; A Chronicle of the War. 12mo, cloth, 1863.

53. *The Stars and Stripes in Rebelldom ; A Series of Papers written by Federal prisoners (privates) in the rebellious States.* 12mo, cloth, 1862.

54. Wm. G. Stevenson. *Thirteen months in the Rebel Army.* By an Impressed New Yorker. 18o, cloth, 1862.

55. Count Adam Gurowski. *Diary from March 4, 1861, to Nov. 12, 1862.* 12mo, cloth, 1862.

56. *Among the Pines ; Or, South in Secession Time.* By "Edmund Kirke" (2d Edition). 12mo, cloth, 1862.

57. Fred Law Olmsted. *The Cotton Kingdom.* 12mo, cloth, 2 vols. 2d Ed., 1862, with map.

58. Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard. *The C. S. A. and the Battle of Bull Run,* with 5 maps. 8o, cloth, 1862.

59. Prince de Joinville. *The Army of the Potomac.* Translated from the French by Wm. H'y Hurlbert. 8o, paper, 1862.

60. *Memorial of Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, U. S. Army, who fell in battle at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, with his portrait,* 8o, cloth, 1862.

61. George H. Moore. *Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the American Army of the Revolution.* 8o, paper, 1862.

62. *The Militia Law of the State of Rhode Island, passed August, 1862.* 8o, paper, 1862.

63. *The Tax-Payer's Manual ; containing the Acts of Congress imposing Direct and Excise Taxes of 1862.* 8o, paper. Appleton's Edition, 1862.

64. (Linda Brent.) *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl,* written by herself. Edited by L. Maria Child. 12mo, cloth, 1861.

Since the last report, May 15, 1862, there have been added to the Society's collection one hundred and forty (140) volumes, and thirteen hundred and eight (1308) pamphlets. These additions make the number of volumes at this time two thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight (2,988) — of pamphlets, five thousand and fourteen (5,014).

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. IX.

1863-4.

No. 4.

NEWARK, *May* 21, 1863.

THE SOCIETY met this day, at 12 o'clock, at their rooms, members from various parts of the State being in attendance. The Chair was taken by the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princeton, one of the Vice Presidents—the Hon. JAMES PARKER, another of the Vice Presidents, being also present.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that the correspondence of the Society since the last meeting had related principally to matters of little general interest, but from communications of more importance he presented several for the consideration of the Society; among them being one from Mr. John Clement, of Haddonfield, Camden County, transmitting a donation, and drawing attention to the neglected history of West Jersey, and the sources of information yet available, but rapidly disappearing; another from Mr. H. G. Jones, of Philadelphia, making inquiries relative to a Paper Mill said to have been owned and operated by William Bradford, the early colonial printer, at Elizabethtown in 1728; a communication from the Historical Society of Maine, announcing the success of an application to the Legislature of that State for an appropriation, to enable the Society to obtain copies of its Colonial documents in the English archives; and a letter from L. C. Draper, Esq., Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, referring to the proposed obtainment from the United States, if possible, of grants of land for the benefit of Historical Societies.

In connection with Mr. Clement's letter, Mr. W. stated that the Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer had been engaged for some time in preparing a history of Cumberland County, several chapters of which, of great interest, had already been published in the "Bridgeton Chronicle."

Mr. CONGAR, the Librarian, presented his report of donations received since January.

The Treasurer, Mr. ALOFSEN, reported the balance in the Treasury to be \$538 82, of which \$109 62 belonged to the Library Fund.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Publications, reported that another number of the Proceedings of the Society had just been printed (being the third of the Ninth Volume), bringing the transactions down to the present time, and containing the paper of Mr. John D. Ward on the Steamboat Controversy between Citizens of New York and New Jersey, which was read before the Society in May, 1862.

The Committee announced that subscriptions were being received, by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, for the sixth volume of Collections, to contain the Town Records of Newark; covering the whole period from its first settlement in 1666 to 1836, when it became a city. The relations borne by Newark to all the surrounding country as its business centre and the source whence, originally, numerous towns and villages derived both population and enterprise, gave to the projected volume an interest extending far beyond the limits of the city, as it would necessarily be a repository of a vast amount of genealogical, historical and local information obtainable nowhere else. The volume would be of octavo size, corresponding in appearance with its predecessors, having about 300 pages, and will be furnished to subscribers for \$2 for a single copy. They commended it to the generous patronage of the members and the community at large.

Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD, from the Committee on the Library, reported as follows:

“As the Society is assembled in the place, and surrounded by the objects confided particularly to the care of the Committee, they think it unnecessary to enter upon any detailed statement of the condition of the rooms or of the books. Each succeeding report of the Librarian notifies the members of additions made to the Library, and the members have an opportunity now of seeing for themselves that the shelves which, when these apartments were first occupied, were thought ample for all accumulations for several years, already manifest their insufficiency to accommodate properly the historical treasures we are collecting. They can judge for themselves of the value of the collection—of the facilities afforded the historical student—of the measure of convenience attained in the arrangement of the books and manuscripts—and of the propriety, if not necessity, of a more cordial co-operation to render this repository of the materials for the history of the State still more extensive and useful.

“The attention of the members needs scarcely to be directed to the fact that, however rare and valuable these books and manuscripts may be in themselves, or however interesting the various mementos of the

past around them, unless access to them can be readily enjoyed by those engaged in historical researches, that value and that interest are of no practical benefit. As well might the funds of the Society be invested in costly jewels and deposited in the vault of some bank, as to have these treasures shut up from the uses to which they are intended to be applied: and it is the opinion of the Committee that nothing would be so likely to increase the interest of the public in the Institution than to have the rooms open for the use of the members and others properly introduced. Such an arrangement can only be effected through additions to the treasury, and as the liberality of a few has so far furnished us with "a local habitation," it is reasonable to expect that others will supply the means to enable the Committee to throw open its doors, by the appointment of an Assistant Librarian to be in attendance daily during specified hours. These additional means are rendered the more necessary from the fact that, several subscriptions to the Library fund having expired, the resources of the Society specially applicable to rent and other expenses of the rooms are considerably less than they were.

"The lease of these rooms has only two years more to run; and in view of its expiration so soon, it is for the Society to determine upon the propriety of taking measures, at once, to secure in season a building of its own, especially suited to its objects, which may give permanency and security to the library and enable the Institution more effectually to answer the purposes of its creation. It is to be ever gratefully remembered that the liberality of a few gentlemen—the late James G. King being the most prominent among them—has already supplied a site for the building, advantageously situated and of ample dimensions for all our purposes; and it ought not to be a difficult matter to raise among the members at large, and our fellow-citizens throughout the State, a sufficient sum to adorn the site thus obtained with a suitable structure that may through all time be a monument of their liberality and of their State pride. The Committee would recommend some action of the Society on the subject at the present meeting."

An election of new members then took place, and further nominations were received and referred.

In furtherance of the recommendation of the Committee on the Library, Dr. PENNINGTON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to take into consideration the propriety of an application to the citizens of the State at large for subscriptions to a fund to be applied to the erection of a fire-proof building for the occupancy of the Society, on the lot belonging to it in West Park street, Newark; and that in furtherance of the object, they be also authorized to co-operate with other Historical Societies in endeavoring to secure from the Congress of the United States an appro-

priation of public lands, for the benefit of such institutions throughout the country.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. SHERMAN, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to take such steps as they may deem advisable to secure additional subscriptions to the Library fund.

The propriety of holding a meeting in September was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to appoint the time and place, should they deem a meeting advisable.

A recess was then taken to allow the members and their friends an opportunity to examine the books, manuscripts and curiosities, which excited the liveliest interest, from their number and value; and on re-assembling, the Hon. JAMES PARKER took the Chair, and Mr. CHARLES D. DESHLER, in accordance with the resolution of the Society at the January meeting, read his paper on "The Movements of the New Jersey Troops during the War, their Services and Successes."

The Hon. Mr. FIELD, after some preliminary remarks upon the conduct of the war, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. DESHLER for his able exposition of the gallantry and heroism of the Jersey troops, which, after some remarks from the Rev. Mr. HAMMILL, was adopted.

The Society then adjourned, and subsequently dined at the City Hotel.

Members Elected

MAY 21, 1863.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Jacob Johnson, *Newark.*

E. Mercer Shreve, *Trenton.*

Edwin Salter, *Barnegat.*

HONORARY MEMBER.

George Livermore, *Boston, Mass.*

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 21, 1863.

From the State of Rhode Island—Records of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. Printed by order of the General Assembly. Edited by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State. Vol. VIII. 1776 to 1779.

From the American Philosophical Society—Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Vol. XII. New Series. Part III. 1863.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Vol. IX. June, December, 1862. No. 68.

From the New England Historic-Genealogical Society—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. XVII. Nos. 1 and 2. 1863.

From the Essex Institute—Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. IV, No. 6. Vol. I, No. 1.

From the Vermont Historical Society—Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society at Meetings held at Brattleboro, July 16 and 17, and at Montpelier, Oct. 14, 1862.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians, Copenhagen—Sur La Construction des Salles Dites des Geants, par S. M. Le Roi Frederic VII. de Danemark. Copenhagen. 1857.

Cabinet D'Antiquites Americaines a Copenhagen. Rapport Ethnographique. Par C. C. Rafn. Copenhagen. 1858.

From the Department of the Interior—Message of the President of the U. S. to the Two Houses of Congress—third Session 37th Congress, and Documents.

From the State of New Jersey—Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the Eighty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. Journal of the Eighteenth Senate of the State of New Jersey, being the Eighty-Sixth of the Legislature. Annual Report of the State Treasurer to the Legislature of N. J. for the year 1861. Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General of the State of New Jersey, for 1861.

From the Authors—A Sermon delivered by request before the Third Religious Society in Dorchester, the first Sabbath after the Decease of Rev. Richard Pike, Feb. 22, 1863. By Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee.

The late Dr. Lyman Beecher. By the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., President of Wabash College. Reprinted from the "American Presbyterian and Theological Review" for April. 1863.

Genealogy of the Hosmer Family. By James B. Hosmer. Hartford. 1861.

A Review of the Article on Continental Money in Harper's Magazine for March, 1863. Privately printed.

A Catalogue of the New Jersey Bills of Credit, comprising their Amounts, Denominations, and the Names of the Persons appointed to sign them, from 1723 to 1786. By Henry Philips, Jr., author of the Pennsylvania Paper Money. Philadelphia. 1863.

An Historical Sketch of the Paper Money issued by Pennsylvania, together with a complete List of all the Dates, Issues, Amounts, Denominations, and Signers. By a Member of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. 1862.

From John Clements, Haddonfield, Camden Co., N. J.—A copy of an original "Draft made by Thomas Sharp in 1700, in order to give information to the owners and concerning these Lands" on the "DeLaware River" lying between Cooper's Creek and Timber Creek;—also a collection of newspapers—The Federalist and New Jersey Gazette—of 1799 and 1800.

From Asher Taylor, of New York—A Photograph of Gorham C. Taylor, U. S. N., and his Trophy, a Rebel Officer's Sword, presented to him by Flag Officer Farragut, for his gallantry in the action below New Orleans, April 24, 1862.

From the Publishers—The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries, concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. Vol. VII. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

From Joel Munson—Minutes of the 57th Synod of the Evangelical Luth. Ministerium of the State of New York, &c., held in Newark, N. J., Sept., 1862.

Proceedings of the Convention of the Soldiers of 1812, at Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., Oct. 17, 1856, in reference to their claims for Military Services, and to celebrate the Anniversary of Burgoyne's Surrender.

Oration by A. Oakey Hall, Esq., before the Young Men's Association, July 4, 1859—together with Prize Essays, Poems and Anthems. A Discourse delivered Nov. 13, 1812, at the Funeral of the Rev. Charles Jukes. By David Dyer, of Albany.

A Letter concerning Family History. By Andrew Brown. 1812.

Brief Sketches of the Officers who were in the Battle of Lake Erie. By Usher Parsons, M. D., of Providence, R. I.

From James H. Tichenor—The Palladium of Liberty—March 27, 1810, to March 24, 1814, and January 1, 1821, to January 1, 1822, inclusive.

From Archibald C. Molleson—A Collection of Almanacs, from 1758 to 1824—35 in number.

Conductor Generalis. By James Parker. 1764.

I. W. Crane's Oration, July 4, 1797, at Newark.

An Indian War-Axe or Hatchet—from the Banks of the Raritan.

From S. Aloysen, Esq.—

1. U. S. Tariff, 1862. N. Y. 8c. 1862.

2. Adam Gurowski. Slavery in History. N. Y. 12c. 1860.

3. Wm. Wells Brown. *The Black Man*. N. Y. 12o. 1863.
4. Wm. Howard Russell. *My Diary North and South*. Boston. 12o. 1863.
5. Capt. Charles C. Nott. *Sketches of the War*. N. Y. 12o. 1863.
6. Do. Do. *The Coming Contraband*. N. Y. 12o, paper, 1862.
7. Benson J. Lossing. *The League of States*. N. Y. 8o, paper, 1863.
8. Capt. E. B. Hunt. *Union Foundations*. N. Y. 8o, paper. 1863.
9. Capt. E. D. Phillips. *Texas and its Evacuation*. N. Y. 8o, paper, 1862.
10. Major J. A. Brents. *The Patriots and Guerillas of East Tennessee*. N. Y. 12o, paper. 1863.
11. Francis Lieber. *On Guerilla Parties*. N. Y. 12o, paper. 1862.
12. J. Watts de Peyster. *Winter Campaigns*. N. Y. 12o, paper, 1862.
13. A. D. 1862; or *How they act in Baltimore—Poem*. Baltimore. 12o, paper, 1862.
14. Chas. J. Stille. *How a Free People conduct a Long War*. Philadelphia. 8o, paper. 1863.
15. *Courage*. By "Gail Hamilton." N. Y. 8o, paper. 1863.
16. Chas. A. Poland. *Army Register of Ohio Volunteers*. Columbus. 8o, paper. 1862.
17. L. H. Steiner, M. D. *Report and Diary of Campaign in Maryland, Sept., 1862*. N. Y. 8o, paper. 1862.
18. L. Morton, M. D. *Report on Physical Condition of R. I. Regiments*. Providence. 8o, paper. 1863.
19. Mrs. C. F. Dailey. *Report upon the Disabled R. I. Soldiers*. Providence. 8o, paper. 1863.
20. *The Defense of the Great Lakes*. Ithica. 8o, paper. 1863.
21. *Maritime Capture*. By a Lawyer. London. 8o, paper. 1862.
22. *The Rights of Neutrals and Belligerents*. London. 8o, paper. 1862.
23. Bernard Roelkees. *Argument in favor of the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Clause*. N. Y. 8o. 1863.
24. Gen. H. W. Halleck's Report Reviewed in the Light of Facts. 8o. 1862.
25. E. C. Marshall. *Are the W. Point Graduates Loyal?* 12o, paper. 1862.
26. Commander Geo. H. Preble, U. S. N. *The Chase of the Rebel Steamer of War Oreto, Sept. 4, 1862*. Cambridge. 8o, paper. 1862.
27. *The Trial of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter*. By the Judge-Advocate General. Washington, 8o. 1863.
28. *Documents in the Case of Major Andrew Washburn*. 8o. 1862.
29. *Letter of Lt. Gov. Stanton in Reply to Hon. Thos. Ewing*. Columbus. 8o. 1862.

30. The Pigmies and the Priests.—A Ballad. N. Y. 12o. 1863.
31. A Brief Memento of Capt. Henry Brooks O'Rielly. 8o. 1863.
32. Rev. C. A. Bartol. A Tribute to Maj. Sidney Willard. Boston. 8o. 1863.
33. H. A. Boardman, D. D. The Federal Judiciary. Philadelphia. 8o. 1862.
34. H. L. Baugher, D. D. The Christian Patriot. Gettysburg. 8o. 1862.
35. Rev. Wm. R. Williams. National Renovation. N. Y. 8o. 1863.
36. The Flag of Truce. By the Chaplain. Baltimore. 12o. 1862.
37. Rev. Thos. Williams. On the Evils and the End of War. Providence. 8o. 1862.
38. John P. Kennedy. The Border States. Philadelphia. 8o. 1861.
38. R. S. Tharin. Arbitrary Arrests in the South. N. Y. 12o. 1863.
40. Chas. J. Stille. Northern Interests and Southern Independence. Philadelphia. 8o, paper. 1863.
41. Henry O'Rielly. Origin and Objects of the Slaveholders' Conspiracy. N. Y. 8o, paper. 1862.
42. Letters of Jos. Holt, Edw. Everett and Com. Stewart. Philadelphia. 8o, paper. 1861.
43. Rev. Jos. Clark. The History and Theory of Revolutions. Philadelphia. 8o, paper. 1862.
44. L. H. Christian, D. D. Our Present Position. Philadelphia. 8o, paper, 1862.
45. Rev. R. F. Sample. Our National Origin, Progress and Perils. Philadelphia. 8o, paper, 1862.
46. Southern History of the War. New York. C. B. Richardson. 1863. Being a reprint from the Richmond edition of E. A. Pollard's. "The First Year of the War." 1862. With portraits on steel. N. Y. 8o, cloth. 1863.
47. Thos. P. Kettell. Southern Wealth and Northern Profits. New York. 8o, paper. 1861.
48. C. C. Burr. The History of the Union and of the Constitution. New York. 12o, paper. 1863.
49. D. A. Mahony. The Prisoner of State. N. Y. 12o, cloth. 1863.
50. Lawrence Sangston. The Bastiles of the North. Baltimore. 8o, paper. 1863.
51. F. K. Howard. Fourteen Months in American Bastiles. Baltimore, 8o, paper. 1863.
52. W. H. Winder. Secrets of the American Bastile. Baltimore. 8o, paper. 1863.
53. The "Southern Rights" and "Union" Parties in Maryland Contrasted. Baltimore. 8o, paper. 1863.
54. S. M. Johnson. Anti-Slavery and Pro-Slavery. Baltimore. 8o, paper. 1863.
55. T. Parkin Scott. "Authority and Free Will." Baltimore. 8o, paper. 1863.

56. (J. P. Des Forges.) A Platform for all Parties Baltimore. So. 1861.
57. John C. Legrand. Letter to Reverdy Johnson. Jan. 11, 1861. So. 1861.
58. Message of Governor of Maryland. Doc. A. April 27, 1861. Frederic. So. 1861.
59. Report in regard to calling a Sovereign Convention. Doc. F. May 9, 1861. 1861.
60. Communication from the Mayor of Baltimore. Doc. G. May 10, 1861. So. 1861.
61. Wm. B. Reed. A Statement and Vindication of Certain Political Opinions. Philadelphia. So. 1862.
62. Wm. B. Reed. The Diplomatic Year of 1862. So. 1863.
63. Pastoral Letter of the Bishops in the Confederate States. Nov. 22, 1862. So. 1862.
64. Rev. W. F. Brand. The Church viewed in its relation to the State. Baltimore. So. 1862.
65. Rev. E. J. Stearns. The Sword of the Lord. Sermon in Newark. Sept. 26, 1861. So. 1861. And "The Powers that be." So. 1862.
66. Horatio Seymour. Speech of Jan. 31, 1861, and Sept. 10, 1862. So. 1862.
67. James Brooks. Speech of Sept. 27, 1862. The two Proclamations. So. 1862.
68. S. S. Cox. Speech of Jan. 13, 1863. Puritanism in Politics. So. 1863.
69. D. W. Voorhees. Speech of Feb. 18, 1863. The Rights of the Citizen. So. 1863.
70. Sam'l J. Baird, D. D. Letter to Hon. Wm. Pennington. Feb. 6, 1861. Philadelphia. So. 1861.
71. Rev. J. P. Fugitt. Is Slaveholding Constitutional and Scriptural? Baltimore. 12o. 1862.
72. Reconstruction by B. (O. B. Bunce.) N. Y. 12o. 1862.
73. McClellan's Campaign. From N. Y. World. Aug. 7, 1862. 12o. 1862.
74. George Junkin, D. D., LL. D. Political Fallacies. New York, 12o, cloth. 1863.
75. Rev. John H. Aughey. The Iron Furnace. Philadelphia. 12o. cloth. 1853.
76. My Southern Friends. By "Edmund Kirke." New York. 12o, cloth 1863.
77. The Problem of American Destiny. New York. 12o, cloth. 1863.
78. Augustus Cochin. The Results of Slavery. From the French. Boston. 12o, cloth. 1868.
79. Edward Laboulaye. The U. S. and France. From the French. Boston. 8o, paper. 1862.

80. Edward Laboulaye. Why the North cannot accept of Separation. From the French. New York. 8o, paper. 1863.
81. Eugene Pelletan. An Address to King Cotton. From the French. New York. 8o, paper. 1863.
82. Newman Hall, LL.D. The American War. Lecture in London. Oct. 20, 1862. New York. 8o, paper. 1862.
83. J. E. Cairnes. The American Revolution. Lecture in Dublin. Oct. 30, 1862. New York. 8o, paper. 1862.
84. The Present Relations between Great Britain and the United States. Correspondence between C. G. Loring of Boston, and Edwin W. Field of London. Boston. 8o, paper. 1862.
85. Theophilus Parsons. Slavery, its Origin, Influence and Destiny. Boston. 12o, paper. 1863.
96. Robt. Dale Owen. The Policy of Emancipation. Philadelphia. 12o, paper. 1863.
87. Warren Chase. The American Crisis. Boston. 12o, paper. 1862.
88. A View of Slavery in the United States, and its aggression and results. Providence. 12o, paper. 1863.
89. Forward or Backward? New York. 8o, paper. 1863.
90. L. M. Smith. The Great American Crisis. Cincinnati. 8o, paper. 1862.
91. (Edward Atkinson.) Cheap Cotton by Free Labor. Boston. 8o, paper. 1861.
92. Correspondence in reference to Judge Jay's Portrait at White Plains. New York. 8o. 1863.
93. Rev. D. Garver. Our Country in the Light of History. 8o. 1861.
94. Henry Darling, D. D. Slavery and the War. Phila. 8o. 1863.
95. Rev. C. Conkling. Slavery Abolished. Oberlin. 8o. 1862.
96. Rev. Wm. Aikman. The Future of the Colored Race in America. 8o. 1862.
97. Rev. T. H. Skinner, jr. Comfort in Tribulation. New York. 8o. 1861.
98. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D. Our National Sin. New York. 8o. 1861.
99. Walter Clarke, D. D. "The State of the Country." Buffalo. 8o. 1862.
100. Rev. Joseph S. Van Dyke. Elements and Evidences of National Decay. Philadelphia. 8o. 1862.
101. H. W. Bellows, D. D. Unconditional Loyalty. New York. 8o. 1863.
102. Rev. E. E. Hale. The Desert and the Promised Land. Boston. 12o. 1863.
103. Rev. Daniel Rice. Slavery Inconsistent with Justice and Good Policy. New York. 8o. 1812.
104. Copperheads under the Heel of an Illinois Farmer. 8o. 1863.

105. Chas. D. Drake. The Rebellion—Its Origin and Life in Slavery. 8o. 1863.
106. Chas. D. Drake. The Rebellion—Its Character, Motive and Aim. 8o. 1862.
107. Chas. D. Drake. The War of Slavery upon the Constitution. 8o. 1862.
108. Chas. D. Drake. The Proclamation of Emancipation. 8o. 1863.
109. G. Ruggles. A National System of Finance. Fond du Lac. 8o. 1862.
110. William Whiting. The War Powers of the President. Boston. 8o, paper. 1862.
111. The Power of the Commander-in-Chief, as shown from B. R. Curtis. By Libertas. Boston. 8o, paper. 1862.
112. Chas. P. Kirkland. A Letter to B. R. Curtis, in Review of his pamphlet on the Emancipation Proclamation. New York. 8o, paper. 1863.
113. Sidney Geo. Fisher. The Trial of the Constitution. Philadelphia. 8o, cloth. 1862.
114. Chas. Ingersoll. An Undelivered Speech on Executive Arrests. Philadelphia. 8o, paper. 1862.
115. Chas. G. Leland. Centralization, or "State Rights." New York. 8o, paper. 1863.
116. Abel P. Upsher. Enquiry in the Nature and Character of our Federal Government: being a review of Judge Story's Commentaries. (Reprinted from the edition of 1840.) Philadelphia. 8o, paper. 1863.
117. The Prospect: A View of Politics. By Mountaineer. Buffalo. 8o, paper. 1862.
118. An Appeal for Rectitude in Primary Politics. By Mountaineer. Boston. 8o, paper. 1863.
- Specimens of United States Postage Currency.

TRENTON, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, in accordance with its By-Laws, held its annual meeting to-day in this city, the Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of Trenton—one of the Executive Committee—and subsequently the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, one of the Vice Presidents, presiding. After the reading of the minutes,

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the correspondence since the last meeting, comprising among others a letter from George Livermore, Esq., of Boston, acknowledging his election as an honorary member; communications from the Historical Societies of Chicago, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Maine, Professor A. D. Bache (Superintendent of Coast Survey), Regents of New York University, William C. Baker, Esq., of Morristown, George Smith, Esq., of Darby, Penn., W. S. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of State, C. J. Ihrie, Esq. (State Librarian), the New England Historical Genealogical Society, the Librarian of the State of Ohio, and Essex Institute, Mass., either transmitting donations or acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; from Edward Armstrong, Esq., Philadelphia, relating to a proposed illustrative paper referring to ancient maps of New Jersey, &c.; from Hon. J. R. Brodhead, of New York, urging the conferment of the name of "Hudson" upon the new fort at Sandy Hook; from Messrs. John Clement, of Haddonfield, H. A. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio, J. A. Jameson, of Chicago, referring to historical matters; and other letters of interest, showing the estimation in which the services of the Society are held in different sections of the country.

Mr. CONGAR, the Librarian, reported a long list of donations received since the last meeting, comprising 93 bound volumes and 126 pamphlets.

The Treasurer, Mr. ALOFSEN, reported the receipts and expenditures of the past year, showing a balance in the Treasury of \$463 44, of which \$27 62 belonged to the Library Fund. The value of the Society's publications on hand was estimated at \$969 11, and its real estate at \$3,500, making its total property, independent of cash, to amount to \$4,469 11.

Rev. Mr. HAMMILL submitted the Report of the Executive Committee, which was as follows:

"The Executive Committee report that the history of the Society during the past year presents little of a positive character, calling for extended comments. It has prosecuted its mission, like most useful instrumentali-

ties, quietly, not obtruding itself upon public notice, nor claiming any undue consideration from those for whom it is laboring, and as is too frequently the case with unobtrusive merit, has failed to secure its fair meed of reward. If the results attained, however, have not equalled those of other years, they have been sufficiently valuable to testify to its onward progress, encouraging its friends and giving assurance of continued and increasing service to the State. It has suffered under the disadvantages resulting from the limited zeal of its members, the indifference of our citizens generally, and the inadequacy of its pecuniary resources, and until the depressing effects of these causes of discouragement are removed, the Society cannot be expected to realize the bright anticipations of its founders, or fully answer the end of its establishment.

The only publication during the year was one number of the Society's "Proceedings," containing the report of its transactions from May, 1862, to the last annual meeting. The report of the Committee on Publications will make known to the Society the publications now being prepared for the press.

No additions have been made to the Library except by donations, which have amounted to 110 bound volumes and 262 pamphlets: the total number of the first now on the shelves being 3,098, and the number of pamphlets 5,276; but in this enumeration is not included a large amount of unarranged matter. It is hoped that before another annual meeting, a more complete arrangement and enumeration will have been perfected.

The balance in the Treasury, as appears from the Treasurer's Report, is \$463 44: the receipts during the year, from all sources, excepting for the library fund, having been only \$132 33, of which sum only \$57 were from resident members. As the number of resident paying members yet on the roll exceed 200, it is manifest that but few have contributed anything to the funds during the year. It is a matter worthy the serious consideration of the Society whether its welfare is advanced by the retention on its rolls of many names of those who, whatever may have been their relations to the Society in times past, have long since ceased to co-operate with us in any way.

The Executive Committee were requested at the last meeting of the Society to take into consideration the propriety of an application to the citizens of the State at large, for subscriptions to a fund to be applied to the erection of a fire-proof building on the lot belonging to the Society in Newark; and in furtherance of the object, to co-operate with other Historical Societies in endeavoring to secure from the Congress of the United States an appropriation of public lands for the benefit of such institutions throughout the country. But the Committee, although approving cordially of both measures, have not deemed it advisable for several reasons to engage, as yet, in the work of raising the necessary funds within the State, or of directing public sentiment elsewhere in channels calculated to advance the interests of Historical Societies generally. They propose doing so at an early day, prompted thereto by

the consideration that another year will bring to a close our present relations with the owners of the premises we occupy in Newark. They would therefore ask to be continued in charge of the matters thus referred to them.

The Committee cannot close their report without referring to the loss which the Society as a body, and many of the members as individuals, have sustained during the year in the death of Miss Rutherford, of East-ridge, near Newark. From the first organization of the Society, the continued interest she manifested in its success, was in keeping with her high intelligence and noble liberality. Appreciating its importance in any investigations connected with the early history of the State, she confided to our care a large collection of the papers of James Alexander, whose whole career was so intimately associated with the public affairs of both New York and New Jersey, including the voluminous correspondence with Ferdinand John Paris, the counsel in England of the Proprietors of New Jersey, which was carried on, principally, by him; constituting by far the most valuable donation bestowed upon the Society. But this was not all. Her subscriptions to its funds, whether for obtaining from abroad the Analytical Index to our Colonial Documents—the publication of our Collections—or the creation of a Library fund, were always freely tendered; and since April, 1860, she voluntarily assumed the payment of *one-fourth* of the whole amount of the expense incurred for the rent of the Society's rooms. Thus much the Committee have felt called upon to say from Miss Rutherford's connection with the Society, more they might say of a life devoted to the dissemination of benefits in all directions, did not the unostentatious virtues of her they lament forbid their indulgence in eulogy. It is to be hoped that her bright example may not be lost upon the members of the Society."

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Publications, reported the readiness for publication of another number of the Society's "Proceedings," and also of "The Town Records of Newark," which would form the sixth volume of the Society's "Collections." As the proceedings of the Society constitute its chief means for the dissemination of a correct knowledge of New Jersey history, the members were urged to interest themselves in increasing their sale.

Mr. RUTHERFURD submitted the report of the Committee on the Library, stating the progress made in binding and arranging, and urging additional subscriptions to the Library fund. In accordance with the directions of the Society, a circular appeal had been issued to the members on the subject with little success. The Committee said: "It is not to be supposed that the members of the Society, or the public generally, are willing that its library and other historical treasures should become useless, and their preservation endangered through their neglect to provide proper accommodations for them. As an institution established for the public good, and, so far, eminently successful in perfecting the

purposes of its organization, it can rightly claim from the patriotic citizens of the State, whether actually connected with it by membership or not, such countenance and support as will ensure the perpetuity of its usefulness." Particular reference was made to the continued generosity of Mr. S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, the Treasurer, in supplying the library with a copy of every valuable publication referring to the Rebellion, 350 different publications having been already received.

Several new members were elected and other nominations received.

The Chair announced the following Standing Committees for 1864 :

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., and Rev. John Hall, D. D.

On Statistics—Joseph P. Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev. Samuel M. Hammill, Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., and C. C. Haven.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee, and Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D.

On the Library—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M. D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark.

A Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following, who were duly elected :

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D.

Vice Presidents—Hon. James Parker, Hon. Richard S. Field, Hon. Henry W. Green.

Corresponding Secretary—William A. Whitehead, Newark.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes, Newark.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar, Newark.

Treasurer—Solomon Alofsen, Jersey City.

Executive Committee—Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Hon. Charles S. Olden, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D., N. Norris Halsted, Esq., Rev. John Hall, D. D., C. C. Haven, Esq., Rev. Samuel M. Hammill, and Lyndon A. Smith, M. D.

Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD, referring to the suggestion contained in the letter from John R. Brodhead, Esq., of New York, which had been read, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That the Historical Society of New Jersey, believing that the name and fame of the first discoverer of the shores of the State could not be more appropriately perpetuated, would express its earnest desire that the Fort, now being constructed at Sandy Hook by the United States, be named FORT HUDSON.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate the above

resolution to the Hon. Secretary of War, and to the Senators and Representatives of New Jersey in Congress.

Mr. PETER S. DURYEE, in view of the dereliction of so many, nominally, members of the Society, which had been referred to by the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Secretaries and Treasurer be a committee to revise the roll of members, and adopt such means as they may think proper to ascertain who are now connected with the Society.

Mr. C. C. HAVEN presented with some complimentary remarks a volume of poems by a lady of New Jersey (Mrs. Howarth, of Trenton); from W. S. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of State, was received a copy of the Army Register of New Jersey, and from A. Murray M'Ilvaine, Esq., of Bucks County, Pa., a number of rare pamphlets.

The Society then listened with much interest to sundry "Passages in the History of Ocean County," by EDWIN SALTER, Esq., which, in the absence of Mr. Salter, was read by the Corresponding Secretary, who stated that the passages read were but a small part of the materials collected and transmitted to the Society by Mr. Salter, evincing an interest in our history and an extent of laborious research, eminently worthy of imitation. On motion of Mr. Hayes, the thanks of the Society were directed to be conveyed to Mr. Salter for his valuable contribution to the history of the State.

The Society then adjourned to meet in Newark on the third Tuesday of May next; and subsequently dined with the Trustees of the Normal School, and several invited guests, at the "Trenton House."

Members Elected.

JANUARY, 21, 1864.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Ernest E. Coe, *Newark.*

Rev. James M. Bruen, *Irrington.*

John Clement, *Haddonfield.*

Joseph C. Jackson, *Newark.*

Thomas B. Peddie, *Newark.*

George Peters, *Newark.*

Orson Wilson, *Newark.*

Report of the Treasurer.

To the President of the New Jersey Historical Society :

The balance of cash on hand, January-1, 1863, was..... \$531 64

The total receipts for 1863 have been—

From Life Members.....\$40 00

From Initiation Fees..... 15 00

From Annual Dues..... 42 00

From Donations..... 6 00

—————\$103 00

From Sale of Publications..... 29 33

From Subscribers to Library Fund..... 365 00

—————\$497 33

The total disbursements for 1863 have been—

For Expenses and Printing Nos. 2 and 3 of the 9th
volume of Proceedings.....\$169 22

For Rent of Library Rooms.....\$375 00

For Binding..... 7 00

—————\$382 00

For Balances due..... 74 31

—————\$565 53

Excess of Disbursements over receipts for 1863..... 68 20

Balance of cash on hand, January 1, 1864.....\$463 44

The amount of this balance which belongs to the Library Fund is..\$27 62

And to the General Fund.....435 82

—————\$463 44

In addition to the cash on hand the Society is in possession of a lot of

ground on West Park street, Newark, valued at.....\$3,500 00

And of volumes on hand, of the Society's Collections at cost..\$611 70

Do. of the Society's Proceedings..... 357 41

————— \$969 11

Total.....\$4,469 11

Respectfully submitted,

S. ALOFSEN,

Treas. N. Jersey Hist. Soc'y.

JANUARY 1st, 1864.

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 21st, 1864.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society—Proceedings of the Massachusetts Hist. Society. 1860-1862. 8vo., p. 530. Proceedings, 1862-1863. 8 vo., p. 490.

Collections of the Mass. Hist. Soc. Vol. VI. Fourth Series. The Winthrop Papers. Published at the charge of the Appleton Fund. 8vo., p. 585.

From the Chicago Historical Society—Biennial Report of the Society to the Gov. of Illinois. 1863. Report of the Committee on Statistics, for the City of Chicago. June 2, 1863.

From the Connecticut Historical Society—Minutes of the General Association of Connecticut, at their 154th Annual Meeting, June 1863, with Reports and Statistics. p. 112. The 39th Annual Report of the Officers of the Retreat of the Insane, at Hartford, Conn. April, 1863.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the Society. Vol. IX. Jan. 1863. No. 69.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Society at the Semi-Annual Meeting in Boston, April 29, 1863.

From the New England Historic-Genealogical Society—The N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. XVII, No. 3. 44.

From the Essex Institute—Historical Collections of the Institute. Vol. V. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

From the Wilmington Institute—Reports of the President, Treasurer, and Executive Committee of the Institute. April 6, 1863.

From the Smithsonian Institute—Ancient Mining on the Shores of Lake Superior. By Charles Whittlesey.

From the Department of the Interior—The Documents of the First and Second Sessions of the 37th Congress. 35 Vols.

From the State of New York—The 14th, 15th and 16th Annual Reports of the Regents of the University, on the Condition of the State Cabinet of Nat. History, and the Historical and Antiquarian Collections. The 76th Ann. Report, made March 4, 1863. The 43d, 44th and 45th Annual Reports of the Trustees of the N. Y. State Library.

From the State of New Jersey—Acts of the Eighty-Seventh Legislature of the State. Sess. of 1863. Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly—Journal of the Senate, and Legislative Documents of the Session of 1863.

From Mrs. Esther Tichenor—The History and Typography of the United States, by J. H. Hinton, A. M., with corrections and additions by Sam'l L. Knapp.

An Universal History, from the earliest account of Time, compiled from Original Authors; illustrated with Maps, Cuts, &c. Folio. 9 Vols. London. 1736.

From J. W. Woodruff—The Hebrew Scriptures, in 2 vols.

From David A. Hayes—Four Letters; Correspondence between John Adams, Late Pres. U. S. and Samuel Adams, late Gov. of Massachusetts, on the Important Subject of Government. 1801.

An Essay on the Manufacturing Interests of the U. S., with remarks on the Report of the Com. on Commerce and Manufactures. By a Member of the Society of Artists and Manufacturers of Philadelphia, with the Memorial of that Society to Congress. 1804.

A letter to Thomas Jefferson, Pres. U. S. A. By Junius Philæus, 1804.

Samson against the Philistines, or the Reformation of Law Suits; and Justice made Cheap, Speedy and brought home to every man's door, agreeable to the principles of the ancient Trial by Jury, before the same was innovated by Judges and Lawyers. Compiled for the use of Honest Citizens of the United States. Printed for W. Duane. 1805.

A correct statement of the various sources from which the History of the Administration of John Adams was compiled, and the Motives for its suppression by Col. Burr. By John Wood, author of said History. 1802.

Oration in Honor of the Election of Pres. Jefferson, and the peaceable acquisition of Louisiana, delivered in Hartford, May 11, 1804. By Abraham Bishop.

Federalism Triumphant in the Steady Habits of Connecticut alone, or, the Turnpike Road to a Fortune. A Comic Opera, or, Political Farce, in six Acts—as performed at the Theatres Royal and Aristocratic at Hartford and New Haven. October, 1801.

Thomas Paine's Letters to the Citizens of the U. S. A. 1802. Nine Letters on the subject of Aaron Burr; Political Defection, with an Appendix. By James Cheatham. 1803.

A View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr, Esq., Vice Pres. U. S. A. By the author of the "Narrative." 1802.

Memoirs of the late Mrs. Robinson, written by herself. With some Posthumous Pieces. 2 Vols. 1802.

Memoirs of Mrs. Coghlan, (Daughter of the late Major Moncrieffe), written by herself. Dedicated to the British Nation. Interspersed with Anecdotes of the late American and present French War, with Remarks, Moral and Political. 1794. 2 vols.

From Laurence Anderson—A series of Engraved Portraits. Published by R. Wilkinson, Cornhill, London, May, 1783, viz.: General Reed, John Jay, Samuel Huntington, Henry Laurens, W. H. Drayton, Esq., J. Dickinson, Esq., Silas Dean, Esq., Major Gen. Baron Steuben, Maj. Gen. Gates, Charles Thomson, Esq.

From Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D. D.—MSS. Extracts from Records of Essex and Morris County Courts— from Minutes of Privy Council, &c., &c.

From Wm. Duane—Report of the Select Committee of the House on the alleged Frauds in the Election of U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

From F. A. Marble—Army Register of Ohio Volunteers in the Service of the United States—from Official Records. Letter of Lieut. Gov. Stanton in reply to Hon. Thos. Ewing.

From John Mills—A large piece of the Charter Oak. Presented to the Wide-Awakes of Newark by the Wide-Awakes of Hartford.

From the Publishers—The Historical Magazines from July '63 to Jan. '64, inclusive. The Princeton Standard. The State Gazette; and the Somerset Messenger.

From W. C. Baker—The Charleston Mercury from Jan. to Dec. 1823, inclusive—daily—2 vols., bound.

From S. Alofsen, Esq.—

1. Horace E. Dressen—The Battle Record of the American Rebellion. 8vo., paper.

2. Frank Moore—The Rebellion Record. Illust. 6 vols. 8vo., cloth.

3. Orville J. Victor—History of the Southern Rebellion. Illust. 8vo., cloth.

4. Alphabetical Army Register. May, 1863. 8vo., paper.

5. "Ohio Boys in Dixie"—Judge Holt's Report on the Adventures of 22 Scouts.

6. Lt. Wm. Pettingere—Daring and Suffering: A History of the Great R. Rd. Adventure, with Portrait. 12mo., cloth.

7. The Southern History of the War: Official Confederate Reports of Battles—with Portraits. 2 vols., 8vo., cloth.

8. E. R. Pollard—The Second Year of the War—with port's. (Southern History of the War.) 8vo., cloth.

9. Battlefields of the South. By an English combatant in the Confederate Army—with 2 Maps. 8vo., cloth.

10. B. Estavan, Col. of Cavalry, C. S. A. War Pictures from the South. 12mo., cloth.

11. The Life of "Stonewall" Jackson. By a Virginian. With portrait. Reprinted from the Richmond Ed. 12mo., cloth.

12. Ferdinand Lecompte. The War in the U. S., from the French. 12mo.

13. Emil Schalk—Campaigns of 1862 and 1863. 2d Ed., with Maps. 12mo., cloth.

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15. Alfred L. Castleman, Surgeon 5th Wisconsin Vols.—The Army of the Potomac. Behind the Scenes, (Anti-McClellan). 12mo., cloth.

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17. Rosecrans' Campaign with the 14th Army Corps, or the Army of the Cumberland. By W. D. B. 12mo., cloth.
18. Annals of the Army of the Cumberland. By an Officer—with illustrations on steel and wood. 8vo., cloth.
19. James Parton - Gen. Butler in New Orleans, with a steel plate. 12mo., cloth.
20. I. V. D. Heard—History of the Sioux War. 1862-1863. Illust'd. 12mo., cloth.
21. Capt. J. J. Geer—Beyond the Lines—with portrait. 12mo., cloth.
22. (Charles Edwards Lester)—The Light and Dark of the Rebellion. 12mo., cloth.
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24. David M. Barnes—The Draft Riots in New York in July 1863. 8vo., paper.
25. Edward Everett — An Oration delivered on the Battlefield of Gettysburg. Nov. 9, 1863. 8vo., paper.
26. Maj Gen'l Wm. B. Franklin—Reply to Report of Congress of Apr' 16, 1863—with Map. 8vo., paper.
27. Our Military Experience and what it suggests. For a large Standing Army. 8vo., paper.
28. Sir Roundel Palmer, M. P.—A Speech on the N. Amer. Blockade. 8vo., paper.
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33. The Constitution of the U. S.—and the Constitution of the Confederate States. 12mo., paper.
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35. Geo. M. Wharton—Answer to Mr. Binney's Reply, &c., on the Habeas Corpus. 8vo., paper.
36. Joel Parker—The Character of the Rebellion and the Conduct of the War. 8vo., paper.
37. Do.—Constitutional Law and Unconstitutional Divinity. 8vo., paper.
38. Laws of War and Martial Law. 12mo., paper.
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45. Loyal Meeting in N. Y. March 6, 1863. For War and Union. 8vo., paper.
46. The Loyal National League, in Union Square, N. Y. April 11, 1863. Letters and Opinions of prominent men. 8vo., paper.
47. Edw'd Everett—Address at the Inauguration of the (Boston) Union Club. April 9, 1863. 8vo., paper.
48. (Benj. Rush)—Letters on the Rebellion to a Citizen of Washington. 8vo., paper.
49. J. R. Ingersoll. Secession: a Folly and a Crime. In English and Italian. 8vo., paper.
50. Henry Flanders—Must the War go on? 8vo., paper.
51. Correspondence between S. Teakle Wallis, of Baltimore, and Hon. John Sherman, U. S. Senator, concerning arrests in Baltimore, in 1861. 8vo., paper.
52. Hon. Henry May, of Maryland—His Speeches in 3rd Session of 37th Congress. 8vo., paper.
53. Interior Causes of the War. By a Citizen of Ohio. 8vo., paper.
54. W. W. Mann—What are we coming to? or, the Veil removed. 8vo., paper.
55. Richard D. Webb—Life and Letters of Capt. John Brown, with portrait. 12mo., cloth.
56. Richard F. Fuller—Chaplain Fuller, (Arthur Fuller)—with portrait. 12mo., cloth.
57. Rev. O. B. Frothingham—The Morality of the Riot—N. Y.—Sermon of July 19, '63.
58. H. W. Bellows, D. D.—The War to end only when the Rebellion ceases—Sermon. 8vo., paper.
59. Rev. James F. Clark—Fast Day. Discourse on the Aspect of the War. April 2, '63. 8vo., paper.
60. Henry T. Tuckerman—The Rebellion: Its Latent Causes and True Significance. 8vo., paper.
61. Robert Dale Owen—The Future of the N. West without N. England. 8vo., paper.

62. Address at Yearly Meeting of Friends, on 24 Oct., 1862. 8vo., paper.
63. Report of Representatives of Friends upon the Condition and Wants of Colored Refugees. 24 Dec., 1862. 8vo., paper.
64. Geo. Bancroft—Oration in N. Y., 22 Feb., 1862. 12mo., paper.
65. Sam'l T. Spear, D. D.—Radicalism and the National Crisis—Sermon, Oct. 19, 1862. 8vo., paper.
66. Leo Miller—The Great Conflict; or cause and cure of Secession. 8vo., paper.
67. (Hon. Truman Smith)—Considerations on the Slavery Question. Addressed to the President of the U. S. 8vo., paper.
68. Hon. Chas. Sumner—Our Foreign Relations. 8vo., paper.
Do.—The Barbarism of Slavery. A new ed. 8vo., paper.
69. Col. Percy Howard—The Barbarities of the Rebels. 8vo., paper.
70. Daniel O'Connell and the Committee of the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati. 8vo., paper.
71. Maj. Gen'l B. F. Butler—Character and Results of the War. 8vo., paper.
72. John Brough—Speech at Dayton, Ohio, July 4, '63, and President Lincoln's Response, relative to the arrest of Vallandigham. 8vo., paper.
73. Review of Bishop Hopkins' Bible View of Slavery. 8vo., paper.
74. Rev. H. Beecher—The American Cause in England. An Address at Manchester, England, Oct. 9, '63. 8vo., paper.
75. Slavery and Nobility vs. Democracy. 1 sheet, 4to, paper.
76. The New Gospel of Peace according to St. Benjamin. 1st and 2d Books. 12mo., paper.
77. The Rebellion of the Cavaliers. 12mo., paper.
78. Rev. G. Hawkins—Lunsford Lane, or, Another Helper from North Carolina—with portrait. 12mo., cloth.
79. Revelations—A Companion to the "New Gospel of Peace." According to Abraham. 12mo., paper.
80. Book of the Prophet Stephen, son of Douglas. 12mo., paper.
81. Reverdy Johnson—A Vindication of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter. 8vo., paper.
82. Nath'l Macon—Letters to Charles O'Connor. The Destruction of the Union is Emancipation. 8vo., paper.
83. H. T. Utley—The History of Slavery and Emancipation. 8vo., paper.
84. H. Wheeler Hubbell—The way to secure peace and establish unity. 8vo., paper.
85. Reconstruction of the Union—by a Citizen of Iowa. 8vo., paper.

86. Slavery—By a Marylander. 8vo., paper.

87. Fred. A. Petersen—Military Review of Campaign in Virginia and Maryland in 1862. Part 2. 8vo., paper.

88. Maj. Gen'l Geo. B. McClellan, from Aug. 1, '61, to Aug. 1, '62. 8vo., paper.

89. The Crisis, (by Coe S.). 8vo., paper.

From the Authors—The History of the First Baptist Church in Newark, N. J., for the First Half-Century of its Ecclesiastical Existence. By Henry C. Fish, D. D.

A Charge to the Grand Jury in the District Court of the U. S. for the District of New Jersey, April 21, 1863. By R. S. Field, District Judge.

Memoirs of Dudley Peet, M. D., Professor in the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. By John R. Burnet.

Practical Strategy, as illustrated by the Achievements of the Austrian Field Marshal Traun. By J. Watts de Peyster.

Speech of John Wingate Thornton, Esq., at the Fort Popham Celebration, Aug. 29, 1862, under the auspices of the Maine Historical Society.

A Memoir of Sam'l G. Drake, A. M., Author of the History of Boston, etc., etc. By John H. Sheppard.

A Brief Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh; reprinted with additions. By Samuel G. Drake,

From C. H. Folwell—Pierson's Newark Directory for 1863-4.

From E. B. O'Callaghan, the Translator—A Brief and True Narrative of the Hostile Conduct of the Barbarous Natives toward the Dutch Nation.

From the Superintendent of the Coast Survey—Report of the Superintendent for 1861, also eight Maps and Sketches, illustrating the operations of the Army and Navy—viz., Maps of Virginia, N. Carolina, and Tennessee, of Louisiana and Mississippi, of the Yazoo River Defences, of Haines' Bluff, of Charleston Harbor and its approaches, of the Sea Coast of S. Carolina and Georgia, etc.

PAPERS OF GENERAL ELIAS DAYTON,

RECEIVED FROM HIS GRANDSON,

AARON OGDEN DAYTON, ESQ.

(See *Proceedings of the Society*, Vol. V., 1850, pp. 5-13.)

ORDERS FROM GENERAL SIR JEFFREY AMHERST.

By His Excellency Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Major General, and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, &ca., &ca., &ca.

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING A PARTY OF THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS AT ELIZABETH TOWN.

Governor Hardy having Acquainted me that he Expected Twenty men & upwards, of the New Jersey Troops, to be Ready at Elizabeth Town, as this day, I Now Send a Boat to Receive you & them, and Desire you will immediately Embark, & proceed to the North River, where you will find a Sloop ready to Receive you; And you will, without loss of time, proceed in her to Albany, where upon your Arrival, you will Shew these Ordérs to Colonel Bradstreet, or Captain Winepress, & follow & obey such further Directions as you shall Receive from them.

Given under my Hand at Headquarters, in New York, this 8th Day of July, 1762.

JEFF. AMHERST.

By His Excellency's Command.

ARTHUR MAIR.

JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN DAYTON,

*On an Expedition to Detroit in 1764.**

April 30th, 1764—Embarked at Elizabethtown Point for Albany, with orders just to touch at New York and draw provisions and make the

* As this Journal and subsequent memoranda are printed from the rough original manuscript, it has not been thought necessary to retain the incorrect orthography.

best of our way, which order was so strictly observed, that with the assistance of a southerly wind, in two days I arrived safe, May 4, at Albany with two companies of the battalion; the Major and Colonel Coryell not arriving until some days after.

6th.—Marched the two companies under my command to Schenectaday, and got eight large boats rigged and loaded, in order to prosecute our voyage to Oswego the next day.

Monday, 7th.—Met with great difficulty in getting my men on board, as many of them were down strolling about town. I went about four miles out of town this day.

Tuesday, 8th.—Very fine wind east and southeast, so strong that it drove our boats on the Willegos reef. The strongest reef by far, of any upon the Mohawk river.

Nothing material happened from the 9th to the 15th, when we arrived at Fort Stanex, where I lay two days getting over and repairing my boats, some of which were much broken in loading and landing. While at this place we had extreme cold weather, with hard frosts in the night-time; and on the 16th, in the forepart of the day, it snowed for some minutes, so as to almost cover the ground. This may well be supposed vastly tedious, as we were saving a cloth housetite (?) exposed to the inclemency of the season.

18th.—Left Fort Stanex at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Got about six miles and encamped; lugged our boats on the bare ground.

Saturday, 19th.—Got to a place called the White Oak Field, about fourteen miles. Much hindered this day by Captain Howard with a party of the 29th in boats, which were more loaded than ours; besides their men were not near so good as ours in getting the boats forward, the navigation being exceedingly bad for twenty miles from Stanex for a craft that was the least loaded, the water being vastly low, but might be much helped by cutting and hauling a number of logs out of the creek. However, on the 20th day I reached the Royal Block House on the east end of Onida Lake. The weather being lowering I expected a fair wind to cross the lake. Accordingly, I gave the corporal on guard orders if the wind should come easterly, to let me know it, being desirous not to let slip any opportunity of crossing the Lake with a fair wind. Accordingly, just as I could wish, the wind blew a good breeze at daylight.

Monday, 21st.—Embarked at daybreak. Came this day as far as the Onandago or Oswego Falls, with all my boats. A most inconceivable distance for a war party of soldiers to get in one day.

Tuesday, 22d.—Got my boats over the falls, although attended with much difficulty, they being too weak to bear banging against the rocks, which it was impossible to avoid, occasioned by the rapidity of the current. However, these difficulties being surmounted, I arrived at Oswego by 2 o'clock on the same day.

29th Major McDonald joined me.

June 6th.—Wind west three or four days; extremely cold; we found watch coats very agreeable.

Tuesday July 3d.—Set out from Oswego with the whole army under Colonel Campbell, went about seventeen miles and encamped.

4th.—Set out at sunrise, wind southwest; our people being too fond of sailing stood a great way out in the lake, which made it impossible for a number of them to reach the shore soon enough to make a harbor, which was the means of loosing us four or five boats, but through mercy no lives. Lieutenants Reed and McLeod each lost a boat.

5th.—Wind continued high, lay still in our harbor called Great Serdas.

6th.—Wind northeast, run to a place called Runtacot, a river running a long way into the country and is an excellent harbor. The Senecas have a castle thirty miles up the river.

7th.—High wind. Lay still this day.

8th.—Moved to a place called Toronto. A good harbor.

9th.—Moved at daybreak. Wind came south and by west, which was of some help, so that by working very hard we reached Niagara late at night, much fatigued.

10th.—Lay still in camp.

11th.—Got to the Carrying Place, and got our baggage up the first hill.

12th.—Employed in getting our Boats over the hills.

13th.—Got our boats over the Carrying Place, to Fort Slawser, being about eighteen miles. The same day about fifty Indians came in, on their way to the Congress. These savages seem well disposed towards the English, they are from Long Bay, near seven hundred miles from this place.

17th.—Left Fort Slawser. Came about four miles to Navy Island.

18th.—Moved for Lake Erie, at which place we arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening. Almost perished, as it rained very hard, and was extremely cold for the season, the whole day.

From the time of our arrival at Lake Erie, to August 9th, we were continually employed working upon a Fort, which it was thought proper to build, in order to protect our vessels and provisions, during which time nothing worth notice happened, except in the way of agriculture. Captain Arnot sowed some turnips, and the third night after, they were up and three leaves on them, and so accordingly, by his beans, peas, &c., which prejudiced me vastly in favor of the soil, and I am positive it is the finest land I ever saw.

August 9th.—1 o'clock in the afternoon the whole army left Fort Erie, and went six miles on the North Shore to a place called Point Benow.

Friday 10th.—Moved at sunrise across the lake, and arrived about 3 o'clock at a place called River Osable, about thirty-six miles distant from Fort Erie. An excellent harbor for one thousand boats.

11th.—Moved about twenty miles to a Cove called Lansoxfollox, where we were wind-bound two days.

Monday 13th.—Moved about twenty-five miles, to a Cove called Devil's Cove. Lay there the night.

14th.—Orders came out for moving at 2 o'clock in the morning. Agreeable to which tents were struck and men got on board, but the orders being countermanded, we fell down and slept upon the ground, or anywhere we could, being much fatigued, until sunrise, when we set away and arrived at Presk Isle by 11 o'clock in the morning.

15th.—Drew some boats over the point, and took some round, as hauling them up damaged them.

16th.—Moved about fifteen miles to a creek called River Valagon, as fine a harbor, perhaps, as ever was formed by Nature.

Friday 17th.—Moved at sunrise. Fine wind east and southeast; waded us along shore 51 miles to another excellent harbor called Grand River.

18th.—Moved at sunrise. Wind high, run about thirty miles by 12 o'clock, but the sea running somewhat rough, Colonel Bradstreet thought proper to come to, and let the remainder of a fine fair wind blow away. This place is called River Sagon.

Sunday 19th.—Moved by sunrise. A fine wind at East. Came — miles by 10 o'clock. Put in as Col. Bradstreet thought the wind over blowed. Put into a good harbor called Buñr (?) of Hills, where we were wind-bound two days. Wind northwest.

Tuesday 19th.—Moved at daylight. Went eighteen miles to a fine harbor called Spoon River. Stopped two hours to refresh, and moved twelve miles, and encamped at a place called Vermillion River.

22d.—Wind high and west, which prevented our moving.

23d.—Moved at daylight. Came twenty-four miles to Saint Duskey. Stayed two hours to refresh, and moved twelve miles to Monetwos Cove, Le Pet Isle where we encamped.

24th.—Moved at daylight. Came twenty-four miles to Point Cedars, where upon our arrival, word was sent to the Meome or Pontiac Indians to come in by 12 o'clock on the 25th, or be treated as enemies.

25th.—4 o'clock in the afternoon. No Indians arriving, orders came for launching and loading our boats, in order to proceed to their castle, which was distant from us thirty miles. We set off accordingly, our men all in high spirits, rejoicing at their opportunity, as they thought, of chastising the insolent barbarians; but, to their great mortification, by the time we were four miles from the shore, we were complimented by the firing of a gun from three canoes, and a British flag in token of friendship, whereupon we lay on our oars; they came up and proved to be the chief next to Pontiac, of the Indians we were going against, asking for peace, which was the occasion of our returning to our encampments.

August 25th.—Peace being settled with Warsang, the chief, at 3 o'clock

the same day, we moved for Detroit; went twenty miles by sunset, to a small creek, put into it, found it a good harbor, low marshy land all around it, it is called River Orassang or Grape.

26th.—Before we left Point Ceadars, Captain Morris, of the 17th Regiment, was sent to Isle Noah, in order to take possession of that place for His Britanic Majesty, and administer the oath of allegiance to the French inhabitants.

27th.—Moved at daylight. A fine breeze of wind, at east, was of infinite service in assisting us to stem the stream, enabling us to reach Detroit at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The entrance of Detroit river is wide and deep, and has a number of valuable Islands in it. After you get two or three miles up, you meet a current that sets near three miles an hour. Upon our arrival at Detroit, which was by 6 o'clock of the same day, we were saluted by the cannon from the Fort, which compliment was returned by us from the 6 pd'r. in our boats; we then landed and encamped on the east side of the Fort.

September 5th.—About fifty Indians from different Nations came asking for peace, Ottewas, Chippewas, and Cheifmonatews, which seemed to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. They declaring, their eyes were at length opened, and they clearly saw the Great God on our side, or we never could come all so safe over the great lake. They thought of course the English must soon be governors of the world, and for their part, they should always fight in this country for their brothers, the English, &c.

14th.—Left Detroit with the whole army about 8 o'clock in the morning. Went about six miles along the west end of Lake Erie, and encamped in a good cove.

Saturday, 15th.—Moved at sunrise. Fore part of the day wind west and southwest, ahead. Afterpart we bore away—wind then large. Run forty-five miles to Point Ceadars.

ORDERS FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON
TO COLONEL DAYTON.

Orders for Colonel Dayton, Commanding one of the Battalions of the Continental Troops, raised in the Province of New Jersey.

It is His Excellency General Washington's Orders, you Proceed to Albany, where you will receive, and Obey the Orders of Major General Schuyler, with respect to joining your Regiment upon their March to Canada, and to the Assistance he thinks proper to Order you to give, in Transporting Ammunition, Artillery, Stores, and Provisions to Quebec. As the Service requires dispatch, His Excellency depends upon your

utmost Dilligence in forwarding every part of it that you are, or may be hereafter Commanded to Execute.

Given by His Excellency's Command, at Head Quarters in New York,
this 9th May, 1776.

HORATIO GATES,
Adjutant General.

To Colonel DAYTON.

GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER TO COLONEL DAYTON.*

SARATOGA, May 14, 1776.

SIR: General Sullivan will order you to proceed to Johnstown with a Detachment of the Regiment under your Command: On your Arrival there you will take up your Quarters at the House of Gilbert Tice Inn holder, and give Notice to the Highlanders who live in the Vicinity of the Town to repair to it: and when any Number are collected there you will send off their Baggage, Infirm Women, and Children in Waggons for which you will apply to the Committee of Tryon County, or some of them.

You will make an exact List of the Men, Women, and Children distinguishing those under five years old, and those from five, and under Twelve from those beyond that age, Copy of which you will transmit to me.

You will give the strictest Order that no Abuse be given to the Persons of these People, and that all their Effects be secured in such a manner that the most trifling Part of their Property may not be destroy'd.

After having secur'd the Highlanders you will let Sir John Johnson know that you have a Letter from me, which you are order'd to deliver in Person, and beg his attendance to receive it. If he comes as soon as you have deliver'd the Letter, and he has read it, you are immediately to make him *close* Prisoner, and carefully guard him that he may not have the least Opportunity of Escape. When you have done this you are to repair to his House, taking him with you, and after having plac'd proper Sentinels to prevent any Person belonging to the Family from carrying out any Papers, you are to examine his Papers in his own Presence, and in the Presence of William Duer Esquire who accompanies you, and with whom I wish you to consult when any Difficulty arises.

If you find any Papers relative to any intended Operations against the Cause of America, or any Letters from British Governors or Officers or Agents of the Ministry; you will make a List of such Papers, and Letters, Copy whereof you will deliver to Sir John Johnson, and another together with such Papers, and Letters you will transmit to me.

You and Mr. Duer will both give your Words of Honor, that you will

* In connection with the expedition referred to in this letter, see Captain Bloomfield's Journal in the Proceedings of the Society, Vol. II. p. 113, &c.

discover to no Persons whatever the Contents of any Papers or Letters which are of a private Nature, and which do not affect the Cause of America.

Although Sir John Johnson is to be closely guarded, he is by no means to experience the least ill treatment in his own Person, or those of his Family: and you are to be particularly careful that none of the men under your Command, or any persons whatever destroy, or take away the most trifling part of his Property, except Arms, and Ammunition, which you are to secure, and bring down with you, and deliver to Mr. Philip V. Renslaer Storekeeper with a charge to keep them safe till further orders from me.

In securing Sir John Johnson, and in searching his House, I wish the least Tumult possible, and to that End, you are not to suffer a private soldier to enter it, unless by your immediate Order.

You will continually keep Strong Guards, and a good Look out that you may not experience a Surprise both in marching up, whilst you remain there, and on your Return. Having Secur'd Sir John Johnson, and brought him to Albany, you are there to cause him to be guarded with the same Attention, and to send me Notice of his Arrival.

I am Sir Your most Humble Servant,

PH. SCHUYLER, M. General.

GENERAL SCHUYLER TO SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

[Sent with the foregoing letter].

SARATOGA, May 14th, 1776.

SIR: After candidly scanning, coolly considering and comparing the variety of Information which Imputes to you the most Hostile Intentions against the Country, I would have wished for the sake of human nature to have them groundless, unhappily they are so well supported by the testimony even of those who were Intrusted with the Secret of your Intended operations and whose Remorse has Induced them to a full discovery, as not to leave a doubt upon my mind that you have acted Contrary to the Sacred Engagements you lay under to me, and thro me to the public. It is therefore necessary for the safety of the Inhabitants and the weal of the Country that I should put It out of your power to Embroil it in domestic Confusion, and have therefore ordered you to be made *close* prisoner, hereby discharging you from your parole, and sent down to Albany to be there conveyed to his Excellency General Washington, but influenced by and acting upon principles which will never occasion a remorse of conscience I have at the same time Ordered That no Insult should be offered to your *person or family* and that Your *property* should be guarded and secured with a Scrupulous attention. For

Sir American Commanders Engaged in the Cause of Liberty remain uninfluenced by the Savage and Brutal Example which has been given by the British, In wantonly *setting on fire the buildings of Individuals* and otherwise destroying their property.

I am Sir

Your Humble Servant,

PH. SCHUYLER.

To SIR JOHN JOHNSON Bart.

GENERAL SULLIVAN TO COLONEL DAYTON.

ALBANY, May 17, 1776.

SIR: In your march from this to Tryon County and at that place every method must be urged to prevent The Soldiers from Firing their pieces Insulting the Inhabitants or doing any Act of rudeness whatever. A Strict Silence must be observed by the men at all Times. When you are arrived and have seized Sir John Johnson, you are to seize the following persons or either of them, which you may find at his House namely: James Grey, John Munroe, Thomas Swords, Capt. McAlpine, Hughs Munro, Mr. Clyde of Stillwater, Isaac Marn, of Stillwater or either of his sons, Joseph Anderson or Samuel Anderson.

Your men are frequently to be cautioned against offering any insult or abuse to the Indians, as one act of rudeness in a soldier might involve America in a Dangerous war with a Savage Enemy.

Sir I am Your Humble Servant,

JNO. SULLIVAN, B. Genl.

Col. DAYTON.

COLONEL DAYTON TO GEN. SCHUYLER.

FORT SCHUYLER, October 19th, 1776.

DEAR GENERAL: At eight o'clock this evening I had the honor of receiving yours of the 17th Instant by express, directing me to hasten my march to Fort George, in consequence of which I have ordered one Company to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, three others to march at 8, and the remainder to follow if possible so as to reach Oriseo by Night. The Batteaus are not yet arrived. I understand by the express they are about 6 miles down the River and I have dispatched an officer to order them immediately up this Night if possibly they can see their way, if not to be here by 6 o'clock in the morning. We should have marched 3 days since had the Batteaus been here. Near one hundred of my men

are barefoot and the Road is so excessive bad for the first 40 miles I fear many of them will fail, but such as are able to march when I arrive at Schenectady I will march forward with all the expedition I possibly can. Many of my men are almost naked for want of clothes, not having had it in their power to procure the least article in that way since last Spring. Notwithstanding, as the necessity for them to the northward appears to be great I hope and believe they will march with cheerfulness.

A RETURN OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

THIRD N. J. REGIMENT, IN THE SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN STATES,

Oct. 25TH 1776.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	RANK.	CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.
Jos. Bloomfield.....	1st Captain.	Merits Preferment.
Peter Dickerson.....	2d do.	Good Officer.
Samuel Potter.....	3d do.	do.
Thos. Paterson.....	4th do. }	} Very capable of making } Good Officers.
John Ross.....	5th do. }	
Thos. Reading.....	6th do.	Good Officer.
William Imlay.....	7th do.	Unfit for the Post he holds.
Anth. Sharp.....	8th do.	Good Officer.
William Gifford.....	1st Lieut'nt.	do.
David Tuttle.....	do.	A worthy man in the decline of life.
— Gordon.....	do.	Good Officer.
John Mott.....	do.	do.
Robt. Hagan.....	do.	
Rich'd Lloyd.....	do.	
Sam'l Flaningham.....	do.	Good Officer.
— Elmore.....	2d Lieut'nt.	do.
Rich'd Cox.....	do.	Merits Preferment.
Jer'h Ballard.....	do.	do.
Daniel Pierson.....	do.	Unfit for the Post he holds.
Cornelius Hannion.....	do.	Good Officer.
Jos. Anderson.....	do.	do.
— Quimby.....	do.	Too infirm for the Service.
Wm. Norcross.....	Ensign.	Good Officer.
Edmond Thomas.....	do.	do.
John Kinney.....	do.	do.
Ed'd. Patterson.....	do.	do.
Wm. Clarke.....	do.	do.
John Reading.....	do.	do.
Edg't. Gildet.....	do.	do.
Nath. Leonard.....	do.	do.
Lewis Dunham.....	Surgeon.	do.
Sam'l. Shippard.....	Adjutant.	do.

William Barber Volunteer,
of liberal Education, Military
Capacity, worthy of
Preferment.
ELIAS DAYTON, Colo.
F. BARBER, Major.

NOTES ON THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN,

WITH PRECEDING AND SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

September 11, 1777, was fought the battle of Brandywine, near Chadd's Ford and Birmingham meeting house. The cannonading began about 8 o'clock in the morning. At the same time a party of light troops under General Maxwell attacked a party of the enemy on the opposite side of the river. The action was warm for some time, and who should keep

the field doubtful, but upon the enemy advancing a brigade in the rear of those already engaged, our people gave way, though not until they had killed a considerable number of Howe's men, with little loss on their [our ?] part.

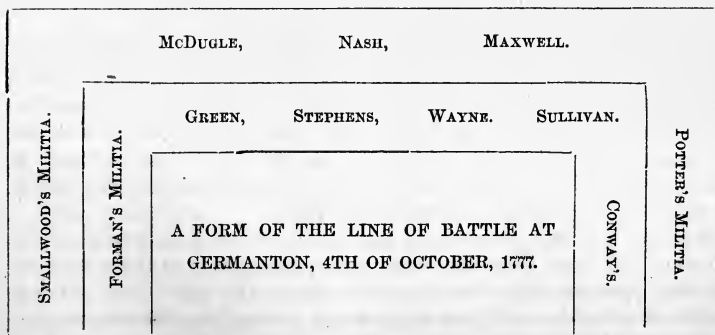
About 1 o'clock we received intelligence of the main body of the enemy having crossed the creek about six miles above us, which was westward in the country. Why this pass was not attended to, is truly astonishing, but so it was; and after the enemy was properly formed on our side, Generals Sullivan's, Stirling's, and General Stephen's Divisions were ordered to march and attack them. Accordingly they all marched immediately, and between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, formed the largest part of the three divisions upon a hill near Birmingham meeting-house. The enemy very soon advanced to attack. I believe before Gen. Sullivan's division was formed, as they changed their ground on which they drew up. A number of them were marching past my regiment when the fire first began, consequently I believe never fired a gun. In half an hour at farthest, the whole of our men gave way; the enemy pursued briskly, by which means a number of our wounded, as also some well men fell into their hands, in the whole about four hundred, and six or eight pieces of brass cannon six-pounders. The pursuit continued until after sun-set, when the night approaching, and also a check they got from General Greene's division, caused the enemy to give over the pursuit.

We had continued marching and countermarching from the 11th of September to the 4th of October, except a small skirmmage on or about the 18th of September, near the White Horse Tavern, on the Lancaster road, between the advance parties of both armies. We were drawn up in order of battle, expecting every moment to engage the whole of the enemy's army. After remaining about two hours in order of battle, and it beginning to rain very hard, we were ordered to march off the ground, which we did about 12 o'clock.

Mid-day the storm increased, and we marched the whole night through the heaviest storm almost, that ever was known. All our cartridges were wet, and I much feared the ruin of the whole army would have been the consequence. Indeed it must have been the case, had General Howe advanced upon us in this situation; but fortunately for us, he never moved towards us, but continued his route by easy marches towards the fords where he intended to pass the Schuylkill.

Our first halt was at or near a place called the Yellow Springs; here our stay was very short, as we had no ammunition. We moved off to Reading Furnace, a very strong part of the country by nature, where I believe no army would think of pursuing. From Reading we marched and countermarched about the country until October 2d, when we encamped at Worcester, twenty miles from Philadelphia. The evening of the third we marched off with the whole army, with the design to attack the enemy, who lay near Germantown, about fifteen miles distant from us; unfortunately for us the night proved very dark, which so retarded our

march that we did not reach the enemy's advanced post until sunrise, whereas our design was to attack them at first dawn of day. At sunrise the fire began: their advanced party soon gave way, our people pursued them closely to the main body, which they immediately attacked likewise, and they soon gave way, and were pursued from field to field with great loss on their side. We suffered considerable in advancing, by a party the enemy had thrown into a large stone house, said to belong to Benj. Chew. At this place fell Capt. McMyer and Ensign Hurley of Col. Ogden's regiment; Capt. Conway, Capt. Morrison, Capt. Baldwin and Lt. Robinson, wounded, of the same regiment, together with about 20 men; of my regiment, Lt. Clark and Ensign Bloomfield were wounded, and 18 men killed and wounded; my horse was shot under me at the same place, within about three yards of the corner of the house. About this time came on perhaps the thickest fog known in the memory of man, which, together with the smoke, brought on almost midnight darkness, it was not possible at one time (I believe for the space of near half an hour) to distinguish friend from foe five yards distance. This obliged all our parties to give over the pursuit, as they were in danger of firing upon their friends, and probably did several times before the fire ceased. At this instant the enemy rallied their scattered forces and advanced upon us, when we retreated in turn, although with very little loss. I believe every man we had either killed or wounded met his fate full in front as he was advancing. We lost one Brigadier General, who was shot in the thigh with a cannon ball, of which wound he died three days afterwards. Our good Major Weatherspoon was shot dead by a cannon shot in the head as we were advancing through the streets of Germantown.



A RETURN OF THE 3D JERSEY REGIMENT, COMMANDED BY
COL. ELIAS DAYTON.

	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.									NON-COMMISSIONED AND PRIVATES.			
	Colonel.	Lt. Colonel.	Major.	Surgeon.	Quarter Master.	Pay-Master.	Adjutant.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Drum and Fife.	Rank and File.
Present fit for Duty..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	6	7	16	9	150
Sick—absent.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	8	..	78
Sick—present.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Killed, 4th inst.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Wounded on do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	12
Missing do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
On Command.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	16	8	27	9	259

ELIAS DAYTON, Col.

Oct. 6th, 1777.

MOVEMENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

* * * * TOWNSHIP, 16 miles from Philadelphia, October 22d.—At three o'clock in the afternoon we marched with about 3000 men under the command of General McDugle, with the design to attack a party of the enemy said to consist of two thousand men, who were supposed to be an escort for a 100 wagon loads of provisions and ammunition expected from Wilmington. We began to ford the Schuylkill at 10 o'clock at night. After crossing it, we marched about three miles, when it was discovered the enemy did not advance any further than Darby, at which place they halted a few hours and returned and posted their right wing on the Schuylkill; the left up the Darby road $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Several small works were thrown up to secure the left from being surprised.

In consequence of this intelligence, after remaining about three hours very cold and uncomfortable, we recrossed at the same place and marched about two miles to Barren Hill Church, struck up fires in the woods, eat some victuals, and spent the whole day in eating and sleeping, many of the men being barefooted, and the night by far the coldest this season. I was much distressed on their account, and they complained much of the hardship. In the evening of the 23d we were joined by a detachment of 500 men from the main army, with orders to make a second attempt upon the King's troops. We crossed the same ford as before about 11 o'clock at night, marched about two miles to Meriam Meeting House, and halted until after three o'clock, when the whole party was ordered to march and attack the enemy in their posts precisely fifteen minutes after five o'clock. Gen. Maxwell's Brigade was to attack the left flank, General Conway the next in their front and to the left of Maxwell, General Huntington next to Conway, and General Vernon on the enemy's

right, on or very near the Schuylkill. In this order we marched forward and got to the place where the enemy was expected just as the sun rose, but to our very great astonishment and mortification the enemy had in the preceding night moved all over into Philadelphia, and broken up the bridge which they had over the Schuylkill; and so very private were they in moving off that the inhabitants that lived within one hundred yards of their lines knew nothing of their flight. They had begun to build two or three redoubts, and to throw up lines of a considerable extent. They had completed a number of very good huts, built of rails, hay and sods, which were set on fire by our people, although it was contrary to my opinion, as both the hay and rails might have been of use to the distressed inhabitants. We were ordered with the first and third Jersey regiments to surround the house of one Bartow on the banks of the Schuylkill. In this house it was expected we should find a number of Hessians and Highlanders, but they had gone the night before. At this place I had a full view of Ft. Mifflin, or Mud Island; three large ships of the enemy lay before it; two appeared to be at anchor, the third frequently put about and fired her broadsides by turns. I took particular notice of the number of shots fired at this attack, and found they fired six a minute for six hours. During the time I was looking on, our people in the fort seemed quite easy, and very seldom fired a single shot. The firing from the shipping began about 6 o'clock in the morning, and about 12 o'clock one of the largest ships blew up. At this time our troops were halted to refresh near Meriam Meeting House; the explosion was almost equal to an earthquake, and from the prodigious cloud of smoke seen immediately to ascend into the air, every one concluded a ship was destroyed. On our march, about 2½ hours after the first, we heard a second explosion, and saw the smoke ascend as at first, which we saw and * * * with much satisfaction, as we assured ourselves a second ship was destroyed.

NOTES OF SIEGE OF YORKTOWN—1781.

Sept. 21, 1781—Landed on James River five miles from Williamsburgh, Capt. Reding's, Capt. Weyman's and part of ——— companies missing.

Sept. 28—Marched at 5 o'clock in the morning from Williamsburgh.* At 1 o'clock P. M. saw the British horse about two miles from York Town.

*Among the papers is one endorsed "Order of March, Yorktown." Whether it refers to the movement in the text is uncertain, but it is as follows:

ORDER OF MARCH.

1st, The advanced Guard consisting of Muhlenburgh's Brigade having the artillery attached to it in front, preceded by Colonel Lewis's Rifle corps and the light dragoons.

2d, Hazen's Brigade, preceded by the artillery attached to it.

3d, Wayne's Brigade, preceded by the artillery attached to it.

Sept. 29—Marched about sunrise; the enemy gave way before us; we shut them all close in; this night they evacuated their out-works, which are about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in front of their main works.

30—We began to work; the enemy fired about 300 shot to very little purpose.

October 1—Working upon our redoubts; the British fired 400 shot and wounded 2 militia men and killed 2 others.

2—Nearly completed our chain of redoubts; the enemy fired 500 shot without injuring one man in the day, but an unlucky shot by night killed four of the covering party of Col. Borb's (?) infantry.

3—Employed mostly in making facines; little firing; the last night the British killed 400 horses and threw them into York River.

4—Little firing or working upon York side, except making facines. Tarleton crossed with his legion over to Gloucester, and attempted to penetrate into the country for the purpose of foraging; he was met by Duke Lozin and defeated, the commanding officer of his infantry killed, and upwards of 50 of his men; very little loss on our side.

5—Little done except making of facines and gabions; the enemy fired about 50 shot.

6—Little done through the day; at four o'clock P. M. the first regiment of sixth brigade were ordered to parade and hold themselves in readiness to break ground in front of the enemy's works. This service was happily completed without any loss on our side, notwithstanding the enemy kept up a continual fire during the whole night.

This day Col. Scamel died of the wound he received from a horseman after he surrendered.

7—Continued working, deepening and widening the first parallel; a ten gun battery in great forwardness; some firing from the enemy; very little execution.

Monday, 8—Continued preparing our batteries; some firing but very little damage done.

Tuesday, 9—Our batteries opened about 500 yards distance from the enemy about 5 o'clock P. M., keeping up a heavy fire for two hours, and

4th, The Maryland Brigade, preceded by its artillery.

5th, The Jersey Brigade, preceded by its artillery.

6th, Clinton's Brigade, having a field piece in front and another in its rear.

7th, Corps of Sappers and Miners.

8th, The Virginia State Regiment, commanded by Lt. Colo. Dabney.

9th, The unbrigaded riflemen if there be any such.

10th, Stephen's Brigade of Militia.

11th, Lawson's Brigade of do.

12th, Intrenching tools.

13th, Spare ammunition.

14th, The Baggage of the Commander in Chief and general staff.

15th, The baggage of the several brigades and corps in the order they march.

The whole of the Continental troops and the Virginia State regiment will march the common York road by Burrel's Mill—the Militia (except Lewis's Corps attached to the advanced guard), the spare ammunition, intrenching tools and baggage, will march on the road leading by Harwood's Mill.

fired very little during the night, but about break of day they, in conjunction with the French, fired a vast number of shot and shells, it is supposed to very good effect.

Wednesday, 10—A great deal of firing the whole day; the enemy's batteries appear to be mostly silenced, as they have fired very little this day.

Thursday, 11—Little firing from the British; our batteries continued playing on their works; this night a second parallel was begun, nearly in the centre between the French works and ours; one man only killed breaking ground.

Friday, 12—Jersey Brigade and York Do. mounted in the trenches; the enemy fired very little during the day; at night they fired about 50 shells and a like number of shot, which killed and wounded about ten men, French and Continentals; the 2d Jersey Regiment lost one man killed by a shell; we kept a pretty constant fire day and night; employed by night near half our men in working upon the second parallel.

Saturday, 13—Left the trenches mid-day, relieved by a division of light infantry; the enemy fired very considerably during the night, by which means over twenty men were killed and wounded while at work upon the second parallel.

Sunday, 14—The fire from our batteries much superior to that of the enemy by day; early in the evening, the brigade of light infantry, commanded by the Marquis, in conjunction with a number of French, stormed two redoubts, took 72 prisoners and killed about 30. Same night we threw up lines from one redoubt to the other.

Monday, 15—Went on duty in the trenches with the Jersey Brigade; little or no firing from us, all employed in completing the works; the enemy annoyed us with rifles from their lines and threw a number of shells, which killed and wounded for us eight or ten men; in the night the British light infantry got within the French lines (they passed for Americans), by which means they spiked eight heavy cannon, but as soon as the deception was discovered two or three companies of the French granadiers gave a shout and charged the infantry, killed ten on the spot and took eight prisoners; the enemy attacked our lines at same time by way of diversion.

Tuesday, 16—Began to open some batteries of mortars and cannon with great effect upon the enemy; our riflemen took place in front and annoyed the enemy very much in their works; in the after part of the day the British fired very little; we kept up a very heavy fire all night, although there was almost as severe a storm of wind and rain as I ever remember to have seen.

Wednesday, 17—Continued firing or rather increased it; about 2 o'clock P. M. L^d Cornw^s beat a parley and offered to surrender, but his terms were not agreed to; firing ceased.

Thursday, 18—Negotiation continued all day, and consequently no firing from either side.

Friday, 19—In the morning articles of capitulation were signed, and the British army marched out and piled their arms in the presence of the French and American armies, who were all formed into line on the occasion. The British marched out of Yorktown about 4 o'clock P. M., and after piling their arms returned at about sunset to their old quarters.

Saturday, 20—The whole day spent in collecting stores, taking prisoners' paroles, &c., &c.

Sunday, 21—At two o'clock P. M. the prisoners from York march out on their way to Williamsburgh.

From the 20th to the first of November spent mostly in collecting and putting on board vessels ordnance and stores of all kinds for Elk.

Thursday, Nov. 1—Left York on a schooner called the Rachel, with a number of shells and about 40 sick on board; after a disagreeable passage of seven days arrived at the head of Elk.

GENERAL LORD STIRLING TO COL. DAYTON, *at Second River.*
AQUAKANOC, Octob. 13th, 1778.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 12th. and am obliged to you for the Intelligence it contains.

It is true that two Regiments of British troops have moved from the New Bridge towards New York, But the rest were all in their former Stations yesterday evening, the militia here are so very few that I cannot think of moving your two Regts down to Elizabeth Town till the Enemy quit Bergen County or do attempt to invade Essex or Midlesex Counties in which last Case you will give them the most Speedy Annoyance in your power. I am

Your Most Humble Servant,

STIRLING.

COLONEL DAYTON.

12 O'clock.—I have now reason to believe the Enemy are moving off. If it be Confirmed I shall send your orders to march for Elizabeth town early to-morrow morning.

Unless you receive orders to the Contrary you are to march the two Regiments with you to Elizabeth town. I have desired Dr. Caldwell to provide Quarters, but not to interfere with the first and second who will follow.

STIRLING.

DR. ANDREW HUNTER TO COL. DAYTON.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1780.

DEAR SIR: Upon my arrival at Princeton I met with Mr. McComb, who had just then returned from the Treasury Office without having been able to receive a single dollar. Upon consulting together we concluded that it was probable a small sum might be procured on monday or tues-

day, and accordingly I came on to this place, where I am to take a view of the stores and shops and wait two or three days for his coming. Should he succeed, according to our wishes, with the Treasurer, I make no kind of doubt but we shall be able to give general satisfaction to the Brigade, but if not, the disproportion between the quantity of money in circulation and the price of goods will make it impracticable to procure anything altho' payment in specie should be promised. You may depend upon my utmost exertions. Mr. McComb has engaged to send on 400 soldiers' hats in ten days, 150 of which he has now at his own house. I am informed by Mr. Houston that Congress has resolved to call for the accounts of the army, that they may be liquidated and certificates given for the balances; also that the officers are to receive 5 dollars per month in specie for each retained ration. Reports from the Southward say that about 1000 of our prisoners have escaped from Charleston, and that Baron de Kalb has cut off 4 or 5 hundred of the enemy near Camden under command of Lord Rawdon—the particulars are not yet come to hand. We hear that a large party of Indians and about 150 whites were on their march from Detroit to annoy our western frontier settlements, when Col. Broadhead sent out and induced the former to lay down their arms, and that the latter were likely to fall into his hands.

I shall write you again as soon as possible and let you know our success, and in the meantime remain your most obedient, humble servant,

AND'W HUNTER.

COLONEL DAYTON, *at Head Quarters.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO COL. DAYTON.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 22d June, 1782.

SIR: I have received your two letters of the 17th and 18th instant.

The only object I had in view, in ordering Captain Asgill to be confined at the Hutts, was the perfect security of the Prisoner—this must be attended to; but I am very willing, and indeed wish, that every Indulgence, which is not inconsistent with that, may be granted to him—and so with respect to Captain Schaack.

When I first ordered on an officer for the purpose of retaliation, I expressed my willingness that he should make any application he thought proper to the British Commander-in-Chief, in whose power alone it lay to avert his destiny; but I at the same time desired it to be announced, that I would receive no application nor answer any Letter on the subject, which did not inform me that ample satisfaction was made for the death of Capt. Huddy.

* This and the following letters, which are printed from the originals, refer to the case of young Captain Asgill, who was captured at Yorktown and designated "by lot" as the officer to suffer death in retaliation for an outrage committed on Captain Joshua Huddy—under the immediate orders of Lippincott, a Captain in the British service—the British commander refusing to deliver up Lippincott on the demand of Gen. Washington. He was eventually set at liberty by command of Congress on 7th November, 1782.

I imagine you was not informed of this circumstance, or you would [not?] have presented Major Gordon's applications on the subject.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

CAPT. GREVILLE TO COLONEL DAYTON, *Chatham, Jersey.*

YORK-TOWN, Pennsylvania, July the 27th, 1782.

SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing a letter for my particular friend, Capt. Asgill, the conveying of it to him will be the addition of one favour to the many I understand he has received from you.

I have the honor to be, with respect and esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY GREVILLE,

Lt: & Cap't Guards.

COLONEL DAYTON TO CAPT. ASGILL.

COPY.

(SEPT., 1782.)

SIR: I took the first opportunity of making known your request and situation to his Excellency General Washington, but am unhappy in being obliged to acquaint you that the former cannot be complied with, nor the latter changed, until the sense of Congress (who have now under consideration the letters from Sir Guy Carleton upon this subject) is known. Whenever their decision and that of the General is made known, I shall take pleasure in relieving your anxiety by an immediate communication of their determination to you, which I hope will be a favourable one.

CAPTAIN ASGILL TO COL. DAYTON.

CHATHAM, Sept. 5th, 1782.

SIR: I am extremely obliged to you for your early attention in writing to me, & am very sorry my request cannot be complied with. When you first informed me that it was Gen. Washington's order that I should be admitted on Parole, I naturally concluded that every Idea of retaliating upon me for the Murder of Capt. Huddy was given up by his Excellency, & my only remaining wish to complete my happiness was, that you should procure Gen. Washington's Permission for me to go to Europe, & in consequence buoyed myself with the hopes of soon revisiting those, who must have long mourned my unhappy confinement, & since that time till the receipt of yours, I began to recruit my health and Spirits which you with pleasure seemed to notice, but now my dejection is equal to my late Joy, and these Ideal pleasures are extinct, vanished, at the Prospect of continuing much longer in this dreadful suspense. I fear if at a future time the Decision proves favorable, it will probably be

too late to render comfort either to me or my aged Father. As soon as you become informed of the determination of Congress, I hope you will be kind enough to communicate it to me. Being absent from the Inn of Morris Town, where your letter was left, I did not hear of it till the next day & received it open. Permit me to entreat you to intercede with Gen. Washington in my behalf & to assist in relieving my present anxiety. Believe me with gratitude for your pity & humane conduct towards me,

Your ever oblig'd obed't serv't,

CHARLES ASGILL.

COL. DAYTON.

CAPTAIN ASGILL TO COL. DAYTON,

Commanding Jersey Line, Kings Ferry.

CHATHAM, Sep'br 6th, 1782.

SIR: Least by any accident you should not receive my letter of the 5th inst. which an officer of the Jersey line took charge of, I judged it would be best to prevent your conceiving me remiss in answering yours to send this duplicate by the Post, thanking you for your very early attention in writing to me, tho I am sorry my request cannot be complied with—when you first informed me that it was Gen'l Washington's orders that I should be admitted on Parole, I naturally concluded that every idea of retaliating upon me for the murder of Capt. Huddy was given up by his Excellency, and my only remaining wish to complete my happiness was, that you should procure Gen'l Washington's permission for me to go to Europe, buoyed with the hopes of soon revisiting those, who must have long mourned my unhappy confinement, & since that time till the receipt of yours, my Health & Spirits which you with pleasure seemed to Notice, daily mended, but now how great & afflicting is the change; those pleasing Ideas are entirely vanished, & the prospect of continuing much longer in this dreadful suspense will I fear if at a future time the decision proves favorable, be too late, to render comfort either to me or my aged Father. As soon as you become informed of the Determination of Congress, I hope you will be kind enough to communicate the Resolve to me—being absent from the Inn at Morris where your letter was left, I did not hear of it till the next day, and then it was received open.

Permit to entreat you to intercede with Gen'l Washington in my behalf & to assist in relieving my present anxiety.

Believe me Dear Sir with Gratitude for your feeling and Humane conduct to me.

Your ever Obliged Obedient Servant,

CHARLES ASGILL.

P. S.—The Inn at Morris is full & there is no lodgings for us, yet a while, but as soon as we hear of any we shall immediately return there.

CAPTAIN ASGILL TO COL. DAYTON,

Commanding the Jersey Line, Kings Ferry.

CHATHAM, Sept'r 12th, 1782.

SIR: I hope my great anxiety to obtain permission to return to Europe will plead my excuse for giving you so much trouble. The more I reflect on my present situation the more desirous I am for the accomplishment of my Wishes, as I conceive myself my being admitted on Parole in every respect as before this unhappy affair, and not the object of Reprisal.

The confidence I have in your goodness of Heart which prompts you to assist the truly unfortunate, leaves me no doubt that the consideration of the consequence that must follow much further delay in this affair will weigh with you to use your utmost endeavours towards procuring me Gen'l Washington's Permission to revisit my Friends in England. Believe me with

Gratitude and Esteem,

Your Obliged Serv't,

CHAS. ASGILL.

NEWARK, May 19th, 1864.

THE SOCIETY met in their rooms this day according to the By-Laws, the HON. JAMES PARKER and the HON. RICHARD S. FIELD, Vice Presidents, presiding.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, made his report of the correspondence since January, and laid before the Society sundry letters:—from Rev. James M. Bruen and Hon. John Clement, acknowledging their election as resident members,—the latter gentleman also communicating some information respecting the Swedish records in South Jersey;—from Rev. Abner Morse of Boston, making some genealogical enquiries; from Col. J. W. Revere of Morristown, and H. A. Smith, Esq., of Cleveland, O., transmitting donations; from Mr. D. Williams Patterson of Connecticut, seeking information relating to the early life of Governor Wm. Paterson of New Jersey; from Mr. C. O. Tichenor of Appleton, Wisc., relative to the early settlers of his name in Newark; from Mr. T. H. Richards of Burlington Co., relative to the settlement of Washington township in that county; from Mr. Sidney Ashmore of New York desiring information respecting the working of the Schuyler copper-mines in the last century; from the State Librarian acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; from Mr. J. E. Hilgard of Coast Survey Office, transmitting copies of Dr. Kohl's notes on the eastern coast of New Jersey, and from other gentlemen on matters connected with the Society's operations.

He also reported that in accordance with the directions of the Society, he had forwarded the resolution, suggesting the name of HUDSON for the new fort at Sandy Hook, to the Secretary of War and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New Jersey. He had received a reply, which he read, from Brig. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby, Assistant Adjutant General, stating that the Department, in view of the fact that there is already a battery of fifty guns on Staten Island at the Narrows, which has been called for more than half a century "Battery Hudson," does not deem it proper to change its name in order to confer the name of Hudson on the new fort. The Hon. Messrs. Perry, Starr, Rogers and Steele of the House of Representatives had coöperated in endeavoring to effect the object of the Society.

The Treasurer, Mr. ALOFSEN, reported a balance in the Treasury of \$908.60.

The Librarian, Mr. CONGAR, announced the donations received since

January, including forty-five different publications relating to the present war from S. Alofsen, Esq., in addition to the large number previously contributed. The entire collection already filled several shelves of the library.

The Committee on Publications reported that circumstances beyond their control had delayed the publication of the number of the Society's "Proceedings," and the sixth volume of its "Collections"—the Newark Town Records—but that both were now passing through the press, and some sheets of the latter were submitted for the examination of the members.

The Committee on the Library, through Mr. J. P. JACKSON, reported that, although no special service had been performed by them since the last meeting calling for any special appropriations, they felt impelled to renew their appeal for additional subscriptions to the Library Fund. The members could see for themselves, in the crowded condition of the shelves the necessity that existed for enlargement; pamphlets, newspapers and manuscripts required binding, and numerous works, not obtainable through donations, should be secured by purchase. The Committee said that, "impressed with the feeling that to them is intrusted the charge of what constitutes, essentially, the basis of the Society's usefulness,—inasmuch as, however undemonstrative may be its operations, however sluggish the zeal of its members, the books and manuscripts it has amassed, the objects of interest it has collected, all illustrative of the history it was established to preserve, will in all probability endure, testifying to the patriotism of its founders and the value of its services to succeeding generations, —they cannot but renew their appeals to their fellow members for more general and efficient co-operation in making the Library, what it is so capable of becoming, attractive to the many, as well as useful to the few, by ever having its doors open, spreading its historical and antiquarian treasures before the public, increasing in dimensions and in strength by the interest the dissemination of its influences must arouse." Past success should only serve as an inducement to further exertions.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting to revise the roll of members, made a verbal report to the effect that they issued a Circular to those gentlemen who were three years or more in arrears, in order to ascertain their wishes as to continued membership, but as only about one-fourth of the number noticed the request, they desired permission to withhold their final report until the next meeting. About \$300 had been received into the Treasury as the fruits of the Circular, principally from gentlemen who had made themselves Life Members by the payment of twenty dollars each. The Committee were continued.

Several gentlemen were elected members, and new nominations received.

JOHN RUTHERFURD, Esq., presented the original Field Book of John Lawrence, containing his Notes while running the Quintipartite Line between East and West Jersey in 1743.

Mr. WHITEHEAD remarked that he had taken great interest in examining this little manuscript volume and in decyphering its crabbed, and almost illegible, chirography, from the number of items of information it contained, as to location of houses and ownership of lands, &c., along the line at the period of the survey; and he had endeavored to mark some of them upon the large outline map of the State in the possession of the Society, but found that, having been prepared for more general purposes, it was not sufficiently accurate to allow of the proper locating of the places named. The identification of these sites was well worth the attention of some of our local historians.

The important bearing of the volume upon many questions affecting the landed property through which the line runs, led to the expression of an opinion, generally, that it should be printed by the State.

From Dr. B. L. DODD was received a copy of the beautiful volume recently published, containing the Dodd Genealogies—a book reflecting great credit upon all engaged in its preparation.

Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD made some remarks upon the importance to the whole State of the measures adopted at the last session of the Legislature, relative to the rights of parties to lands under water, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Librarian be authorized and requested to furnish the Commissioners appointed by the State to examine and determine the various questions connected with the rights of parties to lands under water, such information as may be obtained from the archives of the Society bearing upon the matters at issue.

The Society then took a recess for dinner, and on reassembling,

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read copious extracts from the unpublished reports of Dr. KOHL, relative to localities along the eastern coast of New Jersey, which had been obtained from the Office of the U. S. Coast Survey in Washington, together with a detailed account of various early maps on which New Jersey was delineated, illustrated with tracings of some of them. Some of the maps referred to are in the possession of the Society and with others from the private library of Mr. Whitehead, were also exhibited.

Capt. W. S. BOUDINOT presented a photograph of a rare print of Washington when President of Convention in 1787.

From Capt. CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N., was received a valuable do-

nation of Manuscripts, about one hundred in number, many of them documents of several folio sheets, connected with events in New Jersey between 1733 and 1800. They were papers formerly in the possession of Judge Robert Morris, many of them relating to the administration of public affairs, by Robert Hunter Morris, as Chief Justice, Governor, &c., in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.—Among the documents were the *original packages, unopened*, containing the electoral votes of New Jersey in 1800 for Thomas Jefferson as President, and C. C. Pinckney, as Vice President, and in 1808 for James Madison as President and George Clinton as Vice President. These were the triplicate packages which, as directed by the Constitution, were deposited with the District Judge, the others having been forwarded to Washington at the time. The commission of the Electors who voted for Washington in 1792, under the Great Seal of the State, was also among them. These memorials of other days and of their political parties, which had so long remained undisturbed, were regarded with lively interest by all present.

This donation was considered a most important addition to the documentary history both of the difficulties besetting the proprietary interests and the boundary-disputes with New York.

The Society then listened with much satisfaction to a paper by the Rev. JOHN PROUDFIT, D. D., "On Early Confederacies and Our Own"—in which an interesting review was given of the peculiar features of the Italian, Grecian, Germanic, Hollandic and other federations, their defects being noticed, their points of resemblance and difference pointed out, and the superiority of our own form of government over all of them shown. It exhibited a very thorough acquaintance with the subject, and its reading occupied about an hour. At its close, after some complimentary remarks by Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, the thanks of the Society were presented to Dr. Proudfit, and a copy of his paper was requested to be deposited with the Society.

The Society then adjourned and the remainder of the afternoon was passed by the members present in examining the books and objects of interest in the library.

Members Elected

MAY 19, 1864.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Benjamin S. Haines, Elizabeth.
John A. Roebling, Trenton.
Charles Scott, Trenton.
Samuel K. Wilson, Trenton.

HONORARY MEMBER.

William Duane, Philadelphia.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 19, 1864.

From Hon. John Clement.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Jan. 25, 1864.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.—

DEAR SIR: Your note informing me of my election as a "Resident" member of the New Jersey Historical Society came duly to hand this morning; also the paper containing the proceedings of the Society and the pamphlet of the Constitution, &c., &c. For all these I am under obligations to yourself. * * * *

* * * * I am trying to stir up some of our young men to take an interest in the early history of this part of our State, and hope by next year to offer a few new names to become members of the Society and render assistance in collecting old material to be saved from the rubbish box or fire. I have the promise of some papers relating to the early history of the first settlement of the Swedes in Gloucester County, and find upon further inquiry that *all* the records of the Church at Swedesboro are there and in a good state of preservation. I am also informed that a few years since a gentleman was there and translated the same into the English—they being in the Swedish language. But I cannot find what became of his labors. If they are still in manuscript we can hardly hope to find them, but if printed they may turn up some of these days. I have looked in all the "old book" stores and stands, but cannot find any one who knows anything concerning this work. I am also trying to secure the early records of the "Friends" at Salem, which, if I succeed, will make my record of the marriages among the friends of West New Jersey complete from 1665 to 1820. Much valuable information could be secured from the *minutes* of the Friends if they would suffer them to be examined; but they are very careful who gets hold of their books of records.

Hoping the Society may prove a success and of much advantage to our State, I remain

Yours, &c.,

JOHN CLEMENT.

From Mr. C. O. Tichenor.

APPLETON, Wis., May 7th, 1864.

DAVID A. HAYES, Esq., Recording Secretary, &c.—

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to your request I send you the following.

Under date of July 12th, 1863, my son wrote as follows from Madison, Wis.:

"In the State Historical Rooms is an immense quantity of old manuscripts, by which one can to some extent trace out his family history.

"I find in Wm. Arthur's Dictionary of names the following:

"Tichenor (local) probably a corruption of At Itchenor (from the River 'Itchen,) the name of a village in Sussex, England. Thus, probably, our 'name (as a great many are) is derived from an ancient estate in England.

"I find among the records of baptisms of New Haven, Conn., the following: Mary Tichenor, wife of Martin T.,—Feb'y 8th, 1656; John Tichenor, born April 17, 1652—Feb'y 8, 1656; Abigail, born 1st Feb'y 1654—Feb'y 8th, 1656; David Tichenor, born 1656—March 13th, 1659; Hannah Tichenor—Oct. 14th, 1660; Samuel Tichenor and also in 1663 his daughter.

In the settlement of Newark, N. J., I find our name incidentally hit upon in the following:

"In the emigration from New Haven to enjoy and maintain the true religion to the new town on the Passaic river, the 'Turners,' whose sons were John, Nathaniel, Caleb, Samuel and Josiah; whose daughters were Abigail Gardner and Sarah Tichenor."

This was in the year 1663.

"I don't know whether the name Ticknor is derived from Tichenor or not; but I find from an old record that 'in 1710, Master Elisha' bought a farm from Wm. Ticknor.'"

Possibly the collection at Madison might throw some light on the early history of Newark.

I remain, dear sir, very truly yours, &c.,

C. O. TICHENOR, Sr.

P. S.—The inference to be drawn from articles of "More Anon" in the *Newark Daily Advertiser* is that my Grandfather, Daniel Tichenor, was descended from Martin Tichenor. This is evidently a mistake. The record and tradition say his descent was from Daniel, one of the original settlers of Newark, and supposed to be a brother of Martin.

From Mr. T. H. Richards.

[EXTRACT.]

BATSTO, April 30th, 1864.

DEAR SIR: * * * * Feeling an interest in the kind of investigations which the Society promotes, I have endeavored to learn something of the early history of this barren region (Washington township, Burlington Co.) The ignorance of the settlers, the scarcity of records, as well as an arduous and multifarious business however, have not afforded me many opportunities for research. It seems not improbable that a settlement was made on this river* by the Swedes from Salem, prior to

*Mullicar or Little Egg Harbor.

that by the English at Burlington (1680, I think.) Eric Mullicar settled on a high bluff on the east bank of the river, and after a long residence there returned to Greenwich, Salem County, where he died. The river is still called after him, and as his plantation was a favorite rendezvous or the Indians, the tribe took his name also. Mullica Hill, in Gloucester Co., was named after a brother of Eric. I have instituted some inquiries which may elucidate the history of this Swedish settlement, and possibly establish the theory mentioned above.

Respectfully yours,

T. H. RICHARDS.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark, N. J.

From Brig. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby, A. A. G.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, }
February 5th, 1864. }

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, inviting "attention to the resolution of the New Jersey Historical Society on the appropriateness of the name of *Hudson* for the Fort now being constructed by the United States at Sandy Hook."

In reply, I am instructed to call your attention to the following report of the Chief Engineer of the Army:

"There is on Staten Island, at the Narrows of New York Harbor, a battery of some fifty guns, now in very good condition, that has always been called Battery Hudson.

"If this name be given to the Fort at Sandy Hook, it will be necessary to change the name of this fine battery, which it has borne more than half a century."

The Department, in view of this fact, does not deem it proper to change the name of Battery Hudson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Brig. General, A. A. G.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Corresponding Secretary New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY.

1726, 1737, 1745.

Among the interesting documents received from Commander CHARLES S. BOGGS, (p. 197) were contemporaneous copies of the Census Tables of New Jersey for 1737 and 1745. These, it is believed, have never been published, excepting in Gordon's Gazetteer of the State; and there, so far as relates to 1737, very incorrectly. It is deemed advisable, therefore, to reprint them here, in connection with the Census of 1726, which is not known to have been printed before, excepting in the New York Colonial Documents. (Vol. V, p. 819.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Inhabitants of the Province of New Jersey, distinguishing their age, sex and colour, taken in the year 1726.

NAMES OF COUNTIES.	WHITES.					NEGROES.					Total of both.
	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total of Whites.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total of Negroes.	
Middlesex....	953	878	1016	859	3706	90	73	73	67	308	4009
Essex.....	992	1021	983	926	3922	92	78	70	68	308	4230
Monmouth...	1234	1061	1095	1056	4446	170	90	88	85	433	4879
Somerset....	582	502	403	405	1892	126	96	87	70	379	2271
Bergen.....	569	509	556	547	2181	173	121	100	98	492	2673
Burlington...	1080	983	965	844	3872	86	63	53	55	257	4129
Hunterdon....	892	743	851	750	3336	43	45	32	21	141	3377
Gloucester....	608	462	526	529	2125	32	21	24	27	104	2229
Salem.....	1060	861	1015	891	3827	52	38	35	25	150	3977
Cape May....	299	156	148	141	654	8	5	1	..	14	668
Total.....	8179	7176	7558	6948	29,861	872	630	563	516	2581	32,442

Number of People of New Jersey taken in 1737.

COUNTIES.	WHITES.					NEGROES AND OTHER SLAVES.					Total of both in each County.
	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total of Whites.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Males under 16.	Females under 16.	Total of Slaves.	
Middlesex....	1134	1085	1086	956	4261	181	124	91	107	503	4764
Essex.....	1811	1720	1619	1494	6644	114	114	84	63	375	7019
Bergen.....	939	822	820	708	3289	256	203	187	160	806	4095
Somerset....	967	940	999	867	3773	255	175	170	132	732	4505
Monmouth...	1508	1339	1289	1295	5431	233	152	129	141	655	6086
Burlington...	1487	1222	1190	996	4895	134	87	58	64	343	5238
Gloucester....	930	757	782	676	3145	42	24	32	24	122	3267
Salem.....	1669	1391	1313	1327	5700	57	56	40	31	184	5884
Cape May....	261	219	271	211	962	12	10	9	11	42	1004
Hunterdon....	1618	1230	1270	1170	5288	75	53	49	42	219	5507
Total...	12,324	10,725	10,639	9700	43,388	1359	998	849	775	3981	47,369

The number of people in the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey taken by order of His Excellency Lewis Morris, Esq., Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the said Province, in the year of our Lord 1745.

COUNTIES.	Males above 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Females under 16 years.	Quakers or reputed Quakers.	SLAVES.		Whole number of Inhabitants.	Increase since 1737.
						Males.	Females.		
Morris.....	1109	1190	957	1087	22	57	36	4436	8080
Hunterdon...	2302	2182	2117	2090	240	244	216		
Burlington...	1786	1528	1605	1454	3237	233	197	9151	1565
Gloucester....	913	786	797	808	1436	121	81	6803	239
Salem.....	1716	1746	1603	1595	1990	90	97	3506	963
Cape May....	806	284	272	274	54	30	22	6847	184
Total...	8132	7716	7331	7308	6079	775	649	1188	11,031

The number of the people in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey, taken by order as above.

COUNTIES.	Males above 16 years.	Males under 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Females under 16 years.	Quakers or reputed Quakers.	SLAVES.		Whole number of Inhabitants.	Increase since 1737.
						Males.	Females.		
Bergen.....	721	494	590	585	...	379	237	3006	....
Essex.....	1694	1652	1649	1548	35	244	201	6988	....
Middlesex....	1728	1651	1659	1695	400	483	396	7612	2848
Monmouth....	2071	1975	1783	1899	3131	513	386	8627	2541
Somerset....	740	765	672	719	91	194	149	3239	....
Total...	6954	6537	6353	6446	3557	1813	1369	29,472	
Total of both Divisions	15,086	14,253	13,684	13,754	9636	2588	2018	61,883	

Total Population in 1736.....	32,442
.. " " 1737.....	47,369
" " " 1745.....	61,383

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 19TH, 1864.

- From the Rhode Island Historical Society*—Records of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. Vol. IX. 1780 to 1783.
- From the Committee*—An Oration on the Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., and a Rhyme of Rhode Island and the Times, by Geo. Wm. Curtis, Esq., delivered before the Sons of Rhode Island in New York, May 29, 1863.
- From the State of New Jersey*—Minutes of the 87th General Assembly; Journal of the 19th Senate under the New Constitution; Legislative Documents of 1863; and Register of New Jersey Volunteers in the Service of the United States.
- From the American Philosophical Society*—Proceedings of the Amer. Philosoph. Society. Vol. IX. No. 70.
- From the New England Historic-Genealogical Society*—The N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register and Antiq. Journal. No. 1. Vol. 18.
- From the Essex Institute*—Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. V.; No. 6. Vol. VI.; No. 1.
- From Henry B. Dawson*—The Assault on Stony Point, by Gen. Anthony Wayne, July 16, 1779. Prepared for the New York Historical Society and read at its regular monthly meeting, April 1, 1862. With a Map, Fac-Similies, and Illustrative Notes. By H. B. Dawson.
- From Gen. J. W. Revere*—A Statement of the Case of Brigadier Gen. Joseph W. Revere, United States Volunteers, tried by Court Martial and Dismissed from the Service of the United States, August 10, 1863; with a Map, a Copy of the Record of the Trial, and an Appendix. Also, A Review of the Case of Brig. Gen. J. W. Revere, U. S. Volunteers, tried by Court Martial, &c. Printed, Boston. 1864.
- From the Supt. of Coast Survey*—Map of Georgia, with parts of Adjacent States. Charleston Harbor and its Approaches, showing the position of the Rebel Batteries, &c. Historical Sketch of the Rebellion. 3 Maps.
- From Henry A. Smith*—Inauguration of the Perry Statue, at Cleveland, on Sept. 10, 1860, including a History of the Battle of Lake Erie, by Geo. Bancroft; Addresses and other Proceedings, with a Sketch of William Walcutt, the Sculptor. Published by the City Council, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Historical Reminiscences of Summit County, Ohio. By Gen. Lucius V. Bierce. 1854.
- From Gen. J. Watts de Peyster*—Secession in Switzerland and in the

United States compared; being an Annual Address, delivered Oct. 20, 1863, before the Vermont State Historical Society, in the Hall of Representatives, Capitol, Montpelier, by J. Watts de Peyster.

From A. B. Norton—Speech of Hon. Rollin C. Hurd, delivered in the Court House, Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1863.

From John D. Ward—Sixteenth Report of the Board of Water Commissioners to the Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City, with Accompanying Documents, to July 1, 1863.

From Hon. W. Wright—Report on the Resources of the United States, presented to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, by the Hon. Sam. B. Ruggles.

Report in Relation to the International Exhibition at Hamburg, in 1862. By Hon. Joseph A. Wright.

From C. C. Haven, Esq.—The Wind Harp, and other Poems. By Ellen Clementine Howarth.

From the Librarian of Harvard College—Annual Report of the President and Treasurer of Harvard College, 1862-3.

From the Publishers—The Historical Magazine, for Feb., March and April, 1864.

From A. D. Woodruff, M. D.—The Surveyor's Assistant, compiled for my own use in the year 1764. By Robert Lettis Hooper, Jun'r. MS. Bound.

From J. R. Burnet—Assessor's Duplicates of Township of New Providence, Essex Co., for 1813 and 1819. MS.

From C. W. Harrison—An Old Engraving, To Perpetuate the Memory of those who Fought, Bled and Died in Establishing Peace, Liberty and Tranquility to their Country. 178-.

From Dr. B. L. Dodd—Genealogies of the Male Descendants of Daniel Dod, of Branford, Conn.; a native of England, 1646 to 1863.

From Rev. Mr. Schenck—Manly Old Age. An Obituary Sermon in relation to the late De la Fayette Schanck. By Samuel Lockwood.

From Prof. J. S. Hart—Addresses delivered before the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania, Oct. 6, 1863.

From R. S. Swords—Tom Paine's Letter to the Citizens of the United States—Nov. 12, 1802.

From the Treasury Department—Report on the Finances to June 30th, 1863.

From Solomon Alosfen, Esq.—

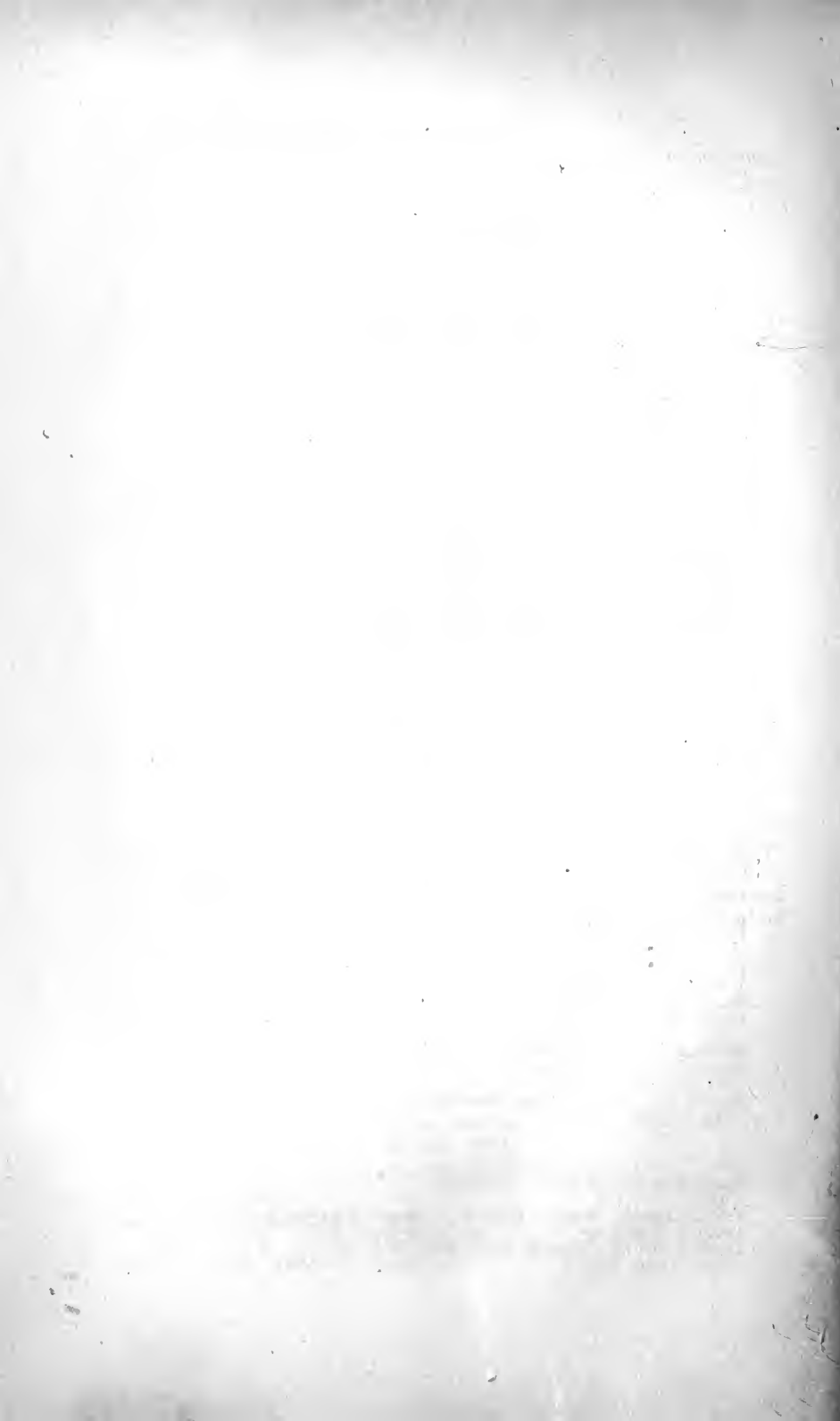
1. Joel Parker—International Law. Case of the Trent. 8vo., paper. Cambridge. 1862.

2. Joel Parker—A Letter to the People of Massachusetts. 8vo., paper. Cambridge. 1862.

3. (Benj. F. Thomas)—A Few Suggestions upon the Personal Liberty Law and "Secession." 8vo., paper. Boston. 1861.

4. Joseph Willard—Letter to an English Friend on the Rebellion in the United States. 8vo., paper. Boston. 1862.
5. Sanford E. Church—Speech at Batavia, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1863. 8vo., paper. N. Y. 1863.
6. Debates and Proceedings of Southern Commercial Convention at Knoxville, Tenn., Aug., 10, 1857. 8vo., paper. Knoxville. 1857.
7. Lt. Col. Fremantle—Cold Stream Guards. Three months in the Southern States; April—June, 1863. 12mo., cloth. N. Y. 1864.
8. Bishop Hopkins' View of Slavery. 12mo., cloth. N. Y. 1864.
9. Dr. James Hunt, of London—The Negro's Place in Nature. 8vo., paper. N. Y. 1864.
10. The Book of the Prophet Stephen, Son of Douglas. Book 2d. (A Satire.) 12mo., paper. N. Y. 1864.
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12. The Future of the Country. By a Patriot. 8vo., paper. 1864.
13. The Copperhead Catechism. (A Satire.) 12mo., paper. N. Y. 1864.
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16. Goldwin Smith—Letter to a Whig Member of the Southern Independence Association (of London.) Supposed to have been written by an Englishman in London. 12mo., paper. Boston. 1864.
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42. V. W. Kingsley—French Intervention in America. 8vo., paper. N. Y. 1863.
43. Rev. M. Baxter—Louis Napoleon the Destined Monarch of the World. (He will perish about 1871-2.) 12mo., cloth. Phila. 1863.
44. Chevalier Victor de Boustetten—The Man of the North and the Man of the South; or the Influence of Climate—from the French. 12mo., cloth. N. Y. 1864.
45. The U. S. Bank Law. Approved Feb. 25, 1863; with the By-Laws of the First National Bank of Jersey City. (This Bank opened for business on Monday, April 18th, 1864.) 8vo., paper. N. Y. 1863.



INDEX.

A

Allinson, Rev. George B. Donation from, 14.
 Alofsen, Solomon, 61; Donations from, 15, 33, 72, 99, 113, 147, 156, 170, 205; Proposes an Amendment to the Constitution, 24, Lost 61; Paper on Pavonia, read by him, 29, 35.
 American Phil. Society. Donation from, 204.
 Amherst. Orders from Gen. Jeffrey, 175.
 Anderson, Mrs. Jacob. Donation from, 103.
 Anderson, Lawrence. Donation from, 169.
 Armstrong, Edward. Letter from, 162.
 Asgill, Capt. Letters from to Col. Dayton, 192—194.

B

Bailey, Bishop J R. Donation from, 101.
 Baker, W. C. Donation from, 170.
 Baldwin, Lucius D., 108.
 Battles of Trenton and Princeton no sham fight, 69.
 Bird, Jas. R. Donation from, 112.
 Bigelow Moses, 110.
 Blackford, J. H. Letter from, 83.
 Boggs, Commander Charles S., 105, 109; Donation from, 197.
 Boudinot, Capt. W. S. Donation from, 197.
 Bradlee, Rev. C. D. Donations from, 73, 155.
 Brodhead, J. R. Letter from, 162.
 Burlington County Lyceum. Resolution referring to establishment of, 7.
 Burnet, John R. Donations from, 72, 102, 174, 205.

C

Candy, Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Letter from, 201.
 Carman, Ezra A. Donation from, 33.
 Census of New Jersey, 1726, '37, '45, 202.
 Clement, John. Donation from, 136; Letters from, 151, 199.

Coast Survey. Donation from, 204.
 Cockloft Hall Summer House. Drawn and presented by W. A. Whitehead, 107.
 Committees. To apply to the Legislature relative to the preservation of Public Records and Monument on Northern Boundary, 6; On Library, Created, 29; On Fire Proof Building and Purchases, discharged, 29; To Revise Roll of Members, 61; To Collect Mementos of the War, 138.
 Congar, Samuel H., 109.
 Congar, Henry. Donations from, 99, 112.
 Connet, David B. Donation from, 74.
 Corwin, Rev. Edward T. Donation from, 73.
 Craig D. S. Donations from, 145.
 Craven, D.D., E. R. Donation from, 111.
 Crossman, A. J. Donations from, 57, 74.
 Cumming, Alex. M. Donation from, 73.

D

Dayton, Aaron O. Papers received from, 175.
 Dayton. Papers of Gen. Elias, 175—192.
 Dayton, Wm. L. Donations from, 135, 139, 146; Letter from, 139.
 Dawson, Henry B. Donations from, 102, 137, 145, 204; Paper read by him, 108.
 De Peyster, J. W. Donations from, 145, 174, 204.
 Deshler, C. D., 110. Paper read by him on the Movements of the New Jersey troops, 138, 154.
 Detroit. Expedition to, in 1764, 175.
 Dickerson, Phil. Donation from, 105.
 Dodd, Daniel. Donations from, 103, 149.
 Dodd, B. L. Donations from, 197, 205.
 Donations Announced. Jan., '60, 12; May, '60, 30; Jan., 61, 70; Jan., '62, 97; May, '62, 111; Jan., '63, 144; May, '63, 155; Jan., '64, 168; May, '64, 204.
 Drake, Sam'l G. Donations from, 103, 174.
 Drake, John. Enquiries after family of, 7.
 Duane, William. Donation from, 170.
 Dunnell, M.D., Henry Gale. Donation from, 111.
 Duryee, Peter S., 62, 81, 82, 110, 166.

- E**
- Elmer, L. Q. C. Proposing a Hist. of Cumberland Co., 151.
Essex Institute. Donation from, 204.
- F**
- Field, Richard S., 4, 23, 61, 62, 63, 105, 110, 135, 151, 154, 162, 195; Paper read by him on Ratification of the Constitution of the U. S., 7; Announces death of J. P. Jackson, 79; Donations from, 102, 108, 174.
Fish, Henry C. Donation from, 174.
Folwell, C. H. Donation from, 174.
Foster, John Y., 110.
Franklin's Administration of Colonial Post Office, 83.
Franklin, Gov. Letter to, from Conway Under Secretary of State in 1765, 95; Letter to, from James Parker, 1766, 96.
Freese, J. R., 64.
- G**
- Germantown. Notes on Battle of, 183; Movements subsequent thereto, 186.
Governors. Measures for obtaining their Portraits, 61.
Graham, U. S. A., Lt. Col. Donation from, 102.
Green, Henry W., 4, 5, 6, 7, 57, 75, 135.
Greville, Capt. Letter from, to Col. Dayton, 192.
- H**
- Haines, Benjamin. Donation from, 147.
Hall, D.D., Rev. John, 4, 5, 62, 76, 135, 162; Donations from, 14, 81.
Halsted, Jr., O. S., 110.
Hammill, Rev., S. M., 62, 81, 154; Resolution offered by him relative to state of the Country, 81.
Handy, Rev., J. W. Donations from, 102.
Harrison, C. W. Donation from, 205.
Hart, J. S. Donation from, 205.
Hatfield, D.D., Rev. E. F. Donations from, 72.
Haven, Samuel F. Letter from, 8.
Haven, C. C., 62, 81, 108, 137, 166; Letter from, 67; Battles of Trenton and Princeton by, 68; Donation from, 205.
Hayes, David A., 5, 62, 64, 136, 138, 166; Donations from, 169.
Henry, Matthew S. Letter from, 9.
Hillyer, E. T. Donation from, of Rev. Dr. Macwhorter's Study Chair, 27.
Homans, J. Smith. Donation from, 13.
Hornblower, D.D., Joseph C., 32.
Hosmer James B. Donation from, 155.
Howell, Miss. Donation from, 7.
Hoyt, Rev. James. Donation from, 31.
Hunter, Dr. Andrew. Letter from, to Col. Dayton, 190.
- J**
- Jackson, John P., 5, 62; Notice by him of the deaths of Prescott and Irving, 6; His death announced, 79.
Jackson, Jr., J. P., 110.
Jackson, F. W., 61.
Johnson, Sir John. Letter to, from Gen. Schuyler, 181.
Johnson, W. S. Donation from, 166.
- K**
- King, Thos. Starr. Donation from, 31.
Kinney, Thomas T. Donations from, 147.
Kohl, Dr. Reports on New Jersey Coast, 19.
- L**
- Lawrence, Mrs. James. Letter from, 9.
Lenox, James. Donation from, 31.
Letters. From John S. Seaton, M.D., 7; Samuel F. Haven, 8; John G. Palfrey, 8; Mrs. James Lawrence, 9; Matthew S. Henry, 9; C. C. Haven, 67; J. H. Blackford, 83; Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, 139; A. B. Norton, 139; John Clement, 199; C. O. Tichenor, 199; Gen. Canby, 201.
Livermore, George. Donation from, 145.
Livingston, Gov. William. Papers of, 2, 5, 24.
- M**
- Marble, F. A. Donation from, 170.
Marriages among Friends in Phil. 1682 to 1714, 19.
Marsh, L. H. Donation from, 112.
McIlvaine, A. M. Donation from, 166.
McLean, D.D., Rev. D. V. Donations from, 75, 98, 102.
Members Elected. Jan., '60, 10; May, '60, 34; Jan., '61, 64; Jan., '62, 82; Jan., '63, 138; May, '63, 154; Jan., '64, 166; May, '64, 198.
Mills, John. Donation from, 170.
Molleson, Archibald C. Donations from, 156.
Monuments on Northern Boundary Line, 1, 6, 26.
Morrill, Lewis A. Donations from, 108, 113.
Morse, Rev. Abner. Donations from, 31, 102.
Munsell, Joel. Donations from, 13, 32, 73, 112, 156.
Murray, Mrs. Dr. Donations from, 103.
Murray, D.D., Rev. N., 5, 61; Submits MS. Memoir of Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, 62; His death announced, 77.
- N**
- New England Hist. and Gen. Society. Donation from, 204.

- New Jersey, State of. Donation from, 204.
 New Jersey Supreme Court. Extract from Minutes of 1765, 66.
 New Jersey and New York. Colonial Governors of, 92; Steamboat Controversy between, 117.
 New York and New Jersey under Joint Governors, 92.
 Nicholas, D. A. Donations from, 33.
 Norton, A. B. Donations from, 32, 145, 203; Letter from, 139.
- O
- O'Callaghan, E. B. Donations from, 111, 174.
 Officers. For 1860, 3; 1861, 61; 1863, 82; 1833, 137; 1864, 165.
- P
- Palfrey, John G. Letter from, 8; Donations from, 14, 72.
 Paper Money Project of 1716, 55.
 Paris, Ferdinand John, Papers of, presented, 27.
 Parker, James, 1, 6, 105, 109, 151, 154, 195.
 Pavonia. Origin of name of, 29, 35.
 Pennington, William. Donations from, 31, 72, 98.
 Pennington, Samuel H., 153.
 "Perth Towne." Proprietors' order respecting in 1683, 90.
 Phelps, Wm. F. Paper read by him on History and Education, 81.
 Phillips, Jr., Henry. Donations from, 155, 156.
 Pinhorne, Wm. Project for Paper Money, 54.
 Poinier, J. D. Donation from, 31.
 Post Office, Colonial, under Dr. Franklin, 83.
 Proudfit, D.D., Rev. John. Paper read by on "Old Federations and Our Own," 198.
- Q
- Quintiparite Line. John Lawrence's Field Book of, presented, 197.
- R
- Reports. Of Corresponding Secretary, 1, 22, 57, 75, 105, 135, 151, 162, 167, 195.
 — Of Librarian, 2, 22, 58, 75, 106, 136, 152, 162, 195.
 — Of Treasurer, 2, 11, 23, 58, 65, 75, 104, 106, 136, 143, 152, 162, 195.
 — Of Executive Committee, 3, 24, 58, 162.
 — Of Committee on Publications, 2, 25, 59, 76, 106, 136, 152, 164, 196.
 — Of Committee on Fire-Proof Building, 3, 25.
 — Of Committee on the Library, 59, 76, 106, 136, 152, 164, 196.
 — Of Committee on Nominations, 3, 27, 60, 77, 107, 137, 196.
- Of Committee on Northern Boundary, Monuments, &c., 26.
 — Of Special Committee on Revision of Roll, 196.
 Resolutions. Establishing Publication Fund, 4; Relative to purchase of Livingston Papers, 5; Asking the Legislature to provide for the preservation of public records, &c., 5; Relative to Monuments on Northern Boundary Line, 6; Relative to establishment of Burlington Co. Lyceum, 7; Transferring funds from Fire-Proof Building Fund to Library Fund, 24; Pledging property of Society for payment of rent of rooms, 25; Of thanks to persons assisting in moving Library, 26; Of thanks to Miss Rutherford, 28, 108; Authorizing the leasing of Lot in West Park street, 29; Relative to Criminal Statistics, 63; On death of Rev. Dr. Murray, 79; On death of J. P. Jackson, 80; On support of the Constitution, 81; Thanks to National Guard of Trenton, 82; To collect Mementos of the War, 138; Authorizing applications for subscriptions to Fire Proof Building Fund, 153; Authorizing application for subscriptions to Library Fund, 154; Relative to name of Fort at Sandy Hook, 165; To revise the Roll of Members, 166; Relative to Lands under water, 197.
 Return of Officers 3d N. J. Regiment 1776, 183; Of men, &c., 1777, 186.
 Revere, Gen. J. W. Donation from, 204.
 Rhode Island Hist Society. Donation from, 204.
 Richards, T. H. Letter from, 200.
 Richardson, C. B. Donations from, 205.
 Rodgers, John. Donations from, 14.
 Rodgers, D.D., Rev. R. K., 109. Donations from, 6, 27, 102, 111.
 Rodgers, Wm. E. Donation from, 102.
 Ross, James. Donations from, 33.
 Rutherford, Walter, 6, 7, 24, 137, 165, 197.
 Rutherford, Miss. Donations from, 27, 107; Thanks to, 28 and 108; Her death referred to, 164.
 Rutherford, John. Donation from, 197.
 Runyon, Theodore, 110.
 Ryerson, Jacob M. Donation from, 147.
- S
- Salter, Edwin. Communicates "Passages in the History of Ocean County," 166.
 Sandy Hook, Fort at. Proposal to name it Fort Hudson, 165; Resolution relative thereto, 165. Results, 201.
 Scandinavian Settlements in New Jersey, 141.
 Schenck, Rev. Mr. Donation from, 205.
 Schuyler, Gen. Philip. Orders from to Col. Dayton, 180; Letter to Sir John Johnson, 181; Letter to, from Col. Dayton, 182.

- Seaton, M.D., John S. Letter from, 7.
 Selections from Correspondence and Papers laid before the Society, 7, 66, 83, 139, 199.
 Sheppard, John H. Donation from, 174.
 Sherman, Rev. H. B., 61, 62, 154.
 Sibley, J. L. Donations from, 14, 31, 103, 205.
 Sims, C. S. Donation from, 14.
 Smith, Chas. P. Papers received from, 57, 66.
 Smith, John Jay. Memoir of Samuel J. Smith read by him, 29, 39; Donations from, 57, 72.
 Smith, Samuel. Extracts from MSS. of, 15.
 Smith, Samuel J. Memoir of, 29, 39.
 Smith, D.D., Rev. J. F. Donation from, 102.
 Smith, Henry A. Donation from, 204.
 Smith, M.D., L. A., 137; Donations from, 112.
 Stafford, Miss. Donation from, 136; Letter from, 140.
 Stafford, Mrs. Abigail. Memoir of, 86.
 Standing Committees. For 1860, 3, 29; 1861, 60; 1862, 71; 1863, 137; 1864, 165.
 Steamboat Controversy between New York and New Jersey, 117.
 Stewart, C. E. Donation from, 33.
 Stiles, M.D., Henry M. Donation from, 31.
 Stirling, Gen. Lord. Letter from, to Col. Dayton, 190.
 Stone, Edwin M. Donation from, 102.
 Sullivan, Gen. Orders from, to Col. Dayton, 182.
 Swords, Robert S. Donations from, 73, 205.
- T
- Taylor Asher. Donations from, 112, 156.
- Tennent, Rev. William. Trial of in 1742 referred to, 4.
 Thornton, J. Wingate. Donations from, 15, 174.
 Tichenor, Jas. H. Donations from, 156.
 Tichenor, C. O. Letter from, 199.
 Tichenor, Mrs. Esther. Donation from, 168.
 Tompkins, John C. Donation from, 33.
 Tuttle, Rev. Joseph F. Paper read by him, 61; Donations from, 145, 146, 169.
 Tuttle, Uzal J. Donation from, 33.
 Treasury Department. Donation from, 205.
- V
- Vail George, 146.
 Vail, M.D., Wm. P. Donation from, 147.
- W
- Wall, James W. Donations from, 15, 31.
 Ward, J. D. Donations from, 74, 102, 111, 147, 205; Paper received from and read, 108, 117.
 Washington. Orders from Gen. to Col. Dayton, 179; Letters from, to Do., 191.
 Watson, John H. Donation from, 103.
 Weston, D.D., S. H. Donation from, 102.
 Whitehead, Wm. A., 5, 25, 27, 54, 61, 62, 63, 77, 90, 107, 108, 109, 197; Donations from, 31, 76, 99, 107.
 Whitehead, John. Donation from, 74.
 Witherspoon, Rev. John. MS. Memoir of, 62.
 Woodruff, J. W. Donation from, 169.
 Woodruff, A. D. Donation from, 203.
 Wright, Hon. Wm. Donation from, 205.
- Y
- Yorktown. Notes on Siege of, 187.
 Young, J. J. Donation from, 112.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

VOL. X.

1865---1866.

NEWARK, N. J.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Trenton</i> , January 19th, 1865, - - - - -	1
Address on the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., by the Hon. Richard S. Field - - - - -	25-45
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Newark</i> , May 18th, 1865. - - - - -	47
Sketch of the McWhorter Family in New Jersey, by Geo. C. McWhorter - - - - -	53
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Trenton</i> , January 18th, 1866, - - - - -	68
Description of an ancient Brass Tobacco Box, by S. Alofsen - - -	74
Instructions of Freeholders of Hunterdon to the Representatives of the County, 1771 - - - - -	81
Papers on the Eastern Boundary of New Jersey, by W. A. Whitehead - - - - -	89-158
PROCEEDINGS at <i>Newark</i> , May 17th, 1866, - - - - -	161
Communication from Asher Taylor on the derivation of "Never-sink," - - - - -	167
Letter to Dr. Benjamin Franklin from the House of Assembly of New Jersey, Dec. 7th, 1769, - - - - -	168
Account of the Portrait of Aaron Burr in the possession of the Society, by David A. Hayes, - - - - -	170
Objections of New Jersey to the Articles of Confederation submitted to Congress, June 23d, 1778, - - - - -	173
Report of the Commissioners of the States at Annapolis, Sept. 14th 1786, relative to the adoption of a better system of government for the States, - - - - -	176
Act of Incorporation of the Society, - - - - -	183
Members of the Society, December, 1866, - - - - -	185
Index, - - - - -	193



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. X.

1865.

No. 1.

TRENTON, *January 19th*, 1865.

THE Society held its annual meeting in this city to-day in accordance with the By-Laws. The REV. JOHN HALL, D.D., one of the Executive Committee, was called to the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, MR. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, made his report on the Correspondence of the Society since May, submitting, among others, letters—from William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member—from the Historical Societies of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Chicago, and the Regents of the University of New York, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications—from S. W. Phoenix, Esq., of New York, transmitting a donation for the library and propounding some genealogical inquiries relative to John Phoenix, an early settler of Pluckemin—from the State Librarian, Dr. H. R. Stiles, of Brooklyn, John Black, Esq., Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle and Rev. James M. Bruen accompanying donations—from Hon. J. Clement relative to some old manuscripts in his possession—from Col. Sam'l L. Buck transmitting the flag of the 2d Regiment N. J. Volunteers, to be deposited in the Library—from Mr. Thos. H. Richards, of Batsto, transmitting an iron casting of the crest and initials of George Washington, made shortly after the revolution, (of which Mr. W. exhibited a drawing,) and from various individuals referring to the publications and operations of the Society. Mr. Whitehead stated that he had also received from Mr. Jacob R. Shotwell, of Rahway, an old vellum volume of 130 closely written folio pages, containing the first records of surveys, deeds and other legal instruments in Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., extending from 1668 to 1731, invaluable from the genealogical and topographical facts it contains,

which are nowhere else preserved. He had likewise received from Mr. Charles D. Deshler a package of original documents referring to the services of the New Jersey troops, which he collected when preparing the paper which he read before the Society in January, 1863. Mr. W. also reported that, in consequence of the inability of any of the Vice Presidents to attend, the Treasurer and himself had represented the Society, by invitation, at the commemoration by the New York Society, on the 12th of October last, of the two hundredth anniversary of the Conquest of New Netherland by the English in 1664. Notwithstanding great inclemency of weather a large and appreciating audience gathered in the Cooper Institute to listen to an eloquent and most appropriate historical discourse by John R. Brodhead, Esq.; after which a large company were sumptuously entertained in the spacious halls of the Society. As the event commemorated had an influence upon the future of New Jersey equally with that of New York, it was proper that the Society should be represented, and the cordial greeting its representatives received, indicated a due appreciation of the intimate relations existing between the two at that time, on the part of their hosts of the New York Society.

MR. CONGAR, the Librarian, presented a long list of the donations received since the last meeting.

MR. ALOFSEN, the Treasurer, presented his annual report, which will be found in a subsequent page.

MR. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Publications, reported that, since the last meeting of the Society another number of the "Proceedings" had been published, completing the ninth volume, and bringing the record of the Society's transactions down to the present time. The sixth volume of the "Collections"—containing the "Town Records of Newark from its settlement in 1666 to its incorporation as a City in 1834"—had also been issued, and they were pleased to be able to state that the actual and prospective sales of the book render it certain that its publication will not eventually subtract anything from the general funds of the Society; one hundred copies had been subscribed for by the Common Council of the City of Newark for the use of its officers and members, and the citizens generally had manifested a commendable interest in the work.

The Committee suggested to members residing in other of the first settlements of the State the propriety of taking steps to secure the publication of similar records, yet to be found, of the men and measures that led to their successful establishment and subsequent prosperity; as they might rely upon the cordial and efficient coöperation of the Society.

MR. WALTER RUTHERFURD, from the Committee on the Library, reported that nothing had been done since the last meeting towards

arranging and binding the Manuscripts, Pamphlets and Newspapers, although they need attention, in consequence of the inadequacy of the Library Fund. That fund, as the members were aware, was dependent upon the voluntary subscriptions of those who feel an especial interest in fostering the library—although, as an essential feature, if not the most efficient means, for promoting the objects of the Society, the library should be cared for by all,—and unless the subscriptions were multiplied, it would be impossible to keep the historical treasures collected in such a condition as would effectually insure their preservation and keep readily accessible to historical enquirers. To enable this to be done the sum of five hundred dollars per annum ought to be at the disposal of the Committee.

The lease of the rooms occupied by the Society in Newark expiring on the 1st of April next, at which time all the present subscriptions to the Library Fund would also expire, the Committee conceived that the interests of the Society imperatively demanded a reëngagement of the rooms for a longer period, and they had secured a renewal of the lease for a further period of three years from that time, depending upon the liberality of the members, as heretofore, to furnish the means to meet the rent and the other necessary expenses.

Mr. ALOFSEN, from the Special Committee appointed to revise the list of members, reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that there was connected with the Society so far as they have been able to determine—

- 49 Honorary Members.
- 89 Life Members.
- 71 Corresponding Members.
- 69 Resident Paying Members.

Total 278

The Committee said in their report—

“Although the By-Laws direct that, members three years in arrears shall no longer be considered as being in connection with the Society, yet the Committee were indisposed to regard any as coming within that rule, without first ascertaining their wishes as to further continuance of membership; they consequently issued a circular addressed to all in arrears, requesting the desired information; and after the lapse of some months, sent out others to all from whom replies had not been received, so that they are satisfied that the names now on the Registers are of those only who consider themselves members of the Society. The Committee regret that so many gentlemen who have heretofore taken an interest in the Society, should by their silence or positive withdrawal have severed their connection with it.

“It has not been an unusual circumstance for gentlemen to be nominated and elected without being consulted, so that when called upon for

their annual dues they decline payment, and repudiate the honor. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :—

“ *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested, when notifying new members of their election, to obtain from them an acknowledgment thereof, and of their acceptance of membership.

“ *Resolved*, That the Committee on Publications be requested to publish in the next number of the ‘Proceedings of the Society’ a list of the members, according to the Registers at the time of publication.”

On motion, these resolutions were adopted.

MR. C. C. HAVEN submitted the report of the Executive Committee, as follows :

“The Executive Committee respectfully refer to the reports which have been submitted by the Treasurer, Librarian, and Committee on the Library for information as to the condition of the Treasury and Library at the present time, and request that their statements may be accepted as part of their report.

“The only matter referred to the Committee which calls for special notice, is the consideration of the best time and mode of securing donations for the erection of a Fire-Proof Building, to which their attention was directed in 1863. The subject has not been overlooked, but the peculiar position of public and private affairs—particularly the business relations of many, upon whom the Society must rely for material aid whenever the project is carried out—has induced the Committee to refrain from engaging in the undertaking ; hoping that a more propitious state of things will ere long exist, rendering its successful prosecution less doubtful. That the magnitude of the library and the great value of its contents fully warrant the erection of a building especially adapted to its preservation, cannot be questioned. Each year makes the necessity for such a provision more apparent, and the Committee feel confident that it will eventually be furnished through the liberality of the citizens of the State generally. In the meanwhile, the rooms now occupied by the Society offer as great security against fire and afford as commodious accommodations as can anywhere be obtained, and a renewal of the lease for three years from the 1st of April next, which has just been effected, will probably secure to the Society the possession of these advantages until the proposed building can be erected. It is to be regretted that the convenient lot belonging to the Society cannot be made to contribute something to its treasury.

“The growth of the Library during the past year, amounting to 224 volumes, 186 Pamphlets and several hundreds of Newspapers, exclusive of duplicates, although not so great as during some previous years, is nevertheless encouraging from being the result solely of donations.

Contributions from Joseph P. Bradley, Esq., and from the Hon. James Parker, our First Vice-President, are particularly deserving of notice, supplying as they do more than a hundred volumes towards completing our collection of Congressional Documents; and, as on previous occasions, the Committee have the pleasure of drawing the attention of the members to the liberality of the Treasurer, in continuing his contributions of the literature of the War, which during the year amounted to more than one hundred and fifty different publications: and not satisfied with this demonstration of interest in the cause, he has also contributed towards the Library Fund since the last meeting the sum of \$164, gracefully concealed under an allowance of interest, for money unemployed in his hands.

“Some disappointment has been felt in the non-realization of hopes entertained, that we should receive from the gallant representatives of the State on the theatre of the War, official documents, authentic memoirs and other memorials of their noble services in the field in defence of the institutions and privileges of the nation. It is to be hoped that some action may be promptly taken by the Legislature, to ensure the obtainment from every Regiment of such a record as will faithfully perpetuate the bravery and patriotism of our citizen soldiers; and that, when obtained, these memorials may be deposited with the Society for preservation.

“The growth of the Library demands an increase in the quantity of shelving; and it is to be hoped that the new subscriptions to the Library Fund, now being obtained, will warrant not only a liberal expenditure for that purpose, but also, for the arranging and binding of pamphlets and manuscripts as suggested by the Committee on the Library.

“The general funds of the Society have been increased during the year by the judicious course of the Special Committee appointed to revise the list of members, in drawing the attention of the members, in arrears, to the provision of the By-Laws which guaranteed to them the privileges of Life Members by the payment of twenty dollars;—many having availed themselves of that privilege. The compounding of their annual dues by the payment of a fixed sum, lessening of course the accruing annual receipts, it was thought advisable to authorize an investment of \$1,000 realized principally from that source; and the Treasurer now holds that amount in gold bearing 5 per cent. bonds of the United States.

“Twenty years have elapsed since the organization of the Society, and although death has deprived us of many of those through whose zeal and interest it was established and fostered, yet no other institution of the kind in the Union, unsustained by regular legislative appropriations—which is the case with some of the thriving Historical Societies at the West—has secured and maintained so prominent a position in the same length of time. We can point not only to our valuable and increasing library, but also to actual contributions of our own to the historical

literature of the country unsurpassed by none in intrinsic merit, and outnumbering those of many of the older Societies. Nine volumes of 200 pages each, containing the "Proceedings of the Society" have been published, and six volumes of "Collections." Each volume of the latter series is a complete work in itself, and the "Proceedings" contain, besides the business transactions, various papers which have been read before the Society and other minor articles selected or contributed;—the two sets constituting a library in themselves of great interest to every student of our history. The Society certainly presents strong claims to the cordial favor and active coöperation of every one placing a proper estimate upon the past, present and future of New Jersey.

"The further duty devolves upon the Committee of referring to the death, since the last meeting, of the Society's venerable and highly respected President, Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower. Full of years and renown he left the scene of his useful earthly labors to enter upon his reward on the 11th of June last. He was among the original members of the Society, was at once placed at its head, and ever took a lively interest in all its proceedings, attending its meetings with great regularity so long as his health permitted. Other proceedings during the sitting will serve more fully to express the members appreciation of his character and their estimate of his public services and personal worth.

"The Committee have also to mingle their regrets with those of their fellow members at the loss, which not only the Society, but also the State and nation have sustained in the death of the Hon. William L. Dayton at Paris in December last, while holding the distinguished position of Minister Plenipotentiary at the French Court, a position which he graced by his intellectual attainments and courteous manners, while, by his patriotic devotion to her interests, his forcible presentment of her policy, and his bold assertion of her rights, he upheld the honor of the country and secured for himself the unqualified commendation of all. Mr. Dayton was elected a member of the Society in November, 1845, was made a member of the Executive Committee in 1852, and elected a Vice President in 1859, and was annually reëlected as such until his going abroad. When his public duties and professional engagements permitted, Mr. Dayton was generally present at the meetings of the Society, and participated in its proceedings, and by a valuable donation of maps, forwarded to us after he had been some time in France, showed that absence and distance from us had not obliterated his interest in our operations. The Society has to lament the death, in him, of one whose place at the Bar, in the Senate, in the Cabinet, and in private life, is left vacant; no one can readily be found to fill it—there is no one so presumptuous as to assume it of right. He must ever live in the recollection of Jerseymen as one who was an honor to the State as well as one whom the State delighted to honor.

"All which is respectfully submitted."

A number of gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were duly elected by ballot and several new nominations were received.

The Chair appointed Messrs. J. P. Bradley and F. Wolcott Jackson and Rev. James M. Bruen a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and announced the following Standing Committees for 1865 :

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., and Rev. John Hall, D.D.

On Statistics—Joseph P. Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., S. A. Farrand, E. M. Shreve.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryec, and Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D.

On the Library—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryec, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M.D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers reported the following list, and, on motion, the gentlemen named were unanimously elected :

President—HON. JAMES PARKER, of *Perth Amboy*.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Richard S. Field, of *Princeton* ; Hon. Henry W. Green, of *Trenton* ; John Rutherford, Esq., of *Newark*.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead, of *Newark*.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes, of *Newark*.

Treasurer—Solomon Alofsen, of *Jersey City*.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar, of *Newark*.

Executive Committee—Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., of *Newark* ; Hon. Charles S. Olden, of *Princeton* ; Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D., of *Bound Brook* ; N. Norris Halsted, Esq., of *Harrison, Hudson Co.* ; Rev. John Hall, D.D. of *Trenton* ; C. C. Haven, Esq., of *Trenton* ; Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., of *Lawrenceville* ; Lyndon A. Smith, M.D., of *Newark* ; Hon. John Clement, of *Haddonfield*.

MR. BRADLEY presented in behalf of Mr. Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, an interesting historical document, being one of the original reports emanating from the Commissioners of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, met at Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1786, to take into consideration the measures necessary for the adoption of a better general system of government for the States. The report bore the signature of John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, Chairman. Mr. Bradley accompanied the presentation with a statement of the circumstances which led to the meeting of the Commissioners, and of the more important consequences flowing from the report in the formation of the present Constitution of the United States. Only five copies of the report were sent out, one to each of the States represented ;—the one presented to the Society being that sent to Delaware.

The Society then took a recess for dinner, and on reassembling—the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, Vice President, in the Chair—

MR. BRADLEY rose to offer some resolutions in relation to the death of Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON. He remarked that it was not usual to take official notice in this way of the death of members of the Society; but there are cases in which it is eminently fit and proper to do so; and this was one of them. This is not the time or place, nor am I the proper person to enter upon a eulogy of Judge Dayton. We all remember his geniality, courtesy and kindness, and the warm interest he always took in the proceedings of this Society. Those of us who were associated with him at the Bar also remember his eminent power and skill as an advocate. His place at the forum, in the Senate, and in the Cabinet cannot easily be filled. In the argument of his causes he always stood upon some broad general principle, or fundamental and striking view of his case; he could not stoop to mere technicalities. The same characteristics distinguished him as a Judge. There was nothing he so much abhorred as to decide a cause on narrow precedents or minute technical points. This arose from his great good sense. Strong, sound sense was the basis and most marked feature of his intellectual character. It was this which enabled him so successfully to manage our delicate relations with the government of France. Mr. D. was to the very core a Jerseyman, devoted to the welfare and honor of his native State; and he well represented its solid and sterling character. In his political views, he was always decided and firm; he never tampered with the popular mind, or suffered himself to be swayed by popular impulses. We always knew where to find him. In this Society he took a deep interest, and, since his residence abroad, valuable and interesting donations have been received from him. But he is gone, and how sudden his death! When I heard of it I could not but wonder at the mysterious Providence. In the full vigor and maturity of body and mind, in the very culmination of his large intellect, he instantaneously dropped out of this busy scene. There was no decline of his powers, physical or mental. His sun went down at noon-day. Without a warning, without a farewell to his family or his friends, he ceased to live. Is this, or is it not, a happy termination of earthly existence? It may be deemed a difficult question to decide. But it leaves one very forcible impression on the mind—this cannot be the end. It cannot be possible, that such faculties, and powers of action and enjoyment can be instantly annihilated. Either there is no Supreme Ruler and Governor of all, or the soul must be immortal.

I beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the Society the country has been called to mourn the loss of its able representative at the Court of France, the Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, long a member and officer of this Society,

a ready and cheerful promoter of its objects, and at the time of his departure on his mission, one of its Vice Presidents; therefore

Resolved, That this Society has to lament, in the death of the Hon. William L. Dayton, the loss of one whose place at the Bar, in the Senate, in the Cabinet, and in the recollections of Jersey men is left vacant, and cannot soon be filled.

Resolved, That we deeply participate in the universal regret at his sudden and untimely decease, and that we sincerely sympathize with his family in their great and sore bereavement.

Resolved, That the character and services of Mr. Dayton as a distinguished and eminent Jersey man, long occupying a large space in the public eye, are entitled to more than a mere passing tribute at the hands of this Society and his native State; and that a Committee be appointed to procure, if practicable, the preparation of some permanent and fitting memorial of his career.

The Chair appointed as the Committee referred to in the last resolution, Messrs. J. P. Bradley, Henry W. Green, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

The Society then listened with marked attention and interest, to a paper read by JUDGE FIELD, on the Life and Character of the late President of the Society, Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, which portrayed in striking and truthful colors his many public and private virtues.

At its close MR. WHITEHEAD said he had no idea that, after the Society had listened to so full and accurate a delineation of the character of their lamented President anything further was called for in the way of elucidation of what he was, and what he had done for the Society and the State, but it was proper that the members present should in a formal manner give expression to the sentiments of respect and veneration with which they cherished his memory; and he therefore offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this Society our venerable President, Ex-Chief Justice JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL.D., has departed this life:

Resolved, That in the death of Chief Justice Hornblower this Society has been deprived of the services of one of its earliest and best friends; of one who has been its presiding officer from its first organization, and who has always manifested the liveliest interest in its proceedings and an enlightened zeal for the promotion of its welfare and usefulness.

Resolved, That in the death of Chief Justice Hornblower, the State of New Jersey has lost one of its greatest and best citizens; one who adorned for many years some of the highest stations of honor and dignity; who was a distinguished and successful Lawyer, a most learned and upright Judge, an ardent Patriot, an eminent Philanthropist, and a sincere Christian.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the late Chief Justice, and that the same be printed in the "Proceedings of the Society."

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. HAYES the thanks of the Society were tendered to Judge Field, and he was requested to place a copy of his paper at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Newark, on the third Thursday of May next.

Members Elected

JANUARY 19, 1865.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Joel Munsell, Albany, New York.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Charles O. Tichenor, Appleton, Illinois.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Moses B. Bramhall, Rahway.

Harvey W. Douglass, Newark.

Franklin W. Earl, Pemberton, Burlington Co.

John S. Fox, Jersey City.

Samuel H. Gray, Camden.

Caleb T. Green, Trenton.

Edward S. Green, Trenton.

Charles E. Gregory, Jersey City.

Francis Mackin, Newark.

James L. Ogden, Jersey City.

Edward A. Osborne, M.D., Newark.

Nehemiah Perry, Jr., Newark.

J. Henry Stone, Rahway.

Wm. E. Sturges, Newark.

Wm. H. B. Thomas, Mount Holly.

Alexander H. Wallis, Jersey City.

Cornelius Walsh, Newark.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the President of the New Jersey Historical Society:

The balance of cash on hand, January 1, 1864, was.....	\$463 44
The total receipts for 1864, have been—	
From Life Members.....	\$400 00
“ Initiation Fees.....	9 00
“ Annual Dues.....	280 00
	\$689 00
“ Sales of Publications.....	435 10
“ Balances due December 31, 1863.....	14 31
“ Subscribers to the Library Fund... \$336 00	
“ Interest.....	137 23
	523 23
	1,811 64
The total disbursements for 1864, have been—	
For rent of Library Rooms.....	\$400 00
“ Expenses.....	33 13
	\$433 13
“ Balance paid for volume 9th Proceedings.....	118 60
“ Payment on account of vol. 6th Collections.....	511 20
	629 80
	1,112 93
“ One \$500 U. S. Bond, 5 per cent. 10-40, at par..	500 00
“ Bills receivable—note on demand at 7 pr. ct..	200 00
	1,312 93
Excess of disbursements over receipts in 1864.....	101 26
Balance in cash, on hand January 1, 1865.....	\$362 15
The amount of this balance which belongs to the Library Fund is.....	150 35
And to the General Fund.....	211 30
	\$362 15
In addition to the cash on hand, the assets of the Society are—	
A lot of ground on West Park st., Newark, valued on the books at.....	3,500 00
A U. S. 5 pr. ct. 10-40 Bond of.....	500 00
A note on demand of.....	200 00
	700 00
And of the Society's Publications on hand and for sale, valued at cost..	1,028 75
Total valuation of the Society's assets, exclusive of the Library.....	\$5,228 75

Respectfully submitted,

JANUARY 2d, 1865.

S. ALOFSEN,
Treas'r N. Jersey His. Soc.

Note.—Since the date of the report some changes have taken place so that the investments consist now of \$1,000 five per cent. 10-40 gold bearing bonds of the United States.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY JAN. 19, 1865.

LETTER FROM JOHN BLACK, ESQ.,

Accompanying several large folio volumes containing the proceedings of the Loan Office Commissioners of Burlington County, from 1775 to 1784.

LOCUST HILL, May 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR—

* * * * These books will give some insight into how they managed money matters in the Revolutionary War. You will find in one of the books an abstract of the rates of the County taken in July, 1764. You must bear in mind that the boundaries of Burlington County are much less at this time, as our wise men have made great innovations in making new Counties, often for political objects, which is much to be regretted when the strengthening of parties is the sole motive. Hoping that you will accept this as a small memento,

I remain yours, most sincerely,
JOHN BLACK.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

LETTER FROM THOMAS H. RICHARDS, Esq.

BATSTO, May 28, 1864.

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of sending to you a rude and somewhat mutilated casting made at this place during or soon after the war of the revolution. An iron blast furnace was established here in 1762, and was kept in continuous operation until 1846. During the war of independence many cannon, mortars, shot and shell were cast, of which I have seen many rejected pieces, but of this casting neither my late father nor any of the oldest residents of the place can give any explanation. It is probably intended to represent the coat of arms of General Washington, and is very similar in design to the escutcheon of the English Washington family represented in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution. Shortly before the commencement of this civil war, Col. Lewis Washington was at this place, and upon seeing this casting took a seal ring from his finger upon which was engraved the same design with the exception of the cypher (P. W.)

I have understood that it is a custom in monarchical countries of Europe to place the arms of the ruler, with his or her cypher on the walls of stores, hotels, and other public buildings, and having seen in the Danish West Indies plates so placed, very similar to this, I have thought that this was intended for a similar purpose—to indicate the era in which some building was erected. Whatever may have been the design of the making of the casting, I send it to the New Jersey Historical Society, hoping it may interest its intelligent members.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. RICHARDS.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN CLEMENT.

HADDONFIELD, June 17, 1864.

DEAR SIR—If you should happen in Trenton during the next week, I should be pleased to show you some ancient papers I have borrowed to show Judge Elmer. They consist of a map made by John Worlidge in 1691, showing Cape May and Cumberland Counties, Governor Coxe's propriety, &c., &c.; a very curious paper by Jacob Spicer concerning the removal of the Court House of Cape May, showing all the inhabitants of the County, and how they will vote, with directions how to electioneer with some so as to secure the removal, &c.; another paper in which he directs Mrs. Leaming (the widow of Aaron Leaming) how to proceed in the settlement of her husband's estate, &c.; another being a brief of the title of East New Jersey from Charles II. to the 24 Proprietors, carefully made and rather curious; another being a copy of the minutes of the Council of Proprietors; a copy of a letter from the Proprietors to Jeremiah Bass, dated London, Nov. 24, 1692. I hope to secure a copy and perhaps many of the originals of Jacob Spicer's papers, which I would like you to examine. * * *

With respect, &c.,

JOHN CLEMENT.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

FROM COLONEL SAMUEL L. BUCK.

HEAD-QUARTERS 2ND REG'T, N. J. V., }
NEWARK, N. J., July 3, 1864. }

SIR—At a meeting of the Commissioned Officers of this Regiment, it was unanimously "*Resolved*, That as our organization as a regiment was about being dissolved, the color presented us by John R. Pierson, Esq., of Newark, should be presented to the 'New Jersey Historical Society,'

in order that a memento might be left in our native city of the service we had rendered our country, and that the flag we had so solemnly sworn to protect and defend, might find an abiding place for all time."

In accordance with the above resolution, I take great pleasure in transmitting the same to you, not in as fair a condition as when presented us, yet with a clean record and fair fame, of which the members of the Second Regiment are justly proud.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L L. BUCK, Col. Com'g.

To DAVID A. HAYES, Esq., Recording Secretary New Jersey Historical Society.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
NEWARK, July 4, 1864. }

Col. SAM'L L. BUCK, Newark—

DEAR SIR—Mr. Hayes having referred to me your letter of the 3d inst., I would beg leave in behalf of the New Jersey Historical Society, to tender to you and your brother officers of the 2d Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, our thanks for the interesting memento of the services rendered by the regiment to the country, which you have deposited in the Society's keeping.

The Flag, which has become identified with the patriotism and valor of the Regiment, displayed in upholding the honor and integrity of the United States—which has been to them a cherished emblem of home and friends amid the trials of the camp, the toils of the march, the perils of the fight and the rejoicings of victory, is calculated to become an object of their just pride and veneration, and as such it is received by us, and it will find, as you desire, "an abiding place for all time" among the other memorials of the war which we may secure.

Permit me to add that, the Historical Society aims not only at discovering, but also at "collecting and preserving," everything relating to the past or the present of New Jersey, illustrative of her history; and is therefore particularly adapted as a depository of all mementoes of our present national struggle, that in private hands may lose their importance, perhaps be entirely destroyed, but which, in a common depository will be secure from the accidents of time and derive increased value from association and connection with others. It is to be hoped, therefore, that your example will be followed generally, and the library of the Society be made the receptacle of order-books, official reports, narratives, letters, arms and relics of all kinds, which may tend to present the services of the troops of New Jersey in their proper light.

Very respectfully, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Cor. Secretary.

LIST OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS REFERRING TO THE SERVICES OF THE
NEW JERSEY TROOPS, RECEIVED FROM MR. CHAS. D. DESHLER.

Statement by Capt. Hexamer relating to the services of his Battery in the Peninsular campaign.

Statements by Cols. Torbert and Simpson, and Mr. A. D. Fowler, an eye witness, of the operations of the 1st New Jersey Brigade and of the Regiments composing it.

Statement of Col. Carman relative to the 7th and 13th Regiments.

Record of the First New Jersey Cavalry, by one of its principal officers.

Record of the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, by Col. Buck.

Record of the Ninth Regiment, by Lieut. Townley.

Diary of Capt. Drake, of Ninth Regiment—Instances of Gallantry.

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 19TH, 1865.

From Solomon Alosfen, Esq.—Max von Eelking.—Die deutschen Hülfsstruppen, &c., 1776. 3 volumes. 1863.—Hanover. 8vo., paper.

Reports of Jersey City Water Commissioners. 9 Pamphlets. 8o., paper.

W. L. Ormsby.—Cycloidal Configurations or the Harvest of Counterfeiters. N. Y.: 1861. 8o., paper.

Shall the Extension of the Camden & Amboy Railroad be Permitted. 1864. 8o., paper.

Report of the American International Relief Committee for suffering operatives of Great Britain, 1862-'63. N. Y.: 1864. 8o., paper.

David Urquhart.—The Right of Search. London: 1862. 12o., paper.

Henry W. Lord.—The Highway of the Seas, in time of War. London: 1862. 12o., paper.

Philip Anstic Smith.—The Seizure of the Southern Commissioners. London: 1862. 12o., paper.

Harriet Martineau.—A History of the American Compromises. London: 1856. 12o., paper.

Count Agenor de Gasparin.—A Word of Peace on the American Question. London: 1862. 12o., paper.

George Bemis.—Precedents of American Neutrality. Boston: 1864. 8o., paper.

Charles G. Loring.—England's Liability for Indemnity. Boston: 1864. 8o., paper.

Fred. Milnes Edge.—An Englishman's View of the Battle between the Alabama and the Kearsarge. N. Y.: 1864. 12o., paper.

"Let There Be Light."—The Book for the Nation. By a Citizen of U. S. N. A. Philadelphia: 1864. 12o., paper.

Narrative of Edmund Wright.—His Adventures with and Escape from the Golden Circle. N. Y.: 1864. 8o., paper.

Rebel Barbarities at Fort Pillow, Libby Prison, &c. N. Y.: 1864. 8o., paper.

Inquiry of U. S. Sanitary Commission into Rebel Treatment of U. S. Prisoners of War.—With wood-cuts. Philadelphia: 1864. 8o., paper.

The Spirit of the Fair.—The Daily Papers of the U. S. Sanitary Fair in New York in April, 1864. 4o., half morocco.

Samuel Hallett.—Industrial and Financial Resources of the U. S. of America, with Map. N. Y.: 1864. 8o., cloth.

Richard Grant White.—National Hymns. How they are Written and How they are not Written. (1st. Ed.) N. Y.: 1861. 8o., cloth.

Rebellion Record.—Companion Volume.—1861 to 1864. With 12 portraits. N. Y.: 1864. 8o., cloth.

Edwin W. Stone.—Rhode Island in the Rebellion. Providence: 1864. 8o., cloth.

Rev. Aug. Woodbury.—Campaign of 1st Rhode Island in 1861. With portrait and maps. Providence: 1862. 12o., cloth.

Rev. Alonzo H. Quint.—The Potomac and the Rapidan. Army Notes—1861-'63. Boston: 1864. 12o., cloth.

J. A. Gilmore.—Down in Tennessee and back by way of Richmond. By "Edmund Kirke." N. Y.: 1864. 12o., cloth.

L. E. Chittenden.—Debates and Proceedings of the Peace Convention in 1861. N. Y.: 1864. 80o., cloth.

Edward McPherson.—The Political History of the Great Rebellion, from Nov. 6, 1860, to July 4, 1864. 8o., cloth.

Mr. Jay's Second Letter on Dawson's Introduction to the Federalist. N. Y.: 1864. 8o., paper.

Professor Taylor Lewis.—State Rights. Albany: 1864. 12o., cloth. The New Gospel of Peace, according to St. Benjamin. (Book Third.) N. Y.: 1864. 12o., paper.

Gen'l J. G. Barnard.—The Peninsular Campaign as developed by the Report of Gen'l McClellan, with Map. N. Y.: 1864. 8o., cloth.

The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter, Commander R. Semmes, C. S. N. N. Y.: 1864. 12o., cloth.

A. J. B. Beresford Hope.—A Popular View of the American Civil War. London: 1861. 12o., paper.

Joshua R. Giddings.—History of the Rebellion; its Authors and Causes. N. Y.: 1864. 8o., cloth.

Horace Greely.—The American Conflict. (1st vol.) Illustrated. Hartford: 1864. 8o., cloth.

R. L. Stanton, D.D.—The Church and the Rebellion. N. Y.: 1864. 12o., cloth.

Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin.—Southern Slavery in its present Aspects; a Reply to a work of the Bishop of Vermont on Slavery. Philadelphia: 1864. 12o., cloth.

R. D. Owen.—The Wrong of Slavery. The Right of Emancipation. Philadelphia: 1864. 12o., cloth.

Henry Wilson.—Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses, 1861–1864. Boston: 1864. 12o., cloth.

The Suppressed Book about Slavery. With illustrations on wood. N. Y.: 1864. 12o., cloth.

One Pack Union Playing Cards, with National Emblems. 1864.

One Set of U. S. Fractional Currency, issued under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

From the New Hampshire Historical Society—Collections of the N. H. Historical Society. Vol. V. and Vol. VII.

New Hampshire Annual Register, and United States Calendar for 1864.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Amer. Antiq. Society at the semi-annual meeting in Boston, April 7, 1864, and at the annual meeting, Oct. 21, 1864.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XIII. 1863.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Vol. V. 1864.

From the Essex Institute—Memoir of Hon Daniel Appleton White.

Historical Collection of the Essex Institute. No. 2, 3 and 4. Vol. VI.

From the New England Historic-Genealogical Society—The N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. XVIII—No. 2, 3, 4, and Vol. XIX—No. 1.

From the Superintendent of the Coast Survey—Report of the Sup. of the Coast Survey, for 1862.

From the State of Ohio—Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the State Library. 1863.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the State House, to the Governor of the State. 1863.

From the State of New Jersey—Acts of the Eighty-Eighth Legislature of New Jersey. 1864.

Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the Eighty-Eighth General Assembly of New Jersey and Legislative Documents. 1864.

From the Long Island Historical Society—Long Island. By Wm. A. Jones, A. M. Read before the L. I. Historical Society, Nov. 5, 1865.

First Annual Report of the Board of Directors, Librarian and Treasurer, May, 1844, and the By-Laws and Certificate of Incorporation of the Society.

From the Wilmington Institute—Annual Report. April, 1864.

From the Publisher—The Historical Magazine. Vol. VIII. 1864.

From Hon. James Parker—Journals of the House and Senate, Executive Documents and Reports of Committees of the 1st and 2d Sessions of the 23d and 24th Congress. 60 vols.

U. S. Navy Regulations. 1818.

Laws of the U. S. 1797 and 1827 and 1837.

Laws Relative to Public Lands. 1817.

Acts of Assembly of New Jersey. 1843—1st and 2d Sessions.

DeWitt's Map of New York. 1804.

From Joseph P. Bradley—American State Papers. 1789 to 1815. (2d Edition.) Boston: 1817. 10 vols., octavo.

Journal of Senate and House, and State Papers of 2d Session 16th Congress. 16 vols.

State Papers of 1st and 2d Sessions of 17th Congress. 30 vols.

Journal of Senate and House, Executive Documents and Reports of Committees, 2d Session 24th Congress. 9 vols.

Report on Commercial Regulations of Foreign Countries. 1819.

Documents relative to Relations with Great Britain and France, 1st Session of 10th Congress.

Document relative to Maine Boundary, 2d Session of 25th Congress.

Annual Report on Foreign Commerce. 1862.

Patent Office Reports—Mechanical. 1858 and 1859.

Diplomatic Correspondence. 1863. Part 2.

Jefferson's Notes on Virginia. Trenton: 1803.

Senate and House Journal, 2d Session of 16th Congress, &c. Dup. 16 vols.

From W. S. Johnson—Minutes of the Proceedings of the Third Convention of Delegates from the Abolition Societies established in different parts of the United States, assembled at Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1796, and continued by adjournment until the 7th, inclusive. Also, Minutes of the Conventions of 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801 and 1803.

The Constitution of the New Jersey Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery; to which is annexed extracts from Laws of New Jersey of 1786 and 1788.

Address of the President of the New Jersey Society to the general meeting at Trenton, Sept. 26, 1804.

Address of the Committee for Improving the Condition of the Free Blacks, to the Members of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, and to the Public in General.

Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of New Jersey; relative to the Manumission of Negroes and others holden in Bondage. Printed for the New Jersey Society. 1794.

From John Black, Esq.—Six Books of Accounts, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., of the Commissioners of the Loan Office for Burlington County, N. J., from 1776 to 1778, with the M.S. of Sinking Fund Quotas of the several Townships in the County, from 1775 to May 10, 1784.

An Eight Dollar Indented Bill. No. 5,257—Maryland Currency, 1774.

The Pennsylvania Gazettes for April 15 and July 16, 1783.

From J. W. Woodruff—Trow's New York City Directory, for the years ending May 1, 1857, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Pierson's Newark Directory, for the years 1854-'55, 1860-'61, 1861-'62 and 1862-'63.

Gopsill's Jersey City Directory, for 1855-'56, 1856-'57 and 1860.

From S. C. Jennings—Pierson's Newark City Directory, for 1864-'65.

From Aug. B. Sage—An Autograph Order of Ex-Gov. D. D. Tompkins, of N. Y., approved by Gov. Clinton. 1817.

From S. W. Phœnix—Contract for running a Stage from Morristown to Newark and New York and return, once a week, with Geo. O. Hanna's bond to John Kinney, Dr. Wm. Campbell and Dan'l Phœnix, Jr., the Committee appointed by the subscribers to the fund for paying the contractor. March 21, 1791. M.S.

Ticket, No. 2376. Raritan Church Lottery. Signed—Abm. Van Neste.

From Hon. John Clement—A Map of the State of New Jersey. By Wm. Watson. Published 1812.

A Map of Camden County, N. J. By John Clement, Jr. Published 1846.

From the Authors—A Supplement to the History and Genealogy of Ancient Windsor, Conn.—containing Corrections, Additions, &c. By Henry R. Stiles, M.D. 1863.

Contributions towards a Genealogy of the (Massachusetts) Family of Stiles—descended from Robert, of Rowley, Mass.

Memoirs of Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D. By Rev. S. Irænius Prime, D.D.

A Discourse delivered to the Students of Wabash College, Feb. 21, 1864, by Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D.D., and Catalogue of the Officers and Students for 1863-4.

National Thanksgiving. A Sermon in North Baptist Church, Newark, N. J. Nov. 24, 1864. By Edgar M. Levy.

Epitome of the 37th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. By R. N. Rodgers, Co. E.

Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts, endorsed "Land

Papers," in the office of the Secretary of State of New York—1643, 1803. By E. B. O'Callaghan.

Report on the Topography and Epidemic Diseases of New Jersey and the Treatment thereof. By Lyndon A. Smith, M.D.

From Beach Vanderpool—MS. Minutes of Town Committee of Newark. 1811 to 1815.

From Amzi Carey—A Chronological, Historical and Biographical Chart, a view of the most memorable events from the earliest times. Published by S. & D. Dod. Mendham, N. J.

From Charles R. Waugh—An Oration delivered at the Centennial Anniversary of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Newark, N. J. By Rev. G. Musgrave Giger, D.D., with a History of the Lodge, compiled by a Committee. 1862.

From Dr. L. A. Smith—The Injustice and Impolicy of the Slave Trade, and of the Slavery of the African; illustrated in a Sermon preached at New Haven before the Connecticut Society for the Promotion of Freedom, and for the Relief of persons unlawfully holden in Bondage. By Jonathan Edwards, D.D. Sept. 15, 1791.

The Relations and Duties of Free Colored Men in America to Africa. By Rev. A. Crummell, B. A. 1860.

The Treaty (Jay's)—Its Merits and Demerits fairly Discussed and Displayed. By "The Federalist" and "the Constitutionalist." Boston: 1795.

The Sham-Patriot Unmasked, or an Exposition of the fatally successful Arts of Demagogues to exalt themselves, by flattering and swindling the People; in a variety of pertinent Facts, drawn from Sacred and Prophane History. By Historicus. Concord: 1805.

An Address of Peace Members of the H. of R. of the Congress of the U. S. to their Constituents on the Subject of the War with Great Britain. 1812.

Oration at Concord, Mass., July 4, 1794. By Wm. Jones, A.B.—At Salisbury, July 4, 1810. By Joseph Otis Osgood, A.M.—At the Dedication of Thaxter's Academy in Edgarton, Martha's Vineyard, Nov. 25, 1825. Also a Hymn composed for the occasion. By Leavitt Thaxter.

Address in Commemoration of Washington's Birth Day, delivered in Troy, N. Y. By N. S. Beman. 1824.

"The Free Christian State and the Present Struggle"—an Address, Aug. 8, 1861 and "The National Crisis"—an Address, July 30, 1862. By Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D.

Election Sermons, before the Governor, Council, Senate, &c., of New Hampshire. By Seth Payson, A.M., June 6, 1799; by William F. Rowland, June 8, 1809; by Thomas Beede, A.M., June 6, 1811; by David Sutherland, June 8, 1815.

Rev. Dr. Lathrop's Prayer and Prof. Webber's Eulogy at the funeral of Rev. Joseph Willard, S.T.D., LL.D., with Rev. Mr. Holmes' Sermon. 1804.

Rev. Isaac Tompkins, A. M.—Sermon at the funeral of Mrs. Mary C. Burnham, at Pembroke, Oct. 20, 1813.

President Hopkins' Discourse commemorative of Nathan Jackson, May 17, 1863.

Memoir of Col. Thomas Knowlton, of Ashford, Conn. By Ashbel Woodward, M.D.

In Memoriam of Mrs. Hannah Sanford, who died in Middletown, N. Y., July 24, 1862, and of N. W. Sanford, who died in Newark, N. J., Feb. 1844.

Quarter Centennary Celebration of the First Congregational Church, Terra Haute, Indiana, Dec. 4 and 5, 1859.

Dr. Griffin's Baccalaureate, Sept. 2, 1827, and Letter on Revivals, to Rev. W. B. Sprague, 1832.

Rev. Matthew Brown's Inaugural, Jefferson College, Nov., 1822.

The Charter of Dartmouth College—Documents relative to Dartmouth College. Published by order of the Legislature. 1816.

The Home in the West, a Poem, delivered at Dartmouth College, July 4, 1817. By a Member of the Junior Class.

The Boston Weekly Messenger, from March 21 to July 25, 1816.

Report of the Trials of the Murderers of Richard Jennings, at a Special Court for the County of Orange, N. Y., Feb. 1819, with Arguments of Counsel.

Life, Confession, and Letters of Courtship of Jacob S. Harden, executed for the Murder of his Wife, on July 6, 1860, at Belvidere, N. J.

The Coast Survey: Its Cost, Abuses and Power, and The Coast Survey. Reply to the Official Defence of its Cost, Abuses and Power.

Speech of Mr. Frelinghuysen—concerning Sabbath Mails—in the Senate of the U. S., May 8, 1830. Also, Address before the Newark Bible Society, June, 1818.

Dr. Arnold, on Medical Provision for Railroads, as a Humanitarian Measure.

On Certain Medical Delusions. An Introductory Lecture. By R. Duglison, M.D. 1842.

A Dissertation on the Respect due to the Medical Profession, and the Reason that it is not awarded by the Community. By Worthington Hooker, M.D.

On the Usefulness of the Medical Profession beyond the Limits of the Profession. An Introductory Lecture. By J. R. Mitchell, A.M., M.D. 1842.

On the Causes that Degrade the Profession of Physick—an Oration, by John P. Batchelder, M.D. 1818.

On the Mortality of Philadelphia, for 1862. By Wilson Jewell, M.D.

A Brief and Correct Account of an Earthquake in South America, March 26, 1818. By G. A. Gardner, M.D.

Demonstration of the Divinity of the Scriptures in the Fulfillment of the Prophecies, in a Series of Essays. No. 1. By a Layman. 1811.

"The Romish Anti Christ." A Sermon by Wm. Parkinson, A. M., Nov. 28, 1830.

A Plea "For the Hope of Israel"—delivered on Appeal before the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Church. By James McChord. Philad. : 1817.

A Dissertation on the Introduction and Glory of the Millenium, and a Discourse on the Two Witnesses. By Abraham Cummings, A.M. 1797.

A Plea from the Ecclesiastical Council at Stockbridge, to which is added Letters of Friendship to those Clergymen who renounced Communion with the Ministers, &c.—Likewise, a Droll, a Deist, and a John Bacon, A.M., gently reprimanded. By a Gentleman of Connecticut.

"Three Unclean Spirits," combining men against Jehovah. A Discourse, April 11, 1805. By John H. Church.

Narrative of the late work at Chebacco in Ipswich, (in 1763 and 1764) with some account of the Conduct of the Fourth Church in admitting Members, &c. By John Cleaveland, A. M. Boston: 1767.

A Brief Narrative of Events—antecedent to the Trial of the Rev. Edw'd W. Rossiter before the Troy Presbytery, with the result—together with a Review of the same. By a Layman. 1823.

A Vindication of the Character of Mrs. Elizabeth Dana, wife of Rev. Joseph Dana, D.D. By the Impartial Observer. 1806.

Characteristics of False Teachers. By Walter Harris, A.M. 1811.

The Prominent Trait of Teachers of False Religion. By Joseph L. Foot. 1828.

An Examination and Refutation of Rev. Eber Cowle's Sermon on Gal. v., 4,—and a Postscript pointing out some of the Errors of Modern Methodism. By John Gould, Esq. 1813.

Mr. Merrill's Defensive Armor taken from him, or a Reply to his Letter to Samuel Austin, on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism. 1806.

Saving Faith and the Excellency of True Religion. By Christopher Paige, A.M. 1813.

Strictures on Rev. O. Thompson's Review of Andros' Essay on Divine Efficiency exciting the Will of Men to Sin, as held by some. By the same Author. 1821.

Reply to Mr. Abbot's Statement of Proceedings in the First Society in Coventry, Conn. 1812.

Reply to a Pamphlet entitled "Objections to Unitarian Christianity Considered." By Jonathan L. Pomeroy.

Shall I send my Son to Harvard College? By "Chauncy."

Sermons. Rev. Paul Litchfield's, May 28, 1805, and Rev. Peter Sanborn's, May 30, 1815, before the Mass. Miss. Society. The Theory of Missions. By M. P. Jameson, A.M., April 12, 1856. Laborers needed in the Harvest of Christ. By Benjamin Wood, 1812—and Dr. Patterson's Sermon before the A. B. C. F. M., Oct. 2, 1859.

The American Board and its Reviewers. 1862.

Letters on the New Theatre. By a Father.

Extracts from Proceedings of Gen. Association of New Hampshire, Sept. 17, 1816, and of Gen. Association of Massachusetts, June, 1825.

Statement and opinions respecting the Rights of the Newark Aqueduct Company. 1857.

Gov. Andrew's Address to the Two Branches of the Legislature of Mass., Nov. 11, 1863.

Report of the Committee on the Incorporation of Cities and Villages on the Bill entitled "An Act concerning the Public Health of the Counties of New York, Kings, and Richmond, and the Waters thereof, Feb. 7, 1861.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences; and Reports. Dartmouth: 1843.

Appendix to the Norwich Jubilee.

From C. W. Felt—Specimen of first matter justified by machinery.

From J. R. Sibley—Report of the Committee of Overseers of Harvard College—for 1863—with documents.

From H. Congar—Second Annual Report of the U. S. Christian Commission.

From Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D.D.—The New Jersey Journal, April 9, 1783, Vol. V., No. 217.

From the Publishers—The Princeton Standard—The Somerset Messenger—and the State Gazette—and from the Newark Daily Advertiser Office a valuable contribution of miscellaneous papers published in the State.

The Library of the Society has received since the Meeting in May 194 valuable bound volumes, besides 27 duplicates. During the year or since the last Annual Meeting 224, which give as the number of volumes in the Library at this time—3,354. Of pamphlets since the last meeting 143. In the course of the year 186. In this computation serials are included, which added to those formerly reported, make a total of 5,499 Pamphlets, bound or otherwise.

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Reference is made to the report of the New York Office dated [Illegible] regarding the activities of [Illegible] in the New York area.

The New York Office has advised that [Illegible] has been identified as a contact of [Illegible] and is active in the [Illegible] area.

It is noted that [Illegible] has been identified as a contact of [Illegible] and is active in the [Illegible] area.

The New York Office has advised that [Illegible] has been identified as a contact of [Illegible] and is active in the [Illegible] area.

It is noted that [Illegible] has been identified as a contact of [Illegible] and is active in the [Illegible] area.

The New York Office has advised that [Illegible] has been identified as a contact of [Illegible] and is active in the [Illegible] area.

ADDRESS

ON THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF THE

HON. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL.D.

Late President of the New Jersey Historical Society,

BY THE

HON. RICHARD S. FIELD.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY

JANUARY 16TH, 1865.

WILLIAM

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A D D R E S S .

The New Jersey Historical Society, since its last Annual Meeting, has been called upon to mourn the death of its venerable President, the late Chief Justice Hornblower. His long and valuable services, his high moral and intellectual character, and the distinguished position which he held for so many years at the Bar and on the Bench, would seem to require something more than the mere customary tribute of respect. A sketch of his life and character, with a view to perpetuate his memory, and hand down his name to those who are to come after us, cannot but be deemed appropriate. I only regret that the task of preparing such a sketch, should not have been devolved upon some one more capable of doing it justice. It is not however so much for the sake of the dead, or for the purpose of strewing flowers over the grave of one whom we all loved and honored, that such a memorial is needed. It is rather for the benefit and instruction of the living; that by holding up to their view so bright an example of wisdom and virtue, we may incite them to emulate the one and to imitate the other.

Joseph C. Hornblower was the son of the Honorable Josiah Hornblower, a native of Staffordshire in England, whose name deserves more than a passing notice. He was one of a large family of civil engineers who were known in connection with the steam engine long before the discoveries of Watt. He was born February 22d, 1729. In 1753 he was employed by the agents in London of the Belleville copper mine, to come to this country, for the purpose of erecting a steam engine. He brought with him well qualified mechanics and workmen, and all the necessary materials and machinery. The engine answered the purpose for which it was intended, and the mines were successfully worked. It was the first steam engine that was ever erected in North America. His intention was, after completing the work, to return to his native country; but he was prevailed upon by Col. Schuyler, the principal owner of the mines, to remain in New Jersey and take an interest in the establishment. In 1755 he married Elizabeth Kingsland, a descendant of William Pinhorne,

one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony during the administration of Lord Cornbury. He soon afterwards purchased a farm at Belleville, then called Second River, which he made his permanent residence. He had twelve children, of which the Chief Justice was the youngest. The oldest son was also named Joseph. He was born in 1756, and had just commenced practice as a physician in New Brunswick, when, in 1777, he died, a short time before the birth of the Chief Justice, who was named after him. Josiah Hornblower carried on the business of mining successfully, until the Revolutionary war, when the engine house and works connected with it were destroyed by fire. He then devoted himself to his farm. He was fond of scientific pursuits, and took a deep interest in everything that related to the application of steam. He predicted with confidence, that the day would come, and that his children would live to see it, when this wonderful power would be used for the purposes of locomotion, both by land and water. He was a man of unblemished reputation, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was frequently chosen to a seat in the Legislature, and in 1785 was appointed one of the delegates from New Jersey to the old Congress. Its sessions were held in New York, and thither, the Chief Justice, then a lad, was in the habit of accompanying his father, and was permitted to occupy a low seat at his feet; and in after life, he was fond of relating the impressions made upon his youthful mind by the appearance of that remarkable body. Josiah Hornblower died in January, 1809, in the eightieth year of his age.

The Chief Justice was born at Belleville, on the 6th of May, 1777. Of his early life and education, I have not been able to gather many particulars. He was a small and delicate child, of a sickly habit, and a feeble constitution, and seemed destined to an early grave. It was hardly hoped that he would live to reach manhood, much less that he would attain to advanced age. It was owing to his frail health, and not to any want of means or disposition on the part of his parents, that he enjoyed so few advantages in the way of education. Whatever instruction he received in early life was desultory, irregular, and interrupted. He was sent for some time, when quite a boy, to a classical school at Orange, where he had for a fellow pupil the late Hon. John M. Berrien of Georgia. But how long he remained there is unknown. This is probably the only academic training he ever had. It is true he had the benefit of his father's instruction at home, who sought to engage him in those scientific researches in which he himself took so much interest. But this, of course, could contribute but little to his mental culture. At the age of sixteen—an age when most young men intended for a profession are about entering upon their College course—he had an attack of paralysis, which prostrated both his bodily and mental powers, and

brought him to the very verge of the grave. His memory was so much impaired by it, that he actually lost the little stock of knowledge which he had acquired, and was obliged to begin the task of learning it anew. His memory, however, is said to have returned to him again, and with it his former acquisitions; but his recovery was slow and tedious. As soon as his health would permit, he went to New York, where he remained about two years with his brother-in-law, James Kip, a merchant in that city, assisting him in his business, and devoting his leisure hours to reading and study. It was here, probably, that he laid the foundation of those business habits which proved of so much value to him during the rest of his life; that system, order and accuracy, in the transaction of all his affairs, and that clear, round, and beautiful hand-writing, by which he was always distinguished. Mr. Kip was very desirous that he should engage in mercantile pursuits, and with this view made him some advantageous offers. But he had set his heart upon a liberal profession, as more congenial with his tastes and inclinations, and as opening to him a wider field of usefulness; and he soon resolved to commence the study of law. Accordingly, in 1798, he entered the office of the late David B. Ogden, then a young but rising lawyer in Newark, and, afterwards, a most distinguished member of the Bar of New York. Not having the degree of Bachelor of Arts in any College, it became necessary for him to serve a clerkship of four years before he could be called to the Bar. But such progress had he made in his studies, and such an aptitude for business had he shown, that he was taken into partnership by his preceptor some time before his noviciate had expired. It was not until February, 1803, that he was admitted to the Bar.

With the thorough training which he had received under so good a master; with his habits of industry and fondness for study; with an honesty of purpose and integrity of character which won the confidence of all; and with that ardent love for his profession which never forsook him, he could not fail to be successful. His practice soon became large and lucrative. He took rank with the most distinguished lawyers of the day, among whom was Van Arsdale, and Williamson, and Stockton, and Halsey, and Scott. He was at the Bar for nearly thirty years, and during the whole of that time, was in full practice. Few men, probably, have ever accomplished a greater amount of work in their profession than he did. His industry was untiring, and he was methodical in the distribution of his time. His books and papers were always in the right place, and he could lay his hands upon them in a moment. His knowledge too was at his fingers ends, and always ready for use. He was laborious in the preparation of his causes, and in his conduct of them before a jury, prompt, dexterous, and full of resources. He threw his whole soul into them. He was a most earnest and effective advocate. He practised in all the higher Courts of the State; but his favorite forum was the Court

of Chancery. He was a good equity lawyer; and was partial to the principles upon which justice is administered by that tribunal, and to the forms of proceeding which there obtain. He was particularly successful in unravelling those tangled and complicated cases of trusts and accounts, which so often find their way into that Court, and drag their slow length along. He would have made, no doubt, an admirable Chancellor; but it was as a Common Law Judge that he was destined chiefly to distinguish himself.

On the 5th day of August, 1832, the Honorable Charles Ewing, who had been for eight years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was suddenly cut off, in the midst of his usefulness and in the strength of his days, leaving behind him a reputation unsurpassed by that of any who have ever filled that high position. In the language of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Bench and Bar upon the occasion of his lamented death, his deep devotion to the truth; his untiring patience in its pursuit; his vigorous, discriminating and capacious mind; his great and extensive learning in the science of the law; his uncompromising integrity and purity of character, and his modesty, courtesy and dignity—presented a rare assemblage of all the peculiar virtues and talents required in the due and faithful administration of justice.

Chief Justice Hornblower was appointed his successor, and at November Term, 1832, took his seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court. At a ripe age, in the full maturity of all his powers, with more than the *lucubrations viginti annorum*, he brought to the office all that was necessary to dignify and adorn it. For fourteen years he presided over that tribunal, retiring in 1846, when at the age of three score and ten. His decisions, spread over the whole of this period, and embracing causes of every conceivable character, occupy several volumes of the New Jersey Law Reports. These reports attest his professional learning, his legal acumen, his sound and discriminating judgment, and his inflexible love of justice and right. Whether he had to deal with the abstruse doctrines of contingent remainders and executory devises, or with the subtleties and technicalities of special pleading; whether called upon to expound the law of contracts, or the rules of evidence; and in all the departments of criminal jurisprudence, he ever appeared to be at home, and was master of all the learning necessary for the occasion. Whether presiding at the Circuit or in the Supreme Court, at *nisi-prius* or in *banc*, he seemed to speak and to write from the fullness of an overflowing mind. He loved to repose upon general principles, but he felt the importance of following established precedents, and adhering to adjudged cases; and, without a slavish submission to authority, he always treated it with deference and respect. He was, perhaps, not altogether free from a fault common to American Judges, through which their opinions sometimes wear the form of essays or dissertations, rather than the rulings of particular

cases. This, no doubt, arises from their habit of taking time to write out their opinions, instead of delivering them, as the English Judges do, *ore tenus*, and immediately upon the conclusion of the argument.

With regard to the style of the Chief Justice's opinions, one cannot but regard it with surprise as well as admiration, when it is remembered how defective was his early education, and that his reading was confined in a great measure to law books, in which but little attention is apt to be paid to the beauties of language. Of course, it had not that nameless grace, more easily felt than described, which characterized the opinions of Lord Mansfield and Sir William Scott—that hidden charm, which nothing but a tincture of the classics can impart—but it was, nevertheless, remarkably clear, correct, and elegant. Somewhat diffuse, perhaps, and using too many words, as American writers in general are said to do, yet was it full, flowing, and harmonious. His sentences are always well constructed, his words well chosen, and neither the rules of grammar nor of taste are violated.

If I were addressing myself only to members of the profession, it might be interesting and instructive to examine some of the most important of these opinions, with the view of illustrating what I have said of their general character. But this is not a suitable occasion for such an examination. There are, however, two cases, which, from the general interest which belong to them, and from the fact of their having attracted some attention in other States, it may be well to advert to more particularly.

The first is the case of the State *vs.* Spencer, a report of which is to be found in 1 *Zabriskie*, 196. It was a trial for murder which came off at the Hudson Oyer and Terminer, in August Term, 1846. Great difficulty had long been experienced in criminal cases, particularly such as were of a capital nature, in procuring a jury, owing to the fact that, if a juror had formed or expressed an opinion with regard to the guilt of the prisoner, it was deemed a good ground for challenge. And counsel were allowed to interrogate every juror when he came to be sworn, as to whether he *had* ever formed or expressed such an opinion, and if his answer was in the affirmative, he was at once rejected as incompetent. This practice still prevails in other States, and it is a source of serious embarrassment in the administration of criminal justice. Where a crime has been committed which shocks the moral sense of the community, and the circumstances attending which have found their way into the public prints, almost every individual capable of reading and reflecting, must have formed some opinion with regard to it; and if all such are to be disqualified, the consequence must be, that juries will be composed only of the ignorant and illiterate. A case occurred in the City of New York, some years since, which excited much interest at the time, in which upwards of 4,000 jurors were rejected upon this ground before a panel could be formed for the trial of the accused. But in Spencer's case, as

the Clerk was about to call the panel of jurors returned for the trial of the prisoner, the Chief Justice, after adverting to the difficulties and delays that had occurred on former occasions, in consequence of a departure from the law regulating challenges to jurors, proceeded to lay down with great clearness, what he understood to be the true rule upon the subject, as deduced from books of authority and adjudged cases. "It has been supposed," he says, "that an opinion of guilt, founded on newspaper reports, or other information, or personal knowledge, disqualifies a man from being a juror. But this is not so. * * * * A declaration of opinion, to disqualify a juror, must be such a one as implies malice or ill-will against the prisoner, thereby shewing that the person challenged does not stand indifferent between the State and him." He also held, that a juror could not be asked whether he had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner. "For, as this is no ground of challenge, unless expressed in such a manner as to evince malice or ill-will towards the prisoner, it would be great injustice to the juror, and a legal impropriety which the Court should not tolerate, to compel him, by his own testimony, to convict himself of what the law deems disreputable conduct. I know that this practice has been suffered on former occasions, by my brethren on the Bench, as well as by myself; but it was an unauthorized departure from the rules of the common law, and yielded to under the pressure of high judicial examples in other States. It is a practice productive of delay, vexation, and expense; and if continued, would involve us in the embarrassments in the administration of justice, that have been witnessed in some of our neighboring States."

The law, as thus laid down, has been adhered to and acted upon in New Jersey from that day to this; and the opinion has received the approbation of many eminent jurists and lawyers, both in and out of the State. Chief Justice (now Chancellor) Green, in the case of the State *vs.* Fox, 1 *Dutcher*, 588, where the whole subject is elaborately discussed, thus speaks of the rule laid down in Spencer's case: "It is believed to have met the very general approval of the profession. While its adoption has avoided much delay and embarrassment in the empannelling of juries, it has not been found to operate prejudicially to the rights of defendants. The most unequivocal proof of the truth of this statement is found in the fact, that although the rule has been adopted and applied on the trial of at least thirty capital cases since its adoption in Spencer's case, and, although convictions for murder, or for crimes of lower degree, have taken place in a large number of these cases, no exception has been taken to the rule, nor has the question been in any way hitherto presented for consideration to this Court."

But this case of Spencer is memorable upon another account. The defence set up was insanity, and the Chief Justice, in his charge to the jury, goes into a very full discussion of the law upon this most perplex-

ing and difficult subject. "It is agreed," said Erskine in his defence of Hadfield, "by all jurists, and is established by the law of this and every other country, that it is the reason of man which makes him accountable for his actions, and that the deprivation of reason acquits him of crime. This principle is indisputable; and yet so fearfully and wonderfully are we made—so infinitely subtle is the spiritual part of our being—so difficult is it to trace with accuracy the effect of diseased intellect upon human action, that I may appeal to all who hear me, whether there are any causes more difficult, or which indeed so often confound the learning of the Judges themselves, as when insanity, or the effects and consequences of insanity, become the subjects of legal consideration and judgment." This charge of the Chief Justice deserves, in my opinion, to be placed alongside of that celebrated speech, which has always been considered as the greatest display of genius ever made by its eloquent author. It would be difficult, I think, to find in any treatise on law or medical jurisprudence, a clearer, juster, and more discriminating view of that kind and degree of insanity, which constitutes an excuse for crime, or exempts a man from responsibility for his acts. His remarks upon what is called moral insanity are particularly striking. The solemnity of the concluding passages is indicative of that deep religious sense of duty, by which he was always animated in the discharge of his judicial functions. "In view of my accountability to Him, before whom Judges must be judged, who knoweth the secret of all hearts, and who cannot be deceived, I have most conscientiously declared to you the law upon the subject of insanity, when set up as an excuse for acts which, if committed by sane persons, would subject them to punishment."

There is another opinion of the Chief Justice, which, although it did not attract much attention at the time, has since become a matter of no little interest. And I allude to it the rather, because, for some reason or other, it is not to be found in the regular reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court. It was, however, published in the newspapers of the day, and has since been issued in pamphlet form. It was in the case of the State *vs.* the Sheriff of Burlington, a fugitive slave case, which was argued at the bar of the Supreme Court, by very eminent counsel, at the term of February, 1836. The opinion of the Chief Justice was a very remarkable one. He took several positions which were deemed, at the time, very novel and very extraordinary, but in reference to which, I apprehend, public opinion has since undergone a very great change. There were at that time in operation, the fugitive slave law passed by Congress in 1793, and the act of the Legislature of New Jersey of the 26th of December, 1826, both of which undertook to regulate the manner in which fugitives from labor were to be delivered up, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

He held, in the first place, that if Congress had a right to legislate

upon the subject at all, its jurisdiction was exclusive; and that, consequently, the act of the Legislature of New Jersey was no better than a dead letter. This was in opposition to the prevalent doctrine. It had always been thought that the States had concurrent jurisdiction, and many of them had legislated upon the subject. But six years later, in 1842, the opinion of the Chief Justice on this point was fully sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, 16 *Peters*, 540.

The next position which he took was more startling still. He held that, the fugitive slave law of 1793, passed by a Congress, many of the members of which had helped to frame the Constitution, and signed by Washington, was nevertheless unconstitutional; that the clause in the Constitution which provided for the surrender of fugitive slaves, was addressed to the States only, and was mandatory upon them; and that if any legislation was necessary, in order to carry this provision into effect, it was to be State, and not Congressional legislation. His reasoning in support of this proposition was bold, original and ingenious. It would take up too much of your time to give it in full, and I am afraid I shall weaken it by attempting to abridge it. It is in substance this:

The fourth article of the Constitution in its first section provides that, full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and in its second section, that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States—that persons fleeing from justice in one State, and found in another shall be delivered up—and that persons held to labor or service in one State, and escaping into another, shall be surrendered, on claim of the party to whom such labor or service is due. But there is this essential difference between the two sections. The first section contains a clause providing, that *Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner* in which such acts, records, and judicial proceedings shall be authenticated. But there is no clause of a like nature in the second section. In other words, express power is given to Congress to legislate in the one case, while in the other cases no such power is conferred. If it exists at all, it must be an implied power. But if the power of legislation is impliedly annexed to the simple stipulations of the second section, it is difficult to perceive why the same implied power would not have been annexed to the provisions of the first section. Hence it follows, that if Congress has a right to pass laws to carry out the stipulations of the second section, without any clause conferring that power, it would have had an equal right to pass laws to carry out the provisions of the first section, had the clause conferring the power been omitted. So that the framers of the Constitution are exposed to the charge, of having encumbered the first section of this article with a clause, which is not only entirely unnecessary, but which, by its

insertion in the one case and its omission in the other, is calculated to create doubt as to the right of Congress to legislate on matters contained in the second section. It would be difficult I think to find an answer to such a dilemma.

He then goes on to shew, that there are sound political as well as judicial reasons for granting to Congress the power of legislation in the one case, and for withholding it in the others; and that if the power to legislate upon the subject is not given to Congress by the second section of the fourth article, it is not to be found in any other part of the Constitution.

The history of the legislation of Congress upon this subject, is strongly corroborative of the view here taken by the Chief Justice. The very first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, passed an act to carry out the provisions of the first section of the fourth article, by prescribing the mode in which effect was to be given in one State, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. But no law was enacted to carry out the provisions of the second section. Why was this? Having the article before them, if they had believed that they had the power to legislate upon the matters contained in the second section, it is, to say the least, very singular, that no effort should have been made to exercise that power. Does any one suppose that the South, who looked upon the right to reclaim fugitive slaves as vital to their safety, would have suffered four years to elapse, without invoking legislation by Congress to give effect to that right, if they had supposed that Congress had anything to do with the matter? For it was not until the second session of the second Congress, four years after the adoption of the Constitution, that any act was passed, either in relation to fugitives from labor or fugitives from justice. And the history of the act then passed is curious enough, and quite significant too. It originated in this way: In 1791, the Governor of Pennsylvania made a demand on the Governor of Virginia, for the surrender of three fugitives from justice. The offence with which they were charged, was kidnapping a free colored man. The Governor refused to comply, on the ground that, although the Constitution provided that fugitives from justice should be delivered up, yet that Congress had passed no act prescribing the manner in which it should be done. The Governor of Pennsylvania submitted the question to President Washington, who brought the matter to the notice of Congress. In the Senate, the subject was referred to a Committee, by whom a bill was reported, which became a law on the 12th of February, 1793. It passed the House without any debate. It will be perceived, that the question submitted, referred only to fugitives from justice, and had nothing to do with fugitives from labor. But the two subjects were embraced by Congress in one bill, and thus, the North was obliged to consent to the provisions relative to fugitive slaves, in order to secure the passage of a law for the surrender

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of fugitive criminals. That the act was not well considered is manifest, from the fact that it imposed duties upon State magistrates, touching the recovery of fugitive slaves, which the Supreme Court has since decided Congress had no right to do. So far, at least, the act was certainly unconstitutional.

It would have been well, perhaps, if the views of the Chief Justice could from the first have prevailed, and if this whole matter of the surrender of fugitive slaves had been left with the States. It would, at least, have withdrawn from Congress a topic of discussion which has always been productive of much irritation. It was the fugitive slave law of 1850, which provoked that hostile legislation on the part of some of the free States which was made one of the pretexts for secession. In the argument of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, before the Supreme Court of the United States, in Prigg's case, a passage occurs, which seems now to have been almost prophetic. "Deny," said he, "the right of the States to legislate upon this subject for the preservation of their own peace, and the protection of their own soil from insult and aggression; arrogate exclusive power for the general government to order and direct how, and by whom, alleged fugitive slaves are to be restored to their masters or hired pursuers, and you arouse a spirit of discord and resistance, that will neither shrink nor slumber, till the obligation itself be cancelled, or the Union which creates it be dissolved. I do not say this in menace—God forbid I should; but in expostulating warning to those who, by demanding too much, may sacrifice even that to which they are justly entitled."

It must have been gratifying to the Chief Justice to find this opinion of his sustained by no less authority than that of the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster, who, in his memorable speech in the Senate, on the 7th of March, 1850, made use of the following language: "I have always thought that the Constitution addressed itself to the legislatures of the States, or to the States themselves. It says that those persons escaping to other States 'shall be delivered up,' and I confess I have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves. When it is said that a person escaping into another State, and coming therefore within the jurisdiction of that State, shall be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the clause is, that the State itself, in obedience to the Constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment. I have always entertained that opinion, and I entertain it now."

In the case of the State *vs.* The Sheriff of Burlington, the Chief Justice expressed the further opinion, that the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, of the 26th of December, 1826, in providing for the surrender of a fugitive slave, without giving him the right of a trial by jury, was unconstitutional.

"It authorizes," he says, "the seizure, and transfer out of this State

of persons residing here under the protection of our laws, claiming to be, and who in fact may be, free-born native inhabitants, the owners of property, and the fathers of families, upon a summary hearing before a single judge, without the intervention of a jury, and without appeal. Can such be a constitutional law? Neither the prisoner at the bar, nor the most wretched and obscure individual in the State, whether young or old, bond or free, can be deprived of his liberty or his property, or be subjected to any forfeitures, pains, or penalties, without a trial by jury in the due course of law. If the prisoner at the bar, instead of being arrested as a slave, had been sued for forty shillings, it could not have been recovered of him, but by a verdict of a jury. If a man had come from another State, and laid claim to any chattel in the possession of the prisoner, he could not have taken it from him, but by due course of law. And yet, by this act, a man may be compelled to join issue before a single judge—a judge of his adversary's own choosing, and in a summary way, not according to the course of common law—an issue, it may be, more awful, more agonizing to his soul, than one involving his *life* and *death*—an issue, on the decision of which, hangs that tremendous question, whether he is to be separated forcibly, and forever, from his wife and children, or be permitted to enjoy with them the liberty he inherited, and the property he has earned—whether he is to be dragged in chains to a distant land, and doomed to perpetual slavery, or continue to breathe the air and enjoy the blessings of freedom. * * * By the 23d article of our Constitution, the trial by jury is guaranteed and preserved to us. Who then shall take it away from any human being, living under the protection of our laws?" In answer to a case cited from Pennsylvania, in which the Court said, that the prisoner could assert his freedom in the place to which he might be transported, where it was to be presumed he would have a fair trial, he declared: "So long as I sit upon this bench, I never can, no, I never will yield to such a doctrine. What, first transport a man out of the State, on the charge of his being a slave, and try the truth of the allegation afterwards—separate him from the place, it may be of his nativity—the abode of his relatives and friends, and his witnesses—transport him in chains to Missouri or Arkansas, with the cold comfort, that if a free man, he may there assert and establish his freedom! No, if a person comes into this State, and *here* claims the servitude of a human being, whether white or black, *here* he must prove his case, and here prove it according to law." In consequence no doubt of this opinion, the Legislature soon after passed a supplemental act, giving to a person claimed as a fugitive slave the right to a trial by jury.

In 1844, while still upon the bench, the Chief Justice was elected a delegate to the Convention, by which was framed the present Constitution of New Jersey. It was an assemblage of which any man might have been proud to be a member. Among his colleagues from the County of Essex, were Isaac H. Williamson, Elias Van Arsdale, and Oliver S.

Halsted. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Executive Department, and took an active and leading part in the deliberations of the Convention. He was particularly solicitous for the adoption of a bill of rights, in which should be set forth, what are called, the natural and inalienable rights of men. It may be questioned, whether his ardent love of liberty and hatred of oppression in every form, did not lead him to attach an undue importance to this feature of the Constitution. Mere declarations of abstract rights, if not "glittering generalities," as they have somewhat irreverently been called, are yet perhaps of little practical utility. One of the objections originally urged against the Constitution of the United States was, that it contained no bill of rights. This was particularly insisted upon by Jefferson, and that school of politicians, who have always been distinguished by their love for the rights of man *in the abstract*. But that immortal instrument, as remarkable for what it does not, as for what it does contain, is thus vindicated by Hamilton, in one of the numbers of the *Federalist*: "Bills of rights," he observes, "are, in their origin, stipulations between kings and their subjects, abridgements of prerogative in favor of privilege, reservations of rights not surrendered to the prince. * * * It is evident, therefore, that according to their primitive signification, they have no application to constitutions professedly founded upon the power of the people, and executed by their immediate representatives and servants. Here, in strictness, the people surrender nothing; and as they retain everything, they have no need of particular reservations. 'We, the people of the United States, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do *ordain* and *establish* this Constitution for the United States of America.' This is a better recognition of popular rights than volumes of those aphorisms, which make the principal figure in several of our State bills of rights, and which would sound much better in a treatise of ethics, than in a constitution of government."

The Chief Justice soon had an opportunity of discovering that his favorite bill of rights, so far at least as the first clause was concerned, was not of much value in a practical point of view. That clause declares that, "All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness." This declaration, he fondly hoped and believed, would forever put an end to what still remained of slavery in New Jersey. And certainly its language, like that of the Declaration of Independence, seems strangely inconsistent with the existence of such an institution. But when the question came up before the Supreme Court, which it did soon after the adoption of the Constitution, as to the effect to be given to this clause of the Bill of Rights, the Chief Justice had the mortification to find himself standing quite alone. His associate Justices, Nevius, Randolph, and

Carpenter, while they did not profess to have a very clear conception of what the clause in question *did mean*, yet all concurred in the opinion, that it *did not mean* to interfere in any way with the relation of master and slave, as it then existed by law in New Jersey. However, he was soon consoled for this disappointment, by the passage of a legislative act, by which slavery was abolished in the State forever. Such a law was much more efficacious than any abstract declaration in a bill of rights.

Chief Justice Hornblower retired from the bench of the Supreme Court in 1846, at the close of his second term, in the seventieth year of his age; and thus ended his judicial career. But a new career of honor and usefulness now seemed opened to him. In 1841 the College of New Jersey had done him the honor of conferring upon him the degree of LL.D., and he was now appointed a Professor of Law by that Institution. In conferring this appointment upon him, it was hoped that he would have made Princeton his permanent residence and have devoted himself exclusively to the duties of his new office. Had he done so, he would probably have succeeded in building up a school of law, that would have conferred additional lustre upon that ancient seat of learning; and might have achieved for himself a wider and more endearing reputation than that which he had already won upon the bench. But at his time of life, he felt unwilling to transplant himself from a spot, where he had spent so many happy years, and to which he was bound by so many tender ties, and enter upon a new field of labor which would have taxed severely the powers of a much younger man. He accepted the appointment, however, and commenced the delivery of a course of lectures; but his connexion with the Institution was but temporary, and without formally resigning his professorship, he gradually withdrew his attendance. The lectures delivered by him were rather introductory in their nature, and were confined to the subject of personal liberty and the writ of *habeas corpus*; but they were carefully prepared, and evinced much learning and research.

The rest of the Chief Justice's life was passed in comparative retirement. He never resumed the regular practice of the law, but he was occasionally employed as counsel in cases of importance. But it was not an inactive life. Release from judicial labors enabled him to give more of his time to social duties, and those benevolent and religious associations in which he had long taken a lively interest. It is wonderful that he should have been able, during the pressure of his professional and official engagements, to take an active part in so many of these institutions. He was officially connected with, and a liberal contributor to, the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the Home Missionary Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

Missions. Of the American Bible Society, he was one of the original members. He was for many years President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, and of the Society for promoting Collegiate and Theological Education in the West, and connected, in various ways, with many other Christian enterprises. For more than fifty years, he was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. He was President of the New Jersey Historical Society from its foundation: was seldom absent from its meetings, and always took a deep interest in its proceedings. He delivered the annual address before the Society in 1847.

In his retirement too, he was not inattentive to his duties as a citizen. On the contrary, he was keenly alive to all the political events of the day. He had always been a firm and consistent Whig. He was a warm admirer of Henry Clay, and would have rejoiced to have seen that illustrious man elevated to the Presidential chair. But upon the subject of slavery, his convictions were always deep and decided, and he took no pains to conceal them. Without presuming to sit in judgment upon the individual slaveholder, he regarded the institution itself as a great moral, social and political evil; not only a wrong to the black race, but a curse to the white one. By many, even of his political friends, he was thought to be somewhat radical upon this subject. But this was owing, rather to the warmth of his convictions, and to the frank and fearless manner in which he expressed them, than to any real difference of opinion. Deeply as he detested slavery, abhorring it as he did from the very bottom of his heart, he never would have been willing to violate the Constitution, or put in peril the Union, even for the sake of overthrowing so great an evil. He loved the Union supremely; he was content to abide by all the compromises of the Constitution; and he would not have interfered with slavery in any of the States where it already existed. But there was one thing which no power on earth could ever constrain him to do. He never would consent, that slavery should be introduced into territories consecrated to freedom. And for this, had he needed any authority, he could have invoked that of Mr. Clay himself. When, therefore, in 1854, the Missouri Compromise was repealed—that time honored compact, which ought to have been deemed as binding as the Constitution itself—and when the most determined and unscrupulous efforts were made to force slavery into Kansas, he took his stand, and from it he never receded. The day of compromises was at an end; and nothing in his opinion remained, but for the free States to assert their undoubted constitutional rights. He became therefore an active member of that great political party which grew out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and which had, for its single object, freedom in the territories. He rose from a bed of sickness to attend the National Republican Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia in 1856 to nominate a candidate

for the Presidency. He was Chairman of the New Jersey delegation and one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention. His friend, Judge McLean of Ohio, was his first choice, but he cordially acquiesced in the nomination that was ultimately made. More than once, during the campaign which followed, was his voice raised in defence of his party and in the cause of freedom. Upon one occasion he addressed an assembly in Belleville, his native place, for more than an hour, upon the very spot where he had been born eighty years before.

He took an equally warm interest in the Presidential contest of 1860, which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. He was chosen one of the Electors for President and Vice President, and when they were assembled for the purpose of casting their votes, he was appointed President of the Electoral College. Upon taking the Chair, he made an affecting and interesting speech—one of the last he ever delivered—in which he referred to his long life, declared himself to be an American Republican, and avowed his conviction that the principles for which he was then contending, were those of Washington and the early Fathers of the Republic. He deposited his vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. He was then eighty-three years of age.

In the great struggle which ensued, and which we may now hope is drawing to its close, his interest became intense. When the first gun which was fired at Sumter sent a thrill through the heart of the nation, no where did it kindle a brighter, holier flame, than that which glowed in his aged bosom. For a time, his venerable form was still to be seen, and his tremulous voice heard, at those popular gatherings which were held to respond to the calls of patriotism, and to sustain the measures of the Government. But about three years before his death, he suffered another stroke of that dread disease which had prostrated him in early youth. A partial paralysis deprived him in a great measure of the power of speech, and consigned him, for the brief remnant of his days, to the quiet and retirement of his home. But nothing short of death could quench the ardor of his patriotism, or repress his passionate longings to see his beloved country once more united and free. He required the newspapers to be constantly read to him, and watched with unflagging interest the varying fortunes of the war, and the shifting scenes of the great drama that was being enacted. But in the darkest hour of the conflict, he never despaired. He might not live to see it, but he felt an undoubting assurance that the day was not far distant, when the glorious old flag of the Union would wave in triumph from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the Gulf; and that we should emerge from the fearful contest a freer, a stronger, a happier, and a more united people, than we had ever been before. His trust was in a higher power than that of man. Old and feeble as he was, he felt that there were weapons of warfare which even he might use with effect. He could still besiege Heaven for its blessing.

The last coherent utterances that ever fell from his lips, were on the Wednesday preceding his death, while listening to an account that was being read to him, of the proceedings of the Union Convention, then in session at Baltimore. Struggling for a moment to make himself understood, he succeeded at last in giving articulate expression to these words: "*Convention—Convention—for the Freedom of Mankind.*" These were his last words. Noble old man! They were fitting last words to be uttered by one, who began life with our first great struggle for freedom, and ended it with that which will make this freedom perpetual—and in the result of which is wrapped up the freedom of mankind.

He died on the Saturday following, the 11th of June, 1864, in the eighty-eighth year of his age; in the bosom of his family—surrounded by his children and grand-children—at peace with God and man.

In this review of the principal events in the life of Chief Justice Hornblower, I have already indicated the chief points of his character. His intellectual qualities were of the very highest order, and admirably adapted to the profession which he embraced. The quickness of his perceptions, the rapidity of his thought, and the keenness of his mental vision, were truly wonderful. He seized at once upon the strong points of a case. He detected instantly the fallacies of an argument. He saw distinctions and resemblances at a glance. He had a vivid imagination, coupled with a very logical mind. His memory was singularly retentive. He was fond of research and investigation. He loved to explore the fountains of the law, and to trace up a doctrine to its very source. He had a relish for the quaintnesses of the old legal writers. The consequence was, that he became a very exact, as well as a very profound lawyer.

But while these qualities eminently fitted him for the Bar, it might be supposed that, from the very quickness and keenness of his perceptions, he was not so well adapted to the Bench. A certain degree of slowness is sometimes thought to be a virtue in a Judge. "Patience and gravity of hearing," says Lord Bacon, "is an essential part of justice; and an over-speaking Judge is no well tuned cymbal. It is no grace to a Judge, first to find out that which he might have heard in due time from the Bar." And it is undoubtedly true that, owing to the rapidity of his mental processes, the Chief Justice would sometimes outstrip the arguments of counsel and, hurried away by the vivid impressions of his own mind, would seem to have already prejudged the case, without waiting to hear what might be urged on the other side. But then, his openness to conviction, his frankness in retracting hastily formed opinions, and the readiness with which he renounced first impressions when he saw they were erroneous, were an ample compensation for this seeming defect. Instead of weakening his authority as a Judge, it heightened respect both for his head and his heart. Most persons, I suppose, encoun-

ter doubts, difficulties, misgivings, alternations of opinion, in the steps by which they reach their conclusion. But then they usually keep these things out of view, and the final result only is seen. It was not so however with the Chief Justice. He may be literally said to have thought aloud. He would not always wait to mature a proposition, but give it to you, as it were, in its raw state. He delighted to impart his first imperfect ideas, without waiting for their full development. He loved to reveal even his half intuitions, his partial illuminations, his embryo conceptions. If this were a fault, it was one which shews itself only in a noble and generous nature.

But although a learned lawyer, he was not a man of literary attainments, or of general science. The knowledge he had acquired was professional knowledge, and the only science which he cultivated was the science of the law. There are some perhaps who may think that this was no misfortune, and that it may have been one cause of his success as a Lawyer and a Judge. Narrow minds are prone to the belief, that a man of literary tastes and accomplishments, cannot be a very profound lawyer. This propensity is happily satirized by Pope in one of his epistles in imitation of Horace :

“The Temple late two brother Sergeants saw,
Who deem'd each other oracles of law;
With equal talents, these congenial souls,
One lull'd the Exchequer, and one storm'd the Rolls;
Each had a gravity would make you split,
And shook his head at Murray as a wit.”

But this Murray,—afterwards Lord Mansfield, of whom Pope could also say—

“How sweet an Ovid, Murray was our boast,
How many Martials are in Putteny lost,”

—was, by unanimous consent, the greatest Common Law Judge that ever presided in Westminster Hall. Of his successor, Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, Lord Campbell in his Lives of the Lord Chancellors thus speaks: “He was very acute, very deeply learned in his profession, and a very honest man; but it was rather humiliating that the successor of such an accomplished scholar as Lord Mansfield should hardly have had the rudiments of a classical education. The salutary regulation of the Inner Temple requiring a previous examination in classics, before being admitted a student of law, cannot be complained of as aristocratic, or tending to exclude men of humble origin from our profession. Had it existed in Kenyon's time, it would have induced him, by labor and perseverance, to have learned to construe Homer and Virgil, which would have made him a happier man, and a better Chief Justice.” However, this may be said of our Chief Justice; that his natural taste and good sense enabled him, in a great measure, to overcome the disadvantages arising from a want of classical education; and that he was a most diligent student of that best of English classics, the Translation of the

Bible; so that if he did not drink at the streams of Grecian and Roman literature, he drew inspiration from a purer and higher source—from that “brook that flowed, fast by the oracle of God”—from that volume which is not only the fountain of all truth, but “a pure well of English undefiled.”

One of the most conspicuous traits in the character of the Chief Justice was his perfect honesty. I do not believe a more honest man ever lived. It was in him, an intellectual, as well as a moral attribute. He loved truth for its own sake. He always strove patiently to find it. He would follow it, lead where it might. It was a great element of strength in his character. It led him always to right conclusions. There was a guilelessness and simplicity of character about him too, that was beautiful. He had nothing to conceal. He did not repel intrusion into his inmost thoughts and feelings. He was indeed a book, “known and read of all men.” Of him it might be truly said: “His heart was in his mouth.” The utterances of his tongue were the pure, fresh coinage of his mind.

He was an eminent philanthropist. No one could with more propriety have applied to himself that well known line of Terence: “Homo sum humani nihil a me alienum puto.” His love for his fellow men was bounded by no climate, no creed, no complexion. He embraced in his large warm heart, the whole human family. Every enterprise for the spread of the gospel at home or abroad, or for the amelioration of the condition of mankind, found in him a generous friend and advocate. He delighted in doing good, in succoring the needy, in relieving the oppressed.

As we have seen, he was an ardent patriot. Nor was his patriotism of a passive kind; on the contrary, it was of a practical and working order. No one ever accused him of carrying politics upon the Bench. But because he was a Judge, he did not forget that he was a citizen too; and that the State had claims upon him that he was not at liberty to disregard.

In all his domestic and social relations, he was eminently happy, and endeared himself to all who knew him. He was a devoted husband, an indulgent father, a kind neighbor. He was twice married. His first wife was the daughter of Dr. William Burnet, of Belleville, and the grand-daughter of Dr. William Burnet, Surgeon General of the Continental army. By her he had a large family of children, all of whom, with one exception, are still living. His second wife, who also survives him—with whom he lived long and happily, and who watched so tenderly over his declining years—was the daughter of Col. John Kinney, of Speedwell, near Morristown.

He was exceedingly fond of society. He did not like to be alone. Even when he was preparing his cases and writing his opinions, he pre-

ferred having his wife and children about him. His home was the seat of generous hospitality. No one who has ever partaken of it, can forget the warm welcome that was always extended to him. He was particularly fond of the society of young people, and loved by every means in his power to contribute to their innocent enjoyment. He was himself quite remarkable for the freshness and vivacity, with which he retained his youthful feelings to the latest period of his life. His was indeed a green and beautiful old age. He was always of a happy disposition. I doubt whether any man ever, on the whole, enjoyed a higher measure of happiness in this world. Much of it, no doubt, was owing to that peace of mind and calm sunshine of the soul which [religion alone can give. Even in his saddest and most serious hours there was no gloom about him. You could always see the sun shining through the light clouds.

And in conclusion, and to crown all, he was a Christian—an humble, sincere, devoted Christian. He was ardently attached to that branch of the Christian Church with which he had united himself; but it was not a bigoted attachment. There was nothing intolerant in his nature. Claiming and exercising, as he did, the right to think and to speak freely upon all subjects, religion not excluded, he was the last to deny that right to others. What, probably more than anything else, repelled him from that communion, with which, as being the Church of his mother, he might have been expected to connect himself, was that offensive spirit of exclusiveness, which is displayed by too many of those who minister at its altar.

And now, this eminent Lawyer, Judge, Patriot, Philanthropist, and Christian has gone—gone, to give an account of his stewardship, and to receive, as we trust, the plaudit of, “well done good and faithful servant”—gone, as we hope, to reap the rich rewards of a well-spent life—gone to enter upon a new and a nobler sphere of duty, and with faculties no longer clouded, and a heart purged of every taint, to slake his thirst at the fountain of eternal truth and love.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. X.

1865.

No. 2.

NEWARK, *May 18th*, 1865.

THE Society met in their rooms at 12 o'clock, M. The President being absent, the Chair was taken by the First Vice President, the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princeton; JOHN RUTHERFURD, Esq., the Third Vice President, was also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, laid before the Society the correspondence since January, comprising letters from Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, and Mr. C. O. Tichenor, of Appleton, Ill., acknowledging their election, respectively, as honorary and corresponding members, and from a number of gentlemen in the State accepting resident membership—from Maurice Beesley, M.D., of Cape May, Hon. J. G. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, Messrs. Wm. Duane and John Penington, of Philadelphia, transmitting donations to the library—from Mr. J. B. Newcomb, of Elgin, Ill., making inquiries respecting records of marriages in Burlington County—from Mr. A. B. Weymouth, of Boston, relative to an intended work upon Provincial Seals; from Mr. F. S. Hoffman, proposing the republication of the Proceedings of the Court Martial for the trial of Major General Arnold, held at Raritan, June 1, 1779—from Mr. G. H. McWhorter, transmitting a genealogical account of the ancestry and descendants of the Rev. Alexander Macwhorter, D.D., formerly of Newark—and from various other individuals, referring to the Society's operations. The Historical Societies of Minnesota, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Wisconsin, the Regents of the New York

University, the American Philosophical Society, New England Genealogical Society, Essex (Mass.) Institute, American Antiquarian Society, and Smithsonian Institution, had also communicated their acknowledgments on the receipt of the Society's recent publications, and some had reciprocated by transmitting theirs.

Mr. CONGAR, the Librarian, announced the donations to the Library since the January meeting, comprising a large number of volumes and several hundred pamphlets, many of them, most rare and valuable, having been received from the Executors of the late President, Ex-Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, by whom they had been devised to the Society, together with a portrait of himself and a bust of the late David B. Ogden of New York, who was a Jerseyman by birth.

Mr. ALOFSEN, the Treasurer, reported a balance of cash on hand of \$188 70, of which \$20 85 belonged to the Library Fund. The invested funds amounted to \$1,000.

The Committee on Publications reported that since the last meeting of the Society another number of the "Proceedings," (the 1st of the 10th volume,) had been published, containing the proceedings of the Society down to and including the meeting at Trenton in January last, and that all members not in arrears had been supplied therewith in accordance with the directions of the Society.

Mr. JOHN P. JACKSON, from the Committee on the Library, reported that since the meeting in January some attention had been paid to arranging a portion of the manuscripts previously unattended to. Most of the papers of Robert Hunter Morris, which the Society received from Captain Boggs, U. S. N., two or three years since, had been gathered into a volume corresponding to the one bound some years ago, rendering the information which that valuable collection contains readily accessible; and classifications of other papers were in progress.

About one hundred and twenty additional feet of shelving had been recently put up, and were nearly all taken up already with the historical treasures that had been awaiting for accommodations. These additional shelves rendered a re-arrangement of most of the books necessary, and the service had been performed by the Librarian and one of the members of the Committee.

No addition to the library by purchase had been made for some years, in consequence of the inadequacy of the funds to meet drafts for the purpose, without prejudice to other and more pressing demands; but it was very necessary that some incomplete sets of works should be made complete, and others obtained essential to every historical library, and to enable them to secure these volumes the Committee had thought it

advisable to dispose of the duplicates which had accumulated since the organization of the Society, in the hope to realize from their sale a sufficient sum for the purpose, and they would be pleased to receive applications for them from the members.

The Committee had not obtained as liberal subscriptions to the Library fund as they desired, to render the rooms as attractive, or their contents as available as they should be. All that had been done, looking to these ends, had devolved upon one or two of the Committee; the labor being performed out of regard to what was due to the donors of books and manuscripts, and to the credit of the institution. But other and more constant systematic attention was required, than members of the Committee could personally give, and it was for the purpose of providing the requisite assistance that they asked for the contributions of their fellow members, who were requested to forward them to the Corresponding Secretary or Treasurer.

Mr. JACKSON, in behalf of Dr. MAURICE BEESLEY, of Cape May, presented a singular brass Tobacco box, which had belonged to one of the Hessian soldiers taken prisoner at Trenton in 1776—remarkable from its having engraved upon it a perpetual Almanac and other devices, with a motto in Dutch which might be freely translated "Right Onward."

Mr. WHITEHEAD said that, as the Society meets only once a year in Newark, when we again assemble here it will be on the two hundredth recurrence of the season in which the settlers of Newark first arrived in the waters of the Passaic. An event, which to all the people of New Jersey, particularly to those residing in its Northern and Eastern portions, and more especially to the citizens of Newark, must ever possess a deep interest, fraught as it was with consequences the importance of which is demonstrated by the populous and prosperous city in which we are assembled. It is eminently proper that the 200th anniversary of the event should be commemorated in a proper manner, and equally so that the Historical Society should initiate the measures necessary to success. It is said of some of the ancients that they took a year to prepare for their special feasts, in deciding upon what viands should be served, in procuring the greatest rarities and the most expensive luxuries; and the time that they thought necessary to the getting up of a mere sensual repast, the effects of which a few hours would dissipate, we may profitably employ in selecting and collecting for our intellectual and useful entertainment, susceptible of being made of such enduring results, all that may be calculated to make it a success. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the offi-

cers of the Society, be requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to celebrate in a proper manner in May, 1866, under the auspices of the Society, the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark: that they be authorized to appoint all necessary sub-committees—to solicit the co-operation of the Common Council of the city, and of the citizens generally, in furtherance of their plans—to issue such invitations as they may deem advisable, and that they report at the next meeting of the Society the progress made in carrying out the wishes and intentions of the Society as herein expressed.

Mr. C. C. HAVEN said that it was for just such purposes the Society was organized, to keep ever alive in the recollections of the present generations the occurrences in the past which had wrought out the results visible on every side. We had discarded coats of arms, and other means in vogue in foreign lands, for perpetuating the deeds of individuals or the effects of remarkable events, and Historical Societies here must see that our annals are fully illustrated. He hoped the resolution would pass, and as a member of the Executive Committee it would give him pleasure to co-operate in any way in his power to carry it out.

After some further approving remarks from Messrs. DURYEE and HAYES, the resolution was adopted.

The Society then took a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On re-assembling, Mr. WHITEHEAD read some interesting extracts from a forthcoming volume by the Hon. L. Q. C. ELMER, of Bridgeton, upon the history of Cumberland County—the portions selected referring to the peculiarities of Provincial finance and currency.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., then commenced the reading of a Memoir of the late Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, but after making some progress was obliged by indisposition to desist, and postponed the paper to some future meeting of the Society.

Mr. DAVID A. HAYES presented and read a narrative of the circumstances leading to the discovery and procurement of the portrait of Aaron Burr, though to have been painted by Stuart, which has been in the possession of the Society for some years.

On motion the paper was referred to the Committee on Publications.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee, should it be determined to hold a meeting in September.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY MAY 18, 1865.

FROM MR. JOEL MUNSELL.

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1865.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., *Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Society* :

DEAR SIR : I have this day received your notice of the honor conferred upon me by your Society in electing me to an honorary membership. I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the same, and the abiding sense I feel of my poor ability to make any adequate return for so distinguished a mark of favorable consideration.

I have often had occasion to avail myself of the labors of the members of the New Jersey Historical Society, in their published collections and transactions, for historical purposes, and am therefore aware of the extent and value of their researches to the student of American history. I can hardly hope to make return in kind, but shall take pleasure in contributing from time to time, to your collection of books and pamphlets, as a small token of my remembrance of these helps.

Believing that your institution will continue to be prosperous, and sustain its high reputation,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. MUNSELL.

FROM MR. C. O. TICHENOR.

APPLETON, Wisconsin, Feb. 23, 1865.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., *Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Society* :

DEAR SIR : Yours of 21st ult. came duly to hand notifying me that I had been elected a corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Fully appreciating the honor conferred, allow me to say the Society has my thanks, as well as all other true Jerseymen, for their unwearied researches and valuable labors in rescuing from oblivion events of the past, that must have soon been lost forever. To the sons of New Jersey, and particularly those of Newark, her history will be ever dear ; and

though we are scattered all over the world we still love and venerate her dear old soil.

Respectfully, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. O. TICHENOR, Sr.

FROM MR. GEO. C. McWHORTER.

NEW YORK, 164 W. 14th st., Jan. 27, 1865.

Mr. DAVID A. HAYES, *Recording Secretary* :

MY DEAR SIR: Last winter when I was at your office you requested me to give you a sketch of the descent of the McWhorter family. It is only lately that I have been able to attend to your request. * * * * Herewith you will find a paper which, though brief, will, I trust, meet your wishes and those of the New Jersey Historical Society, for which you asked it. * * * *

I am, dear sir, very truly and respectfully yours,

GEO. C. McWHORTER.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE McWHORTER FAMILY OF NEW JERSEY.

Received from Mr. George C. McWhorter.

The Macwhorter family is of Scotch extraction. In Scotland the name now is generally written McWhirter. In this country it is now written McWhorter. The family belonged to Galloway, and at an early day formed part of a small clan which bore the name of Macwhorter. Many Scotch Lowlanders, and among them some of the Macwhorters, emigrated to the north of Ireland. One of these families was cut off in the Irish massacre of 1641, save one girl. She married a Macwhorter. Of the history of the Macwhorters, except that they were Protestants, little if anything is known prior to about the year 1700.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century we find Hugh Macwhorter a prosperous linen merchant of Armagh. In 1730 he emigrated, at the solicitation of his eldest son Alexander, to America, and settled in the county of New Castle, Delaware, where he became a prominent farmer and an elder of the Presbyterian Church. By his only wife, Jane, he had eleven children. He died in 1748. Of his numerous children the eldest, Alexander, who had been educated for the Presbyterian ministry, and had spent two years at the University of Edinburgh, died in 1734 without issue; John removed to North Carolina; Nancy married Alexander Osborne of North Carolina; and Jane married John Brevard of the same State. The descendants of John, Nancy and Jane are numerous and doubtless have found their way into various parts of the South.

The youngest of Hugh McWhorter's eleven children, the second Alexander, was born July 15, 1734, O. S. He subsequently became distinguished as the Rev. Alexander Macwhorter, D.D. A sketch of his life will be found in the funeral sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Griffin, on the occasion of the death of his venerable predecessor in the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Newark; also in one of the Presbyterian Magazines for 1853. Appleton's *Cyclopedia* likewise contains a biographical notice of Dr. Macwhorter from the pen of the late George H. McWhorter, grandson of Dr. McW., and corresponding member of the Historical Society of New Jersey.

Alexander Macwhorter, D.D., was born July 15, 1734, O. S. Died July 20, 1807.

In 1758, Dr. Macwhorter married Mary Cumming, daughter of Robert Cumming, of Freehold, High Sheriff of the County of Monmouth, and sister of the late General Cumming of the Revolutionary Army. He left four children, viz :

1. Mary; who married Samuel Beebee, a merchant of the city of New York.

2. Ann; who married the Rev. George Ogilvie, Rector of the Episcopal Church at New Brunswick.

3. Alexander Cumming McWhorter; born 1771, died October 8, 1808. (See account below.)

4. John McWhorter; who married Martha Dwight of Newark, by whom he had three children, only one of whom, Margaret McWhorter, spinster, is now living.

3. Alex. C. McWhorter (see above) was the first to change the spelling of the name. He was a distinguished member of the New Jersey Bar, and one of the most eminent citizens of Newark. Coleman, of the New York *Evening Post*, at the time of Mr. McW.'s death, wrote and published a very fine obituary notice of him. Alex. C. McWhorter married Phebe Bruen, daughter of Caleb Bruen of Newark, and sister of the late Matthias Bruen of Perth Amboy, N. J. He left six children, viz :

1. Alexander Cumming McWhorter; born Jan. 7, 1794—died August 26, 1826. He married, in 1818, Frances C. G. Lawrence, daughter of the Hon. John Lawrence, of the Senate of the United States. He had several children. Only one of them lived, and that one, Alexander, a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, now resides in New Haven, Conn. Married, but without issue.

2. George H. McWhorter; born 1795—died 1862. He married, in 1819, Margaret T. Lawrence, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Lawrence, (of whom a biographical notice by the pen of G. H. McW. will be found in Appleton's *Cyclopedia*,) by whom he had two sons, both of whom survived their father, and are now living. Mr. McWhorter resided most of his married life in Oswego, New York, where he became a distinguished citizen, eminent alike in talents, attainments and per-

sonal character. The Vestry of Christ Church of Oswego, in a series of resolutions adopted at the time of his death, characterize him as "an ornament among the laity—a Churchman of uncommon intelligence, attachment and devotion; a Christian of rare cultivation and refinement of mind and of manners, of earnest piety and most exemplary life; a Christian gentleman, a blameless and a stainless man." Mr. McWhorter's eldest son married Cecelia Bronson, of Oswego, by whom he has one son, Alex. C. McWhorter; his youngest son, George Cumming McWhorter, (the writer of this paper,) is unmarried.

3. Julia Anna McWhorter, (daughter of Alexander Cumming McWhorter): born 1798—died 1846. She married Alex. N. Macomb, 1826. Both dead—no issue.

4. Mary Cumming McWhorter; born 1800—died 1861. Married Josiah B. Howell—five children, four of whom survive.

5. Francis Cornelia McWhorter; born 1803—died 1807.

6. Adriana V. B. McWhorter; born 1808—died 1863. She married, in 1835, Herman Bruen, son of Matthias Bruen, of Perth Amboy. Issue, two children: Adriana and Herman W.—both of whom are living.

Members Elected

MAY 18TH, 1865.

HONORARY MEMBER.

John G. Shea, LL.D., *New York.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Rev. Edward B. Bruen, *Philadelphia.*

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. Edward W. Appleton, *Trenton.*

Rt. Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, *Newark.*

Wm. S. Bowen, M.D., *Bridgeton.*

Dorsey Gardner, *Trenton.*

Alfred S. Livingston, *Trenton.*

Rev. P. Henry Miller, *Trenton.*

Z. K. Pangborn, *Jersey City.*

Jonathan Steward, *Trenton.*

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 18TH, 1865.

From S. Alofsen—James P. Carey—"Carey's Record of the Great Rebellion." Pamphlet.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Oration at Raising the Old Flag over Fort Sumter, April 14, 1865.

Buckingham Smith—An Inquiry into the Discovery in North America, claimed to have been made by Verrazzano. 8vo, paper. N. Y., 1864.

The Rebellion Record. Vol. 7th. From June, 1863, to Nov., 1863, with portraits. 8vo, cloth. N. Y., 1864.

Southern Generals: who they are and what they have done; with portraits. 8vo, cloth. N. Y., 1865.

E. A. Pollard—Southern History. Third Year of the War; with portraits. 8vo, cloth. N. Y., 1865.

Brooklyn, L. I., Sanitary Fair in Feb., 1864; with maps. 8vo, cloth. N. Y., 1864.

Capt. Henry N. Blake—Three Years in the Army of the Potomac. 12mo, cloth. Boston, 1865.

Trial of John Y. Beall, as a Spy and Guerilla. 8vo, paper. N. Y., 1865.

The Income Record of the Residents of New York in 1863. 8vo, paper. N. Y., 1865.

(W. B. Scott of New York)—Essays on Taxation and Reconstruction, by Diversity. 8vo, paper. N. Y., 1865.

Only Authentic Life of Abraham Lincoln, and also of Gen. George B. McClellan; with woodcuts. (Burlesque.) 24o, paper. N. Y., 1864.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society—Proceedings of the Society, 1863-1864.

Collections of the Society. Vol. VII. Fourth Series.

From the New England Historic Genealogical Society—An Address delivered before the Society, Jan. 4, 1865. By Winslow Lewis, M.D., President.

Tercentenary Celebration of the Birth of Shakspeare by the Society, at Boston, Mass., April 23, 1864.

Tribute to the Memory of Edward Everett, by the Society, at Boston, Mass., Jan. 17 and Feb. 18, 1865.

The New England Hist. and Gen. Register. Vol. XIX. No. 2.

Constitution and By-Laws of the American Historical Association, with a List of Officers, Fellows and Members, and an Address. 1840. 1844-1862.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the Society. Vol. IX. No. 72.

List of the Members of the Society, and List of the Surviving Members, January, 1865.

From the Department of the Interior—Ex. Docs., 1 Sess., 36th Congress. Vol. 10, Part 2. 1854-'59.

Fourth Census of the U. S. 1860. Population.

Senate and House Journal. Ex. Docs. Reports of Committees, &c., of 2d and 3d Sess., 37th Congress. 26 volumes.

From the Department of State—Diplomatic Correspondence. Parts 1 and 2. 1864. 2 vols.

From the State of Ohio—Annual Report (19th) of the Commissioners of the State Library. 1864.

From the Authors—History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty. By John Gorham Palfrey. Vol. III.

Sketch of the Early History of Cape May County. By Maurice Beesly, M.D. 1857.

Queens County in Olden Times: being a Supplement to the several Histories thereof. By Henry Onderdonk, Jr., A.M., author of Revolutionary Incidents of Long Island, and British Prisons and Prison Ships at New York. 1865.

Correspondence between John Jay and Henry B. Dawson, and between James A. Hamilton and Henry B. Dawson, concerning the Federalist. 1864.

From Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D.D.—Rev. P. S. Cleland's Quarter-Century Discourse, at Greenwood, Ind., Dec. 18, 1864; with an Abstract of Dr. Tuttle's Sermon on the same occasion, and a notice of the Exercises on the succeeding day.

Corner-Stone Exercises—Remarks of Hon. C. N. Olds, at the laying of the Corner Stone of the new building for the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

From John R. Burnet—Biographical Sketch of Dr. Peet; with a Paper on the Notions of the Deaf and Dumb before Instruction.

Rev. Charles A. Stoddard.—The Character and Life of a Good Man. A Pastor's Tribute to the late Edward Peet.

Course of Instruction for the Deaf and Dumb. By H. B. Peet, LL.D. Second Edition. 1850.

From Samuel G. Drake—History of the State of New York. By Zaddock Thompson.

Statistical View of the Executive and Legislative Department of

the Government of Massachusetts. 1848. With a Description of the State House, Gift and Deed of the Land, &c.

From J. H. Landell—New Jersey Legislative Documents. Session 1865. With three Maps accompanying Report of Riparian Commissioners.

From James D. Cleaver—Four Maps accompanying said Report.

From Dr. L. A. Smith—Memoirs of Adj. M. W. Smith. Obituary and Funeral Sermon by Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D. Obituary Notices, &c.

From Mrs. Judge Drake—Deed from Sinneck Sinneckson to Garick Gil-johnson, Penn's Neck, Salem County, acknowledged April 19th, 1733. Parchment MS.

From the Publishers—The Historical Magazine. Vol. IX. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

From Hon. Wm. Wright—Statement or Table of the Senators of the U. S., with the commencement and termination of the term of service of each. 1847 to 1865.

Report of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate and House; concerning the Fire in the Smithsonian Institution Buildings, on Jan. 24, 1865.

Report of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, March 2, 1865.

Message of the President, Feb. 4, 1865, transmitting information upon the condition of Mexico, and the case of the French war transport steamer Rhine.

From Hon. A. O. Zabriskie—Memorial of Col. Abraham Zabriskie, by the Bar of Hudson County, New Jersey.

From Executors of J. C. Hornblower—The Congressional Globe. Parts 1 and 2. 1860-'61.

Autographs of the Members of the Conference, assembled at Freemasons' Hall, London, Aug. 19, 1846, and following days. Evangelical Alliance.

Pierson's Newark Directory. 1854-'55, '57-'58, '58-'59, 59-'60, '60-'61, and '61-'62.

FUNERAL DISCOURSES, &c.

Addresses in Congress on the Death of J. Q. Adams, February 24, 1848.

Bishop Doane's Words at the Burial of Mrs. Susan Bradford.

William B. Sprague, Feb. 10, 1861, on the Death of the Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D.

Rev. D. S. Burnet's Memorial of Mrs. Anna M. Parmlly, June 9, 1857.

J. Hawes, D.D., on the Death of the Rev. John R. Crane, D.D., who died Aug. 17, 1858.

Rev. L. E. Lathrop, D.D., on the Death of John Quincy Adams, on March 5, 1848.

Rev. R. L. Dashiell's Funeral Sermon of Mr. Benjamin Mead, of Newark, N. J., Dec. 16, 1860.

Oliver S. Halsted, Esq., upon the Character of the late Hon. Isaac H. Williamson, delivered Sept. 3, 1844.

Daniel W. Poor, D.D., at the Funeral of Hon. Wm. Pennington.

Samuel H. Cox, D.D., on occasion of the Funeral of Mrs. Mary L. Stafford, Oct. 1, 1843.

Lyman H. Atwater's Tribute to the Memory of the Hon. Roger Minot Sherman, at his Funeral, Jan. 2, 1845.

Addresses on the Death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives, on Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

Rev. Tryon Edward's Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Benjamin Brown, Jan. 30, 1848.

Addresses delivered on the occasion of the Death of Zachary Taylor, President U. S., before the Senate and House of Representatives, July 10, 1850; with the Funeral Sermon by the Rev. Smith Pyne, D.D., July 13, 1850.

Samuel L. Southard's Discourse on the Professional Character and Virtues of the late William Wirt, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, March 18, 1834.

Rev. W. J. R. Taylor's Sermon, Nov. 1, 1857, commemorative of the Rev. John Ludlow, D.D., LL.D.

Addresses on the occasion of the Death of the Hon. Henry Clay, delivered before the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S., June 30, 1852; and the Rev. C. M. Butler's Funeral Sermon in the Senate, July 1, 1852.

Rev. Asa Smith, D.D., Discourse on the Life and Character of Rev. Charles Hall, D.D., delivered in New York, Jan. 1, 1854.

Addresses at the Funeral of Hon. John H. Keane, at Fern Rock, Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1858, by Charles W. Shields, pastor 2d Pres. Church.

Memorial of John P. Jackson, by Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D. Preached Dec. 15, 1861.

A Discourse, March 7, 1859, at the Funeral of the Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., LL.D. By James M. Macdonald, D.D.

A Tribute to the Memory of the late Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. By Gardiner Spring, D.D.

SERMONS, ADDRESSES, &C.

Our Position. Preached before the General Assembly of the P. C. U. S. A., May 20, 1852, by Albert Barnes.

The Penalty of the Law. Delivered before the Synod of N. Y. and N. J., Oct. 19, 1853, by Jos. F. Tuttle.

The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. Delivered before the Synod of N. Y. and N. J., Oct. 17, 1855, by Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.

Our Country and our Country's Constitution and Laws. Delivered Dec. 12, 1850. By Edward Dunlap Smith, D.D.

The Civil Law—Man's Obligation to Obey it. Delivered Dec. 12, 1850, by Richard S. Storrs, Jr.

Presbyterianism. A Discourse on the Scriptural and Liberal Character of the Government of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S., by Joel Parker, D.D.

The True Glory of the Church. Delivered in St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on the 150th Anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. By Rev. Edward Peet, Rector.

The True Principle of Christian Unity. By Henry A. Rowland, D.D.

This Ministry. Preached at the Opening of the Synod of New Jersey, Oct. 15, 1850, in the 2d Pres. Church, Elizabethtown, by Symmes C. Henry.

Intemperance and the Liquor Traffic, as Prohibited by the Sixth Commandment. By James P. Wilson, D.D.

The Canon of Holy Scripture—with Remarks on King James' Version, the Latin Vulgate and Douay Bible. By M. H. Henderson, A.M.

Such a Time as This. Preached in Jersey City Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24, 1859, by D. H. Riddle, Pastor First Reformed Dutch Church.

The Sunday School, the Evangelist of the District School. Preached May 16, 1848, by the Rev. H. V. D. John, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, Baltimore.

The Christian Measure. A Sermon by Samuel L. Southard, A.M., Rector of St. Johns' Church, Buffalo. Desired by many parishioners. 1856.

Obedience to Human Law. Delivered on the Day of Public Thanksgiving, Dec. 12, 1850, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D.

The Good Republican. Delivered in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Newark, Dec. 12, 1850, by Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D., Pastor of the Church.

The Characteristics of a Pious Woman's Heart. Preached at the Dedication of the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, Honesdale, Penn., Sabbath evening, Jan. 9, 1848, by Henry A. Rowland.

The Republicanism of the Bible and the Duty of Free Governments to the Oppressed Nations of Central Europe. Delivered in the Park Church, Newark, Jan. 4, 1852, by A. D. Eddy, D.D.

Our Country: Strong in her Isolation. Thanksgiving Day Discourse, Nov. 27, 1851, by Wm. Aikman.

Importance of a Scriptural Ministry. Delivered before the Synod of New York and New Jersey, at Newark, Oct. 18, 1838, by Rev. Asa D. Smith.

Christianity and Civil Government. Delivered Sabbath evening, Nov. 10, 1850, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D.

Ministerial Responsibility. A Sermon by Rev. Abraham Van Nest, Jr., Nov. 13, 1859.

A Sermon on Infidelity. Preached Oct. 27, 1850, by Edward Dunlap Smith.

A Sermon to the First Church and Society in New Haven, March 10, 1850, (25th year,) by Leonard Bacon.

Sermon and Charges at the Installation of Rev. George L. Prentiss, Nov. 6, 1850, Newark, N. J.

An Address before the Association of the Alumni of Bowdoin College, Aug. 8, 1861, by Geo. L. Prentiss. The Free Christian State and the Present Struggle.

Church Development of Apostolic Principles. An Essay by S. S. Schmucker, D.D.

The Murderer and his Fate. A Sermon occasioned by the Execution of Harris Bell for the Murder of Mrs. Williams. Preached at Honesdale, Oct. 1, 1848, by Henry A. Rowland.

The Impropriety of Capital Punishment, or the Report of a Committee on Dr. Cuyler's Sermon, entitled "The Law of God with respect to Murder." 1842.

An Address at the Anniversary Exercises of the Literary Society at Edgehill School, Princeton, N. J., March 27, 1854, by George Potts, D.D.

Address before the Washington and Franklin Literary Societies of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., July 27, 1852, by Rev. Symmes C. Henry.

The Inauguration of the Rev. John Maclean, D.D., Tenth President of the College of New Jersey, June 28, 1854.

A Sermon before the Synod of New Jersey, for the benefit of the African School under the care of the Synod, Oct. 22, 1823, by Samuel Miller, D.D.

History of the Second Presbyterian Congregation in Newark, N. J., Jan. 5, 1821. By J. B. Condit, D.D.

The Christian Doctrine of Human Rights and of Slavery, in two articles; from the Southern Presbyterian Review for March, XLIX.

A View of the Present State of the African Slave Trade. Published by a Meeting representing the Religious Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. Philadelphia, 1824.

The Appeal of the Religious Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, &c., to their fellow-citizens of the U. S., in behalf of the Colored Race. Philadelphia, 1858.

Reply to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart, on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exegesis, contained in his pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution," by William Jay. 1850.

A Letter to the Hon. Samuel Elliot, in reply to his Apology for Voting for the Fugitive Slave Bill. By Hancock. 1851.

A Historical Examination of the State of Society in Western Africa, as formed by Paganism, Mohammedanism, Slavery, the Slave Trade and Piracy, and of the Remedial Influence of Colonization and Missions. By Joseph Tracy, Secretary Mass. Colonization Society. 1844.

Substance of the Speech made by Gerrit Smith in the Capitol of the State of New York, March 11 and 12, 1850.

Teachings of the New Testament on Slavery. By Jos. P. Thompson. 1856.

Desultory Remarks on the Question of Extending Slavery into Missouri. Extracted from the American Republican Newspaper of 1819-20.

Bible Slave Holding not Sinful: a Reply to Slave Holding not Sinful, by Samuel B. Howe, D.D. By H. D. Ganse, Freehold, N. J.

The Character and Influence of Abolitionism. A Sermon by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Dec. 9, 1860.

Position of the Southern Church in Relation to Slavery, as illustrated in a Letter of Dr. F. A. Ross to Rev. Albert Barnes. 1857.

The Fugitive Slave Bill: its History and Unconstitutionality; with an Account of the Seizure and Enslavement of James Hamlets, and his subsequent Restoration to Liberty.

Remonstrance against the course pursued by the Evangelical Alliance, on the subject of American Slavery. 1847.

A Condensed Anti-Slavery Bible Argument. By a Citizen of Virginia. 1845.

The Annual Report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, &c. May 7, 1850.

The Annual Report, &c., of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. May 6, 1851.

Eleventh Annual Report, presented to the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, by its Board of Managers. Jan. 23, 1850.

The Thirteenth Annual Report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, presented May 11, 1853, with Addresses, &c.

The School Question. Romanism and the Common Schools. A Discourse by Henry C. Fish. Nov. 24, 1853.

The School Question. A Correspondence between Rev. J. Kelly, (R. C.) and Rev. J. W. McClure, (Reformed Dutch.) 1853.

The Protest of Richard Bassett, one of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the Third Circuit, against Two Acts of Congress of the 8th March and 29th April, 1802, attempting to abolish the offices and salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the U. S. 1802.

Hamilton, to the Federalists of the United States on the Choice of President. 1812.

Facts and Documents relative to the late Attacks on the Liberty of the Press in Baltimore. 1812.

Review of an Address of the Minority in Congress to their Constituents, on the subject of the War with Great Britain. By a Republican. 1812.

Address of the Friends of Domestic Industry, assembled in Convention at New York, Oct. 26, 1831, to the People of the U. S.

The Constitution not a Compact between Sovereign States. An Oration, July 4, 1861, by Richard S. Field.

State Sovereignty and the Doctrine of Coercion. By the Hon. Wm. D. Porter. Together with a Letter from Hon. J. K. Paulding, former Secretary of Navy. The Right to Secede by "States."

Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, convened at Charleston, S. C., April 23, 1860.

The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise Considered. By Rev. E. P. Rogers. 1856. A Poem.

An Address to the Citizens of Alabama on the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States of America. By the Hon. Robert H. Smith, March 30, 1861, at Mobile.

Bank of the United States. Committee of Ways and Means Report, April 13, 1830. House of Representatives.

Committee on Finance Report, March 29, 1830. Senate.

An Address of Members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, on the subject of the War with Great Britain.

History of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, from its commencement, A.D. 1746 to 1783. By a Graduate.

The Pre-Millennial Advent of Messiah, demonstrated from the Scriptures. By Wm. Cunningham, Esq.

The Political Destiny of the Earth, as revealed in the Bible. By Wm. Cunningham, Esq.

Essays on the Millennium. By Rev. Henry Woodward, A.M.

Intemperance: A Voice from the Vintage on the Force of Example. By Mrs. Ellis.

A Plea for Africa. By E. D. Griffin, D.D.

Natural History of New Jersey. Lecture by Samuel L. Mitchell, M.D., LL.D.

Essays on the Present Crisis in the Condition of the American Indians; first published in *National Intelligencer*; signature, Wm. Penn. 1830.

Proceedings of the Indian Board of the City of New York, with Col. McKenny's Address.

A Brief View of the Present Relations between the Government and People of the United States, and the Indians in our limits. 1829.

Speech of Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., in the Senate, April 6, 1830, on the Bill for Exchange of Lands and Removal of Indians west of the Mississippi.

An Account of Memorials to Congress respecting Sabbath Mails. May, 1829.

A Candid Examination of certain Doctrines laid down and contended for by the Friends of Sabbath Mails, &c. By "the Spirit of Seventy-six." 1820.

Review of Hon. Mr. Johnson's Report on Sabbath Mails. Presented to the Senate, Jan. 16, 1829.

The Sabbath in New York. A Report to the Committee for promoting the Better Observance of the Sabbath. 1858.

Address before the Surviving Members of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New Jersey, Feb. 1, 1853. By Richard S. Field.

Address before the Alumni Association of Rutgers College, July 23, 1853, by Cortlandt Parker, Esq.

The True Greatness of our Country. A Discourse before the Young Catholic Friends' Society, at Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1848, by Wm. H. Seward.

Address delivered before the American Whig and Cluosophic Societies of the College of New Jersey, Sept. 26, 1843. By Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey.

Oration by Hon. J. W. Miller, of the U. S. Senate, July 4, 1851, at Morristown, N. J.

Speech of Hon. John Minor Botts, delivered on occasion of a Complimentary Dinner, at Newark, N. J., Sept. 19, 1853.

The Central Principle. An Oration delivered before the New England Society of New York, Dec. 22, 1853. By Mark Hopkins, D.D.

Oration pronounced by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives of U. S., on the 4th of July, 1848, on the occasion of Laying the Corner Stone of the Washington Monument, with an Introduction and an Appendix. 1848.

Speech of Mr. Webster at the Celebration of the New York New England Society, Dec. 23, 1850.

Truth, its Nature and its Grandeur. An Address delivered before the Students of Oglethorpe University in the College Chapel, Sept. 18, 1847. By Rev. W. T. Hamilton, D.D.

Superstition, its Nature, its Manifestations, its Evil, and the Remedy therefor. A Sermon, Jan. 23, 1848, in the Government st. Church, Mobile, by W. T. Hamilton, D.D., Pastor of said Church.

An Address delivered before the East Alabama Presbyterial High

School, Second Anniversary, June 28, 1850. Prejudice and its Antidote. By Rev. W. T. Hamilton, D.D.

Retribution provided for in the Laws of Nature. A Discourse delivered in the Baptist Church at Selma, Ala., April 6, 1851, by W. T. Hamilton, of Mobile.

Usefulness. An Oration delivered before the Euphemian and Philomathean Societies of Erskine College, S. C., Sept. 15, 1847, by Rev. W. T. Hamilton, D.D.

On Personal Influence. The Annual Address delivered before the Philo Literary Society of Jefferson College, in Canonsburg, Penn., July 31, 1840. By Wm. T. Hamilton, D.D.

A Discourse by Philip Milledoller, D.D., before the Rev. Classis of Paramus and a Commission of Synod appointed to confer with said Classis, July 26, 1824.

An Appeal to the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, on behalf of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. 1836.

Bethlehem Church and its Pastor; or a Narrative of the Injurious Proceedings of the Rev. Messrs. A. Barnes and others, in relation to the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Bethlehem, N. J. By Robert W. Landis. 1851.

The Doctrine of the Trinity. Stated and Defended in a Sermon by Robert W. Landis. 1853.

Will and Memoranda of John McDonogh, relative to the Management of his Estate. New Orleans, 1851.

Reply to Kosciusko Armstrong's Assault upon Colonel McKenney's Narrative of the Causes that led to General Armstrong's Resignation of the Office of Secretary of War in 1814. By Thomas L. McKenney. 1847.

The Substance of an Argument against the Indiscriminate Incorporation of Churches and Religious Societies. By Wm. S. Plumer. 1847.

Addresses in behalf of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D., May 30, 1849; Edwards A. Park, May 29, 1850; Edwin Hall, D.D., Oct. 27, 1852; Joseph F. Tuttle, Oct. 26, 1853; Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D.D., May 25, 1853; Rev. Joseph H. Towne, Oct. 23, 1853; Richard S. Storrs, Jr., D.D., Oct. 30, 1855; Edward N. Kirk, D.D., Nov. 11, 1856; Prof. Henry B. Smith, Oct. 27, 1857; Joseph P. Thompson, May, 1859; Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D., Oct. 25, 1859.

Addresses in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg Penn., on April 6, 1852, by William V. Pettit and Rev. John P. Durbin, D.D.

The Duties and Responsibilities of the Rising Generation. An Ad-

dress, July 24, 1848, by William Alex. Duer, LL.D., late President of Col. College.

An Address delivered before the Literary Societies of Washington College, Sept. 23, 1851, by Wm. K. McDonald, Esq.

New York as it Was during the latter part of the last Century. By Wm. Alex. Duer, LL.D.

The Early History of Florida. An Introductory Lecture delivered by George R. Fairbanks, Esq., before the Florida Historical Society, April 15, 1857, with an Appendix.

A Discourse pronounced at the Capitol of the United States, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, before the American Historical Society, Jan. 30, 1836. By Hon. Lewis Cass, President of the Society. 1836.

An Oration delivered before the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, on the occasion of Laying the Corner Stone of an Astronomical Observatory, on Nov. 10, 1843. By John Quincy Adams.

The Annual Address delivered before the Cincinnati Astronomical Society, June 3, 1844, by Hon. Jacob Burnet; with the Act of Incorporation, &c.

Celebration of the Forty-fifth Anniversary of the First Settlement of Cincinnati and the Miami Couniry, 26th Dec., 1833, by Natives of Ohio. 1834.

Discourses before the A. B. C. F. M. Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., Sept. 15, 1848; Samuel Hanson Cox, D.D., Sept. 11, 1849; Richard S. Storrs, D.D., Sept. 10, 1850; George W. Bethune, D.D., Oct. 18, 1856; M. L. P. Thompson, D.D., Sept. 8, 1867; George Shepard, D.D., Sept. 7, 1858; Robert W. Patterson, D.D., Oct. 2, 1859; Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, Oct. 6, 1863.

Address by Thomas H. Stockton, Chaplain U. S. House of Representatives in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861, (Fast Day.)

Jacob F. Heston's Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania. 1844.

Memoirs of Distinguished Americans, Illustrated. Vol. I., No. 1. Franklin Pierce, Samuel F. B. Morse, George Law.

LEGAL.

Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States at January Term, 1832, delivered by Chief Justice Marshall; together with the Opinion of Mr. Justice McLean, in the case of Samuel A. Worcester, plaintiff, in error vs. The State of Georgia. 1832.

A Remonstrance to the Congress of the United States, on the subject of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of "Smith vs. Turner," and "Norris vs. The City of Boston." 1849.

Supreme Court of the United States. J. Bartlett Stone ads. The United States of America. Argument for the Defendant. "Safety on Steamboats." 1840.

Reclamation of Fugitives from Service. Mr. Chase's Argument in Defence of John Van Zandt, before the Supreme Court of the U. S. 1847.

Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, of New Haven, before the Supreme Court of the U. S., in the case of the United State, appellants, vs. Cinque, and others, Africans of the Amistad. 1841.

A Report of the Opinions and Decision of the Court for the Correction of Errors, in the cases of Warner & Ray vs. Beers, President, &c., and of Bolander vs. Stevens, President, &c., given at a Special Term of the Court, at Albany, April 7, 1840.

The People of the State of New York on the relation of John Woodworth agt. Lorenzo Burrows, Comptroller of the State of New York. Argument in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Relator. 1857.

Benjamin French, and others, heirs of Benjamin French, deceased, vs. Elizabeth Lent. Argument of John Woodworth in the Supreme Court of New York, on behalf of the plaintiffs. 1856.

Review of the Opinion of Judge Cowen, of the Supreme Court, State of New York, in the case of Alex. McLeod. By Judge Tallmadge, of the Superior Court of the City of New York. 1841.

The Opinion of the Attorney General on the Legality of the Conduct of Robert H. Morris, Recorder of the City of New York, in going to the house of one Pierce in the night time, and seizing certain private papers. Given on the Requisition of his Excellency, Gov. Seward. 1841.

What shall be done with the Practice of the Courts? Shall it be wholly Reformed? Questions addressed to Lawyers. By David Dudley Field. 1847.

Report of the Evidence and Reasons of the Award, between Johannis Orlandos and Andreas Luriottis, Greek Deputies, of the one part, and Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland, of the other part. By the Arbitrators. 1826.

Argument of E. Fitch Smith, Counsellor at Law, respecting the Right and Duty of a State Executive to deliver up Fugitives from Justice, before the Executive of New York. Argument of Counsel for Accused. Oct. 18, 1850.

Opinion of the Hon. James Campbell, in the Matter of the Contested Election of District Attorney for the City and County of Philadelphia. 1851.

Charge of Judge J. Pringle Jones to the Grand Inquest of Northampton County. August, 1849.

A. R. Wooley vs. Steamboat Lancaster, &c. Copy of Chancellor's

Opinion and Decree. State of Kentucky, Louisville Chancery Court. April, 1836.

Argument of Wm. H. Seward, in defence of Abel F. Fitch, and others, under an Indictment for Arson. Delivered at Detroit on the 11th, 12th and 14th of September, 1851.

Obstructions in Boston Harbor. Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Alger. Decision of the Supreme Judicial Court. 1853

Case of the Slave Child, Med. Report of the Arguments of Counsel and of the Opinion of the Court, in the Case of the Commonwealth vs. Aves. Tried and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. 1836.

Case of the Somers Mutiny. Defence of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Commander of the U. S. Brig Somers, before the Court Martial held at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, 1843.

Defence of Lieut. Aug. S. Baldwin, submitted and read May 2, 1857, by his Counsel, Wm. H. Rogers, before the Naval Court of Inquiry, No. 3, composed of Com. L. Kearney, &c., convened at Washington. 1857.

Report of the Case of Peter Allen Brinsmade, of the firm of Ladd & Co., vs. James Jackson Jarvis, Editor of the *Polynesian*, for alleged Libellous Publications. Decided upon grounds of Law, by Hon. Lorin Andrews, Judge in Foreign Cases. Honolulu, 1846.

Message of His Excellency the Governor, together with the Report of the Commissioners appointed on the part of the State of New Jersey, to Settle the Question of Territory and Jurisdiction in Dispute with the State of New York, &c., &c. Feb., 1828.

Report of the Commissioners on the Extent and Value of Lands under Water in the County of Hudson. Read Jan. 25, 1848.

Arguments against Capital Punishment or against the Expediency or Policy of the Punishment of Death. Collected from the writings of Edward Livingston. Addressed to the People, &c., of New Jersey. 1837.

Col. Scott's Letter to Judge Nevius, Mr. Lupp and Mr. Wood, on the Constitutional Organization of the Legislative Council of New Jersey. Oct., 1841.

The Trial of Peter Robinson for the Murder of Abraham Suydam, Esq. 1841.

Report of the Case of Joseph Hendrickson vs. Thomas L. Shotwell and Wife, on Bill for Relief; and T. L. Shotwell vs. J. Hendrickson and Stacy DeCow. Decided in the Court of Chancery, New Jersey. July, 1832.

TRENTON, *January 18th*, 1866.

The Society met at Bechtel Hall at 12 M., the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, First Vice President, in the Chair; JOHN RUTHERFURD, Esq., another of the Vice Presidents, was also present.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WHITEHEAD, reported the receipt of letters from John G. Shea, Esq., of New York, Rev. E. B. Bruen, of Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. Bishop Bayley, Mr. D. Gardner and Rev. E. W. Appleton, acknowledging their election to membership; from the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, Maryland, Chicago, Iowa, and New Haven Colony, the American Philosophical Society and the Regents of the New York University, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications, or transmitting donations for the Library; from the Hon. L. Q. Elmer, in relation to the first use of the Dollar mark in New Jersey; from Gov. Parker, enclosing an original document signed by the Freeholders of Hunterdon in May, 1771, approving of the course of John Hart and Samuel Tucker, their representatives in the Assembly, in refusing to grant supplies to the King's troops, &c.; from Rev. E. W. Stoddard and George R. Howell, relative to historical works, on which they are engaged; from Dr. J. M. Kollock, of Philadelphia, presenting several bound volumes of the "New Jersey Journal" and "New York Gazeteer," which were edited by his grandfather, Shepard Kollock; from Jesse Atwood, artist, engaged in painting the portraits of the Governors for the Capitol, enquiring after those in the possession of the Society; from Mr. Wm. B. Trask, of Boston, relating to a collection of sermons on the death of President Lincoln, which he is making; from Mr. J. B. Newcomb, of Elgin, Illinois, enquiring after the Newcombs of New Jersey; from Mr. H. Onderdonck, Jr., of Long Island, seeking information of Rev. Calvin White; from Mr. S. Alofsen, giving a description of the ancient Tobacco box presented to the Society by Dr. Beesley at its last meeting; and from other gentlemen on matters connected with the Society's operations.

Mr. WHITEHEAD also reported that as a delegate from the Society he had attended dedicatory services at Hopewell, on the 4th July last, on

the completion of a monument to the memory of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; on which occasion Governor Parker delivered a very able address, which had been since published.

The Librarian, Mr. CONGAR, rendered his report of the donations received since May.

The Treasurer, Mr. ALOFSEN, presented his Annual Report, which will be found on a subsequent page.

Rev. SAMUEL L. HAMILL submitted the following report from the Executive Committee:

"The Executive Committee on submitting their report are reminded, by the fact that this is the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Society, that the institution is no longer in its minority, but may claim the privileges and consideration to which its mature years entitle it. While its members have reason to look back upon its youth with satisfaction at the characteristics which year after year have been developed, they certainly have reason to cherish hopeful anticipations of increasing usefulness as it advances in its career; a career destined to end only when the State with which it is identified shall cease to be. For history has a charmed existence, is ever moving on, gathering as it goes, deriving fresh vigor from the nutriment which each day's events supply, and it is the province of such an institution as ours, not only to serve as a medium for securing that daily nutriment, but, to become a treasure house for the fruits of times gone by, that nothing may be overlooked or lost in the dim distance of the past that may be of service in the present or the future. While therefore New Jersey shall continue to give employment to history, our Society will have its special work to do.

"The reports which have been presented by the Treasurer and Librarian exhibit sufficiently in detail the material elements of the Society's success. The one showing that although its money resources are limited, yet under judicious management our financial condition, in view of all we have accomplished, is satisfactory. The other, showing that, like most of the valuable gifts we enjoy, unobtrusiveness upon public attention is perfectly compatible with actual progress and beneficent results. Some recommendations which the Committee on the Library will offer, will tend greatly, in the estimation of the Committee, to add to the value of the historical treasures we have collected, by making them more available than they are at present.

"At the last meeting of the Society, the Committee was charged with the duty of making arrangements for the proper celebration during the

coming month of May, of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Newark. At a meeting called for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration, the members present were unanimously of the opinion that, while it was highly proper for the Society to suggest, as it had done, the observance of the interesting event by appropriate ceremonies, and co-operate in every way, to ensure entire success to whatever plan might be agreed upon, yet it was eminently the province of the City authorities of Newark, in conjunction with the citizens generally, to inaugurate the necessary measures. The Committee therefore addressed a communication on the subject to Thomas B. Peddie, Esq., the Mayor, and he very promptly invited the attention of the Common Council to the suggestions made. The Committee are not informed what course that body intends to pursue, but they have felt authorized to pledge the cordial assistance of the Society in carrying out any arrangements that may be devised.

"Since the last meeting the Society has lost a prominent associate by the death of Dr. LYNDON A. SMITH, of Newark, a gentleman of great worth, and of ever active sympathies with all enterprises tending to the melioration of the condition of his fellow-men, or their mental and moral welfare. He was an original member of the Society, a very general attendant upon its meetings, and for some years had been a member of the Executive Committee. The Society will miss his aid and counsel, and many of its members individually his valued friendship.

"It is evident to the Committee, as it must be to the members of the Society generally, that, as the older members are removed from among us their places are not filled—the same efficient co-operation is looked for from others in vain, and unless the younger members will take upon themselves greater responsibilities and more of the duties, the burdens already resting upon a few will necessarily become more and more oppressive. The Committee would therefore earnestly appeal to *all* connected with the Society to exert themselves personally in fostering its interests.

"All which is respectfully submitted."

Mr. WALTER RUTHERFURD, from the Committee on the Library, reported that nothing materially affecting the interests of the library had occurred calling for an extended report to the Society. They regretted that there are so few members who have leisure to devote to its improvement and usefulness, by personal attention to what was greatly needed, a systematic catalogue and a complete arrangement of pamphlets and manuscripts in suitable volumes. The personal engagements of most of the Committee had prevented any progress in that direction during the past summer, and it was not to be expected that the future would present greater opportunities for effecting what was deserving of effort. It seemed therefore eminently proper that, so far as the means

of the Society would permit, the paid services of a competent person, should from time to time be secured, for the purposes stated, in order to prevent the confusion and increased labor which the additions annually made must necessarily produce.

The Committee therefore proposed the following resolution, which on motion was adopted :

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be authorized from time to time to employ a competent person or persons to complete the Catalogue and arrange the pamphlets and manuscripts under their direction ; and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay their drafts for the expense that they may thus incur.

The Committee on Nominations reported favorably upon the gentlemen nominated for membership at the last meeting, and they were thereupon duly elected by ballot, and new nominations received.

The Standing Committees for the ensuing year were announced by the Chair as follows :

On Publications—Richard S. Field, William A. Whitehead, Henry W. Green, Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., and Rev. John Hall, D.D.

On Statistics—Joseph P. Bradley, F. Wolcott Jackson, Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., S. A. Farrand and E. M. Shreve.

On Nominations—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee and Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D.

On the Library—Walter Rutherford, Peter S. Duryee, John P. Jackson, Isaac P. Trimble, M.D., with the Treasurer and officers residing in Newark.

Messrs. Rev. Drs. Hale and Campfield and Mr. Bowne were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the year, and subsequently reported the following list, which was adopted :

President—Hon. James Parker of *Perth Amboy*.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Richard S. Field of *Princeton*, Hon. Henry W. Green of *Trenton*, John Rutherford, Esq., of *Newark*.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. A. Whitehead of *Newark*.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes of *Newark*.

Treasurer—Solomon Alosfen of *Jersey City*.

Librarian—Samuel H. Congar of *Newark*.

Executive Committee—Samuel H. Pennington, M.D., of *Newark* ; Hon. Charles S. Olden, of *Princeton* ; Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D., of *Bound Brook* ; N. Norris Halsted, Esq., of *Harrison, Hudson Co.* ; Rev. John Hall, D.D., of *Trenton* ; Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., of *Lawrenceville* ; Hon. John Clement, of *Haddonfield* ; and Hon. William B. Kinney, of *Newark*.

Mr. WHITEHEAD presented in behalf of Mr. BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, of Jersey City, the original Will of Capt. Joshua Huddy, who was hung by the refugees in Monmouth County, April 12, 1782, in retaliation, as they asserted, for one Philip White, a prisoner who had been shot when endeavoring to escape.*

He also presented in behalf of Mr. EDWIN SALTER, of Ocean County, manuscript notices of Capt. William Tom and Peter Alricks, who were prominently concerned in the events connected with the early history of the Southern portion of the State.

Rev. Mr. HAMILL presented in behalf of Mr. White, of Lawrenceville a bound volume of the "New American Magazine," published in Woodbridge, 1759.

Mr. WHITEHEAD stated that since the last meeting of the Society he had felt called upon, as its Secretary, to engage in the defence of the State, against the effect of unjust imputations and erroneous statements in relation to the water boundaries between it and New York, by replying to several published articles, circulated among prominent gentlemen of that State interested in historical subjects. The discussion had taken a wide range, and had excited some attention from the evident desire manifested, in some quarters, to create dissatisfaction with the boundaries as established by the inter-State treaty or agreement of 1833. He had placed a copy of the various articles in the Library for the information and use of the members.

Mr. W. RUTHERFURD moved that the papers written by Mr. Whitehead on the subject be referred to the Committee on Publications, with a view to their being printed in the Proceedings of the Society.

JUDGE FIELD, from the Chair, stated that he had read the articles with great interest, and considered them eminently worthy of preservation in the form proposed, embodying as they did a large amount of information on the topics involved. He made some interesting statements respecting the course of New York, in past years, in relation to the Boundary question, particularly in regard to the objections of that State to refer the matters of difference to the Supreme Court, a reference which, if now made, he was satisfied would result more favorably for New Jersey than had the Commission of 1833.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Hayes and Alofsen, Mr. Rutherford's motion was adopted.

A letter having been received from JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., stating

* The execution of Huddy led to the selection and close confinement of Captain Asgill from among the prisoners in the hands of the Americans, with a view to retaliation, but he was subsequently released. See Documents 24th Congress, 2d Session, Report No. 227, and Proceedings of Society, Vol. IX., pp. 191-194.

that he was "engaged in the trial of a cause of much importance, which could not be postponed for the convenience of counsel," and regretting that he was not able, in consequence, to attend the Society and read his promised Memoir of the late Hon. Wm. L. Dayton—the Society adjourned to meet in Newark in May next.

Report of the Treasurer.

To the President of the New Jersey Historical Society:

The balance of cash on hand on Jan. 1, 1865, was..... \$362 15

The total receipts for 1865 have been—

From Life Members.....	\$400 00	
“ Initiation Fees.....	33 00	
“ Annual Dues.....	60 00	
	<u>493 00</u>	
“ Bills Receivable.....	200 00	
“ Interest.....	89 93	
	<u>289 93</u>	
“ Sales of the Society’s Publications.....	131 00	
“ Subscribers to the Library Fund.....	330 00	
	<u>1,243 93</u>	

The total disbursements for 1865 have been—

For Rent for Library Rooms.....	350 00	
“ Expenses.....	101 16	
	<u>451 16</u>	
“ Balance paid for printing Vol. 6, Collections.....	210 85	
“ Printing No. 1 of Vol. 10, Proceedings.....	83 59	
	<u>294 44</u>	
“ One \$500 U. S. Bond 10-40 5 per ct. at par and interest accrued.....	513 77	
	<u>1,259 37</u>	

Excess of disbursements over receipts in 1865..... 15 44

Balance of cash on hand January 1, 1866..... \$346 71

Of this balance, \$130 85 belongs to the Library Fund, and \$215 86 to the General Fund.

In addition to the cash on hand the assets are—

One lot of ground on West Park street, valued on the books.....	\$3,500 00	
Two U. S. 5 per ct. 10-40 bonds of \$500 each.....	1,000 00	
	<u>\$4,500 00</u>	

Publications of the Society on hand and for sale, valued at cost..... 1,123 01

Total valuation of the assets of the Society, exclusive of the Library and the cash on hand..... \$5,628 01

Respectfully submitted,

S. ALOFSEN,

Treas'r N. Jersey Hist. Soc'y.

JANUARY 1, 1866.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 18, 1866.

FROM S. ALOFSEN, ESQ., OF JERSEY CITY.

DESCRIPTION OF A BRASS TOBACCO BOX, presented to the New Jersey Historical Society on the 18th May, 1865, by Dr. Maurice Beesley, of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.*

The box is of brass, oblong in form, with the ends rounded off, and resembles in shape that of the china tooth and nail brush boxes of our toilet sets. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 2 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch high.

It has engraved inscriptions in the Dutch language.

The square, or centre part on the top of the lid, is engraved with a

* Mr. Beesley presented with the Box its history as written by his father-in-law, Mr. Amos C. Moore, in 1849, as follows:

"This Tobacco Box formerly belonged to one of the Hessians captured by Gen. Washington at Trenton on the memorable morning of the 26th December, 1776. After the battle, some of the Hessians were allotted to different families in the town, and among the rest eight of them were placed with my father, Nathaniel Moore, for whose kind treatment when they left, one of them presented him with this Tobacco Box, stating it was all he had to give, and expressed regret that he had nothing of more value to offer. It was received by him and kept as a memento until his death in 1798, since which time, a period of fifty-one years, it has been in the possession of the subscriber, his son. My father kept the ferry at Lamberton for many years, during and after the revolution, and I recollect, when Gen. Washington crossed the river on his way to New York in 1789, to be inaugurated, my father had his ferry boat tastefully decorated with an arch of evergreens at each end. I was then a boy about thirteen years of age, and immediately after crossing, he, with a number of gentlemen and officers, among whom were Generals Mifflin, Proctor, Patterson, Col. Bay, Col. Hooper, and General Ph. Dickinson, mounted on horses and proceeded to Trenton bridge, on the Assanpink, where the grand civic arch was erected, and where the *matrons and their daughters*, dressed in white, were in readiness to receive him. I had followed on after the cavalcade, and as soon as the General came up to the arch he stopped his horse and remained uncovered until the ode was sung, when he acknowledged the compliment briefly and passed onward, the *matrons and misses* strewing his way with flowers. The words of the ode are a matter of history. I still have a distinct recollection of them.

"DENNISVILLE, Cape May Co., March 21st, 1849.

"AMOS C. MOORE."

Dr. Beesley says in addition:

"Mrs. Sarah Hand, sister of Amos C. Moore, who signed the within paper, was one of the 13 misses who were dressed in white, and sung the ode and threw flowers in the path of Washington, in his passage over the Assanpink bridge in 1789. She is still living at Cape May Court House with her son, Jonathan Hand, Esq., County Clerk, has a vivid recollection of the scene at the Assanpink, is now in her 87th year, and is probably the only person living who was present upon that interesting and memorable occasion.

"MAURICE BEESLEY."

"DENNISVILLE, Jan. 21st, 1865."

perpetual calendar, which indicates the Romulus division of the year in 10 months, March being marked as the first month, and December as the tenth.* The subsequent changes made by Numa Pompilius of dividing the year in 12 months; and those of Julius Cæsar, and Pope Gregory XIII, are indicated by January as the first month of the year and February as the second.

On the round end at the left hand is engraved a circle divided in the centre by a horizontal line, upon which rests the bust of an ancient sage in a high square Greek turban, and below this line, or in the lower half of the circle, are the words "Voor ⁴⁶Kristi;" (⁴⁶Before Christ). Julius Cæsar was appointed dictator and pontiff in 47 before Christ, and then called to Rome the Greek Astronomer Sosigenes, who became the inventor of the Julian Calendar. I am, therefore, of opinion, judging from the date, that the portrait is meant for Sosigenes, and that 45 is the year in which the Julian Calendar was introduced.

The right hand end is similarly engraved with a horizontally divided circle; the mitred portrait is that of Pope Gregory XIII, judging from the year "1582," which is engraved in the lower half of the circle, being the date that the Gregorian Calendar was introduced by him.

On the bottom of the box is engraved two columns of figures running parallel up and down, the highest number being 200. On the rounded end at the top, is a circle horizontally divided like those on the lid, the upper half being occupied by the portrait of a man in a doctor's hat, leaning over, and with his right hand resting on a celestial globe. The date in the lower half is "1497."

This portrait, undoubtedly, represents the learned mathematician and astronomer Copernicus, the discoverer of our present system of the universe.

Nicholas Copernicus was born in 1472 or '73, and died in 1543; and although his work "De Orbium cælestium Revolutionibus," in which his system is developed, did not appear until the year of his death, it is well known that for the greater part of his life he had compared his ideas with the appearances of the planets in the heavens, and as he was in Bologne in 1496 receiving instructions in astronomy, the year 1497 is perhaps the period in which he first conceived the idea that the earth was a planet.

Below the above mentioned columns, or in the lower rounded end, are engraved the following three lines: "den eurvig | duerenden | almanak"
—literally translated, *the ever | lasting | almanac*.

On the front side of the box is the Dutch motto, "regt door Zee," meaning sail straight, or straight forward.

* Through a mistake of the engraver, it is presumed, November is also numbered 10 instead of 9.

FIGURE 1. TOP OF BOX.

HEAD.

1582.

1 JAN 31	2 AP 30	7 SEP 30	10 NOV 30	3 MAY 31
8 OCT 31	4 JUN 30	10 DEC 31	28-29 FEB 2	6 AUG 31
1	5 JUL 31	3	MCH 1	7
8	2	10	5	14
15	9	17	12	21
22	16	24	19	28
29	23	30	26	9
	30	1	7	

HEAD.

Voor Kristi.

45.

FIGURE 2. BOTTOM OF BOX.

HEAD.

1497.

4	11 -
5	9 -
6	7 ---
7	6 ---
8	6
9	5 -
10	4 ---
11	4 -
12	4
13	3 ---
14	3 --
15	3 -
16	3
17	2 ---
19	2 --
21	2 -
23	2
26	1 ---
31	1 --
37	1 -
45	1
65	(---
100	(- -
200	(-

den eurvig
duerenden
almanak.

Tobacco boxes of this kind, the form being such that they could easily be put in the breeches pockets, were yet very common in the Netherlands forty years ago among farm laborers, seafaring men and fishermen, and are perhaps even at this day yet in use in the more retired agricultural districts, or on the seacoast remote from railroads or highways. I have seen many such tobacco boxes in my boyhood, but I do not remember that I ever saw one with a perpetual calendar and figures so quaint and antique as the one here described.

The hinge of the lid is partly broken, and the smoothly worn rim and corners all around give evidence of long and constant use. The engravings, however, are deep and in perfect preservation.

Each one of the last four squares or compartments of the calendar is occupied by a single cypher, which collectively form the figure 1729, standing, doubtless, for the year in which the box was made.

S. ALOFSEN.

JERSEY CITY, May 20, 1865.

FROM S. ALOFSEN, ESQ.

JERSEY CITY, November 20, 1865.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Corresponding Secretary N. Jersey Hist. Society—

DEAR SIR: On the 20th May last I gave you my description of the old Dutch tobacco box presented to the New Jersey Historical Society by Dr. Maurice Beesley. Since then, I had occasion to look for an article in "De Navorscher" (The Searcher), the Dutch "Notes and Queries," and, happening to stumble upon the description of a similar box, engraved with a perpetual calendar, I perceive that our box is still more rare and curious than I have thus far supposed it to be.

The Dutch antiquaries seem to be as much puzzled over the figures on the bottom of their box as we are about the figures on the bottom of ours. One contributor suggests that perhaps these two columns of figures might possibly be the Jacob's ladder of which mention is made in old mathematical and astronomical works. But to the point.

"De Navorscher" (The Searcher) is a periodical similar to the English Notes and Queries, and is published monthly in Amsterdam, Netherlands. In volume IV p. 5 of that work, for 1854, is a communication, signed C. J. H., which is as follows:

(Query.) "II. Perpetual Calendar upon a Tobacco box."

Then follows a wood cut of the calendar and images engraved on the top of the box, arranged as on our box, with the exception of 1482 instead of 1582, and a wood cut of the column, ciphers and image on the bottom of the box, similarly arranged to ours, excepting that below the

column, or ladder, is a sentence in Dutch rhyme, written in five lines, of which the following is a literal translation :

“Not Art but
 “Riches one can
 “Lose, therefore
 “Art before
 “Riches choose.”

C. J. H. then continues : “The above figures are engraved upon an old-fashioned tobacco box, the first on the top and the second on the bottom. The calendar represented on the top is not difficult to explain, but probably stands in connection with the engraving on the bottom, representing a ladder, accompanied on both sides by ciphers deducible from the year marks or numbers (?) which are placed next to it. The whole is to me unknown ; and I much wish to have an explanation of the same.” “C. J. H.”

On page 308 of the same volume are two replies to the query, both of them explanatory of the use of the perpetual calendar on the top of the box, represented by Figure 1.

As the use of the calendar on our box is known to us, it is not necessary to give a translation of these replies, except as to that part of the one, signed P. C. K., which refers to Figure II. He says : “Of figure 2 I can give no elucidation ; can it be that in connection with the year numbers, it might be serviceable in finding the Dominical Letter ?”

On page XXXVIII of the Supplement to volume V for 1855, I find another reply, as follows : “The image at the left (45), I take for granted, is Julius Cesar, who in the year 45 before Christ improved the Almanac ; the image at the right (1482) is no doubt Pope Gregorius, who in 1582, improved the Almanac anew. From this I conclude, that the year 1482 must be a misstatement and that 1582 was standing there before. Just so in regard to 1497, which might be 1597 (or rather 1591). Figure 2 is probably the Jacob’s ladder, of which mention is made in the old mathematical and astronomical works. The engineer, A. Metius, invented in 1593, and later, a perpetual Almanac (the thing was made of copper), and he petitioned for this and other matters a patent from the States of Holland.” “ELSEVIER.”

These are the only replies which thus far have been received to the query of C. J. H. in 1854.

I said above that the mode of using the perpetual calendar on the top of our box was already known to us ; and to do so it is only necessary to place the day with which the year begins under the first column. This will be for the next year, 1866, a Monday, and all the dates of that column, and all the dates of the other columns, are the Mondays of the months mentioned above each column respectively. Or, otherwise, place the Dominical letter which for 1866 is G under the first column, and F, E, D, C, B, A respectively under the other columns, with the

days of the week placed under these letters, beginning with Monday, the day with which the year 1866 will commence, placed under the letter G, and you have the Almanac for the whole year 1866. In a leap-year it changes after the 29th February, and the first Dominical letter will then stand for January and February only, and the others for the remaining months of the year.

I have in my possession a "Perpetual Kalendar," printed in 1795, which, as to the ciphers, is somewhat similar to the one on the box, and works on the above plans.

"Elsevier," in the third reply, takes the image on the left (45) for Julius Cesar's, in which he evidently errs, as the head of Julius Cesar on the Roman coins seems to be invariably adorned by a laurel wreath—never by the turban of a sage. I remain of opinion that it is intended for the Greek Astronomer Sosigenes, who was the inventor of the Calendar adopted and introduced by Julius Cesar.

I agree with "Elsevier" that the date (1482) under the image at the right is erroneous, and ought to be 1582 as it is on our box, and that the portrait is meant to represent Pope Gregory XIII.

But again I differ from him in his supposition that the year 1497 under the image at the bottom of the box "might mean 1597 (or rather 1591.)" I am at this moment unprepared to imagine any plausible reason (his own reasons he does not state) for his preference of these more recent dates, unless it be probable that he thinks the likeness to have reference to the engineer, A. Metius, whom he mentions as having in 1593 invented a perpetual Almanac.

He speaks of the double column of figures at the bottom of the box, as being probably the Jacob's ladder mentioned in old books of mathematics and astronomy.

A Jacob's ladder, or Jacob's staff, is said to be a kind of astrolabe; and I find that Martim Behaim, of Nuremberg, was one of the inventors and introducers of the sea-astrolabe, by which the sea can be navigated without a compass. He lived in Portugal during the reign of King John II, but returned to Nuremberg, where, in 1472, he manufactured a terrestrial globe, upon which his discoveries were designated.

If the columns, or ladder on the bottom, is the Jacob's ladder spoken of, the portrait in the circle at the head of the figures may represent that of Martim Behaim. But I am not of that opinion, for on our box we find the name of the thing below, under the columns—"den eeurvig duren den Almanak" (the perpetual Almanac). Therefore the Calendar on the top, and the figures on the bottom, connectedly form a perpetual calendar, and the head I take to be that of Copernicus.

It will be observed that none of the Dutch replies mention the existence of other similar boxes. They speak of perpetual calendars published by a bookseller and in a magazine, but such publications are not new here. This absence, however, shows us plainly that such tobacco

boxes, just like the long Dutch earthen tobacco pipes, are at present to be numbered among the relics of habits and fashions long fallen into disuse, and rapidly passing away from the memory of men of the present generation.

The differences observable in the two boxes are the following :

Our box is older in date, bearing the year mark 1729, or 22 years older than the Holland box, which seems to have been made in 1761.

The Calendar of our box indicates the Romulus and Numa Pompilius, and the Julian and Gregorian systems. On the Holland box the Julian and Gregorian years only are engraved.

On our box the images have a look of genuineness, which impresses us with an idea that they are portraits, and are classically and historically costumed. Those on the Holland box, on the contrary, give us the impression that they are mere heads, devoid of historical truth, and inferior in execution.

The dates under the pictures have not been tampered with, and are all clear and perfect in our box, which does not seem to be the case with these dates on the Holland box.

The ciphers on the bottom of both boxes are the same, but, beginning from the first figure 3 in the right hand column, the dots opposite the following figures are placed somewhat differently.

The inscriptions on the bottom of the boxes, below the "ladder," are not the same.

Our box has a motto engraved on the front side, which is wanting in the Holland box.

Being older, having a more complete calendar, and, judging from the portraits, being executed with a certain degree of skill, and with more fidelity to historical designs than the wood engravings of the Holland box seem to indicate, I consider our box to be superior to the Holland box in point of rarity, and also as a well preserved, well executed and interesting curiosity of the olden time.

Yours, very truly,

S. ALOFSEN.

FROM HON. JOEL PARKER, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
TRENTON, August 18th, 1865. }

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society—

DEAR SIR: C. L. Pascal, Esq., of Philadelphia, a great-grandson of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, has presented to the State, through me, the accompanying document, which was found among Mr. Hart's papers. It is dated May,

1771, and signed by a number of Mr. Hart's constituents, styling themselves "Freeholders of Hunterdon," and directed to him and Samuel Tucker, who then represented that County in the Colonial Legislature, It is a letter of instructions to them, commending their past course of action in reference to their refusal to grant supplies to the King's troops: and urging them to adhere to their previous vote on that subject, and furnishing them some additional reasons to be urged against the encroachments of the King. A full account of Mr. Hart's action in the premises, both before and after these instructions, is contained in my address at Hopewell on the 4th of July last on the dedication of a monument of John Hart, a copy of which I will send you when printed in pamphlet form. I have obtained the consent of Mr. Pascal to ask you to receive this interesting and valuable document, to be placed in the archives of the Historical Society of New Jersey.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

JOEL PARKER.

DOCUMENT RECEIVED FROM GOVERNOR PARKER.

We the freeholders in the County Hunterdon Province of West New Jersey; to the Representatives of said County appointed to meet at Burlington with the other Representatives of said Province on the 28th Day of May anno Domini 1771.

GREETING.

GENTLEMEN:

Whereas we understand his Excellency the Governor has adjourn'd the House of Assembly in order to consider further on divers Affairs presented to the House last Sessions: In which Interval the Members might have an Opportunity to Consult their Constituents. We therefore without the least Defection in our Zeal for his Majesty, or desire to promote Contention between the Different Branches of the Legislative Body in this Province, yet desirous that our Liberties may be secur'd to us, do agree with the Resolution taken by the Assembly at their last Setting; and approve the Reasons given to His Excellency for not complying with several Requisitions made respecting Incouragement for the Augmenting his Majesties Regular Troops in this Province and Granting Supplies towards their support.

Moreover we your Constituents subject these following Queries to your further Consideration:

- 1st. Whether to have the Kings Troops station'd among us in Time of Peace is Constitutional and Agreeable to our Rights and Priviledges?

- 2nd. Whether they are or can be of any use to us, or whether any proper Officer, of this Government, has the command of them in any Case of Immergency?
- 3rd. Whether Regular Troops does not spread Vice and Immorality in a Country where they are maintain'd in Idleness?
- 4th. Is it Consistent with Honour and Justice to support those who do us no Service?
- 5th. Whether there is not Danger that a Military Power may in Time interrupt the Proper Influence and Management of Civil Administrations?

We think Gentlemen the Consideration of these Things with what you have already used will Constrain you to abide by your former Resolutions, and that you will Continue to make the Ease, Safety, Interest, and Morals of the Province subjects of your Zealous Attention.

Signed by the Freeholders
of Hunterdon May 1771,

For John Hart and Samuel Tucker, Esqrs.

HEZEKIAH STOUT,
——— HART,
WILL'M SHERD,
NEHEMIAH SAXTON,
NATHANIEL STOUT,
BENJAMIN STOUT,
JOAB HOUGHTON,

HENRY VAN KIRK,
ANDREW STOUT,
JAMES MATTISON,
ABRAHAM STOUT,
WM. CHAMBERLING,
WM. BRYANT.

FROM HON. L. Q. C. ELMER.

BRIDGETON, May 16, 1865.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.—

DEAR SIR: Since writing to you I have examined the minutes of our Court, where the writs issued are entered, in reference to the dollar and the mark \$. The first instance I find of a writ issued for dollars is in 1795, but the mark \$ is not used. In 1796 there are two or three writs for dollars, most of them being for sums in pounds and shillings. In 1797 I find one with the mark \$. In 1798 they are frequent. Some lawyers in that year used the \$ habitually, as for instance the late Judge John Moore White, who commenced practice here in 1791. Other lawyers appear to have made the figures thus: ^{Dols. Cts.} _{100. 20}

I think there is every reason to conclude that the mark was of foreign origin.

The Rhode Island Records, Vol. 1, p. 577, uses \$ in 1769.

What was the origin of the mark in Spain or Portugal it is useless to inquire; but it is a subject of curious and reasonable investigation how it came to be used in the United States. As the *money of account*, dol-

lars and cents, was not used until after the mint was established in 1792, it of course originated, or rather came into general use, after that date. If any one who has the opportunity will examine a file of city newspapers from 1792 to 1800, he will probably find some recommendation or other reference to this sign. After 1798 our records use it habitually. It was probably not used in printed books until some time after this, because the printers had no such type. I write in the hope that some of the members of your Society will have the opportunity of eliciting further information. Yours, truly, L. Q. C. ELMER.

Donations

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 18TH, 1866.

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Pennsylvania. Vol. I. A republication.

From the New Haven Colony Historical Society—Papers of the N. H. C. Historical Society. Vol. I.

From the Iowa State Historical Society—The Annals of Iowa for 1865. A quarterly publication.

From the Chicago Historical Society—An Historical Sketch of the Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of slavery. By Hon. Wm. H. Brown.

Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Public Works to the Common Council of Chicago.

Seventh Annual Statement of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago.

From the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society—The N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register. July and October, 1865, January, 1866.

Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln delivered before the N. E. H. and G. Society, May 3d, 1865. By Rev. Elias Nason.

From the Essex Institute—Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. 1st Dec., 1864—February, April, June and August, 1865.

From the Long Island Historical Society—The Second Annual Report of the Directors. May, 1865.

From the Wilmington Institute, Del.—Reports of the President, Treasurer and Executive Committee. April, 1865.

From the Arizona Historical Society—Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of the A. H. S., incorporated and organized Nov., 1864.

From the American Philosophical Society—Transactions of the A. P. S. Vol. XIII—Parts I and II. 1865. Proceedings of the A. P. S. Vol. X—Nos. 73 and 74.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Society at a Special Meeting, Jan. 17, 1865, in reference to the death of their former President, Edward Everett.

- Proceedings at the Semi-Annual Meeting at Boston, April 26, 1865.
- From the State of New York*—Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the office of the Secretary of State, Albany. Edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D. 1865.
- From Samuel G. Drake*—A Brief Genealogy of the Descendants of Wm Hutchinson and Tho. Oliver. By W. H. Whitmore.
- From H. B. Dawson*—The New Jersey Boundary. By Gen. John Cochran, Attorney-General of N. Y.
- Mr. Brodhead's Remarks before the N. Y. Hist. Soc., June 6, 1865.
- From Miss C. Condit*—The Christian's Scholar's and Farmer's Magazine. 2 Vols., complete.
- From R. B. Campfield, M.D.*—The Will of Gen. Geo. Washington, with a Schedule of his Property directed to be sold. Printed from Fairfax County Record. 1800.
- From S. Whitney Phoenix*—Report of the Trial of Eunice Hall vs. Robert Grant for Slander, tried in Essex County, N. J., in June Term, 1821.
- An Oration, July 4, 1806. By Henry Ford, A.B. And an Address July 4, 1827. By Albert Barnes, delivered in Morristown, N. J.
- A Sermon by Eben Porter, on the Fatal Effects of Ardent Spirits.
- Thoughts on the State of Departed Souls—a Sermon by Samuel Whelpley, A.M.
- An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. relative to the proper subjects of Infant Baptism. 1824.
- The Moral Creation, the peculiar work of Christ; The Physical Creation, the exclusive work of God. An Essay. Being an attempt to reconcile the two accounts of Moses and John. 1838.
- Two Short Arguments addressed to the Learned and Unlearned, on the Personality of the Holy Ghost. 1837.
- The Military System for the New Jersey Cavalry, compiled by Adjutant-General White. 1793.
- A Chymical Examination of the Mineral Water of Schooley's Mountain; together with a Physical Geography of the First Range of Mountains extending across New Jersey from the Hudson to the Delaware. By Dr. Mitchell and M. Neven. 1828.
- Showing the Manner in which they do Things in the Presbyterian Church in the 19th Century. Printed at Morristown. 1837.
- From T. Bailey Myers*—Commemorative Proceedings of the Athenæum Club, N. Y., on the Death of Abraham Lincoln. April, 1865.
- From the Department of State*—Diplomatic Correspondence. Parts III and IV.
- From Wm. Duane, Esq., of Phila.*—A Marriage License signed by Gov. Wm. Franklin.
- From Hon. Wm. Wright*—The Official Army Register for 1865.

Report of the Flax and Hemp Commiseion.

President's Message and Documents, 2d Sess. 38th Congress.'

From the Authors—Anthony Stoddard, of Boston, Mass., and his Descendants. A Genealogy. Revised and enlarged. By Elijah W. Stoddard. 1865.

Oration delivered by Gov. Parker at the Dedication of a Monument to the memory of John Hart, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, at Hopewell, Mercer County, N. J., July 4, 1865.

A Review of a Paper on the Waters of New Jersey, read by Hon. John Cochrane, of New York. By W. A. Whitehead.

President Lincoln a Faithful Son. An Address before the High School at Lawrenceville, N. J. By Sam'l M. Hamill, D.D. June 1, 1865.

The Christian Colledge in its Relations to the Institutions of a New Country. Baccalaureate Sermon. By J. F. Tuttle, D.D.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Sunday School 2d Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., Sept. 17, 1865. By J. Few Smith, D.D.

From Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D.D.—A Historical Discourse respecting the Progress of Presbyterianism in Indiana, delivered on Feb. 5, 1865. By Rev. James H. Johnson.

From S. S. Purple, M.D.—Annals of Salem. By Joseph B. Felt. 2 Vols.

Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, from 1623 to 1636. Illustrated with Notes by the Collector, Alexander Young.

The Early Jesuit Missions in North America. Compiled and Translated from the Letters of the French Jesuits, with Notes. By Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, M.A.

From Stephen Randall—Remarks on the Narraganset Patent, read before the Mass. Hist. Soc. By Thomas Aspinwall.

From I. Peckham—War Record of the First Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., during the Great National Struggle of 1861–1865. Published by order of the Church.

From Dr. Hunt—Transactions of the Medical Society of New Jersey. Ninety-Ninth Annual Meeting. 1865.

The Medical Profession, its Position and its Claims as an Art. An Address by Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., President of the Medical Society of N. J., at its 99th Ann. Meeting, Jan. 24th, 1865.

From W. A. Whitehead—The Navy of the U. S. An Exposure of its Condition and the Causes of its Failure. By E. N. Dickerson. 1864.

Charter of the Society of the New York Hospital and Laws relating thereto, and of Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. 1856.

Navy Register of the U. S. for 1862.

Letter to the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post in reply to a Citizen

of New Jersey. By R. F. Stockton. 1863.

The Tribune Almanac and Political Register. 1863.

Catalogue of Autograph Letters, Documents and Signatures, Relics and Curiosities, &c., donated to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, St. Louis, Mo. 1864.

Catalogue of College of New Jersey. 1858-'59. Yale College. 1859-'60, and '60-'61, and '61-'62. Rutgers College. 1863-'4.

Miscellaneous Pamphlets. 1865.

From the Publishers—The Historical Magazine for 1865.

From Thomas W. Dawson—A Pistol recovered from the Frigate Congress, burnt and sunk by the Merrimack off Fortress Monroe.

From the Provost Marshal General—The Drafting Box or Wheel used by the Provost Marshal of the Fifth District of New Jersey.

From the Publishers of Newspapers, The State Gazette, The Princeton Standard, and the Somerset Messenger, are still received; and from the office of the Newark Daily Advertiser, imperfect files of the following, viz: Paterson Daily Press, Paterson Daily Guardian, Bergen County Democrat, Jersey City Daily Times, American Standard, Advocate and Times, National Democrat, New Jersey Journal, New Jersey Herald, Sussex Register, New Brunswick Times, New Brunswick Fredonian, West Jersey Press, Camden Democrat, Hunterdon Republican, Hunterdon County Democrat, Beacon (Lambertville), Monmouth Democrat, Monmouth Inquirer, Warren Gazette, Belvidere Intelligencer, Bordentown Register, Mount Holly Herald, New Jersey Mirror, Somerset Unionist, Somerset Weekly Gazette, Cumberland County Patriot, Bridgeton Chronicle, Daily True American, Trenton Monitor, Constitution (Woodbury), Ocean Emblem (Tom's River), Millville Republican, Salem Sunbeam, South Jersey Republican, Cape May Ocean Wave—in all, thirty-nine.

The valuable collection entrusted to the care of the Society by Dr. J. M. Kollock, consists of Badger's Weekly Messenger, July 4, 1831, to May 1, 1833; Southern Intelligencer (Charleston), Jan. 26, 1822, to March 19th, 1825; National Gazette and Literary Register (Philad.), March 17th, 1827, to March 20th, 1828; New York Observer, Jan. 26th, 1828, to Dec. 25th, 1830; New York Spectator, August 29th, 1820, to April 15th, 1825; and the New Jersey Journal published by Shepard Kollock, from February 21, 1781 (No. CV), to September, 1818, in fifteen bound volumes. At Chatham it was called the "New Jersey Journal"; in New York, the "New York Gazette and Country Journal"; in Elizabethtown, the "New Jersey Journal and Political Intelligencer," until 1801, and then the "New Jersey Journal." The files for 1779 and 1780, also for 1785 and part of 1793, are wanting.

Since the last meeting, there have been additions to the Library, consisting of twenty-five bound volumes and one hundred and forty-four

pamphlets. During the year, forty volumes and eight hundred and twenty-three pamphlets have been received, which makes the number of volumes at this date (3,394), or about three thousand four hundred and of pamphlets six thousand three hundred (6,322).

Members Elected

JANUARY 18TH, 1866.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. Robert Aikman, *Elizabeth*.
Samuel J. Allinson, *Yardville, Mercer Co.*
Albert Beach, *Newark*.
Jonas S. Quinby, *Newark*.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

John M. Kollock, M.D., *Philadelphia*.



Eastern Boundary of New Jersey.

A REVIEW OF A PAPER

ON THE

WATERS OF NEW JERSEY,

READ BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK,

BY THE

HON. JOHN COCHRANE,

(Attorney-General of that State.)

AND A REJOINDER

TO THE REPLY OF

“A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,”

BY

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD.

. The following articles were originally printed in the "Yonkers (N. Y.) Gazette," Mr. COCHRANE having given publicity to his views through the columns of that paper.

Their appearance, of necessity, in several weekly instalments, and with a considerable period intervening between the two, rendered some repetition of facts and authorities necessary, which under other circumstances might have been avoided, and prevented the treatment of the subjects involved in a more systematic manner.

They are now reprinted, at the request of the New Jersey Historical Society, as originally written, excepting verbal corrections and the introduction of notes and authorities.

W. A. W

R E V I E W .

There are some questions which, however thoroughly discussed and definitely settled, will "ever and anon" be evoked from a sleep of years by enquiring, mercurial spirits, with a demand for a re-discussion and a re-settlement, although nothing may have occurred while they have lain dormant to warrant the procedure—although no new light may have arisen to illumine what was before dark, or any good purpose be effected by their revival. For a time, factitious circumstances may infuse into a question of this kind, some semblance of vitality and importance; but, however potent may be the influence of Error, or however protean the forms it may assume, if Truth has been ever elicited, the lookers-on may quietly await the issue, confident that the vexed question, ere long, will be restored to its wonted state of repose.

Such is the character, such the present position, and such the ultimate fate of the question which was made the subject of extended comment, by the Hon. Mr. COCHRANE, in a paper read at a meeting of the New York Historical Society, in June, 1865.

Nothing has occurred rendering it advisable to change the present mutual boundaries of, or to disturb the friendly relations existing between, the States of New York and New Jersey; no new information of essential importance affecting the points formerly at issue, has been gathered; and only the fact that, a high law officer, connected with the Executive Department of the State of New York, has revived the topic, and given his views respecting it, publicity—not only by their presentation to such a distinguished body as the New York Historical Society, but by printing them in full over his own name—gives to it a temporary interest. It is the intention of this review to facilitate the return of the subject to the shades whence it was drawn.

The theme which Mr. COCHRANE gravely propounded, and which he so elaborately discussed, was the assertion "THAT THE WATERS BETWEEN "STATEN ISLAND AND NEW JERSEY, THE KILL VAN COLL, THE SOUND AND "RARITAN BAY, OR BY WHATEVER OTHER BAPTISMAL NAMES THEY OR

"THEIR PARTS MAY HAVE BEEN, OR ARE NOW DESIGNATED, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE WATERS WHICH LAKE STATEN ISLAND SHORES, WERE FROM THE PERIOD OF THEIR DISCOVERY, KNOWN AND ACCEPTED, AND SHOULD PROPERLY NOW BE CONSIDERED, THE WATERS OF HUDSON'S RIVER."*

The proposition is a simple one, and its operation, if established, equally so: the aim and effect of the learned gentleman's paper being, to cut off New Jersey from any water privileges, excepting such as she may enjoy on her ocean-beat coast, or in Delaware bay, and place her a suppliant at the feet of New York, for permission to enjoy, in quietude, the rights which she derives from the same source that conferred upon her larger and more opulent sister State, the germs of her prosperity.

Mr. COCHRANE is met at the threshold of his investigation by certain "baptismal names" borne by the waters referred to, which he conceives to have been imposed "by accumulating *ignorance or design*;" and seems to imagine that, the generations past and gone, possessed neither eyes to perceive where physical peculiarities required the conferment of special appellations, nor judgment to determine what those appellations should be: his own acquaintance with the localities, and his own experience in navigating these "falsely" named waters, especially qualifying him to succeed where they so signally failed.

In order that his positions may be fairly and fully presented, the following extract from his paper is given at length:

"When Hudson, carefully consulting his soundings, 'went in past Sandy Hook' on the evening of the 3rd of September, 1609, he moored the Half Moon in 'The Bay.' A boat's crew proceeding upward to the

* Elsewhere in his paper, Mr. Cochrane presents the same proposition in other language, but of similar import, thus:

"The demonstration that the waters of the Hudson, in their seaward current, debouch through both the Narrows and the Kills, would not only have exposed the futility of New Jersey's pretensions to Staten Island, but have effectually disposed of her commercial rivalry with New York."

And again:

"I have now concluded the detail of the earlier historical evidence, which directs unequivocally to the conclusion, that the Hudson River empties itself, through its two mouths, the Narrows and the Kills, into the Bay of New York, which flows past Sandy Hook into the sea."

And again:

"I may now, I trust, be permitted to think that the proposition submitted, that

all the waters which surround Staten Island are the waters of the Hudson River, stands substantiated by abundant proof."

And again:

"The narrow river to the westward, and 'the Narrows' at the south, the mouths through which the waters of the Hudson discharge themselves through the Great Bay into the main sea."

And again:

"That mouth of the Hudson which through the Kills discharges its waters into 'the Great Bay.'"

It has been thought proper thus to quote Mr. Cochrane, as it has been asserted that the proposition he discussed was announced *only* in the language of the text, and the writer has been accused of *misrepresenting* him when quoting some of his own sentences as above given.

north, on a subsequent day, (September 6th,) we are told that they passed through the Narrows, into a commodious harbor, 'with very good riding for Ships.' In their further progress northward, they discovered the Kills in 'a narrow river to the Westward betweene two Ilands.' The exploration of this riuer disclosed to them 'an open Sea,' now called Newark Bay. When the Half Moon first left her anchorage in 'The Bay,' (September 11,) Hudson cautiously passed through the Narrows, went into the Riuer,' and again found moorage near the mouth of the Kills, in 'a very good Harbour for all windes.'

"This simple statement of Hudson's discovery, purges effectually the clouded medium of subsequently distorted narrative; and our mental vision has direct access to 'the bay,' the 'harbor,' the 'western river,' and 'the open sea,' unperverted into unnatural lineaments by the false names imposed by accumulating ignorance or design; and representing them as they lay, and as unchanged they lie, in physical aspect, the only distinguishable 'bay' below, the 'narrow straits' above, the estuary, roadstead, or 'harbor' within, 'the river' *conducting the upper waters to the west*, and beyond that, the 'open sea' in the distance. If now we apply to this fluvial system, the nomenclature adapted to it by the proper names since borne by *the river which originated it* and the ports on its banks, 'the bay' becomes the Great Bay of the North River; 'the Harbour,' the Harbor or Port of New York; and 'the narrow river to the westward' and 'the narrows' at the south, *the mouths through which the waters of the Hudson discharged themselves* through the Great Bay into the main sea.

"Here, then, is probably the most fitting place for the remark, that the confirmation of this hypothesis will be the explosion of the injurious theory upon which the Treaty of 1834 ceded to New Jersey one-half of the rights of New York to the waters of the Hudson, and of those which separate Staten Island from New Jersey, together with the lands under them, upon the very common error of mistaking the harbor of New York for the bay of New York, and of imposing the name of Raritan Bay on a portion of the waters of the Great Bay of the North River."

The reader will please notice that Mr. COCHRANE'S "Great Bay of the North River" is simply "the bay" of Hudson and other navigators; and as such it will be considered.

On proceeding to advance his proofs applying to his hypothesis, he places prominently among them, and relies greatly upon, the testimony afforded by Maps; but it is a singular fact that *not one*, ancient or modern, confers upon "the bay" any cognomen conveying the idea that its waters are sufficiently homogeneous with those of the North River to authorize the adoption of the restricted appellation suggested by the Attorney-General.

The earliest geographers on their earliest maps—those quoted by Mr.

COCHRANE—leave it unnamed, as being simply an arm or portion of the Atlantic Ocean: or when they do give it a specific appellation, designate it as “Sand Bay,” “Port May,” or “Godyn’s Bay,” or “Coenraet’s Bay,” not recognizing its relation to the North River. But these specific names soon disappeared; and the common sense of each and every generation since, has been in entire accordance with the present nomenclature, which is warranted by the physical peculiarities and configuration of the shores and shoals; as a general appellation to the whole expanse of the waters referred to, would be necessarily indefinite and consequently inappropriate. Convenience, propriety, and fact coincide in designating the waters to the west of the peninsula of Sandy Hook as those of “Sandy Hook Bay;” in considering those immediately south of the Narrows, as constituting “the lower bay,” in contradistinction to the one above; and those waters lying south of Staten Island, received from the Raritan River and Staten Island Sound, as “Raritan Bay.” It is not usual to claim for this last a more extended locality than it is strictly entitled to. It is not made to encroach on “the lower bay;” but, in conjunction with “Sandy Hook bay,” laves the shores of New Jersey and Staten Island; and contributes its quota to the ocean, through the Main Channel at Sandy Hook.

It is a noticeable circumstance that Mr. COCHRANE considers those maps which leave this expanse of water *without a name*, as substantiating its claim to the title he suggests, no matter what may have been the definite object had in view by their projectors. For example, he draws attention to a Map in “*East Jersey under the Proprietors*,” and says, “it confines the name of Raritan to the river now known as such, but represents none for the waters from its mouth to Sandy Hook;” and he styles it “a Map of the settled portion of New Jersey, *projected and described in the year 1682*;” adding, “the map of 1682 thus *singularly concurs* with the patent of 1665, [*The Monmouth Patent*,] in protecting “the bay’ from the infectious waters of the Raritan.”

Now the author of the work referred to expressly states (*page 123*) that the map “was *compiled [for his work, published in 1846,] from various sources*”—for what? To “give the reader an idea of the extent of *the settled portion of the Province*,” in 1682. That was its purport, nothing more. If he had entertained the remotest idea that his map would have been referred to, to prove the non-existence of Raritan Bay, because of his omission to insert these words, it may be safely assumed that they would have been there. The Attorney-General should award him credit for not being influenced in the preparation of his map, “by the corruptions of the mother tongue” to which he alludes in his paper.*

* “Evidence,” says Mr. Cochrane, “may be multiplied till the truth becomes con-

To strengthen his position, Mr. COCHRANE gives two extracts, which connect with "the Bay" the adjuncts which he covets.

Cornelius Van Tienhoven, Secretary of the Province of New Netherland, speaks of it in 1650, as "the Bay of the North River;" and the Patroon Melyss purchased from the Indians, the same year, some lands "at the south side, in the Bay of the North River;" and with a little more research some few like instances might have been discovered; but it is safe to assume that in all such instances the appellation was not intended to partake of the exclusive character which Mr. COCHRANE would give it. Thus, for example—and one example will suffice, although others might be furnished—De Razieres, in his letter to Blommaert, says, "I arrived before the Bay of the great Mauritze River, sailing into it "about a musket shot from Godyn's Point into *Coenraet's Bay*, where the "greatest depth of water is," etc.,* recognizing the existence among navigators at that early period of a specific appellation for a portion of "the Bay;" and it is a noticeable circumstance that De Vries, who probably went in and out of "the Bay" a greater number of times than any other navigator, during the domination of the Dutch, never conferred upon it a title connecting it exclusively with the North, or Hudson's River.

But is there anything remarkable that a great river should not carry its name with it to the ocean? There are many streams along our coast which, after placidly meandering through the country, conferring beauty upon the landscape and bestowing beneficent gifts upon the inhabitants, seem to decline having their names identified with the rougher and world-tossed waters of the ocean. The cases are too numerous to admit of the conjecture, that the failure of the stream of the Hudson to carry its name to Sandy Hook is an exception originating in "ignorance or design." Does it not argue some weakness in the positive proofs that they are identical, to insist so strenuously upon revising the present nomenclature, in order to identify the waters of "the Bay" with those of the river?

But it is essential to Mr. COCHRANE'S theory that he should establish

spicuous, that the baptism of "the Bay" never was conferred on any other portion of the waters of the Hudson, [than the lower bay] till the habitual corruptions of the vulgar tongue enticed and betrayed an intelligent community into the injurious conversion of a roadstead or estuary of the sea into the Upper Bay of New York."

Although the map referred to in the text

was not given to the world in 1682, John Reid's map, which will be noticed on a subsequent page, was issued about 1683, and on that the waters south of Staten Island are designated "part of Raritan Bay."

* Collections New York Historical Society, Second Series, ii, 342.

the point; and the greater part of his paper is devoted to its development and illustration; the applicability of his quotations, in a simple historical enquiry, not being always apparent. He quotes Governor Dongan, who says "We, *in THIS government*, [New York] look upon *that Bay*, that runs into the sea at Sandy Hook *to be Hudson River*." This was in 1686—in a letter, by the way, which, for its partizan antagonism to the Proprietors of New Jersey, probably led to his recall by the Duke of York, whose interests he was trying to subserve*—and it seems that in 1865 there are some in "THIS government" equally blind to the distinction between the bay and the river.

Mr. COCHRANE also quotes two other documents, one, a Report upon the controversy respecting the commercial privileges of the Port of Amboy, in 1697; † and the other, a letter from an Engineer, who responds to the dictation of his superior by reporting the depth of the water "in the "other branch of the Hudson river," called "the Col," in 1701; both of a character similar to that of Governor Dongan's letter, equivalent to *assertions* of claims yet unestablished; and about as conclusive as *proofs*, as would be the counter assertions of the Governor and Proprietors of East Jersey, or as the assertions, current some time since, that the new Fire Department Law of New York was unconstitutional, or the right of a State to secede was unquestionable—the Port question having been subsequently settled *adversely to the claims of the New York authorities*, as the last two opinions have been effectually disposed of contrary to the wishes of those who advocated them. ‡

Mr. COCHRANE considers the "impregnability" of his record evidence confirmed by the "testimony of the ancient Maps;" but an impartial enquirer will soon have reason to be satisfied that their testimony is of little value.

He says of the celebrated "*Carte Figurative*," § "However imperfect the delineations, this map represents unmistakably the River Mauritius (now Hudson) as it washes the margin of Manhates Island, and, *enlarging thence its course to the ocean, swells into an expansive Bay, which encloses Staten Island, and ultimately passes at 'Sand punt,' into the 'main sea.'*"

This is a correct description of the map; and similar delineations in other maps—the swelling "into an expansive Bay," enclosing Staten Is-

* Chalmer's Political Annals, p. 628.

† Respecting this controversy more will be found in subsequent pages.

‡ As to the Fire Department Law, a prominent legal gentleman of New York, not

only *asserted* but *argued* that it was unconstitutional; but the Courts, nevertheless, decided otherwise.

§ N. Y. Col. Doc. i., 13.

land—showing as much water on the west side of the island as on the east, afford a clew to the authority upon which some of the writers of the time describe the locality, the knowledge of most of the parties being derived solely from the imperfect topographical details of these maps. But this very “*Carte Figurative*” of date 1616, ignores Mr. COCHRANE’S theory, by giving the name of “Sand Bay” to the expanded sheet of water which, he would have us believe, the “accumulating ignorance” of modern times, and the “corruptions of the mother tongue” prevent being called “the Bay of the North River.”

This same title of “Sand-bay,” is similarly used elsewhere, and so applied, will be found also on Jacobsz Map of “*Americae Septentrionalis*” of 1621, in the possession of Dr. O’Callaghan; a *fac simile* of which will be found in the same volume of the New York Colonial Documents that contains the “*Carte Figurative.*”

The description given by Ogilby (which appeared simultaneously with that of Montanus, from which Mr. COCHRANE quotes through a modern translation,) was evidently based upon the map of “*Nova Belgii Quod nunc Novi Jork vocatur, &c.,*” contained in his ponderous volume. As it is somewhat uncertain whether Montanus copied Ogilby, or Ogilby Montanus, the extract is here given as it appears in the contemporaneous English—“The Manhattans, or Great River, being the chiefest, having with “two wide Mouths washed the mighty Island Watouwaks, falls into the “Ocean. The Southern Mouth is called Port May, or Godyn’s Bay. In “the middle thereof lies an Island called the States Island, and a little “higher the Manhattan,” &c.* Now Ogilby’s map was derived from Vischer’s and Vander Donck’s, which place Staten Island in the centre of an expanded bay—having its specific title it will be observed—forming what Ogilby calls the “Southern Mouth” of the Great River, the other, or *northern mouth*, being Long Island Sound: “Watouwaks,” or more properly *Matouwaacs* being the designation of Long Island, whose shores were thus washed. Why does not Mr. COCHRANE furnish a new title for Long Island Sound? The testimony of Montanus and Ogilby is as potent and applicable in that direction as in the other.

It will be perceived, therefore, that it is neither philosophic nor wise to base arguments upon descriptions framed from delineations acknowledged by Mr. COCHRANE himself, to be rude and imperfect. If maps of this character are reliable as evidence, he might claim with equal propriety that the Hudson has *three* mouths, and refer for proof to Vander Donck’s map, which makes a stream, which is called the “Groote Esopus River,”

* Ogilby’s America, Edit. folio, 1671, p. 170.

to connect with the Delaware, affording another outlet for the waters of the Hudson. He might thus have received into its capacious bay not only Staten Island, but the whole of New Jersey.

But it is unnecessary to pursue this portion of Mr. COCHRANE'S argument further ; indeed in view of one physical fact which will be educed presently, it need not have been discussed at all ; but, before proceeding, some notice must be taken of his labored endeavor to make the appellation, "Achter Col," given to Newark Bay, derives its significance from its lying back or west of the bay on the east side of Staten Island, rather than from its relation to what is known as the upper bay or harbor of New York.*

The meaning of the words is well understood to be *Behind or Back of the Bay* ; and the bay meant, would seem to be at once made manifest by the inquiry, "Where did the people live who used the term?" There was a perfect propriety in the dwellers upon Manhattan Island conferring the title upon a sheet of water which lay *behind or beyond the bay which intervened between it and them*; but the appellation would have possessed neither significance nor appropriateness, had it been derived from the position of the inner expanse of water with reference to the lower bay, as it did *not* lay back of, or beyond, that bay to them, but *in an entirely different direction*.

It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. COCHRANE should quote Mr. Brodhead in support of his views and "to complete" his proofs. That historiographer says† "Achter Cul,' or 'Achter Kol,' now called 'Newark Bay,' "was so named by the Dutch, because it was 'achter,' or 'behind' the "Great Bay of the North River. *The passage TO THE GREAT BAY was known as the KILL VAN CUL,*" from which has been derived the present "name of "the Kills,"—and he quotes Benson as his authority. Both writers evidently intended by "the Great Bay of the North River," the bay *north* of Staten Island: for "the Narrows," *not* "the Kills," are unquestionably the passage *to the lower bay*, which Mr. COCHRANE wishes to have considered the "Great Bay."‡

* Mr. Cochrane says, "Achter Cull," the early designation of Newark Bay, was readily and naturally rendered into the "After Bay" of the English, relatively to its position behind the upper Bay of New York. But the term "Achter," or *After*, was predicated only of localities in the interior and *behind those bordering on the sea coast*; and, while redressing the prevailing error which, generally, has referred the signification of the *Dutch Kills* to their relation to either Newark Bay or to an upper Bay of

New York, if the uninterrupted current of authority attributes, as we have seen that it does, the "Kill van Cull," or "the River of the Bay," *to that mouth of the Hudson, which, through the Kills, discharges its waters into "The Great Bay,"* then will we have no difficulty in determining that the "Achter Cull" was named from its position "behind" the same "Great Bay."

† Brodhead's, N. Y., 1, p. 313.

‡ Mr. Benson, who was one of the New York Commissioners for arranging the

"Achter Col" from being first applied to the water only, gradually, as population spread and settlements began to be formed on the shores of Newark Bay, became the appellation for the land also, both northward and southward, until the whole of East Jersey would occasionally be designated as "Achter Col;" but the name, under the English rule, was soon lost; and the student of the geography of the State would scarcely recognize in the name of "Arthur Kull," applied to the Sound between Staten Island and the main, south of Newark Bay, all that is preserved of the original appellation of "Achter Col." North of the bay and running into New York bay, the stream still retains the appellation conferred at the same early period, the "Kill van Kull," or more commonly "the Kills," as stated by Mr. Brodhead.

It is susceptible of demonstration from documentary evidence, that the specific appellations borne by the waters referred to are not of modern introduction, are not the result of "corruptions of the Mother tongue;" have not originated through "accumulating ignorance" or through any nefarious "design" to absorb the Hudson, but are simply appropriate titles which the physical configuration and position of the localities have rendered necessary. They date back, for the most part, and particularly is it the case with the nomenclature of the waters west of Staten Island, to times anterior to the transfer of New Netherland to the English,* and it is safe to affirm, that no one, acquainted with the localities, would venture to express the opinion that such a specific nomenclature should give place to the general appellation of "Hudson's River;" for, as has been intimated already, if it had not been thought advisable to show how

Boundary, in 1807, had, as we shall see, so little idea of considering the waters west of Staten Island to be part of Hudson River, that in his discussions with the New Jersey Commissioners he labored to establish that they formed "an arm of the sea."

*The "Calendar of Historical Manuscripts" in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany (pp. 190, 250, 273, 375, 301:) the "Calendar of Land Papers," (pp. 15, 37, 44, 45,) and the New Jersey Proprietary Records furnish abundant evidence of these specific appellations in grants anterior to the conquest of the English; and subsequent to that event the instances are still more frequent. Dec., 1668, Capt. Krygier, in a voyage to Newesing, "sail'd through the Kil van Kol:" "rowed down with the ebb the Kil behind Staten Island"—"went down the bay" and sailed "again towards the Manhatjans"—thus circumnavigating Staten Island. (*N. J. Hist. Soc. Collec-*

tions, Vol. 1, p. 177, from Albany Records.) The "Kil van Kol" was so well known, that the people of Connecticut, the same year, when preparing for a settlement in New Jersey, allude to it by name.

In 1664, the Indians sold the Elizabeth tract to Bailey, Denton and Watson, the boundary on the east being "the River which parts Staten Island and the Maine"—and Governor Nicolls, when confirming the grant, calls it "the sea which parts Staten Island and the Main," and he particularly discriminates in one document between the Kil van Kol and Hudson River.

In 1669 the Charter of Woodbridge makes the eastern boundary of the tract "Arther Cull River, otherwise called the Sound." Gov. Andros calls the Kil van Koll "After Cull River," and the Sound "the Great Kill;" and so, on down to the present time, have these appellations continued to be used.

little foundation there was for Mr. COCHRANE's theory, even as presented with his chosen authorities, the statement of one single physical fact would have sufficed to refute his arguments..

Mr. COCHRANE is a military as well as a legal General. Let it be supposed that, with the skilfully trained eye of an experienced commander, he has selected a bold and adventurous detachment from among the watery hosts of the Hudson, and having placed himself at its head, he floats off with a strong ebb tide on an expedition to explore the new mouth of the river that he has discovered. On approaching "the Kills" his detachment is confronted and most unceremoniously jostled, turned around, impeded and opposed by a concourse of watery articles, very similar to those composing his more regular organization, but *pursuing a directly contrary course*. On inquiring into the cause of this rough treatment, the General is informed that he has wandered beyond the lines of the hosts of the Hudson, and is in collision with the advanced guard of the conjoined forces of the Passaic and the Hackensack, coming from the Blue Hills of New Jersey, and proceeding with all speed and irresistible velocity to a general rendezvous at Sandy Hook.

Finding all endeavors at progress in that direction useless, the north corner of the new mouth being effectually closed against him, the General proceeds, we will suppose, to execute a flank movement; if he cannot get in at the north, he may through the south corner; so falling in with the advancing columns of the Passaic and Hackensack, he takes his detachment with them into the lower bay, and watching his opportunity, he joins some returning battalions wending their way westward toward the southern end of Staten Island. By skilful management he prevents any of his force from being sent off with a scouting party up the Raritan, and is congratulating himself that, by continuing with the main body, proceeding northward through the Sound, he is making rapid progress up the Hudson, when, lo! he finds that he and his detachment are being moved bodily to the westward into Achter Col Bay. Again he resorts to strategy. Succeeding in getting off the direct line of progress, he stealthily conducts his detachment to the right into slack water, and moves onward for awhile. Soon, however, is he interrupted and opposed by an overwhelming force that ridicules any attempt by his puny detachment to advance in that direction, and he finds himself and his command absorbed and carried off to rejoin the column they had sought to escape from—victims to the grasping propensities of New Jersey.

Did General COCHRANE ever know of a mouth of a river through which *some portion* of its stream did not run in one continuous ebb and flow of

tide? But what the tides of "the Kills," "the Sound" and "Raritan bay" *refuse* to do for the Hudson, they do regularly, each and every day, for the Passaic and the Hackensack. In other words, "the Kills" is *the northern mouth of those rivers* emptying into New York bay, as Benson and Brodhead say: "the Sound" is *their southern mouth*, emptying into Raritan bay. Would General COCHRANE have announced to the New York Historical Society that "the waters of the Hudson in their seaward current, debouch through both the Narrows and the Kills," or that "the Hudson River empties itself, through its two mouths, the Narrows and the Kills, into the Bay of New York?"—would he have thought it necessary to prepare his elaborate paper—had he known that, *not a drop of the water of the Hudson flows through the passage between Staten Island and the main?*

With this fact established beyond controversy, that no waters of the Hudson ever "lave the Staten Island shores" on the west, this Review might close; but a sense of what is due to truth and history prompts some reference to, and comment upon, the nature of the impeachment of New Jersey before the public thus made by the Attorney-General of her sister State of New York, and the manner in which she has been arraigned.

Mr. COCHRANE says, "The efforts of New Jersey to neutralize the commercial advantages of New York, and to promote her own aggrandizement are notorious;" that "recklessness" and "persistence" have characterized the prosecution of her "avaricious desires;" that "carved surreptitiously from the side of New York, under the opiates of one Captain John Scott, artfully discharged upon the drowsed senses of James, Duke of York, from the hour of her separation to the present, she has formed her national life to the rugged career of incessant competition with her parent State;" and is eloquent in the use of expletives such as the "encroachments," "pretensions," "preposterous claims," &c., of New Jersey, exhibiting feelings of irritability and hostility towards the State, which, considering his official position, comity alone should have led him to restrain. Let these accusations receive a brief examination.

The *right* of James, Duke of York, as grantee of his brother, Charles II., to convey to others that part of his domain now constituting New Jersey, does not seem to be questioned, and the intimate relations known to have existed between him and those to whom he disposed of it* warrants the assertion that the conveyance was intended to be full and complete, according to its tenor, whether "surreptitiously" obtained or not. He was dealing with personal friends and not striving to outwit stran-

* Pepy's Diary and Correspondence afford abundant evidence of this.

gers, by only keeping "the word of promise to the ear," and fully expected that the territory he described, with all its advantages and privileges, would pass into their quiet possession. His subsequent acts clearly prove this; for on the 23d of November, 1672, more than eight years after the grant, in a letter to his Governor, Lovelace; on the 29th of July, 1674, in a new grant to Sir George Carteret, in severalty; in another, on the 10th October, 1680, to Sir George's grandson and heir; and on the 14th March, 1682-3, in still another grant to the twenty-four proprietaries, did he reaffirm, in the most emphatic manner, the rights, powers, and privileges originally conveyed. Mr. BRODHEAD is of the opinion that, although the same words of conveyance were used in all these documents they cannot be assumed as covering Staten Island, because Governor Nicolls, writing to Lovelace in 1669, informs him that "Staten Island is adjudged to 'belong to New York;'" but the well-understood sentiments of Nicolls, in relation to the transfer of any part of New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret, render it very necessary to know *by whom* it was so "adjudged." It was not, certainly, by any legal tribunal, or the question of title would thereafter have been definitely settled; but if "We of THIS government," as Dongan expressed himself, were the only arbiters, it is not surprising, that the decision should have failed to meet with general acceptance. It cannot be fairly presumed that such a curtailment of the original limits of his grant should have been "adjudged" by James, and nothing appear on the face of his subsequent grants to indicate any intention to change the boundaries:—grants made long after the "opiates of one "John Scott" must have lost their effect.*

* The views of Mr. BRODHEAD, referred to in the text, were set forth at the time Mr. Cochrane read his paper before the New York Historical Society, and although the writer differs from him very decidedly in some of his conclusions, yet the several important and interesting *facts* which he so ably grouped together on that occasion, are evidently deserving of introduction here, many of them being new to most historians. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Brodhead said:—

"The constant opposition of the early Colonial authorities of New York to the dismemberment of its territory as granted by King Charles the Second to his brother James, in March, 1664, by the Duke of York's transfer of "Albania," or New Jersey, to John, Lord Berkley, and Sir George Carteret, in the following June, is, of course, familiar to those acquainted with American history.

"The transfer was a very improvident act which the Duke afterwards regretted, and which he would never have executed, if he had been properly advised. It was done in haste; while the expedition sent to seize New Netherland was yet at sea; and, apparently, through the cajolery of the infamous Captain John Scott. No steps were taken by the Duke's grantees to secure their own possession of New Jersey, until dispatches were received from Nicolls that he had conquered New Netherland from the Dutch. It was not until June, [August] 1665, that Philip Carteret arrived in America, as Governor of New Jersey; and then, for the first, Nicolls learned what had been so unwisely done by his chief, after he had left England. For ten months, he had exercised undeniable authority over the entire region between the Hudson and the Delaware, by virtue of his commission, as Governor from the Duke of York, of 2d April,

These boundaries were so explicit, that it is surprising there should have been any difference of opinion about them. It will do no harm to reproduce them here, inasmuch as they are only given in part by Mr. Cochrane.

“All that tract of land adjacent to New England and lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhattan Island, bounded on the east, part by the main sea, and part by the Hudson River, and hath upon the west, Delaware Bay or river, and extending southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of Delaware Bay; and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of the said Bay or River of Delaware, which is in forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and crosseth over thence in a straight line to Hudson’s River in forty-one degrees of latitude, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of New Cæsarea or New Jersey.”

Could language be used more definite? On the east a river and the ocean—on the west and south a river and a bay—on the north a straight

1664. As soon as he heard the unwelcome news, Nicolls wrote earnestly to the Duke, remonstrating against his improvident cession of New Jersey; and proposing that Berkley and Carteret should give up their prize, and take, in exchange, the territory on the Delaware, which had been reduced from the Dutch; (*New York Colonial Documents III*, 105; *Chalmers’ Political Annals—who gives the date erroneously, as November, 1685,—624, 625.*) On the 9th of April, 1666, Nicolls urged the same suggestion to Lord Arlington, the English Secretary of State; (*Colonial Documents III*, 113, 114.) When he returned to England, the late Governor of New York carried with him a letter from Maverick, his fellow Royal Commissioner, to Lord Arlington, dated 25th August, 1668, in which the inconvenience of the Duke’s release of New Jersey was demonstrated: (*Colonial Documents III*, 174.) * * * * James, accordingly, took steps to regain New Jersey. It was not difficult for him to do this. Sir George Carteret was in Ireland, of which he had been appointed Lord Treasurer, in 1667. Lord Berkley, who had been one of the commissioners of the Duke of York’s private estate, had just been detected in the basest corruption, and was now turned out of all his offices at Court, (*Pepys, Bohn’s ed.*, 1853, *III.*, 167, 172, 174, 331, *IV.*, 28; *Burnet, I.*, 267.) He was glad enough to win the Duke’s favor by offering to surrender New Jersey to him; and Carteret, at Dublin, willingly confirmed his partner’s of-

fer, especially as they were to receive the Delaware territory in exchange.

“The evidence of this interesting and hitherto unknown feature in American Colonial History, has recently come to light in the “*Winthrop Papers*,” now in course of publication by The Massachusetts Historical Society. On the 24th of February, 1669, Maverick wrote from New York to Governor Winthrop, of Connecticut, that Governor Lovelace had just received a letter from his predecessor, Nicolls, at London, announcing that “Staten Island is adjudged to belong to N: Yorke. The L. Bark-ley is under a cloud, and out of all his offices, and offers to surrender up the patent for N. Jarsey. Sir G. Carteret, his partner, is in Ireland, but it is thought he will likewise surrender, and then N. Yorke will be enlarged.” (*Massachusetts Historical Society’s Collections, XXXVII.*, 315.) Carteret appears to have promptly assented to the proposed surrender; and the transaction was regarded on all sides as complete, for Sir George wrote to his brother Philip, the Proprietor’s Governor at Elizabethtown, in June, 1669, that “New Jarsey is returned to his Royall Highness by exchange for Delawar. * * * some tract of land, on this side the river, & on the other side, to reach to Maryland bounds.” (*Massachusetts Historical Society’s Collections, XXXVII.*, 319.)

“Yet, while man proposes, God disposes. Neither the surrender nor the exchange thus arranged were ever accomplished. The

line extending from a point in 41 deg. 40 min. N. L. on one river to a point in 41 deg. N. L. on the other. Yet, it seems, the attempts of New Jersey to retain what was so clearly in word and intention conveyed to her is characterized by Mr. COCHRANE as indicating an avaricious and grasping spirit. Let a map of the States of New York and New Jersey be examined, and it will be found that the north partition point in their boundary is neither at the "northernmost branch of the Delaware" nor "in 41 deg. and 40 min. of latitude" but at 41 deg. 21 min. 31 sec. ! nearly twenty miles of latitude *south* of where it should be; causing about two hundred thousand acres of the soil of grasping New Jersey to lie on the New York side of the line; and had the wishes, aims and projects of the latter *entirely* succeeded, the line would have been still further south.

It would be impossible to compress within reasonable limits the particulars of the negotiations that led to this result; if the details are desired, they can be found in the eighth volume of the *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*. No one can give them an impartial examination without being satisfied that, if there were any "avaricious desires" exhibited through the long period during which the controversy lasted, it was *not* on the part of *New Jersey*.

restoration of Charles the Second to the Sovereignty, which that grand old statesman, Oliver Cromwell, had administered with such splendid ability, was followed by the most disgraceful politroonery which marks the annals of sycophantic and title-loving Englishmen. The Court became vicious, to a proverb. Sir George Carteret was expelled the House of Commons for corruption, in the autumn of 1669; but he still held his place of Treasurer of Ireland. Early in the spring of 1670, Lord Berkley, the disgraced swindler of the Duke of York, was, by the favor of the king, made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he joined his co-partner Carteret. Both the New Jersey grantees were also proprietaries of Carolina, of which Berkley had just become Palatine, on the death of the Duke of Albemarle. At this moment, Lord Baltimore, an influential Irish peer, revived his old claim to the Delaware territory, which he insisted belonged to himself, as proprietor of Maryland, and not to the Duke of York, as the English representative of its ancient Dutch owners. (*Colonial Documents*, III., 70, 113, 186.)

"This Delaware question was a very nice one, for it raised several ugly points about the original title to New Netherland, which the English usurped from the Dutch. It

was handled very gingerly for several years and was not definitely settled against Maryland, by the Privy Council, until 1685. Meanwhile, Lord Baltimore was a powerful peer of Ireland, and might give her Lieutenant and Treasurer much trouble, if they made him their personal enemy. On comparing notes at Dublin, Berkley and Carteret thought it their best policy to let the Duke of York fight out the Delaware question with Lord Baltimore in London; and, in the mean time, they evaded the fulfilment of their agreement with James, and retained New Jersey. After the death of Nicolls, in 1673, they even prevailed on the Duke to write to Lovelace, fully recognizing their rights as grantees of the Province. In August, 1673, the whole of ancient New Netherland, including New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, was reconquered by the Dutch. The treaty of Westminster restored these acquisitions to Charles the Second, in February, 1674. In the following June, the King, by a new Patent, regranted to his brother James, the entire territory of New York and New Jersey. What the Duke did after he received his second Patent, it is not my purpose now to explain. I will only remark that the decision, which, in 1669, adjudged Staten Island to belong to New York, has never been disturbed. * * *

Let the same map be looked at with reference to the eastern boundary. A stranger examining its details, with the view of locating the lines named in the grant from James, would most naturally suppose that Staten Island—being part of the land westward and southward of Long Island and Manhattan Island—belonged to New Jersey; and it may be admissible here, although it has not been intended in this review to touch upon any legal points or technicalities, to draw attention to a passage from the argument of the New Jersey Commissioners in 1827, showing what should be the effect of a literal carrying out of the peculiar phraseology of the grant:

“Hudson river and all the dividing waters are notoriously *to the westward of Long Island and Manhattan Island*, and therefore within the descriptive words of the grant. *The land* to the westward of these islands passed by express words. This term [*land*] is of great extent in its legal operation, including all above and all below the soil, and therefore embraces all the lands westward covered by water. Unless the words describing the land granted are rejected, *New Jersey must begin where those islands end*. Nor ought they be departed from in favor of the grantor, because he has added a general boundary, calculated to make it vague and uncertain. If a conflict exists between a *particular description* and a general boundary, the latter ought to yield to the former, for it is an established rule in the construction of deeds, that if the grantee's words are sufficient to ascertain the lands intended to be conveyed, *they shall pass*, although they do not correspond to some of the particulars of the description. Then as no doubt can exist of the intention to pass all the lands *to the west of these two islands*, the additional description which makes the eastern boundary to be the main sea and the Hudson, ought not to lessen or impair the benefits of the grant in favor of the *grantor*, and against the *grantees*.”

How does it happen then, that New Jersey with all her avaricious and aggrandizing tendencies should have failed to secure the possession of Staten Island?

A student of our Provincial history needs not to be informed of the opposition made by Nicolls, whom the Duke of York had appointed Governor of all his possessions in America, to the transfer of New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret; it has already been adverted to. Before he was aware of the transfer he had exercised authority over the tract and bestowed grants upon persons intending settlements at Elizabeth and in Monmouth County; and it was not calculated to add to his amiability or courtesy towards the Proprietors' Governor, Philip Carteret, who arrived in 1665, to have those grants very summarily nullified by his superior. Carteret's attention being engrossed by the weighty cares and responsibilities incident to his peculiar position in a new land, among strangers,

with few, if any, trusty advisers, all expedients and measures for peopling and governing the Province untried, it is not surprising that questions concerning boundaries or territorial rights, should for a while have been left untouched. It is not to be supposed, however, that, because, as Mr. COCHRANE states, he has failed to discover any "recorded evidence" of the "initiation of New Jersey's enterprising encroachments" upon Staten Island, prior to 1681, that her right thereto was not previously thought of and asserted. It is susceptible of proof that acts of jurisdiction over the adjacent waters were performed by New Jersey, prior to that date, in establishing ferries—one ferry between Communipau and New York, being *licensed* as early as 1669, by Governor Carteret; and another established between Bergen, Communipau and New York, in 1678. Mr. COCHRANE has discovered *an application* made to the New York authorities for the establishment of one in 1750, nearly a century later, and considers that a proof of jurisdiction over the waters being ascribed to that province. Will he accord equal sufficiency to the prior cases in New Jersey?

But as many of the inhabitants of the city of New York, both Dutch and English, had their plantations on Staten Island, their relations had been and continued to be altogether with that place and government; and of course the authority of the functionaries of New York became more firmly established with each passing year. Yet there are not wanting evidences of a conviction in the minds of some of the first men of that province, that Staten Island had passed from under their control. Thus in 1668, Samuel Mavericke, one of the King's Commissioners, in a letter to Secretary Arlington, says plainly—when objecting to the transfer of New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret;—"The Duke hath left of his patent *nothing to the west of New York.* * *. Long Island is very poor "and miserable, and beside the city, there are but two Dutch townes "more, Sopus and Albany." Staten Island was too important a settlement to have been left out of this summary had it been regarded as yet a part of New York. If no doubt was entertained, how comes it that Nicolls should think it of interest to announce that the island had been "adjudged to New York?"

It will be remembered also, that negotiations were on foot for an exchange of New Jersey for other possessions on the Delaware; and that the exchange was thought at one time to have been perfected.* This of course would repress any formal attempts by Governor Carteret to possess himself of the island; and shortly after, came the Dutch to reconquer the

* See foot note on pages 102-104.

country and unsettle the relations between the people and the government. So that the point made by Mr. COCHRANE, of the postponement of the "enterprising encroachments" of New Jersey until 1681, if well taken, is susceptible of explanations showing it to have been perfectly consistent with an unshaken belief in the sufficiency of New Jersey's claim.

The repeated confirmations of the original boundaries by the Duke, have already been adverted to. They cannot be otherwise considered than as virtual rebukes of the aggressive disposition of his governors, and established beyond doubt his own intention to concede all his rights within those bounds; for although his Secretary, Werden, at one time expressed some doubt as to whether the successors of Sir George Carteret ("for whom the Duke hath much esteeme and regard") would receive from him equal favor, yet we find the same Secretary, as late as November, 1680, writing, that his Royal Highness had been pleased "to confirm and release to the Proprietors of both Moities of New Jersey, all their and his Right to *any Thing* besides the Rent reserved, *which heretofore may have been doubtful*, whether as to Government or to Publick Dutys in or from the places within their grants." Is it at all surprising that with such documents in their possession, the proprietors should have contested the occupancy of Staten Island by New York? or that from that time to the year 1833, New Jersey should have consistently asserted the superior validity of her claim? Should her course in doing so, without any resort to ultra measures to enforce it, bring upon her contumely and unwarrantable aspersions?

Notwithstanding all the proceedings of New York calculated to exasperate her people—the forcible arrest and abduction of her citizens from her own soil, even from the very wharves of Jersey City, under processes from New York Courts—the neglect often shown to the appeals of New Jersey for some action that might lead to a settlement of the controversy—even actual insults, most pointedly evinced by the passage of an Act by one of the Legislative houses, in 1827, which declared the boundary of New York to extend to low water mark along the whole of the New Jersey shore: *at the very time when Commissioners were in session at Albany, discussing terms of compromise*,*—notwithstanding all these acts of attempted or successful aggression, New Jersey has ever shown *not* an avaricious, but a conciliatory and liberal spirit, never more clearly manifested than in the terms she finally acceded to, by which she relinquished Staten Island and other possessions, in order that she might rescue her rights in the adjoining waters from the *absorbing* tendencies of New York.

* See message of Gov. Williamson to the Legislature of New Jersey, Feb. 4., 1828.

One other topic is presented by Mr. COCHRANE, which must be noticed before this *Review* of this remarkable paper is brought to a close. It is intimated that the determination of New Jersey's claims "will doubtless require the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court of the United States."*

The Supreme Court of the United States has never before, probably, been held *in terrorem* over New Jersey. Asserting no claim not founded in right, asking nothing she might not reasonably expect to be granted, and ever ready to make all proper concessions for the preservation of peace and promotion of harmony, the decisions of the Supreme Court have rather been sought than avoided in all controverted cases, as likely to bring with them satisfactory results. This disposition has been remarkably evinced in the progress of the discussion with New York respecting boundaries.

Who proposed in 1818, the appointment of Commissioners to prepare a statement of facts relative to the controversy, to be submitted to the Supreme Court for its decision? New Jersey! By whom was the proposition left, not only unresponded to, but *unnoticed*? New York! Who was it that, in 1827, declined to recommend a reference of the matter to the Supreme Court, as suggested by the Commissioners of New Jersey? The Commissioners of New York! What, eventually, was the principal inducement New York had for the appointment of the Commissioners who agreed upon the terms of settlement in 1833? The commencement of a suit in the Supreme Court, with a view of having the just claims of New Jersey established! The fact is indisputable, that the unwillingness to bring the matters at issue to a judicial decision, has all been on the part of New York.† Why then, after New Jersey has thus fairly

* Mr. Cochrane's language is "New Jersey, contending that the main sea flows only without Sandy Hook, asserts, by an extension thereto of the central dividing boundary line, her right to the southerly one half of the Lower Bay of New York, inclusive of a substantial section of the ship channel to the Harbor of New York.

"The determination of this claim of right has already received juridical judgment; and will, doubtless, require the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Should it be repressed, as there is no good reason to doubt that it will be, an important enquiry would ensue into the rights of New York in the Lower Bay, from the mouth of Mattavan Creek to Sandy Hook."

† As early as 1806 the Legislature of New Jersey made advances to New York for the

appointment of Commissioners, which was responded to; and the Joint Commission met in Newark in September and October, 1807, but "the Commissioners on the part of New York, would not agree to any general jurisdictional line inconsistent with the principles set up by them"—which involved the exclusive jurisdiction over all the waters between the two States, "including shores, roads, and harbors within the natural territorial limits of New Jersey." The utmost of their concessions being a willingness "to receive proposals for extending accommodations in some particular cases which might be shown to be beneficial to citizens of New Jersey, and not injurious to New York."—(*Report of New Jersey Commissioners to Legislature.*)

In 1818, was made the proposal referred to in the text, which was never noticed by

manifested her desire to abide by the decisions of the tribunal of last resort, does the Attorney General of New York think it necessary to threaten her therewith? Why, after more than thirty years acquiescence in, and, it is believed, cordial co-operation on the part of both States to carry out the terms of the agreement entered into in 1833, is it now thought becoming for so prominent an officer of the State of New York to call in question in so public a manner, the propriety of that agreement, if not, indeed, its binding force? Doubtless, if Benjamin F. Butler, or Peter Augustus Jay, or Henry Seymour were living, the Historical Society of New York might have it demonstrated that, as Commissioners of New York, they did not assent, in that agreement, to any thing which "trafficked" away "the interests of the State," or "compromised them by relinquishing a moiety of the unquestioned rights of New York." It is no part of the writer of this *Review* to vindicate them; that must be left to others.

The agreement of 1833 was intended to be perpetual, every formality being observed calculated to give it a duration commensurate with the existence of the States themselves, having been confirmed by the legis-

the authorities of New York.

In 1824, New Jersey again authorized the appointment of Commissioners to meet Commissioners to be appointed on the part of New York, but the time limited by the Commissioners was suffered to expire without any corresponding act being passed by the Legislature of that State.

In 1826, the arrest and imprisonment of the Deputy Sheriff of Richmond County, for serving process, under the authority of the laws of New York, within the jurisdiction of New Jersey, led to an informal intimation from the Governor of New York, that, if the time for the appointment of Commissioners was extended, they would probably be appointed on the part of New York. His intimation was promptly acted on by New Jersey, and tardily by New York. The Commissioners met in Newark, New York and Albany, at the latter place witnessing the passage of the insulting act mentioned in the text. "This government had a right to expect" said Gov. Williamson in his message to the Legislature, "that pending the negotiation for an amicable settlement of the differences, on conditions honorable and satisfactory to both parties, all things would have been permitted to remain as they were." As to the proposition made by the New Jersey Commissioners for a submission of the differences to the arbitrament of the Supreme

Court which was unfavorably received by the Commissioners of New York, it must be said in explanation, that the Supreme Court then was in such bad odor in New York, that on the 12th of February, 1829, the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate of the State, in a report relative to the New Jersey Boundary, made it a question whether "the article of the Constitution of the United States, which extends the Federal power to controversies between two or more States, gives the Supreme Court of the United States cognizance of questions which may arise between members of the Confederacy as to their sovereignty and jurisdiction."

The Commission of 1827 thus terminating fruitlessly, New Jersey determined to test the authority of the Supreme Court in the premises.

She commenced a suit in that Court in February, 1829, and the necessary papers were served upon the authorities of New York, returnable in August following. No appearance having been entered for the defendants, further processes were issued, returnable to January term, 1830; but still no attention was paid to the mandates of the Court. Mr. Southard, Attorney General of New Jersey, and Mr. Wirt, the solicitor associated with him, then notified the Governor and Attorney General of New York that they should move the Court on

latures of both, and sanctioned by a special law of Congress, "made in pursuance of the Constitution," and consequently of supreme authority, "any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Is it at all probable that the Supreme Court could, if it would, or would if it could, set aside an agreement thus made and thus ratified? Surely, any attempt to disturb the amicable relations existing between the two States, by suggestions of the kind put forth by Mr. COCHRANE, cannot be considered but impolitic, unjust, and unwarranted by any circumstances of the time.

Enough has been said to show how erroneous in all respects are the views the gentleman has promulgated in consequence of his misconception of the true topography of the district under discussion. Technicalities of law have not been touched upon, as their discussion entered not into the intention of the writer; but had the claims of New Jersey been submitted, as she desired, to the decision of the Supreme Court, the results would probably have been more favorable for her interests.

The length of this *Review* precludes any discussion of the terms of the agreement of 1833-4 fixing the boundaries as they now are.* Although

the 13th February, to proceed *ex parte* in the cause. When the day arrived, New York did not appear, but a letter from the Attorney General of the State, informed the Court that its process had been received, but, said he, "the opinion is entertained on "the part of the State of New York that "the Court cannot exercise jurisdiction in "such a case without the authority of an "act of Congress for carrying into execution that part of the judicial power of the "United States which extends to controversies between two or more States." The Court, however, through Chief Justice Marshal, declared that "precedent for "granting the process had been established "upon very grave and solemn argument"—but, in order that some defective technicality in the service might be remedied, the consideration of the cause was postponed.

In January term 1831, after the regular service of process, New York not appearing, Chief Justice Marshal delivered the opinion of the Court, establishing the point that the defendant having failed to appear, the complainant had the right to proceed *ex parte*, and it was decreed and ordered that "unless the defendant, after due notice, should appear on the second day of "the next January term and answer the bill "of the complainant, this Court will proceed "to hear the cause on the part of the complainant, and to decree on the matter

"of the said bill."

In January 1832, New York did not answer otherwise than by filing a demurrer signed by the Attorney General of the State, which the Court accepted as an answer, because Mr. Bronson, the Attorney General, was a practitioner in the Court, and the paper in consequence *might be* considered as an appearance of the State, —but the Court said, "If the Attorney General did not so mean it, it is not a paper which can be considered in the cause, "or be placed on the files of the Court."—The Court, therefore, directed the demurrer to be set down for argument in the following March. (*Peter's U. S. Supreme Court Reports, vol. III., p. 461, vol. V., p. 28A., vol. VI., p. 323.*)

The appointment of Commissioners, however, superceded further judicial action, and it is thought that the consent of New York to enter into the arrangement was due in some measure to the fact that, the friends of Mr. VAN BUREN, then a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and looking still higher, were fearful, as he was well-known to be averse to the settlement of the controversy by compromise, that *he would not get the vote of New Jersey unless the differences between the two States were amicably adjusted.*

*The agreement will be found appended to these papers.

so inconsiderately denounced by Mr. COCHRANE, they will be found on examination to have been framed in a spirit of anxious solicitude to put an end forever to the disputes between the two States, the concessions being for the most part made by New Jersey; and it is hoped that, neither by word nor deed, may the good understanding then arrived at be disturbed.

W. A. W.

NEWARK, New Jersey, August, 1865.

_ The foregoing Review was replied to by Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON, the Editor of the "Yonkers Gazette," in a series of articles, which appeared weekly in the columns of his paper, from October 28th to December 16th, 1865, as contributed by "a member of the New York Historical Society." Most of the following "Rejoinder" was written, and part of it in the hands of the publisher of the Gazette, before the authorship of the articles was announced, which will account for its being framed as an answer to an anonymous writer. It appeared in the Gazette in four portions, between December 23d, 1865, and January 14th, 1866.

REJOINDER OF MR. WHITEHEAD

TO

“ A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.”

A correspondent of THE GAZETTE, introduced to its readers as “ A Member of the New York Historical Society,” in attempting to elucidate the vexed questions which have been discussed, under the heading of “ the New Jersey Boundary,” has signally succeeded in surrounding them all with a mystifying halo, well calculated to mislead the unwary, and those unaccustomed to the effect of the cross lights which historical research is apt to throw upon controverted subjects. In view, therefore, of the position the writer has felt called upon to assume, he deems it justly due to himself and historic truth, to endeavor to relieve whoever may be interested in the controversy, from the maze of error into which they are liable to be led by the gentleman’s long and labored article, although, from its tone and temper, its personalities and most unwarrantable aspersions of motives, it might very properly be left unnoticed.

It is well, perhaps, to draw attention to the fact that this discussion originated in a positive announcement by Attorney-General COCHRANE that “ the waters of the Hudson in their seaward current debouch “ through both the narrows and the Kills;” that “ the Hudson River “ empties itself through its two mouths, the Narrows and the Kills, in- “ to the Bay of New York;” and that “ all the waters which lave Sta- “ ten Island shores were, from the period of their discovery, known and “ accepted, and should properly now be considered, the waters of the “ Hudson River.”*

These assertions were presented and urged in a manner and form exceedingly objectionable to Jersey men; and the writer, in reviewing the paper through which they were given to the public, exonerated his native State from the opprobrium sought to be cast upon her, and, at the same time, showed conclusively that the waters referred to, west of Staten Island, could never have been recognized, and could not now be recognized, as part of the Hudson, inasmuch as *not a drop of the waters of*

* As Mr. Dawson has subsequently asserted that “ General Cochrane made no such ‘ positive announcement ’ as Mr. Whitehead has presented in his rejoinder,”

the reader is referred to page 92, for Mr. Cochrane’s own language iterated and re- iterated as quoted in the text.

that river passes through that channel. The "Member of the New York Historical Society," who has come to the support of Mr. COCHRANE, does not pretend to controvert this truth; "but," he says, "the question "is not as to the *physical facts* concerning those waters, but solely, the "*historical character* which belongs to them." Indeed! Is it not the province of history to elicit and treat of *facts*? Is any one class of facts less deserving of consideration than another? Can any amount of evidence, historical or otherwise, establish that which never did and never can exist? It was a "physical fact," in the days of Galileo, that the earth moved. Would the gentleman have us ignore that fact and believe it to have been a fixture in the universe then, and to be so now, because such was its "historical character" among the Inquisitors of 1633? If facts are to be set aside as intrusive in a historical discussion, then indeed, was he, of old, right, when he said "read me not history, for that I know is *false*." But, as the gentleman concedes that the waters of the Hudson do not flow between Staten Island and the main land, that point, *the only one really at issue*, may be considered satisfactorily settled; and attention may be directed to the theories upon which he bases his historical disquisition.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the grounds upon which it is attempted to ignore, as of no legal force, the Royal grant of Charles II. and the transfer by the Duke of York to Berkley and Carteret in 1664, for, in reality, their existence, or non-existence, has little to do with the true merits of the case; but, it may be asked, if "physical facts" are expected to give way to the "historical character" of the discussion, why should not *legal doubts* be set aside for the same reason?—particularly, as we are told subsequently, (the Commissioners of New Jersey, in 1769, having the credit of originating the idea) that, in constructing deeds and grants "the principles of justice require that the intent and meaning of the parties should be the governing rule of construction," for the "intent and meaning" of the grants referred to are not questioned even by the Gazette's correspondent. But the first point he makes, after ignoring these grants, is, that the rights of John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret—and, of course, those claiming through one or both of them—"were derived SOLELY from the Royal Charter to the Duke dated "June 29th, 1674, and from the Duke's Lease and Release to Sir George "Carteret in severalty dated July 28th and 29th, 1674, AND FROM NO "OTHER SOURCE WHATEVER."*

* In order that Mr. Dawson's arguments and statements may be fairly presented, the most material of them will be given in his own words. His objections to the

grants of 1664 are set forth in the following extract; why he wishes them set aside will become manifest directly.

"The reason for this rejection of the

On this the writer joins issue with him, not only as to the fact itself, but also, as to the conclusions based upon it, if it were a fact.

This restriction of the rights of the Proprietors of New Jersey and their assigns, is made to bear, first, upon their authority to govern the country which had been conveyed to them. It is said "no portion of "which prerogatives" [*those derived from the King*] "affecting the Realities "of the territory, was conveyed, or delegated by him to Sir George Carteret, in the Lease and Release of 'the said Tract of Land and premises' to which reference has been made, nor in any other Instrument of "Conveyance or Delegation, either at that time, or at any subsequent "period." Now the very documents the gentleman refers to, the *Lease* and *Release* of the Duke, transfer New Jersey to Sir George Carteret, "IN AS FULL AND AMPLE MANNER AS THE SAME IS GRANTED UNTO THE "SAID JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, BY THE BEFORE RECITED LETTERS PATENT, "and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Benefit, Advantage, Claim, "and Demand, of the said James, Duke of York, &c.)* That is certainly emphatic language, and as, according to the dogma endorsed by the gentleman, "the intent and meaning" of parties must be considered, irrespective of facts, when both the facts and the meaning of the parties coincide, there should be acceptance, one would think, of the results thus confirmed; and it is rather significant of what he meant, that James should never have attempted himself, whatever his governors of New York may have done, to exercise, or even to claim, the government of the tract he thus conveyed. Even the acts of Andros, for which he had, apparently, authority in the *letter* of his commission, were repudiated by the Duke,† as the "the Member of New York Historical Society"

"Charter of March 12, 1664, and of the "Duke's Lease and Release of June 23 and "24, of the same year, as leading authorities in this discussion, may be very briefly stated. They are these:

"FIRST: There are very grave doubts of "the validity, under the established and "recognized law of England, of that Grant "which assumed to convey an estate which "was not only claimed by a foreign power "with which England was then at peace, "but one that was actually in the undisputed possession of that friendly power, "at the date of the Grant, and for many "months after the execution and delivery "of that instrument to the Duke of York.

"SECOND: Whatever legal rights the "Duke or his grantees, Berkley and Carteret, may have secured in the territories "or waters in question, by virtue of the "King's Grant of March 12, 1664, and the "Duke's Lease and Release of June 23 and

"24, of the same year, they were wholly "annihilated by the re-conquest and subsequent occupation of that territory and "those waters by the Dutch, under Commanders Binckes and Eversten, in 1673; "and any rights which either the Duke of "York, or Lord John Berkley, or Sir "George Carteret possessed therein, after "the restoration of the same to the English, and the actual occupation thereof by "the latter, under Major Edmund Andros, "were derived SOLELY from the Royal "Charter to the Duke, dated June 29, 1674, "and from the Duke's Lease and Release "to Sir George Carteret, in severalty, dated "July 28 and 29, 1674, and from no other "source whatever."

* Grants and Concessions, p. 47.

† See E. Jersey under the Proprietors, p. 76; Grants and Concessions, p. 636 N. Y. Col. Doc., III., p. 286.

must know, if he is as familiar with the authorities as he professes to be. But if any thing more is wanted to confirm this view of what were his "intent and meaning" let the following extract from a document headed "CHARLES R." be read:

" * * * * We being willing and desirous to encourage the Inhabiting and Planting of the said Province, and to preserve the Peace and Welfare of all our loving Subjects residing there, we do therefore hereby require you in our Name to use your utmost endeavours to prevent all Troubles and Disorders there for the future; and strictly to charge and command all persons whatsoever inhabiting within the said Province, forthwith to yield obedience to ~~the~~ the Laws and Government, which are or shall be there established by the said Sir GEORGE CARTERET, who hath the sole Power under us to settle and dispose of the said Country upon such Terms and Conditions as he shall think fit ~~and~~ and we shall expect a ready compliance with this our Will and Pleasure from all persons, &c., &c.,"*

This letter, which was addressed to John Berry, Deputy Governor under Carteret, may be one of those facts that are to be treated "historically," and robbed of its force, because it bears the date of 13th June, 1674, a few days prior to the renewed Letters Patent to the Duke of York; but it is conclusive as to what were the "intent and meaning" of the first conveyance, whose existing vitality it confirms; and also, as to the sentiments of all parties concerned about the time the second grants were perfected. But if doubts should be entertained in regard to this they will be expelled presently, and in the meanwhile attention is asked to one document which it is rather remarkable should have been overlooked by the gentleman. Every true historical enquirer should hesitate to attribute to an opponent an intention to suppress any fact or document essential to the full consideration of any subject, and the course of the Gazette's correspondent in that respect, therefore, will not be followed; but in *New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III.—a volume from which he quotes—on page 265, will be found this letter from the "honest and wise" Sir William Jones, "the greatest man of the law" in his day, as he is styled by Burnet.†

"28 July, 1680.

"I doe hereby humbly certify that haveing heard wt hath beene insisted upon for his Royll Highnesse to make good ye legality of ye demand of Five pr cent from ye inhabitants of New Jersey; *I am not satisfied* (by any thing that I have yet heard) *that ye Duke can legally demand that, or any other duty from ye inhabitants of those lands.* And yt wch makes ye case the stronger *against his Rll Hss* is, that these in-

* Grants and Concessions, p. 49.

† Memoirs of his own Time (Second Ed.), Vol. I., p. 445.

"habitants clayme undr a graunt from his Royll Highnesse to ye Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret in wch graunt *there is noe reservacôn of any profitt* OR SOE MUCH AS OF JURISDICÔN. W. JONES.

It is evident that there was no "Member of the New York Historical Society" in those days to enlighten Sir William. A reference to the volume from which the letter is quoted will show the willingness of the Duke of York to comply with the "intent" of his grants as interpreted by this legal giant.

The second point made by the "Member of the New York Historical Society" is that, although James conveys "all Rivers, Mines, Minerals, Woods, Fishings, Hawking, Hunting and Fowling, and *all* Royalties, Proffits, Commodities and Hereditaments *whatsoever*, to the said Lands and Premises belonging or appertaining: with their and every of their Appurtenances, &c.," yet "Islands," "Soils," "Harbors," and "Marshes," which were also specially named in the Letters Patent from the King to the Duke, *are not mentioned* and THEREFORE—the "historical character" of the missing items requires it to be said—"The Tract of Land and Premises which were thus conveyed to Sir George Carteret and the rivers belonging or appertaining thereto, were and are, historically, all that then formed, and now form, the Province or State of East Jersey; and whatever tracts of land and whatever rivers belonging to or appertaining thereto, which were not thus Released, and *all* the Islands, Soils, Harbours, Waters and Marshes which were between Connecticut River on the East, and Delaware River on the West, *whether within or without the limits of East Jersey*, 'together with the river called Hudson's River' and the several prerogatives of Sovereignty which had been separately and specifically conveyed to the Duke by the King, REMAINED WITH THE DUKE ENTIRELY UNIMPAIRED."

Poor East Jersey! How desolate! *No* islands, *no* soils, *no* harbors, *no* waters, *no* marshes, *no* quarries, (for "quarries" too were omitted), ALL "retained by the Duke of York as part of his Colonial possessions, and are still to be considered *historically* [!/] waters and lands of the "State of New York." Mr. COCHRANE concluded his paper by proposing merely to have Raritan Bay "expunged from the Map, and expelled from our physical geography as a New Jersey heresy," but his coadjutor seems to consider it an easy matter to absorb the whole State. Such statements do not call for refutation. They are simply and preposterously absurd, having neither facts nor "intents" to sustain them, as JAMES HIMSELF, as we shall see, TESTIFIES UNDER HIS OWN HAND AND SEAL.

It will have been observed the assertion is broadly made that no portion of the prerogatives granted to the Duke by the Letters Patent of June, 1674, were transferred to the Proprietors of New Jersey in the sub-

sequent *Lease and Release*, "nor in any other Instrument or Conveyance or "Delegation, either at that time, or at any subsequent period;" and that the right of the Proprietors were "derived SOLELY from the Royal Charter "and the Duke's *Lease and Release* of 1674 and *from no other source*," and whatever was not by them, in express terms conveyed, "remained with the Duke entirely unimpaired." If all this were so, which the writer does not admit, and *Sir William Jones* denied, the Duke's right to dispose of those "prerogatives," and those "islands," "waters," "quarries" &c., as he might think proper was certainly unquestionable. Now THAT VERY THING HE DID by his conveyance to the twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey on the 14th of March, 1682-3. With his usual courtesy, the "Member of the New York Historical Society" accuses the writer of giving a "mutilated" extract from this deed when referring to it on a previous occasion,* although the words he particularly dwells upon, as

* This was in a note to the review of Mr. Cochrane's paper referring to the proceedings at a meeting of the Council of New York, at Fort James, Feb. 16, 1683-4 (*N. Y. Minutes of Council Liber*, 1683-88) in which it was said:

"At that Council, Mr. Recorder, afterward Attorney General, Grahame, said—he believed in that clause, 'whole entire 'premises,' [conveyed by the previous "grant to Berkley and Carteret] was to be "understood only the intire tract of land, "and the other clause, 'as far as in him "lyeth,' made a doubt whether the Duke "had authority so far:" and while in doubt it was suggested that a remonstrance should be sent to his Royal Highness, showing the "inconvenience of suffering *East New Jersey to come up the river.*" The question involved was evidently the extending of East New Jersey "up the river," opposite Manhattan Island. No doubts seem to have been entertained as to the effect of the grant upon Staten Island and surrounding waters; for the Duke, as if to set at rest all questions growing out of the formerly expressed boundaries, not only repeated them and conveyed the eastern moiety of "the whole intire premises," but added, "TOGETHER WITH ALL ISLANDS, "BAYS, &c.," words not in the original grant [to Sir George Carteret], and inserted the further significant clause "As also the free Use of all Bays, Rivers, and "Waters, leading unto or lying between "the said Premises, or any of them, in the "said Parts of East New Jersey, for Navigation, free Trade, Fishing, or otherwise." "








That these words were considered by the

Council as covering Staten Island and its waters, is conclusive from the fact that Captain John Palmer, the largest holder of lands on Staten Island under New York grants—one of the Council subsequently, and present at the meeting referred to by invitation of the Governor—not esteeming his property there safe without a title from the proprietors of East Jersey, immediately thereafter applied to them for patents, and on the 26th May following, obtained them for several tracts of land, covering more than 5,000 acres." (*E. J. Records*, Vol. 1, *Liber A*, p. 185.)

Mr. Dawson considers this proceeding of Capt. Palmer as a precautionary measure merely, and "no evidence that he considered the pretended title thereto of the Proprietors as worth a straw"—and he thinks the Proprietors themselves considered a compliance with his request "little better than a farce," because, as he states, they said, "it may be of no ill consequence, but rather of service in our claim to that island."

Mr. Dawson may have all the advantage accruing from his objection, although it is possible, could a reference be had to the lost minutes, that the matter would be presented in a clearer light, but it must be borne in mind that this application from one intimately associated with the authorities of New York, was made fifteen years after Staten Island is said to have been "adjudged" to that Province. Gov. Dongan himself is said to have taken out a Patent for the lands he held on the island, (*See Proprietor's Memorial to Gov. Morris*, Oct. 12, 1719.)


left out—"so far as in him lieth"—were actually made the subject of comment. It is not usual to quote the whole of a document every time a portion of it may be pertinent to the subject under review, but the gentleman shall be favored in due time with an explanation of the phrase he refers to, as well as with further extracts from the grant itself.

In that document the Duke sets forth, not only that he *had* on the 23d and 24th June, 1664, conveyed New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret, (*the legal force and validity of which conveyance he affirms*)* and subsequently executed the other grants which have been referred to, *expressly*, so he says, *as he had received it from the King*,† with its "islands," "soils," "marshes," &c.; but, also, that, in consequence of the partition made by the grantees of the said tract and subsequent sale by Sir George Carteret of the eastern moiety, he grants and conveys anew to the twenty-four Proprietors, in whom the title then rested, "their Heirs and Assigns all "that Tract Share and Portion and all those Parts Shares and Portions "of all that entire Tract of Land, and all those entire Premises so grant- "ed to his said Royal Highness, * * * called by the name of East "New Jersey together with  all ISLANDS BAYS Rivers WATERS Forts "Mines Minerals QUARRIES Royalties Franchises and appertences what- "soever to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, &c.,  "as also the  free use of all Bays Rivers and Waters leading unto or ly- "ing between the said Premises, or any of them, in the said Parts of East "New Jersey, for Navigation, free Trade, Fishing or otherwise  To "HAVE AND TO HOLD &c to improve and plant the said Premises with "People and to exercise  all necessary Government  therein, "whereby the Premises may be better improved does and doth by these "Presents give grant assign and transfer unto the said," [naming the "twenty-four] "their Heirs and Assigns, Proprietors of the said Pro- "vince of East New Jersey aforesaid, for the time being  all and

*"By several good and sufficient Convey-
ances and Assurances under his hand and
"seal duly executed," is the language
used."

† Referring to the Lease and Release of
July, 1674, he makes his "intent, and mean-
ing" perfectly manifest. He says that the
King having granted to him on 29th June,
1674, "the said tract of land and premises"
conveyed to Berkley and Carteret in 1664—
he on the 29th July, 1674, "did grant and
"convey the said tract of land and premis-
"es to the said Sir George Carteret," &c.
There was therefore, no *intention* of cur-
tailing any of the perfections of the first
grant by the omission of the words "is-
lands," "marshes," &c.—(See the Release

in *Grants and Concessions*, pp. 141-150.)
Moreover, the Supreme Court of the United
States in its opinion in the case of *Martin*
vs. Waddell, says "The last-mentioned
"grant [1674 from the King to the Duke]
"is precisely similar to the former in every
"respect," and further "The grant of this
"territory, known as East New Jersey,
" * * * was transferred to twenty-four
"persons, * * * who, by the terms of the
"grant, were invested, within the portion
"of the territory conveyed to them, with
"ALL the rights of property and government
"which had been originally conferred on the
"Duke of York by the Letters Patent of the
"King."

"every such AND THE SAME Powers, Authorities, Jurisdictions, Governments and other Matters and Things whatsoever which by the said respective recited Letters Patents or either of them are or were granted to be exercised by his said Royal Highness his Heirs Assigns Deputies Officers or Agents in or upon or in Relation unto the said Premises, &c." 

What rights of property, what prerogatives, pray, are retained here by the Duke, to become "historically" or in any other *Pickwickian* sense, united to New York? And see, too, what Charles himself said in confirmation of this last mentioned conveyance "His Majesty doth hereby declare his Royal Will and Pleasure, and doth strictly charge and command the Planters and Inhabitants, and all other Persons concerned in the said Province of East New Jersey, that they do submit and give due obedience to the Laws and Government of the said Grantees their Heirs and Assigns, as *absolute Proprietors and Governors thereof, &c.**" This was under date of November, 1683. Need any thing more be said to show how entirely at variance with the facts is this "historical" theory.

The writer's mode of disposing of Mr. COCHRANE'S arguments, based upon a passage from Ogilby's *History of America*, does not meet the approval of the "Member of the New York Historical Society;" and it is probable no greater satisfaction will be felt with the opinions he may express respecting the use made of that work by the gentleman himself.

It is somewhat remarkable that such peculiar stress should be laid upon a single paragraph written by one who was never on this side of the Atlantic, whose ears were open to any "old-wives fables," and his pen as ready to record them, and whose sole authority for the details of his map was the imperfect ones of Vischer and Vander Donck; but, in a theory which discards "physical facts" it may be consistent to accept, as all sufficient authority, one whose knowledge of the waters he describes warrants him in presenting Long Island Sound as *one* of the mouths of the Hudson!! But as his "elegant map" leaves out all appellations for the waters within Sandy Hook, and for convenience has the name of "the Groote River" and its numerous aliases *out at sea*, just as it places "Zuydt River" *off the capes of Delaware*, Ogilby is considered an authority of the first grade, *omission* to confer distinctive titles upon the waters which are the subject of discussion being regarded by the gentleman, as it was by Mr. COCHRANE, much better evidence of the "intent and meaning" of parties than positive conferment of definite appellations. It is probable, however, that had his map been on a larger scale, he would

* Grants and Concessions, p. 151.

have given to the waters within Sandy Hook their specific title, as did Vander Donck.*

In this connection the writer feels bound to notice, and pointedly condemn, the unwarrantable accusation brought by the gentleman against the New Jersey Historical Society, of having mutilated, for sinister purposes, the portion of the map of Vander Donck in their first volume of their "Collections." He says "while the words 'Port May and Godyn's Bay' have been VERY DISTINCTLY inserted in the proper place, the names of 'the 'GROOTE RIVER' OUTSIDE of the former have BEEN STUDIOUSLY OMITTED, and Vander Donck has been FORCED to say nothing whatever concerning the Hudson, either of its mouth at Sandy Hook, or elsewhere." The capitals and italics are the gentleman's own, and a cause which seeks for aid through the effect of such imputations must be inherently weak. *He knows* that the map inserted in the volume referred to is only one-third of the original—just so much of it as could be brought within the limits of an octavo page, four inches by seven—and the reason why the names he refers to were not on it, was without doubt, the same with that—the writer has had the charity to suppose—which prevented Ogilby's inserting the names for the bay, namely, the "physical fact" that there was no room for them if the character of the map as a *fac simile* (as far as it went) were preserved. The implication, that the New Jersey Historical Society "had quailed before the testimony" afforded by the original map to the North River's emptying into the ocean, is simply ridiculous.† It may be safely affirmed that, the Society will never be driven to ignore "physical facts" to establish any historical theory.

The Gazette's correspondent has devoted much time and labor to verifying an opinion, expressed by the writer on a previous occasion,‡ that "with a little research a few like instances [to those educed by Mr. COCHRANE] might be discovered," of the application of the general title of

* Mr. Dawson regards the use of Ogilby's Map by the Commissioners of 1769 and the writer's reference to it in a paper on the Northern boundary, as conflicting with the opinions of its value expressed in this controversy. In reply to this it is sufficient to say that few maps, books, or men, are altogether worthless; on some point each may be perfectly reliable. The value of Ogilby's map to the Commissioners of 1769 consisted in its corroborating, with Vander Donck's and Vischer's, their views as to the position of the North-western point of intersection with the Delaware,—but the advocates of New York claims then, could not be made to think the evidence of the map of any account. (See *N. J. Brief*. pp. 27-29.)

† The utter recklessness of this charge is strikingly apparent when the fact is recalled that, when the map referred to was issued by the New Jersey Historical Society, the boundaries between the two States had been definitely settled by the inter-State agreement for thirteen years, and neither the Historical Society, nor any individual in New Jersey, desired or expected that the discussions which had preceded that agreement should or would be revived;—nor was it presumed that it would ever be necessary to collect (or manufacture, as is implied,) documentary evidence in advance, to meet an attempt on the part of New York to set aside that agreement.

‡ See page 95.

"Bay of the North River" to the expanse of waters between Sandy Hook and Staten Island. He *has* supplied "a few like instances," three or four in number, which establish nothing new, and do not controvert the fact that, what thus occasionally received a general appellation was at the same time considered, from its characteristics, devisable into smaller portions bearing specific titles. He has, besides, made diligent search among the contents of "Old Time's drag-net," and rescued from oblivion, perhaps, a score or more of extracts to prove—what? that the waters of the Hudson enter into the ocean at Sandy Hook.

It is a favorite mode of procedure, with some disputants, to set up some fanciful and weak edifice of their own, which they would have the world believe is an antagonist's selected stronghold, and then to take great credit to themselves for demolishing it with ease. Such seems to have been the course of the "Member of the New York Historical Society," for the writer would remind his readers, that there has been no attempt on his part to controvert the "physical fact" that the waters of the Hudson mingle with those of the ocean at Sandy Hook.* *That* is a truth recognized by the terms of all the grants which have made the eastern boundary of New Jersey "the main sea and Hudson's River," and he is not aware of any other way in which the two can meet, unless, the gentleman's favorite authority, Ogilby, be followed and the junction be effected *via* Long Island Sound—the *other* mouth of the river. It is the *homogeneous character* of the waters filling the "Bay," and losing themselves in the Atlantic at that point, which is denied; and *that* he believes is a question impregnable to the attacks of any "historical" theory. But their dissimilar character is one of the "physical facts" which Mr. COCHRANE and his coadjutor would ignore; the Hudson and the Hudson *alone* is to be recognized in those waters; the peculiar influences to which it has been subjected in its passage to the ocean having very materially increased its powers of absorption, so that nothing in the shape of water can withstand its voracity—so fittingly symbolized by its "two mouths."

Notwithstanding that HUDSON himself, in the "narrow river to the westward" having different tides and currents, discovered a stream distinct from the river he subsequently ascended—although from that time to the present, that distinction has been recognized by the retaining of the "baptismal names" conferred at first, such as "Kill van Kol;" "the Kills;" "the Sea," or "the river which parts Staten Island and the main;"

* Yet Mr. Dawson accuses the writer and the New Jersey Historical Society with *mutilating* Vander Donck's Map *twenty years ago*—a map well-known and accessi-

ble to every one, in order that it might not be ever thereafter brought forward to prove—what they have never denied!

“the Sound;” “Raritan Bay;” “Sandy Hook Bay,” &c., names called for by the position and physical character of the waters; and that, too, without any deviation from the practice, excepting by a few individuals, in a few instances, during the period when the New York authorities were prosecuting their *fruitless* attempt to deprive New Jersey of a sea port:—notwithstanding that *every map*, conferring any title upon those waters conforms to this prevailing original nomenclature, or confers other distinctive appellations, entirely at variance with the idea that they were ever considered identical with the waters of the Hudson:—although *the Staten Island deed*, which, from its locating the island “*in Hudson Ryver*” is so prominently presented as confirming “the character of the “waters in question,” although even that (despite the forced paraphrase with which its terms are accompanied in the article of the Gazette’s correspondent)* places “*ye Ryver*” only on “ye North” and has upon “ye South *ye Bay*”—in the face of these and various other facts, both physical and documentary, the Gazette’s correspondent gravely asserts that the *leading* Cosmographers of the time, both English and Dutch [meaning Ogilby and Montanus, *one copying the other*, and both believing that in the New Netherlands could be seen “a kind of Beast which hath “some resemblance with a Horse, having cloven Feet, Shaggy Mayn, one “Horn just on their Forehead, a Tail like that of a wild Hog, black “Eyes and a Deer’s Neck,” that fed “in the nearest wildernesses,” together with “Buffles” or “Elands * * * subject to the falling sickness” &c., &c.,† that these *leading* Cosmographers concurred in the opinion that *the Hudson discharged its waters through two mouths, the Narrows and the Kills;*” whereas there is not a particle of evidence that they had ever heard of either passage. Take the gentleman’s own adopted version of the extract from Montanus so often referred to, it reads thus:—“Among the streams the Manhattan, or Great River, is by far the chiefest, as with “two wide mouths *washing the mighty island Matouwacs* [not Staten Island] and, be it observed] it empties into the Ocean. The *Southern mouth* is

* THE TERMS OF THE DEED.

“All that Island lyeing & being in Hudsons Ryver Comonly called Staten Island, & by the Indians *Aquehonga Manack-nong*, having on ye South ye Bay & Sandy point, on ye North ye Ryver & ye City of New York on Manhatans Island, on ye East Long Island, & on ye west ye Main land of After Coll, or New Jersey,”

THE PARAPHRASE,

“All that Island *lying & being in Hudsons Ryver;*” and bounded on “ye South [by] YE BAY & Sandy point, on ye North [by] YE RYVER & ye City of New York

“on Manhattans Island, on ye East” [by the River “IN” which it was and] “Long Island, & on ye West” [by the River “IN” which it was and] “ye Main land of After Coll, or New Jersey;”

† Ogilby, p. 172, So desirous were these “leading cosmographers” to give the *correct* delineations of what they describe, that they supply an engraving of the beast mentioned in the text, horn, tail, and all, and it is to be presumed that we are expected to believe, in consequence, that it existed “historically.”

"named Port May, or Godyn's Bay; midway lies the Staten Island and little higher the Manhattans," &c. What is there in this passage to warrant any such statement as that above, as to the opinion of these "leading Cosmographers?" It is impugning the intelligence of the settlers of New Netherland to make these writers exponents of the extent of their knowledge respecting the province. As early as 1656, Vander Donck, after having examined the localities for himself, placed *the* mouth of the Hudson at its junction with the East River, and Egbert Benson and the other New York Commissioners, in 1807, frankly acknowledged that such was the "common conception in regard to it;" and, by the way, those gentlemen were so little satisfied with the *modern* "historical character" of the waters West of the island that they labored to establish *that* channel as *an arm of the "main sea,"* connecting with Hudson River in the upper bay.* In January, 1664, the Chamber at Amsterdam, was so much better informed about the River, than Montanus was seven years later, that we find it corresponding with the Directors and Council at New Amsterdam in relation to the "defensible condition of *the* mouth of the "river, both on Staten Island and on Long Island,"† and it is evident that, ten years after Montanus wrote, the localities were not much changed from what they were in 1656 and 1664, as we find Governor Andros, in December, 1681, mentioning Staten Island as situated "att *the* entrance "or mouth of the River to New Yorke."‡

In this connection it must be noticed that the "Member of the New York Historical Society" *has failed to exhibit a single document, or name a single map that confers upon the waters west of Staten Island the name of Hudson River,* with the few exceptional papers, also adduced by Mr. COCHRANE, which have already been made the subject of comment,§ (in due time they will be again considered,) occurring nearly a century after the settlement, and having no value as proofs. But he should know, as well as the writer that, so far from all intelligent well-informed persons, English, Dutch and American in 1674, considering the Hudson's River as flowing on *both* sides of Staten Island, "Hudson's narrow river to the westward," and its connecting channel southward were *uniformly* referred to by other names; among the "intelligent, well-informed persons" doing so, being Governor Nicolls, who speaks of both as "the sea between Staten Island and the main," and was so ignorant of the opin-

* The original draft of the papers emanating from the New York Commissioners are in the New York Historical Society's Library, and it is interesting to note the corrections and alterations they received before being submitted to the scrutiny of the

gentlemen from New Jersey. (*Boundary Papers. Vol. IV.*)

† New York Colonial Documents, Vol. II., p. 218.

‡ *Ibid.* Vol. III., p. 310.

§ See page 96.

ions of "leading Cosmographers" as actually to make the northern boundary of some land on Staten Island "Hudson's River AND the Kill van Cull."* Governor Andros even (IN DOCUMENTS THE GENTLEMAN HIMSELF QUOTES) calls the one "After Cull River," and the other "the Great Kill."†

The reader's patience will not be tried by the barren enumeration of other grants and other documents showing the continuous use of this nomenclature. The records of both States abound in proofs beside those the gentleman himself has furnished; and, without consulting many other works, an examination of the "*Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the office of The Secretary of State at Albany*" cannot but excite surprise that he should have ventured upon the assertion that "from an early day—as early as 1643, the waters of what we call * * * * "The Kills' * * * were considered and disposed of as waters of Hudson's River—and that, *without a single adverse witness*, the same opinion prevailed and the same action was continued until the surrender of the Colony to the King of Great Britain and its transfer to the Duke of York in July, 1674." But having on a previous occasion gone over this ground,‡ the writer deems it unnecessary to traverse it again. Before passing to another topic however, he must be permitted to notice the unwarrantable assertion that "the Map of the settled portion of East New Jersey in 1682" in "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments" places "Constable's Hook" at the "*southwestern extremity of the neck, [Bergen Neck] to which point the waters of the Hudson would have been necessarily recognized in his [the writer's] own authority, had he told 'the whole Truth' of the matter.*" This, to say the least, is in worse taste than the accusation brought against the New Jersey Historical Society, of *studiously suppressing* the title of Hudson's River from the fac simile of a part of Vander Donck's map given in the same volume. Others are left to designate it as their sense of propriety may dictate.

"Constable's Hook" or "Point" will be found in all maps, going sufficiently into detail, to be the name from the earliest times conferred upon the northern point of the *eastern entrance* of the Kill van Cull. The Gazetteer's correspondent knows this fact and understands the position of the "Hook" perfectly. The youngest tyro in geography well knows that names are placed above, or below, on the left or on the right of the localities to be designated as convenience prompts; and it will scarcely be believed that, the above grave charge is based upon the circumstance that the engraver

* Grant to Bollen & Co., Dec. 24, 1664.

† Warrants referring to Gov. Carteret's pigs that had strayed across to Staten Isl-

and, Sept. 23d, 1675—and to Capt. Billop's grant, March 25, 1675.

‡ See page 99.

of the map placed the name on the *left* of Constable's Hook, extending of course *from* the southwestern extremity of the neck *towards* the Hook. If such a statement as that above quoted is warranted on such grounds, it might with equal propriety be said that Vander Donck located "New Amsterdam" on the west side of the Hudson, because the name stretches across New Jersey; or that Mr. Brodhead intended to place "Paulus Hook" on Newark Bay, or "Communipau" on Staten Island, because their names commence at these points on his map, or that the engineers who prepared the sketch of the Harbor of New York for the Coast Survey Report of 1857, in placing "Constable's Hook" in a similar position to that which the words occupy in the map first referred to, had some reference "to the claims of modern New Jersey." All the proofs of the Hudson's "deboaching" through the channel between Staten Island and the main, which can be deduced from such puerile assertions and arguments, the "Member of the New York Historical Society" is at liberty to appropriate;* and also, all he may find in the fact that Bergen County

* Mr. Dawson, considering himself particularly qualified to discern the "intentions" of others, presumes so far as to assert, notwithstanding what is said in the text, that the writer *intended*, by his map of 1846, to establish the location of Constable's Hook at the *western* entrance of the Kill van Kull, and to him :

"It does not appear proper, that such a deliberate attempt to mutilate the testimony afforded by the ancient records of East Jersey, in order to sustain a trumped up claim to the waters in question, should be allowed to pass unexposed; and the reputations of those who have been thus guilty of tampering with the evidence, in order to promote such a claim, must necessarily abide the legitimate consequences of such exposure."

That "exposure" being effected in his estimation by a quotation from Scot's "Model of Government" and "Smith's New Jersey" and "Gordon's Gazetteer;" "three single gentlemen in one," Gordon copying Smith, and Smith copying Scot, and Scot himself being indebted to "Captain Nicolls, Secretary for the Duke" for the information: who says,

"To goe back to the South part of *Berghen neck* that is opposite to *Staten Island* where is but a narrow passage of water, which ebbs and flows between the said *Island* and *Berghen Point*, called *Constables Hook*."

"Berghen Point" was doubtless then, *as now*, used frequently as a general appellation for the whole of the southern part

of the Peninsula between the Hudson and the Hackensack rivers, extending to the Kill van Kull; and both Smith and Gordon rightly interpreted Scot, in considering his statement that "there are other small plantations along that neck to the east between it [Bergen Point] and a little village of 20 families, &c.,"—to refer to the settlements along the western shore of the bay between Constable's Hook and Communipau; "Berghen Point" being used by Scot as identical with what was *then* and is now known as "Constable's Hook" or "Constable's Point."

"The reader will perceive," says Mr. Dawson, "that Constables Hook, IN AND ABOUT THE YEAR 1682, was not on the harbor of New York, as Mr. Whitehead pretends in his *Rejoinder*, but at the entrance to the *Achter Col*, or *Newark Bay*; that the Map of the settled portions of East Jersey, about the year 1682, by W. A. W. WAS AND IS, THEREFORE, PERFECTLY CORRECT IN THUS DESCRIBING IT; that in March 1682-3, when the Assembly of East Jersey passed the Act for dividing the Province into four Counties, its recognition of the waters which separated Staten Island from the main, seaward, as far as what was THEN known as Constables Hook as Hudson's-river, virtually conceded all that New York has ever demanded; and that Mr. Whitehead's grave denial of these well-sustained facts and the impeachment of his own Map, are not sustained, either by contemporary Maps or contemporary statements."

was "to contain *all the settlements* between Hudson's river and Hackensack River, beginning at Constable's Hook, and so to extend to the uppermost bounds of the Province northward, between the said Rivers." Those *settlements* being "Pembroke," "Communipaw," "Paulus

What Mr. Dawson means by "contemporary maps" is not known, *but not one* has been found that does not place Constables Hook or Point at the eastern entrance of the Kill van Kull. And as to "contemporary statements" the explanation of Scot's language, given above, shows that it is far from being established that he intended to place the Hook where Mr. Dawson wishes it.

But let us see if at any other time than 1680, (which was the date of the Secretary's description, not 1682) or by any other authority it was so located. Taking our first step backward eighty-five or ninety years, we find that Sauthier's Map "*compiled from actual surveys deposited in the Patent office at New York,*" places the Hook or Point in its present position. This was published in 1779, and from 1776 to 1777 we have different editions of the maps of Montrossor and Pownal confirmatory thereof. Again, let us go back one hundred and fifty years or more, and we find that the bounds of Bergen County began "at Constables Hook 'and so run up along the Bay and Hudson's 'River to the partition point, &c.'" returning "down the Pequannock and Passaic 'Rivers to the Sound, and so to follow the 'Sound to Constables Hook." (*Nevill's Laws*, 1., p. 12; *Allinson's Laws*, p. 11, January 21, 1709-10.) Taking another step of nearly half a century, to Feb. 10, 1686, we find a tract of land laid out on Staten Island, beginning at the water side opposite to ("against") Constables Hook, extending *westward* along the Kill van Kull. (*Albany Land Papers*.)

The position of the Kill von Kull, it is believed, has never been disputed; it has been allowed to remain where the "meaning and intent" of all parties placed it at first, and we see here, that in 1686 it ran *west* from Constable's Point. Let us next take Mr. Dawson's strongest argument, the act of March, 1682-3, which said that "Bergen County [was] to contain *all the settlements* "between Hudson's River and Hackensack River, beginning at Constables Hook "and so on to extend to the uppermost "bound of the Province northward between "the said Rivers." (*Leaming & Spicer*, p. 229.) As the settlements were all north of the true position of Constables Hook, along the shores of the bay, it requires a cosmo-

grapher as imaginative as Ogilby to locate it any where else from this description.

But let us take another step backward to 1674, and on Feb. 27, "we find Samuel Edsall mortgaging Constables Hook "situate on the west side of the North River"—(*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, XXIII., p. 312.)

Another step takes us back to 1658, Jan. 30, to the Indian deed for the Bergen Peninsula, the lines of which, after running *westward* from "the great rock above Wiehaecken," on their *eastward* return "run the "Kill van Kull along unto Constables "Hook" and from the Hook to the place of beginning, (*Calendar of Hist. MSS.*, Albany p. 190.) and a contemporaneous English version gives them "therefrom [above the island and Sikakes] thence to the Kill van Coll, "and so along to the Constables Hook."—(*E. J. Records Liber.*, I., p. 3. *East Jersey under the Proprietors*, p. 20.)

There is a "physical fact" also to be overcome, of which Mr. Dawson does not seem to be aware. The tract called Constables Hook is described in the mortgage of Edsall, in 1674, alluded to above, as an *island*—which will be looked for in vain in the tract of Bergen Neck, where he would locate it, but if he will consult Clark & Baco's "Topographical Map of Bergen County," he will find that, what is now known as "Plattys Creek," and the adjoining marshy ground, *formed, and to some extent still forms an island* at the eastern entrance of the Kill van Kull, the true location of the Hook.

As to the point which Mr. Dawson wishes to establish, viz.: the junction of Hackensack and Hudson Rivers at *his* site for the Hook, *that* is effectually disposed of by the unvarying description of the waters between it and Staten Island as the Kill van Kull, through all times from the *first* reference to the Hook that has fallen under the writer's notice, which is in a grant to Jacob Jacobson Roey in 1646 *Dutch Patents*, Albany, G. G., p. 141.

With *these* "well-sustained facts" before him, the reader can form his own conclusions as to whether Constables Hook was ever located, "historically" or otherwise, at the entrance to Newark Bay and whether the writer could have "intended" placing it there on his map.

Hoeck," "Bergen," "Hobuk," and perhaps one or two others, the nearest, "Pembroke," being two or three miles *north* of Constable's Hook.

Allusion has been made to the unbroken testimony borne by MAPS to the fact that distinctive appellations have always been borne by the waters in question, and that such appellations have never indicated any identity with Hudson River; and attention is now directed to the following schedule of a series of the more prominent among them, covering the whole period from 1614 down, upon which they appear, whenever *any* names are conferred.

1614. Five years after the discovery of the River by Hudson appeared the first map of the country of which we have any knowledge. On it the waters are not named.

1616. Two years later we have the "Carte Figurative" referred to by Mr. COCHRANE. On this, what is now known as Raritan Bay, has its distinctive title of "Sand-Bay."

1621. A Map of "Americæ Septentrionalis Pars" was published by A. Jacobz, on which the same title appears for that bay.

1631. An Italian Map by Lucini, supposed to be of this date, has on it "Sand Bay Golfo," to designate the same waters.

In 1648, as appears from "Plantagenet's New Albion," (p. 48) the bay was known as "Sand-bay Sea;" and subsequently, as has been seen in this discussion, it became known, in whole or in part, as "Coenraed's Bay" (as in the map of Joannes Jansiones, of uncertain date,) "Port May," "Godyn's Bay," &c., and in—

1656. On Vander Donck's Map, the waters between Sandy Hook and Staten Island are named "Port May or Godyn's Bay;" and so are they on a somewhat later Map by Matthœi Scutteri.

1671. Ogilby's and Montanus's Map gives no names to the waters within Sandy Hook, but by titles outside indicates that the Hudson River there empties itself into the Ocean.

1683. In this year John Reid was sent from England for the purpose of surveying a portion of East Jersey, and we have the result of his labors, in part, in "*A Mapp of Rariton River, Milstone River, South River, Raway River, Bound Brook, Green Brook, & Cedar Brook, with the Plantations thereupon, &c., &c.*" On this valuable illustrative document, appearing thus opportunely, being contemporaneous with the last grant of the Duke of York, to the Twenty-four Proprietors, we have "The Sound" between Staten Island and the Main, and for the waters South of the Island, "Part of Rariton Bay."

From the appearance of Reid's Map, down to the Revolution, on *all* maps giving any titles to these waters, the same system of nomenclature is followed; on some of them "Sandy Hook Bay" appearing in connection with "Raritan Bay." The best of these were the following:

1760. Captain Holland's Map of "New York, New Jersey and Part of Pennsylvania;" and in—

1776. Governor Pownal's improved edition of the same map. On both of these we have "Raritan Bay," and on the last, in addition, "Sandy Hook Bay," "the Sound," and "the Kills."

1779. With this year came the highly finished Map of the "Province of New York," by Claude Joseph Sauthier, "*compiled from actual surveys deposited in the patent office at New York*," on which we find that "the infectious waters of the Raritan" are allowed full sweep, as well as "Sandy Hook Bay," and "the Kills;" and "York Bay" has the position of the present "Lower Bay."

In 1778 and again in 1780 the French government issued correct and well executed maps of these waters, upon which appear the same intrusive titles.

It is unnecessary to trace this series of proofs to a later period. It is evident that these distinctive appellations did not originate in modern times, were not the result of "accumulating ignorance," as asserted by Mr. COCHRANE, or of any "design" except to name distinctly, and distinguish properly the waters to which they apply; and if not universally acknowledged, as correctly applied, why is it that *not one map* can be found, the maker of which, has been willing to stultify himself so far as to identify those waters with Hudson River, by conferring its name upon them? All *geographers* "leading" or otherwise, have thus endorsed the "physical fact" that Hudson's River "debouches" only through the channel eastward of Staten Island; and one, if not more—Homann of Nuremberg—who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century, with a "design," probably, to sustain "the claims of modern New Jersey," actually colors Staten Island with the same tint he gives New Jersey.* A sensible fellow was Homann: he believed in "physical facts," and did not adopt for a text book either Montanus or Ogilby.

Whether previously initiated, or not, into the mysterious processes of absorption, by which sundry portions of New Jersey, as such, have disappeared from view, every one attending to this discussion will have seen that a failure to establish the existence, "historically," of what the natural configuration of the land and water has made *physically impossible*, necessarily involves the destruction of any theoretical attempt to account, on moral or legal grounds, for the possession of Staten Island by New York, except through the concessions of the inter-State treaty of 1833. So clear are the terms of the grants as regards *all lands west of*

* See Vander Viejde's Maps, 1763, in N. Y. His. Soc. Library.

Hudson's River that, unless it can be made to run "historically" where it does *not* run naturally, there cannot be a shadow of pretence to title save by the effect of that instrument. Hence the anxiety to establish that point; but, in order to lessen the effect of incontrovertible facts which prevent such a result, many irrelevant matters have been introduced, to confuse the enquirer after truth, leading to a wonderful array of so-called authorities having little or no reference to the simple proposition of Mr. COCHRANE, the refutation of which is admitted. To enter upon an examination of all these would entail upon the writer a vast amount of labor, with no possible accruing advantage to the reader. Two or three points, however, thought by the Gazette's correspondent to be of particular importance will be noticed, to show how, in reference to them as to everything else, he has failed to establish his views.

He raises for example another flimsy structure, and making a grand demonstration, brings column upon column to bear upon it, as if the fanciful assumptions and imaginary positions he combats as entering into its composition, originated with, or were verily taken by Jersey men; expending an immense amount of labor in proving that Staten Island has always been in the possession and under the jurisdiction of New York. Who doubts it? *That* is certainly a "historical" fact, which no one questions. If it had not been, whence, and to what end, this discussion? The writer concedes the point fully, and thereby saves himself and his readers an interminable journey through a labyrinth of contradictory statements and conflicting authorities, which the gentleman has skilfully planned—and within which he is left to rove by himself at his pleasure. Staten Island has always been in the possession of New York, despite of every proper interpretation of the grants to New Jersey, and having shown that the course of the Hudson is on the eastern side of the island, the unjustifiable character of that possession is fully established.

An attempt is made to substantiate Mr. COCHRANE'S assertion that the "initiation of New Jersey's enterprising encroachments" upon Staten Island, took place in 1681; although such an assertion is entirely inconsistent with the fact, as it is claimed to be, that the island was "adjudged" to New York in 1669. How happens it that, as shown by the gentleman himself, Governor Carteret should have made a "contingent grant of land on Staten Island," in 1668* if no claim to it was set up before 1681? How happens it that Governor Nicolls should have announced the item of intelligence he did, if the question of title was not then in abeyance?

* By inserting the words "in case Staten Island falls within this government" in a fishing license to John Ogden and others.

The writer regrets that he is obliged to differ from his friend Mr. BRODHEAD, as to the importance to be attached to the statement of Governor Nicolls. It is with diffidence that he presumes to question the deductions of one so well-informed upon all points of our colonial history, but he nevertheless is of the opinion that, while unsupported by any corroborative testimony, Nicolls' declaration, when his position is considered, amounts to nothing in the face of constantly recurring indications of a still asserted, unabandoned title to the island, on the part of New Jersey. It is a noticeable fact also that, when the claim was more vigorously prosecuted, not the slightest reference is made by any one to this authoritative settlement of the question years before. On a previous occasion* it was satisfactorily shown that the peculiar position in which Governor Carteret was placed on his arrival at Elizabethtown, in 1665, the subsequent attempt at an exchange of territory, the reconquest by the Dutch and the temporary re-establishment of their authority, and other causes operated to postpone any positive enforcement of the right of New Jersey; but though dormant it was ever considered valid, and was never surrendered until 1833. The wise course of the Provincial authorities in avoiding all collisions with New York by refraining from any forcible attempt to obtain possession, which would, undoubtedly, have proved fruitless from the greater power of that province, and in not pretending to a *quasi* possession by erecting the island into a county, in 1683, is now assumed to be "a very significant fact," arguing that "Staten Island was not considered at that time a part of New Jersey even "by its own Assembly." Under the benign teachings of New York, it is not likely that New Jersey will ever be guilty again of such a mistake as not to resist aggression from the start.

It is a circumstance worthy of note that not a document is known to exist signed by the Duke of York himself, which calls in question the right of the Proprietors of East Jersey to the Island; and not one, professedly issued under his authority, can bear any such interpretation for more than twenty years after the transfer to Berkley and Carteret, and not then until his relations to New Jersey, as we shall see, were materially changed.† He was ever ready to confirm his original grant of *all the*

* See pages 106, 107.

† Although, as has been admitted, Staten Island had been under the government of New York, &c., yet the first positive averment that it was part of that province, emanating from any one acting for the Duke of York in England, which has fallen under the writer's notice, is in a letter from Sir John Werden to Gov. Dongan, Aug. 27,

1684, in which he says, "Whosoever buys
"land in yt island, it being under yor gov-
"ernment, he must be lyable (as well as oth-
"ers) to the laws thereof"—(*N. Y. Col. Doc., III., p. 350.*) and again under date of Nov. 1, 1683, "Staten Island without doubt
"belongs to ye Duke, for if Sr George Car-
"teret had had right to it, that would have
"beene long since determined, and those

lands west of Long Island and Manhattan Island, and document after document was issued for that purpose; for whatever may have been his faults and vices, and great they undoubtedly were, it is conceded that the Duke was sincere in his friendships. Those who would feign convince themselves and others that "the opiates of John Scot artfully discharged upon his drowsed senses," or any other influences foreign to his own unbiassed inclinations, moved him to part with New Jersey, forget or overlook the close relations existing between him and both Berkley and Carteret—the former, his governor in youth and associate officially and otherwise through life; the latter, one of his most intimate and constant companions, of whose hospitality he frequently partook—which led him to refrain from any act that could be construed as unfavorable to their interests. Through good and through evil repute he appears to have ever been true to them. What greater evidence could he have given of his disposition to quiet any adverse pretensions to New Jersey, or of his "intent and meaning" in relation thereto, than the repeated grants by which he confirmed the original transfer? Note too, the prompt repudiation of Andros' proceedings towards Governor Carteret, and the granting of the deed to the younger Sir George, in 1680, (of which more hereafter,) immediately on receiving Sir William Jones' opinion, to which reference has been already made, that, under the grants to Berkley and Carteret there was "noe reservation of any profit or soe much as of Jurisdiction."*

This opinion of Sir William Jones, by the way, and the action of the

"who broach such fancies as may disturbe the quiett of possessions in yt island are certainly very injurious to ye Duke, and we thinke have noe colour for such pretences.—(N. Y. Col. Doc. III., p. 352.) Strange that Sir John could not have informed the Governor how and by whom it had been "adjudged to New York" in 1669, if such was the fact. And in this connection reference may be made to the letter of the Earl of Perth and his associates, to Gov. Dongan, dated Aug. 22, 1684, narrating what had occurred at an interview with the Duke held in consequence of the adverse action of Gov. Dongan. They say: "Wee Doubt not both the Duke, and they [his Commissioners] are fully convinced of our right in everie Respect Both of Government, Ports, and Harbours, free trade and Navigation, and having spoke to the Duke, we found him verie just, and to abhorre the thought of allowing any thing to be done contrary to what he hath past under his hand and seall."—(N. Y. Col. Doc. III., p. 348.)

Can it be supposed that in this discussion of controverted points, Staten Island should not have been mentioned; or that the Earl of Perth could have declared the Duke "verie just" if he had denied the claim to the Island?

* See page 116. Mr. Dawson does not think Sir William Jones, in his declaration that the Duke in his grant to Berkley and Carteret parted with all right to any profit or jurisdiction, had any reference "to the question of jurisdiction or right of government, as pretended"—but what is "jurisdiction" but the right to govern? Webster defines it as "the legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws"—as "Power of governing or legislating"—as "The power or right of exercising authority." The question moreover, was submitted to Sir William upon representations from the West Jersey Proprietors that they had bought their possessions "for a valuable consideration, and in the conveyance powers of

Duke under it, explains the circumstances leading to the passage of the act by the New Jersey Assembly, in 1679, which the Gazette's correspondent so laborously misconstrues as manifesting "without complaint or dissent * * a degree of resignation to an unavoidable fate, consistent only with a corresponding knowledge that resistance to that fate would be useless, that the Jurisdiction of the Duke and his servants OVER THESE WATERS was unquestionable." Well, *it did not remain unquestionable very long as Sir William Jones and the Duke made manifest.** The act referred to guaranteed from loss, to the extent of £150, the owners of any vessel that "should be by any of the government of New York arrested, detained, condemned and bona fide made prize of, for the only cause of trading in this Province and *not entering and clearing at New York, &c.*," which was nothing more nor less than one mode of doing what the Merchants of New York did themselves, viz. : opposing the payment of the customs imposed by the Duke; † only with far greater reason, inasmuch, as Sir William Jones says, the Duke had reserved in New Jersey "neither profit nor Jurisdiction." Yet the "Member of the New York Historical Society" devotes a whole column to prove that this action of the New Jersey Assembly, so consistent with a proper regard for their rights and *calculated to bring about a legal decision thereon*, was an *admission* of the Jurisdiction of the Duke of York and his servants over the "waters in question."

Returning from this digression, let it be noted that in all the grants of

"government are expressly granted, for that only could have induced us to buy it;" say they, "and the reason is plain, because to all prudent men, the government of any place is more inviting than the soil, &c." (For this remarkable document see *Smith's New Jersey*, p. 117; *Grahame's United States*, Vol. II., pp. 284 to 287.) Thus was the question of government distinctly raised and responded to by Sir William Jones, and his opinion,—"about which" Mr. Dawson says the writer has "talked so wildly"—according to Grahame (Vol. II., p. 286) led to the confirmation of the authority of the Proprietors, promoting "the whole of New Jersey at once from the condition of a conquered country to the rank of a free and independent province, and rendering it in political theory the adjunct instead of the dependency of the British Empire."

"The Duke of York," says Mr. Bancroft (Vol. II., p. 360) "promptly acquiesced in the decision, and in a new indenture relinquished every claim to the territory and the government."

"The Duke," says Mr. Mulford in his *History of New Jersey* (pp. 202, 203.) "had received and held his American possessions as a Proprietary Lord or Governor. He held authority in connection with property; * * that property might be made the basis of political power, was indeed a vicious and dangerous principle, yet it had been long acknowledged and acted upon in England, and its propriety had not been brought into question * * the grantees of the Duke being put precisely in his situation, they of consequence became rulers as well as proprietors. * * The decision of Sir William Jones was in confirmation of these views * * the question of right in the case is contained in so narrow a compass, and is so plain and open to view, that it seems scarcely possible that any individual of common capacity in judging, should have failed to discern it."

* The act was passed April 3, 1679. Sir William Jones' opinion was given July 28, 1680.

† See New York Colonial Documents, III., pp. 217, 246, 236, 289, &c.

the Duke of York, New Jersey included *all the lands west* of Long Island and Manhattan Island and its eastern boundary is ever the same: the main sea and Hudson's River. As it was in 1664, so was it in 1672; so was it in 1674; so was it in 1680; so was it in 1682; so was it in 1683. It was certainly ever his "intent and meaning" that the veritable Hudson, wherever it might really run, and *not* any other stream so baptized for a purpose, was to be the boundary; and he could find no land west of Long Island and Manhattan Island which was not *also* west of the river. Is it at all probable that, in the face of a continued claim to Staten Island, such a material deviation from that line, as its excision from the lands originally conveyed, should have been intended by him without some indications of it appearing in a change of the description? It seems evident from the correspondence of Gov. Carteret with the governor of New York in 1681, in which the claim to possession is so distinctly made, that a more definite understanding with the Duke of York in relation thereto had been arrived at during the preceding year. And this is confirmed by the letter of Sir John Werden, the Duke's Secretary, written to Gov. Andros on 6th November, 1680, which has been before alluded to. He informs the Governor that his Royal Highness had been pleased "to confirm and release to the Proprietors of both moieties of New Jersey *all their and his right to ANYTHING besides the rent reserved which HERETOFORE MAY HAVE BEEN DOUBTFUL whether as to government, or public duties in or from the places within their grants.*"* This had reference to the deed to be prepared for Sir George Carteret the younger—but as has been already demonstrated, it is not necessary to go further back than the date of the deed to the Twenty-four Proprietors in March 1682-3. This was granted in accordance with the request of the Earl of Perth† for the express purpose, as stated in the instrument itself, of "*bet- ter extinguishing all such claims and demands as his said Royal Highness, or his Heirs might anywise have*" to East Jersey. The peculiar fulness of this grant has been already made the subject of comment, but inasmuch as the "Member of the New York Historical Society" has discovered some flaws therein *which have escaped the learning and acumen of statesmen and lawyers of both England and America*, it is well to refer to the document again. The gentleman recognizes the fulness of the rights and powers granted, but observing that the Duke in conveying them uses the phrase "so far as in him lyeth," he considers the whole instrument simply as the Duke's "confirmation as Lord Paramount of "the Country [or Mesne Lord as he subsequently styles him] of the

* And see Earl of Perth's letter, p. 132, note.

† New York Colonial Documents, III., p. 329.

"change of Lessees of East Jersey, and his permission to navigate the "waters 'leading unto or lying between' the lands thus leased to the "Proprietors, FROM WHICH THE FORMER LESSEES HAD BEEN CAREFULLY EX- "CLUDED." This exclusion is denied, but how confirmatory, is this very admission of the gentleman, of the fact that the Duke was desirous to remove all grounds of disputation as to the rights of the Proprietors? but it is said that he had already granted all these privileges to the younger Sir George, and therefore had nothing left to convey. Let us unravel the truth of the matter.

It will be remembered that it was broadly asserted that "all islands," "bays" "marshes" "soils" and various other concomitants of East Jersey had not been conveyed by the deed of 1674 because not specially enumerated, yet no one can doubt the "intention" of the Duke of York to convey all the lands west of Long Island and Manhattan Island and all belonging to them as fully as he had himself received them from the crown; and it is somewhat curious that the Duke's Secretary in writing to Wm. Penn,* should have expressly nullified the doctrine that the failure to specify islands necessarily left them unconveyed—"neither "can I Judge," said he, referring to Penn's Grant, "how far such an "enumeration of particulars can include any more than ye genll "Boundaryes doe"—the insertions of "isles," subsequently, not necessarily adding any thing to the limits of the grant. But, notwithstanding the assertion made by the "Member of the New York Historical Society," at the outset, that these items of property were *never* relinquished by the Duke, we find him subsequently admitting that *they were relinquished* to Sir George Carteret's grandson and heir in 1680; an admission forced from him by the dilemma in which he is placed by the fulness of the grant to the Twenty-four Proprietors. Unless those rights which he claimed to be remaining "with the Duke entirely unimpaired" could be got rid of, there was no way of avoiding the fact of their transfer to the Twenty-four. It will soon be seen how slight an impediment to their title was this presumed prior grant.†

* New York Colonial Documents, III., p. 280.

† Mr. Dawson may have the benefit of his exposition of this point. He says:

"It is evident from the facts, *that the Duke had already granted THE SAME properties, rights, and privileges*, such as they were, *to the younger Sir George Carteret; (Release to Sir George Carteret, the younger, September 10, 1680;)* that he possessed no portion of what he was asked by the Earl of Perth, to release and convey

"to the twenty-four Proprietors;" that he cautiously conveyed, therefore, only "AS "FAR AS IN HIM LYETH," the lands and premises which had been held by Sir Geo. Carteret, the elder, "together with *all Islands, "Bays, Rivers, Waters, Forts, Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Royalties, Franchises, "and Appurtenances whatsoever* to THE "SAME BELONGING, OR IN ANY WISE APPERTAINING; *and all the Estate, Right, Title "Interest, Reversion, Remainder, Claim "and Demand whatsoever, as well in Law*

There seems to be room for little doubt that the discussion of the Customs question and the decision of Sir William Jones had drawn the attention of the Duke's legal advisers to some of the dicta respecting the rights of parties having a navigable stream for a common boundary, and among them the plain proposition that even when the right of jurisdiction between two countries or states thus situated, extends to the middle of the stream only, *the right to use the whole stream* for the purpose of navigation, trade and passage must exist as a right common to both parties whether expressly granted or not; for in the grant to the younger Sir George, and subsequently in that to the Twenty-four proprietors, the Duke not only conveyed the Islands, Bays, Rivers, Waters, &c., but adds, "as also the *free use* of all Bayes, Rivers and Waters leading unto or "lying between them;" in this, as in all the other documents emanating from him, manifesting his desire to remove all grounds for cavilling or disagreement. No matter whether the principles of maritime law gave the privilege or not, he was willing the grants should be made so plain that all might understand his "meaning and intent."

Sir George Carteret in his Will,—“to the intent” he said “That my Debts, Funeral charges, Gifts, and Legacies, may be effectually paid”—gave to five distinguished courtiers, “their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, the whole Estate, Interest, Term and Terms, for years or otherwise, which I or any other person or persons in Trust for me have or hath,” [along with other property] “all my Plantations in New Jersey * * upon this Trust and Confidence that they and survivor or survivors of them, &c., * * do make sale of all the said premises, and out of ye Moneys that shall arise upon such sale, pay and discharge of my said debts, &c.”—any surplus to be for the benefit and advantage of his grandson George, the son of his deceased son Philip.*

“as in Equity, of HIS SAID ROYAL HIGHNESS, JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, of, in, unto or out of the same, or any Part or Parcel of the same;” and that the substance of this conveyance to the Earl and his associates, was simply his confirmation, as Lord Paramount [or Mesne Lord] of the Country, of the change of the Lessees of East Jersey, and his permission to navigate the waters “leading unto or lying between” the lands thus Leased to the Proprietors, from which the former Lessees had been carefully excluded. That the Duke's meaning was fully understood by the Grantees is evident from the terms of their Commission to their first Deputy-governor, Gawen Laurie, which was in these

words: * * * “constitute and appoint him Deputy Governor of the said Province, and of all Isles, Rivers, Islands and Seas WITHIN THE SAME, OR BELONGING THERETO.” (*Commission*, etc., July, 1688—*Leaming and Spicer*, 168 170.)

Of course, no others were ever claimed. But how trifling these quibblings about the “intentions” of the Duke of York in the face of his reiterated assertions that he conveyed to Sir George *all* he received from the King, within the bounds mentioned, and with it also all the powers, rights and privileges with which he had been invested, and in the face moreover, of the King's full confirmation of this delegated authority?

* E. J. Records, c. 2, p. 17.

Sir George died early in 1679 and his Trustees on the 5th and 6th March 1680, conveyed his "Plantations in New Jersey," to Thomas Cremer and Thomas Pocock. The precise terms and object of this transfer are not known, as the instrument itself has not come down to us, but it is evident that it was considered as vesting in them for a time, at least, the full title to the province. It appears also that for some time its existence could not have been known to Lady Elizabeth Carteret or the Duke of York, or the latter would not, in September, 1680, have made the grant he did at that time to Sir George's heir. That grant, as we have seen, was issued by him of his own accord, without any prompting from any one, certainly without the knowledge of the Trustees, purely out of regard for the interests of the family of his old friend Sir George, he having previously given a new grant of similar import for West Jersey. Although the document was communicated by Lady Elizabeth to Governor Carteret, and made the basis of his action in 1681 as before adverted to, yet it was *rendered inoperative by the fact that the title to the province had been for some months in other parties*, and the "Member of the New York Historical Society" is the first person in either hemisphere that has considered it as possessing any legal force.* The Trustees of Sir George—including the Earl of Bath, the young Sir George's father-in-law, who would be likely to appreciate the value of such a document if it had any—the Earl of Sandwich, his maternal grandfather—Messrs. Cremer and Pocock, Lady Elizabeth Carteret, the original twelve Proprietors, the second twelve—and the Duke of York himself, all ignored the document by the execution or acceptance of the deed of March 14, 1682-3, in which they interchangeably, under their hands and seals, certify to all the prior grants connected with the province, but among which the deed of 1680 does not appear. Moreover, a document from the Board of Trade to which is appended the names of Sir Philip Meadows, Sir John Pollixfen, and Abraham Hill, whose acts, judging from the credence the Gazette's correspondent gives to them—are worthy of consideration, gives the following endorsement of the deed of 1682-3: "He the said Duke of York did by "Indenture dated the sixth day of August, 1680, grant and confirm the "Province of West New Jersey, with all the Appurtenances thereunto "belonging to Edward Byllynge, &c., * * * and *did in like manner by "Indenture dated the 4th day of March, 1682* [nothing being said of the "deed to Sir George the younger] grant and confirm the Province of "East New Jersey, with all the Appurtenances thereto belonging, to

* From the manner in which the document is entirely ignored it is a very reason-

able supposition that it was either destroyed or formally revoked.

“James Earl of Perth, William Penn, Esqr., and several other persons, “*in whom the title to the same then was, and to their Heirs and Assigns forever—and by each of the said Indentures did likewise give, grant and assign unto the aforesaid respective Grantees or Assigns ALL AND EVERY SUCH, AND THE SAME POWERS, AUTHORITIES, JURISDICTIONS, GOVERNMENTS, AND OTHER MATTERS AND THINGS WHATSOEVER, which by the forementioned respective Letters Patents, or either of them, were granted or intended to be granted to be exercised by him the said Duke of York, his Heirs, Assigns. Deputy Officers or Agents.*”*

But how about the phrase “So far as in him lieth?” If anything more than a legal technicality, it simply means this; that the Duke having already conveyed *the whole* of New Jersey *in common* to Berkley and Carteret as joint tenants, and had subsequently given deeds in severalty for both East and West Jersey with different boundaries, the propriety of his giving another deed to other parties might be questionable. But the writer is happy to furnish a solution of the problem by the Commissioners of New Jersey in 1769, the gentlemen whom the Gazette’s correspondent compliments for their good judgment. They say in their brief:†

“In 1683 East New Jersey became vested in Twenty-four Proprietors, “who thought proper to procure the Duke’s Confirmation to them. In “this Confirmation, *the Duke recites his first Grant to Berkley and Carteret, and the partition of New Jersey, and, ‘as far as in him lieth,’ grants and confirms to the Twenty-four Proprietors, all that Part, Share and Portion, and all those Parts Shares, and Portions, of all that entire tract of Land, and all those entire Premises, so granted by his Royal Highness to the said John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, and their Heirs, as in, by, and upon the said Partition, was and were vested in the said Sir George Carteret; so that the words, ‘so far as in him lieth,’ did not imply any Doubt in the Duke, whether he had authority so far; but whether he had a right to grant at all, as he had before conveyed all New Jersey to Berkley and Carteret,*” &c.

But why should the patience of the reader be longer trifled with to establish, what no Court in Christendom has ever doubted—(and the document has stood the test of an examination by the most distinguished on both sides of the Atlantic)—the validity, to the full extent of its tenor, of the grant to the Twenty-four Proprietors. “Historically” and legally it will stand unaffected by any assaults from those, who finding in its ample provisions a most perfect title to all the lands “lying and being “to the westward of Long Island and Manhattan Island,” would strive to ignore its efficiency by new discoveries in law and physics.

* Leaming & Spicer, p. 608.

† P. 21.

Naturalists tell us that some odd fishes, when endeavoring to flee from some corner into which they may have been driven, have the faculty of ejecting into the waters an extraneous substance, which enshrouds them in such obscurity, that they effect their escape. Such seems to have been the intention of the "Member of the New York Historical Society" on introducing, towards the close of his article, the subject of the right of the Province of East Jersey to a sea-port. But he will meet with as little success through this device as through others he has adopted. He cannot be allowed to escape in a mist of his own creation when it is composed of such materials as the following statement: "The Proprietors, whose principal purpose in purchasing the lands and settling them was to make themselves independent in matters of Government of all other persons," [not certainly of the Crown, for the right of appeal was expressly provided for,] "abandoned the project, and surrendered their 'pretended rights' to the Queen; while Perth Amboy was overshadowed by New York, and New Jersey, IN ALL MATTERS OF COMMERCE, THENCEFORTH, BECAME IN FACT, AS WELL AS IN LAW, ENTIRELY SUBORDINATE TO NEW YORK."

The writer has no desire to draw upon the courteous vocabulary of the Gazette's correspondent. It is presumed from his animadversions upon others that he never "*suppresses*," never "*mutilates*," never hesitates to tell "*the whole truth*," never "*quails*," at any adverse testimony, and it may therefore be attributed to an oversight merely that he should not have discovered and communicated to his readers the fact that IN EVERY CASE in which the right of East Jersey to a seaport was endeavored to be wrenched from her, THAT RIGHT WAS ESTABLISHED—and EVERY ATTEMPT on the part of New York to impose restrictions upon her Commerce, however successful for a time through superior force, *proved eventually abortive*. Statements to this effect have already been made,* but it seems a more thorough refutation is needed.

The first occasion on which the rights of East Jersey in these respects were attempted to be encroached upon by New York was, as we have seen, during the administration of Andros, in 1680; and we have also seen that the manœuvres of New York were nullified by the opinion of Sir William Jones† and the execution of deeds, ordered—"plainly to extinguish ye demand of any Customes, or other duties from ym [the Proprietors] save ye rent reserued as at ye first."‡

The next attempt was made by the indefatigable Dongan, in 1683, through reiterated intimations of what "might, could, would, or should

* See pages 96, 124.

† See page 116.

‡ New York Colonial Documents, III. pp. 285-6.

be " done, to curtail the actual or presumed advantages of East Jersey. The Commissioners of the Duke of York's revenue were very willing to receive from him suggestions that might tend to increase that revenue, but, notwithstanding that the transfer of East Jersey to others naturally lessened the interest of the Duke of York in the preservation of the rights he had originally conferred, yet Dongan's devices availed little until the relations of the Duke to the Province became changed by his succeeding to the throne as James II., early in 1685. That event emboldened Dongan greatly. He found there were "great inconveniences in "having two governments upon one river;" that it "would doe well to "look into the last patent of East Jersey to see whether shipping bee "obliged if they come into Sandy Hook to make entry at New York, "and informed the Board of Trade" that "*WE in this government look "upon that Bay that runs into the sea at Sandy Hook to bee Hudson's "River, therefore, there being a clause in my Instructions directing mee "that I cause all vessels that come into Hudson's River to enter at New "York, I desire to know whether his Majy intends thereby those vessels "that come within Sandy Hook;**" and he furnishes the "Member of the New York Historical Society" with an assortment of choice extracts, which, with others of like character, are distilled in his alembic into first class authorities, although any candid and impartial historian would discard them as of little weight, emanating as they do, from the chief parties in interest, the aggressors, and being entirely *ex parte* in their nature.

Finally, Dongan becoming impatient, informs their Lordships "I caused a vessel which came to Amboy to come hither and enter." The Proprietors thereupon took the liberty of complaining to the King of this manifest infringement of his own conferred privileges, and after a fruitless attempt by the Board of Trade, to whom the matter was referred, to get rid of a decision by sending the complaint to Governor Dongan to be answered, their Lordships, by an order of Council on 12th of July 1687, were *commanded* to give the Proprietors a hearing, the result of which was the order of Council dated 14th of August, 1687, which the gentleman gives at length as most damaging to the East Jersey claims † *That*

* New York Colonial Documents, III., p. 392.

† Analytical Index to New Jersey Documents. p. 12.—The order is as follows, given with all Mr. Dawson's embellishments of italics and capitals—

"After our very hearty commendations : Whereas by former Instructions given unto you His Maty has thought fitt to Order,

That all Ships and Vessels coming within THE RIVER AND CHANNEL OF NEW YORK shall enter at His Maty's Citty and Port of New York, His Maty is pleased, upon further consideration, to direct us to signify his pleasure to you That you permit all Ships & Vessels bound for New Perth," [Perth Amboy] "in His Majesty's Colony of East Jersey to go directly thither without

order on the contrary sustained them in every particular. It confirmed New Perth as a Port of Entry, and Gov. Dongan was delicately informed that "His Majy is pleased, upon further consideration, to direct us to signify "his pleasure *unto you* that you permit all ships and vessels bound for "New Perth in His Majesty's Colony of East New Jersey to goe directly "thither without touching at New York, or being carried thither, until "further order." Thus did James the Duke of York confirm, as James II., the grant of 1682-3 by recognizing the right of the twenty-four proprietors in the waters which originated this discussion. But, the gentleman by his capital letters would convey the idea that this order was a direct recognition of the authority of *New York* over New Jersey, because the person to collect the customs should be appointed by the Governor of New York, or by "*the Receiver General of His Majestys Revenue,*" losing sight of the fact that New Jersey then was, as New Jersey has ever been, an upholder of law and order, the Proprietors ever inculcating "submission and obedience *to the King.*" *Four years before the issue of this order,* they instruct their Deputy Governor "to observe the Act of Navigation, "and to see that it be infringed in nothing as to what relates to the "Kings Customs or otherwise."* It was not the payment of duties *to the King* they objected to, but the restrictions imposed by New York upon their commercial projects, and these restrictions were ABSOLUTELY REMOVED by this order. Thus ended the second attempt at subjugation.

The next attempt, and the last demanding notice, was made during the administration of Lord Bellomont, as Governor of New York, and furnishes the text on which the Gazette's correspondent hangs the erroneous commentary which has been quoted. The first step towards this aggressive action commenced under Governor Fletcher. The Assembly of New York undertook, again, to impose duties upon the imports into East Jersey which, as Chalmers says,† "could be as little supported by any principle of equity or law" as those denounced and abandoned in 1680, and the proceeding, of course, aroused the opposition it deserved.

In 1694, the Assembly of New Jersey—it may have been in some spirit of retaliation—passed an act for better regulating the trade of the Province,‡ which, although duly subservient to the "Act of Trade and Navigation," conflicted with the interests of New York, much to the

touching at New York or being carried thither, until further order. *Provided always that the Government of East Jersey do suffer such person as YOU OR THE RECEIVER GENERALL OF HIS MATY'S REVENUE AT NEW YORK for the time being shall appoint, peaceably & quietly to receive and collect for His Maty's use, the same Customs &*

Imposts as are usually paid at New York for such ships and their lading as are entered there," (*Order*, etc., August 14, 1687 — *Colonial Documents*, iii, 423, 502.

* Leaming and Spicer, 171.

† Annals, p. 626.

‡ Leaming and Spicer. p. 342.

disturbance of Fletcher's equanimity; and he hinted to the Lords of Trade that it was the intention of the Jerseymen to make "New Perth" a free port; by which it is evident he considered the non-payment of duties to New York equivalent to paying none at all. Nothing definite, however, seems to have resulted from Fletcher's complaints, and in 1696, the right of East Jersey to its port was recognized by the appointment, by the Commissioners of the Customs in England, of a Collector for Amboy.* The Proprietors, however, were anxious to have an end put to these constantly recurring annoyances, and in April, 1697, they obtained from Sir Crosswell Levinz, and, in June of the same year, from Sir John Hawles—both "Crown Lawyers," and the latter subsequently an Attorney and Solicitor General—concurrent opinions "*that no customs could be imposed on the people of the Jerseys otherwise than by act of Parliament, or their own Assembly.*"† For several months, the various officers of the crown were pressed for some ultimate and decisive action that might relieve New Jersey from the aggressions of New York, with varying success. There was evidently a wide difference of opinion among these functionaries; for while in one month (October 21, 1697,) the Commissioners of Customs ordered Mr. Randolph, the Surveyor General of Customs in America, to appoint officers to collect duties at both Amboy and Burlington—thus *sanctioning* as Lord Bellomont says, in one of his dispatches, the establishing of two Ports that were to prove "a destruction to the trade of New York,"‡ the next month (November 24,) the Council upon a representation from the Board of Trade issued the order, upon which the "Member of the New York Historical Society" dilates, denying the privileges of a port to Amboy, and exhibiting greater ignorance of the localities than the presumed intelligence of the members would lead us to consider possible.§ But there was an object in view, to effect

* Nov. 21, Analytical Index New Jersey Documents, p. 14.

† Chalmers Annals, p. 626. Analytical Index, New Jersey Documents, pp. 15, 16. East Jersey under the Proprietors, p. 141, &c., Contributions to East Jersey History, p. 295.

‡ New York Colonial Documents, IV., p. 305.

§ Analytical Index, New Jersey Documents, p. 10. To show the positions they assumed, and from which they were so effectually driven, the following extract is given as quoted by Mr. Dawson. The Board of Trade in their Report upon which the order of Nov. 25, 1697 was based, say,

"That it is, in no place that we know of, either in England or elsewhere, usual to

"have two Ports, independent on each other, in one and the same river, or within the same capes, or outlet into the sea; such a practice being manifestly liable to great inconveniences.

"That Perth Amboy lies on one side of the mouth of the same river which runs by the Cittle of New York (that river being divided in the mouth of it by an island and called Staten Island) and is within the same capes."

And in Feb. 23, 1697-8, the Lords addressed the Earl of Bellomont, then Gov. of New York, as follows:

"Since your Lordship's departure from hence the proprietors of East and West N. Jersey having been very pressing for the privilege of Ports in those Countries, we

which the means employed, needed not, they thought, to be closely criticised. With the flight of James II. from England, in December, 1688, and the recognition of William III. as the Sovereign, in February, 1689, old things had passed away, all, so far as the personal relations of the Sovereign to New Jersey were concerned, assumed a new aspect. The questions in which she was interested had not reference thereafter so much to titles to, and boundaries of, the domain conveyed by the Duke of York, as to the extent of the Sovereignty he had a right to transfer with that domain. The surrender of *the government* to the crown was the object sought, and hence arose many of the delays and disappointments to which the Proprietors were subjected in relation to the Port question; they "thought it best to join both together" as the Lords of Trade said, in one of their letters to Lord Bellomont, supposing that rather than endanger the one the Proprietors would abandon the other,* but their schemes were destined to be frustrated; for although the government was eventually surrendered by the Proprietors, their right to the Ports was *previously conceded and legally established*. It came about in this wise. The instructions of Lord Bellomont, who entered upon his duties in April, 1698, were in accordance with the views enunciated by the Council as above stated, and he bent all his energies to enforcing them. Governor Basse, in New Jersey, as firmly asserted the rights of that Province, and his bold determination to sustain them seems to have excited no little surprise among the officials in England. The intelligence of his refusal to heed the order of Council, reached Secretary Popple in December. He at once wished to know what the Lords of the Treasury had heard about it, and was desirous to have the Commissioners of the Customs inform the Board of Trade to what conclusions they had come. Well, in February, 1689, the Commissioners came to the same conclusion that they had evidently arrived at before, that the inhabitants of East

"have been obliged to enquire carefully into their pretended right thereunto, and to lay our opinion before His Majesty, that they have no such rights, and that it is not convenient it should be granted to them; upon which His Majesty having been pleased to give DIRECTIONS ACCORDING-
 "LY, and a copy of our representation being inserted in the order of Council made thereupon, we send you herewithall a copy of the said order, that you may understand the reasons of that determination, and TAKE CARE THAT THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF NEW YORK BE NOT INFRINGED."—*N. Y. Colonial Documents, IV., 298.*

The Lords signing this were, J. Bridge; water, *Ph. Meadows*, Wm. Blathwayte, *John Pollifsen* and *A. Hill*—those in italics being the same individuals whom we have seen (page 137) confirming the deed to the twenty-four proprietors.

**N. Y. Col. Doc., IV., p. 546*—They say, in reference to a certain representation laid before the King—"you will perceive the use we made of their proposal for a trial about the Port of Perth Amboy, by bringing their right of government into the same question; a matter in which they are very tender, as being sensible of the weakness of their title. *And we therefore thought it best to joyn both together,*"

Jersey should be released from the payment of duties to New York. In March Mr. Secretary expressed a wish that the Lords of the Treasury would inform him what they intended to do, and eventually*—not to prolong the narrative unnecessarily—that course was adopted which was entirely in accordance with the wishes of the Proprietors leading to a result DIRECTLY OPPOSED to the opinions of the Lords of Trade for which they are so highly complimented by the Gazette's correspondent. "A careful perusal of the 'opinion' of the Board of Trade," says the gentleman, "and of his Majesty's order in Council which was based on that 'opinion' would shed some light on the ridiculous pretences of some who have assumed to speak in behalf of the 'pretended rights' of East Jersey, on other subjects as well as on this." Indeed! Well an opportunity was afforded, not long after the circumstances above narrated, to a dignified body in Westminster Hall to "peruse" that opinion, and to express an opinion upon it, and we will see what light that opinion shed "on the ridiculous pretences of some."

Lord Bellomont, "feeling himself sure of his Majesty's" support, commenced a course of procedure which resulted in the forcible seizure of a vessel belonging to Governor Basse himself, lying in the harbor of Amboy.† A suit was brought in the Court of Kings Bench, to recover damages for this illegal seizure, in which the whole question as to the right of East Jersey to a port was discussed; and the Court so far from finding that "the rights and privileges of New York" had been "infringed" rendered a verdict in favor of Basse for several hundreds of pounds sterling. Lord Bellomont therefore found it necessary to change the tone of his correspondence considerably. "Your Lordships' directions to me," he wrote in October, 1700, "will not now need to be complied with, since the Proprietors have carried the cause in Westminster Hall, and OBTAINED A FREEDOM OF PORT FOR PERTH AMBOY," and again in November, he said, "Mr. Basse has had great good fortune in his tryal, upon the account of my seizing the ship Hesther, at Perth Amboy in East Jersey, to have recovered such great damages of the King * * * *

* See Analytical Index to N. J. Doc., pp. 20-27.

† "Mr. Basse, the Governor of the Jerseys, in contempt of the orders your Lordships formerly sent to me, loaded the ship Hester at Perth Amboy, in East Jersey, and was sending her on a voyage; on notice whereof, I sent Mr. Hungerford, one of the present Commissioners, and one of my Lieutenants with forty soldiers, and seized and brought the ship away. I have since offered to restore the ship, provided Basse

would have her cleared at this Port. but he refusing so to do, we are going to have her tried. * * * Mr. Basse sent me word he had positive orders from the Proprietors not to yield on no account to any orders I had received, and he threatens to try in Westminster Hall whether Perth Amboy be a Port or no, and to sue me for damages."—(Lord Bellomont to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1698, N. Y. Col. Doc., IV., pp. 438, 439: see also V., pp. 546, 605, 777, 856, &c.)

“with what conscience such extravagant damages were awarded for that ship is more proper for your Lordships’ enquiry than mine.” Doubtless their Lordships did enquire, and became satisfied that the authorities of New York had not “within the capes,” the supremacy they had been foolish enough to claim for them.* Thus was the right of the Proprietors of New Jersey to the full enjoyment of Commercial Ports within their respective provinces FULLY ESTABLISHED,† and what becomes of the

* Messrs. Pollixten, Hill, and Meadows, and their associates, after getting the Earl of Bellomont into this awkward position with regard to the ship Hester, and issuing that wonderful “opinion” which excites Mr. Dawson’s admiration, very apologetically say to the Earl on April 29, 1701: “and as for Mr. Bass, it was not in our power to hinder those proceedings of his about the ship Hester; but we did all that in us lay to defend his Majesty’s right in that cause, tho’ the success did not answer expectation.”—(N. Y. Col. Doc. IV., 856.)

† Mr. Dawson has since endeavored, in a column of his paper, to refute this assertion; the substance of his remarks being an amplification of the point of the enquiry “why did the Proprietors, if their right to ports was so fully established, so humbly crave the favor from the Crown on surrendering the government?” The answer to which is simply this. The ownership of the lands and waters constituting New Jersey conferred no privilege of the kind. The right to establish ports for “entering Ships and Importing Goods there and Exporting Goods from thence,” was a governmental right—one of those which they surrendered—and hence they appeal to the “justness and goodness” of the Crown, to renew to them the advantages flowing therefrom, which the Courts had decided they possessed previous to the surrender. If the people of any place in the United States should think it for their interest to have their town made a Port of Entry, their first step would be to appeal to Congress and throw themselves on the “justness and goodness” of the two Houses, for in no maritime country are Ports of Entry allowed to be established at the mere will of parties desiring them.

Notwithstanding Mr. Dawson’s assertions to the contrary, THE PRIVILEGE WAS GRANTED, and from that time down, at no period, unless from accidental causes, has New Jersey been without its Ports, having their respective Collectors of Customs and the commercial facilities belonging to “Ports of Entry.” Mr. Dawson says, “that nel-

ther in the surrender from the Proprietors “of their pretended Right of Government, “nor in the Queen’s Acceptance of the Surrender, nor in her Instructions to Lord Cornbury as the first Royal Governor, “was the solicited privilege granted or “even mentioned.” As to the first two documents, it was not necessary that they should contain a specific reference thereto, but if Mr. Dawson had more closely scrutinized the Instructions to Lord Cornbury, on the very pages of *Leaming and Spicer* from which he quotes, he would have seen passages to this effect—

“* * You are therefore, in the settling of a Public Revenue as before directed, to propose to the Assembly, that such Customs, Duties, and other Impositions be laid upon all Commodities imported or exported in or out of our said Province of Nova Casarea, or New Jersey, as may equal the charge that is or shall be laid upon the like Commodities in our Province of New York”—(*Leaming and Spicer*, p. 625.) Again—“And that we may be better informed of the Trade of our said Province you are to take especial care that due Entries be made in all Ports in our said Province, of all Goods and Commodities, their Species or Quantities, Imported or Exported from thence, with the Names, Burden and Guns of all ships importing and exporting the same, also the names of their Commanders, &c., &c.,” (*Ibid*, p. 637.) and in the Governor’s Commission, he is expressly authorized to order and appoint * * such and so many Ports, Harbors, Cayes, Havens, and other Places for the Convenience and Security of Shipping, and for the loading and unloading of Goods and Merchandize, as with the advice and consent of our said Council, shall be thought fit and necessary.”—*Ibid*, p. 655.)

It is therefore abundantly evident that, although the Proprietors did not, “to the full extent of their wishes”—as Mr. Dawson quotes from “*Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy*”—obtain such ample written stipulations from the

arrogant assumption of the "Member of the New York Historical Society" that "*New Jersey in all matters of commerce, thenceforth, [after the order of November, 1697] became in fact, as well as in law, ENTIRELY SUBORDINATE TO NEW YORK?*" On the contrary, from that time to the present there has not been a period in which the commercial relations of East Jersey have not been *entirely independent* of New York; being subordinate only to the will of a common Sovereign.

The writer has not thought it necessary, to burden his pages with references to authorities for all the individual facts stated bearing upon this point, as (thanks to Dr. O'Callaghan's well-constructed Index,) those not supported by the specific works he has referred to, may be *readily* found sustained by pages of the New York Colonial Documents *overlooked* by the Gazette's correspondent. Neither has he thought it necessary to enter upon a discussion as to the precise *nature* of the title given by the Duke of York to the grantees of East Jersey, as the question has *nothing to do with the matter at issue*. He will say, however, for the satisfaction of the gentleman, that if in error (as he may have been, as he is no lawyer,) in styling that title a "fee simple," he was led into it *by the Duke of York himself*, who states in his grant to George Carteret the younger, that the "*fee simple of Lord Berkley's Moyetye*" was at that time in Messrs. Penn, Laurie and Lucas. Both Moities were held by the same tenure, and the Duke, or his legal advisers, therefore *intended* to convey a fee simple title, or these individuals could not have had one.* "Intent and meaning" it will be remembered, were to receive particular *attention* in this discussion. But as to this matter of title it is enough to know that ALL the lands "to the westward of Long Island and Manhattan Island with their islands, bays, rivers, waters, &c.," and the "free use of all bays, rivers, and water leading into or lying between the said premises" were conveyed, or, if it suits the gentleman better, were *intended* to be conveyed by the Duke "IN AS FULL AND AMPLE MANNER" as the same were received by him both as to soil and government; and Charles II. himself, as we have seen, declared the grantees to be "ABSOLUTE PROPRIETORS AND GOVERNORS THEREOF." If subsequent

Crown in relation to their Ports, as they thought would best conduce to the welfare of their province, yet "success attended their efforts"—and that, he has no warrant for asserting, as he does in his usual courteous manner, that "their hopes and their desires were alike disregarded, the government and its representatives cared as little for 'Jerseymen' or their particular interests, as the 'Jerseymen' of to-day care for the interests or the convenience of any other persons or communities."

* The writer may also shelter himself under the broad legal wings of Richard Stockton, who in the case of *Arnold vs. Munday*, in the New Jersey Supreme Court, used this language:—"The terms of the grant are as extensive as the English language affords, and as English language could put into a conveyance. It conveys 'all the lands, soils, &c., &c., and appurtenances' *in fee simple*, together with the Power of Government, &c."—(*Halsted's N. J. Reports, I., p. 45.*)

sovereigns thought he overstepped his prerogatives in so doing, that fact does not militate against the "intent and meaning" of the grants as interpreted by the Duke of York himself.*

The reiterations of the "Member of the New York Historical Society" to the effect that "Staten Island and the waters in question were reserved" at any time, are utterly unsubstantiated. They are based upon an assumption, which has been denied throughout this discussion, that Hudson River runs *west* of the island; an assumption which he admits has been disproved by "physical facts" and which the writer holds has been disproved also by "historical facts." To verify the gentleman's assertions, he must first make it apparent that neither island nor waters "appertained" to New Jersey, which he has not yet succeeded in doing.

The writer is now done with this controversy. He was induced to enter upon it, and led to continue it, solely from a desire to relieve his native State from the imputations and aspersions cast upon her,† and he re-

* Mr. Dawson set out to prove that the waters under discussion were "historically" the waters of Hudson River—but before concluding his paper entered upon a *legal* disquisition as to the nature of the title transferred by the Duke of York, a question which, as is stated in the text, has nothing to do with the historical character of the discussion. The writer leaves the subject for the consideration of those familiar with legal technicalities, but there are points that even the least informed on such matters can without difficulty recognize as established beyond controversy, and he conceives, CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY said, all that was necessary on this question of title, in the opinion of the SUPREME COURT in the case already referred to "Martin vs. Waddell"—"The estate and right of the King," said the Court, "passed to the Duke in the same condition in which they had been held by the crown, and upon the same trusts. Whatever was held by the King as a prerogative right passed to the Duke in the same character. * * * It appears by the special verdict, that all the interest of the Duke in East New Jersey, including the royalties and powers of government, were conveyed to these Proprietors, as fully and amply and in the same condition as they had been granted to him, and they had the same dominion and propriety in the bays, and rivers and arms of the sea, and the soil under them, and in the right of fishery that had belonged to him under the original charter * * * and being thus entitled, they in 1702, surrendered and yielded up to Anne, Queen of

England, and to her heirs and successors, all the powers and authorities in the said Letters Patent granted, &c." These were the "pretended rights" that Mr. Dawson so frequently refers to.

† Throughout the discussion New Jersey has been referred to by the New York gentlemen always in contumelious terms. According to the newspaper reports, on the morning after the reading of Mr. Cochrane's paper, he "introduced his subject by "humorously remarking that he was doubtless exhibiting much temerity in venturing into an enemy's country; for although not in a state of war with New Jersey, it was generally conceded that she was out of the United States," at which very new and appropriate jest there was considerable "laughter;" and the extracts given from his paper, show that, this spirit of superciliousness with which he approached the consideration of a subject which he considers of grave importance, continued to be manifested throughout. But it was left to Mr. Dawson to exhibit in full measure the feelings of hostility entertained towards the State. As Mr. Cochrane commenced his labors in terms of disparagement, so his coadjutor concludes his as follows: "She [New Jersey] still stands in all her naked deformity, as much an object of general contempt, save to the few who habitually minister to her abominations as Suffolk's 'Lean-faced Envy in her loathsome Cave.'"

What New Jersey may have gained by having such advocates the future will disclose.

grets that her defence could not have been confided to abler hands. The results elicited are as follows :

I. It was asserted that "the Hudson River empties itself through its two mouths, the Narrows and the Kills, into the Bay of New York." He has shown that this *never* was and *never will be true*, inasmuch as not a drop of the water of the Hudson flows either way through the channel west of Staten Island ; and *this has been acknowledged by his opponents as an incontrovertible "physical fact."*

II. It was asserted that the Grants of Charles II. and the Duke of York in 1664, were rendered null and void by the reconquest by the Dutch in 1672 and other causes : He has shown that neither the King nor the Duke ever called in question their validity, but were ever ready to give any other guarantees requested of them.

III. It was asserted that the Proprietors of New Jersey derived their rights SOLELY through the grants of 1674. He has shown that subsequent grants, more precise, more full, and more complete, particularly on the points in which those of 1674 are asserted to be deficient, were subsequently given for the very purpose of removing all doubts and quieting all disputes as to the "intent and meaning" of the grantors ; and moreover, that these subsequent grants have repeatedly been recognized in courts of the highest character on both sides of the Atlantic as conferring all the rights and privileges claimed by New Jersey through them, and that the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the mutual rights of New York and New Jersey under them, would have long since been obtained had not New York *refused* to submit to that Court the questions at issue.

IV. It was asserted that the Duke of York, in 1674, retained to himself certain powers of government, and certain portions of the tract previously conveyed, which became thereafter part of his Colonial possessions and "are still to be considered 'historically' as belonging to the State of New York." He has proved under James' own hand and seal, that he always considered the transfer of New Jersey to have been made in as ample a manner as received by him from the King ; and he has moreover exhibited the opinion of Sir William Jones and other eminent lawyers that *nothing* had ever been retained by the Duke excepting the nominal rent.

V. It was asserted that Staten Island was adjudged to New York in 1669, but no clue can be furnished to the person, court, or authority, by which it was so adjudged. He has shown that while there is no doubt of such a report having been sent over from England by Governor Nicolls, it was still an unsettled question in 1679 ; and, as such, it is reasonably to be supposed, was one of those intended to be covered by the provis-

ions of the subsequent grants. If it were not included, but on the contrary, intended to be reserved, that fact would undoubtedly have been indicated by a change of description in the grants.

VI. It was asserted that "all well informed persons" considered the waters west of Staten Island as part of Hudson River, although no evidence of any system of nomenclature, in conformity with such an opinion having been in practice, has been presented. He has shown that specific titles, having no reference to Hudson River, have uniformly been conferred upon those waters in documents and maps from the earliest times to the present.

VII. It was asserted that the grantees of New York held the province by only a qualified title; He has shown that Charles II, considered them as "absolute Proprietors and Governors"—subject, of course, to the right of appeal to the Crown, and that so far as their *rights* as "proprietors" are concerned, they have time and again been confirmed, while the *authority* they possessed as "governors" never, certainly, reverted to New York, but is now legitimately vested in the State government of New Jersey.

VIII. It was asserted that an order of the Board of Trade in November, 1697, rendered New Jersey "*thenceforth in all matters of commerce, in fact, as well as in law, entirely subordinate to New York.*" He has shown that every attempt on the part of New York to subject the commerce of New Jersey to its caprices most signally failed. And if any other points brought forward have not been touched upon, it is owing to their irrelevancy or to the fact that they carried their refutation so plainly with them as to render their discussion unnecessary.

In conclusion the writer would remark, that he is pleased to find the fairness and sound ideas of the Commissioners of New Jersey of 1769, recognized, even at this late day. It is to be regretted that their views were not endorsed at that time as they now are by the Gazette's correspondent. Meeting with his approval, as they seem to do, his attention is solicited to the following sentences which are also extracted from their "Brief:" "Where a deed will admit of two constructions, the one definite and certain, the other vague and uncertain, that which is certain should be taken and the other rejected." Nothing could be more "definite and certain," for the eastern boundary of New Jersey, than the direct line formed by the "Main Sea and Hudson's River;" nothing more "vague and uncertain" than the circuitous, undefined line, the adoption of which is essential to the substantiation of the claims of New York to Staten Island and the waters in question.

It is to be hoped, as the gentleman exonerates Mr. COCHRANE from any intention, by his paper, "to disturb the peaceful relations of the

two States, as they were settled by the inter-State Treaty of 1834," and disclaims any such intention on his own part, that the sincerity of his protestations may be evinced by a cessation of the attacks upon New Jersey, New Jersey institutions, and New Jersey writers.* W. A. W.

Newark, New Jersey, December, 1865.

Since the foregoing papers were placed in the hands of the printer, Mr. COCHRANE has written a long laudatory letter to Mr. Dawson, in which he identifies himself with that gentleman's course and views in the following language :

"I was pleased to commit to your superior means and opportunities, the labor of excavating the deposits of Colonial History, and of drawing from their recesses its dimmed documents. The fitting commentary on your ability, is the success which has crowned it. You have rescued from the obscurity of encroaching time, the authentic documents of forgotten events, you have elicited from oblivion the perishing memorials of a vanishing age; you have exhumed the judicial decrees, and disclosed the Orders in Council which affect interests and guide opinions; you have prolonged to our generation the remembrance of the learning and the rectitude of a former day. Where fallacy obstructed, you baffled it; where mutilation marred, you exposed it; where error usurped, you conquered it."

As this opinion has been laid up for coming ages in the columns of Mr. Dawson's own paper, it may be that, in the far-off future some equally brilliant disputant, when engaged in "excavating the deposits of Colonial History" may rescue it from "the obscurity of encroaching time" and find it to be of as little value in establishing a fact, as the opinions, decrees and Orders in Council "elicited from oblivion" by the gentleman so highly eulogized. Such an eulogium leads the writer very naturally, to attach more importance to his share in the controversy than he has hitherto, as he had not the

* This reasonable hope has been responded to by several additional columns of matter, of still greater virulence.

least idea that he was combating an antagonist of such extraordinary powers. It is certainly remarkable that he should have been able—"lumbered with ignorance" as Mr. Cochrane thinks him—to sustain such an unequal conflict.

Although Mr. COCHRANE considered the Review of his paper so "impotent" as to be undeserving of a reply, he yet devotes nearly two columns of the paper to animadversions upon the character of the Review and the course of its author, the effect of which, when they shall be "exhumed" from amid "the perishing memorials of a vanishing age," it is painful to anticipate. In the mean while, too, the dreadful penalty is imposed upon the writer, of having his "sardonic playfulness"—his "diatribes"—his "blear optics"—his vanity, "which mistook for argument his unhappy efforts in the character of a *bel esprit*"—his "opacity of intellect"—his "hecatombs of massacred facts"—his "licentious intimacy with maps"—and the fact that he is as ignorant "as the exegencies of his reputation require him to be" (very lucid that), with other remarkable peculiarities and heinous offences which were exhibited in the Review—all, perpetuated in that depository of "authentic documents of forgotten events"—the *Yonkers Gazette*! It is a difficult matter to discuss seriously, what Mr. COCHRANE considers of "great pith and moment," under such circumstances. A few remarks must suffice.

He feels particularly outraged by the writer's remarking that, the terms of the agreement of 1833-4 would be found "to have been framed "in a spirit of anxious solicitude to put an end forever to the disputes "between the two States, the concessions being for the most part, made "by New Jersey; and it is hoped that, neither by word nor deed, may "the good understanding then arrived at be disturbed"—and he thus vents his indignation—

"Framed in a spirit of anxious solicitude to put an end forever to the "disputes between the two States!" Then why does New Jersey, now "lay claim to the ship channel of New York?

"The concessions being for the most part made by New Jersey!" If "so, why does New Jersey now lay claim to the ship channel of New "York?

"And it is to be hoped that by neither word nor deed, may the good "understanding *then* arrived at be disturbed!" Then why does New "Jersey *now* lay claim to the ship channel of New York?

Now, the simple answer to this reiterated question is that, New Jersey asks for nothing, lays claim to nothing, desires nothing which is not hers according to "the good understanding *then* arrived at." She conceives that an adherence to *her* engagements, and a like adherence on the part of New York to *hers*, is the best course to prevent that understanding

from being "disturbed," or the revival of "disputes between the two States;" and she believes, moreover, in *leaving it to the Courts to act upon the questions that may arise under that agreement according to the merits of the respective cases, unaffected by outside pressure, or ex parte presentations of side issues before Historical Societies or otherwise.*

Mr. COCHRANE quotes from his paper the following paragraph—"The State of New Jersey, contending that the Main Sea flows only without Sandy Hook, ASSERTS, by an extension thereto of the central dividing line, the right to the Southerly one-half of all the Lower Bay of New York, inclusive of a substantive section of the ship channel to the harbor of New York," and then adds, "This assertion, couched in judicial process, *reposes within the Federal Courts, encouraged and supported by New Jersey, the aggressors, and resisted by New York, simply in self-defense.*"

Has the gentleman no confidence in the ability and disposition of the Federal Courts to consider calmly and decide justly the questions referred to their arbitrament? or does New York now, as we have seen she did in other years, call in question the authority of the Court of last resort, to take cognizance of cases involving the "sovereignty and jurisdiction" of the States of the Union? * New Jersey, strong in her convictions, "reposes" her trust in the Federal Courts, and will abide by their decisions. The writer, however, is unwilling to subject himself to any further defamatory accusations, harmless though they may be, by presenting any additional statements or arguments to be misrepresented by Mr. COCHRANE; and therefore avails himself of the following extracts from a charge by Judge SHIPMAN in the United States Circuit Court, on the 3d February, 1864, in the case of "*Whitman vs. Thompson*:" the defendant *not* being a citizen of New York as one would suppose, but a citizen and civil officer of New Jersey, *brought into Court by a citizen of New York* for an alleged illegal seizure of a vessel under the laws of New Jersey. Judge Shipman's charge may perhaps enlighten others, if not Mr. COCHRANE himself, upon the subject of his enquiries.

"The first question to be determined," said the Judge, "is, what are the boundaries of the States of New York and New Jersey in the vicinity of the alleged trespass. The seizure took place on the waters lying between the south side of Staten Island and the shore of New Jersey, westerly of a north and south line drawn from the west point of Coney Island to the point of Sandy Hook. The boundaries of these two States in these waters are fixed and defined by a treaty or compact entered into by them, through a joint commission duly appointed for that purpose. This compact was ratified by the Congress of the United States and ap-

* See page 109.

proved June 28, 1834. The first article in this treaty is in these words: 'The boundary line between the States of New York and New Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson River, opposite the point on the western shore thereof, in the 41st degree of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the *main sea*, shall be the middle of said river, of the Bay of New York, of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of Raritan Bay to the *main sea*, except as hereinafter particularly mentioned.' The exceptions afterwards made in the treaty do not affect the questions now before us, and, therefore, need not be noticed here. This article which I have read defines the entire boundary between the two States, from the starting point in the middle of the Hudson River, down through all the waters separating the land of the States to the 'main sea.' This boundary line is declared, in simple and unmistakable language, to be the middle of all those waters. It matters not by what name they are called. The whole chain of waters from the starting point to the main sea is divided in the middle, and this central line fixes the territorial limits of the two States respectively. The eastern and northern limit of New Jersey, and the western and southern limit of New York meet and terminate at this line in the middle of these waters throughout its entire length to the main sea. You see at once, gentlemen, that the only question in dispute between the parties in this part of the case is as to the eastern or lower terminus of this line. It is agreed that it terminates at the 'main sea,' and the solution of the question depends upon the interpretation to be given to these two words. The duty of determining the meaning of these two words has been submitted to the court by the counsel on both sides, as a question of law for the court to determine. *I therefore charge you, gentlemen, that the words 'main sea,' as used in the treaty are synonymous with 'ocean,' and therefore that by the terms of the compact, these States, have concurred, with the assent of the United States, in fixing their respective boundaries at the middle of the bay or waters between Staten Island and the New Jersey shore as far East as Sandy Hook, where the bay terminates in the main sea or ocean.* This is the natural and rational construction of this treaty when applied to the subject matter to which it relates. *It is hardly to be supposed that these enlightened States, while entering into a formal and solemn treaty in order to fix their respective boundaries, should leave a considerable and important portion of them wholly undefined.* The construction insisted on by the plaintiff's counsel is that the words 'main sea' are to be understood as referring to the waters outside of or beyond what, is called in the books, the *fauces terrae*, that is, the jaws of the land where so near each other that persons can be clearly distinguished with the naked eye from one shore to the other. *But such an interpretation would be inconsistent with the language of the treaty itself.* It is conceded that the most eastern points on the respective shores, where this test of distinguishing persons clearly from one to the other could be applied, cannot be further east than Prince's Bay lights and Mattavan Creek; and yet the boundary line designated in the treaty extends east of a line drawn from shore to shore at these points, for it speaks, in conferring exclusive

jurisdiction upon New Jersey over the west end of the bay, of 'that part of Raritan Bay lying west of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's Bay to the mouth of Mattavan Creek.' The treaty itself thus recognizes Raritan Bay as extending east of this line, and yet it divides the waters of this entire bay to the main sea. It is clear, therefore, that as the treaty extends the boundary line east through Raritan Bay beyond the *fauces terrae*, it could not have regarded the latter as fixing the place where the bay ends, and the main sea begins.* There is nothing in the configuration of the bay itself that suggests its terminus short of the main ocean, or at least short of the main ship channel which passes on the east side of Staten Island, southerly round the Southwest Spit, and easterly by Sandy Hook Point. There is no description of the bay in the treaty or in the evidence, which suggests a line west of this where the bay ends and the main sea begins. No one would attempt, upon the evidence before the court, to draw a line from Staten Island to the New Jersey shore, and say the waters west of such a line are Raritan Bay, and east of the same the "main sea." The descriptive terms "Raritan Bay" and "main sea" are evidently used in this treaty as designating two distinct bodies of water, and as the *fauces terrae* are disregarded by the whole tenor of this part of the instrument, when read in the light of the facts touching the width of the bay, the conclusion is irresistible that the term "Raritan Bay" refers to the body of water embosomed within the shores of the two States, and that of the "main sea" to the ocean lying outside. The reason for extending the boundary line as far east as the great ship channel which passes southerly on the east of Staten Island, and out to sea by Sandy Hook Point, would seem to be as numerous and cogent as those for defining it in the other parts of these waters. Such a division was entirely consistent with the dignity of these States, and of the United States, and within the power of the contracting parties. The freedom of navigation is carefully preserved over all these waters. For that purpose they are all free, and neither New York nor New Jersey has any exclusive right therein. The latter States have simply, and, as I think, with great wisdom, fixed a line which shall mark their territorial boundaries, and the limits of their respective jurisdictions."

If therefore, "the law allows it, and the Court awards it," why should not New Jersey both claim and enjoy that which is hers?"

It gives the writer pleasure to quote, in conclusion, Mr. COCHRANE'S closing remarks in the letter referred to. In any other connection, they might be construed into a rebuke of the language indulged in by Mr. Dawson, but following immediately, as they do, the panegyric upon that gentleman, it is not to be presumed that such was their aim. It is to be

* It will be observed that the Council on the part of New York took very different grounds in the case before Judge Shipman, from those taken by Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Dawson. If the "main sea" now, is all

beyond the *fauces terrae*, such must always have been the case. What becomes then of the arguments based upon the assumption that all the waters within Sandy Hook are waters of Hudson River?

regretted that the same respect for New Jersey was not before expressed. The paragraph is as follows:

“New York and New Jersey, when yet two hundred years have passed, as near two hundred years have gone, of mutual discord and contest, will survive then, as now, prosperous, great and free—respected by all, respecting each other. Then, when the actors in this passing scene shall have expended their brief breath, and their life be summed with them that sleep, their petty passions and their joys, their little griefs and their hopes, will long have descended into the universal tomb! But still mighty and powerful will continue New York and New Jersey—mother and daughter—enduring, and as durable as the waters which divide them.”

W. A. W.

NEWARK, March, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING is the Act of Congress confirming the agreement between New York and New Jersey in 1833.

An ACT giving the Consent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, respecting the territorial limits and jurisdiction of said States.—(*Chap. 126, Laws passed at the 23d Congress.*)

Whereas Commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New York, and Commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of agreeing upon and settling the jurisdiction and territorial limits of the two States, have executed certain articles, which are contained in the words following, viz.:

Agreement made and entered into by and between Benjamin F. Butler, Peter Augustus Jay and Henry Seymour, Commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the State of New York, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled “An act concerning the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey” passed January 18th, 1833, of the one part; and Theodore Frelinghuysen and James Parker and Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey; in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled “An act for the settlement of the territorial limits and jurisdiction between the States of New Jersey and New York” passed February 6th, 1833, of the other part.

ARTICLE FIRST. The boundary line between the two States of New York and New Jersey, from a point in the middle of the Hudson River, opposite the point on the west shore thereof in the forty-first degree of

north latitude as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the Bay of New York, of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of Raritan Bay, to the main sea; except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned.

ARTICLE SECOND. The State of New York shall retain its present jurisdiction of and over Bedlow's and Ellis's islands; and shall also retain exclusive jurisdiction of and over the other islands lying in the waters above mentioned and now under the jurisdiction of that State.

ARTICLE THIRD. The State of New York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the bay of New York; and of and over all the waters of Hudson river lying west of Manhattan Island and to the south of the mouth of Spuytenduyvel creek; and of and over the lands covered by the said waters to the low water mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, that is to say.

1. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying west of the middle of the bay of New York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson river which lies between Manhattan Island and New Jersey.

2. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements, made and to be made on the shore of the said State; and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers, of the State of New York, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries on the westerly side of the middle of the said waters, *Provided*, That the navigation be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE FOURTH. The State of New York shall have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the waters of the Kill Van Kull between Staten Island and New Jersey to the westernmost end of Shooter's Island in respect to such quarantine laws and laws relating to passengers, as now exist or may hereafter be passed under the authority of that State, and for executing the same; and the said State shall also have exclusive jurisdiction, for the like purposes of and over the waters of the sound from the westernmost end of Shooter's Island to Woodbridge creek, as to all vessels bound to any port in the said State of New York.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The State of New Jersey shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the sound between Staten Island and New Jersey lying south of Woodbridge creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's bay to the mouth of Mattavan creek; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New York, that is to say:

1. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of proper-

ty in and to the land under water lying between the middle of the said waters and Staten Island.

2. The State of New York shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements made and to be made and to be made on the shore of Staten Island, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers of the State of New Jersey, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of Staten Island and the middle of the said waters; *Provided*, That the navigation of the said waters be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE SIXTH. Criminal process under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid: or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the third article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person domiciled in that State, or against property taken out of that State to evade the laws thereof; may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of New York unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon, or fastened to, the shore of the State of New York, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto, or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure, by virtue of process or authority of the State of New York.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. Criminal process issued under the authority of the State of New York against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid, or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the fifth article; and also civil process issued under the authority of the State of New York against any person domiciled in that State, or against property taken out of that State, to evade the laws thereof, may be served upon any of the said waters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, unless such person or property shall be on board a vessel aground upon or fastened to the shore of the State of New Jersey, or fastened to a wharf adjoining thereto, or unless such person shall be under arrest, or such property shall be under seizure by virtue of process or authority of the State of New Jersey.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. This agreement shall become binding on the two States when confirmed by the Legislatures thereof, respectively, and when approved by the Congress of the United States.

Done in four parts (two of which are retained by the Commissioners of New York to be delivered to the Governor of that State, and the other two of which are retained by the Commissioners of New Jersey, to be delivered to the Governor of that State,) at the City of New York, this

sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

B. F. BUTLER,
PETER AUGUSTUS JAY,
HENRY SEYMOUR,
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES PARKER,
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.

And whereas the said agreement has been confirmed by the Legislatures of the the said States of New York and New Jersey respectively,

Therefore

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the consent of the Congress of the United States is hereby given to the said agreement, and to each and every part thereof, *Provided,* that nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair or in any manner affect, any right of jurisdiction of the United States in and over the islands or waters which form the subject of the said agreement.

Approved, June 28, 1834.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. X.

1866.

Nos. 3 and 4.

Newark, May 17th, 1866.

The Society met in their rooms at 11.30 A.M. JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq., the third Vice President presiding.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY made his report of the correspondence since the last meeting, comprising letters from Rev. Robert Aikman, of Elizabeth, and John M. Kollock, M.D., of Philadelphia, acknowledging their election respectively, as resident and corresponding members; from the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, expressing a desire to receive the Society's publications; from the Historical Societies of Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, the New England Historic Genealogical Society and American Antiquarian Society, acknowledging the receipt of the last issue of the Society's "Proceedings;" from Asher Taylor, Esq., of New York, relative to the derivation of the name "Neversink," applied to the highlands at Sandy Hook, from the Indian name *Nau-ves-sing*, signifying "Pleasant Fields," and also transmitting a donation for the library, and some manuscripts of ante-revolution dates connected with the history of Monmouth County; from Hon. John A. Poor, of Maine, transmitting a number of historical pamphlets; from Dr. Calhoun, U. S. A., forwarding a photograph of the late "Ward Hospital; and a large number of letters from Societies and individuals in acknowledgment of the Society's invitations to participate in the exercises of the day, among them being communications giving the names of the delegates appointed by the American Antiquarian Society; the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; the Maine Historical Society; the New York Historical Society; the Long Island Historical Society; the Connecticut Historical Society; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; from the Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, of Morristown, and Gasherie DeWitt, Esq., of Belleville, communicating the names of

the delegates from those towns; from His Excellency Governor Ward, H. N. Congar, Esq., Secretary of State, E. A. Apgar, Esq., State Superintendent of Public Schools, Professors John S. Hart, of the State Normal School, and George H. Cook, of Rutgers College, Hon. Martin Ryerson, Rev. Drs. H. N. Brinsmade, James F. Wilson, J. Few Smith, Jonathan F. Stearns, of Newark; Rev. Drs. S. I. Prime, of New York, and Wm. H. Campbell, of New Brunswick; Rev. Messrs. G. H. Doane, J. S. B. Hodges, E. M. Levy, Lewis R. Dunn and Wm. B. Brown of Newark; George H. Moore and John R. Brodhead, Esq's, of New York; Dr. S. L. Ward and Thos. W. Satterthwaite, Esq., of Belleville; Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia; George T. Cobb, Esq., of Morristown; Mr. George Wurts, of Paterson and others, expressive of their intention to be present; among those who made known their inability to attend being Mr. Charles O. Tichenor, of Appleton, Wis., Hon. John R. Bartlett, of Providence, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., and Hon. John G. Palfrey, of Boston, Wm. Duane and John Pennington, Esq's, of Philadelphia, Dr. I. S. Mulford, of Camden, Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, Rev. Dr. Brownson, of Elizabeth, Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, and Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, Hon. John A. Poor, of Maine, James Lenox and Asher Taylor, Esqs., of New York, S. F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester, R. W. Stites, Esq., of Morristown, Hon. Wm. Wright and Rt. Rev. Bishop Bayley, of Newark, Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield and Rev. E. H. Gillett, of New York, Rev. Drs. Joel Parker and D. W. Poor, of Newark.

Several of the gentlemen who had accepted the invitation were present.

The TREASURER reported a balance in the Treasury of about \$300 with the amount of invested funds unchanged.

The LIBRARIAN submitted his usual report of additions to the Library, many of which were contributed, with his customary liberality by Mr. Alofsen the Treasurer.

DR. PENNINGTON, Chairman of the Executive, Committee submitted the following report:

"The Executive Committee report that, after the meeting of the Society in January, no movement having been made by any other organization towards the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newark, it was deemed expedient, rather than suffer the occasion to pass by without appropriate recognition, to carry out, as far as time would permit, the views of the Society as expressed in the resolution adopted in May, 1865.

"As Newark is the central point whence have radiated population intelligence and enterprise over a large part of the State, its history, from the intimate relations existing between it and other towns and cities, possesses more than a local interest, and it was thought incumbent on the Society to notice the event, which has proved so momentous in its consequences, by giving its proceedings to-day, a commemorative character-

"It was with pleasure that the Committee subsequently learned that the Common Council of the city, on the suggestion of its honored chief magistrate, had concluded to give the celebration contemplated, a more public character, by instituting measures to secure the coöperation of the different military and civic organizations and of the citizens generally, in a parade and other suitable observances which will make the day to be remembered.

"While the more useful and enduring effects originally contemplated, such as the collection of valuable statistics, information as to the origin and growth of the different branches of manufactures, the development of the resources of the city, the increase of its population and wealth, the rise and progress of its educational, literary and religious institutions, &c., may not be reached; yet the commemoration of the day as now designed, the revival of almost forgotten traditions, the renewal of our acquaintance with the character of the founders, the reflections it is so well fitted to inspire, cannot be without some good effect.

"Arrangements have been made by the Committee for the Society to hold an afternoon session in the First Presbyterian Church—so intimately associated and indeed identified with the early history of the city—at which, a Historical Memoir will be read by Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, a Poem recited by Thomas Ward, M.D., of New York, and a Commemorative Oration pronounced by Hon. William B. Kinney, late chargé d'affaires at Turin, all natives of the city and lineal descendants from families that laid its foundations. The exercises will be interspersed with music in connection with which will be sung an Ode prepared for the occasion by Abraham Coles, M.D., of this city.

"Invitations have been sent to Historical and kindred Societies, with whom we are in correspondence, to be represented on the occasion, and notification has been received by many of them that their delegates will be present; and like assurances from prominent gentlemen both of this State and of the adjoining States have also been received."

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Publications, reported the issue since the last meeting of another number of the "Proceedings" of the Society—bringing them down to the present time.

Mr. RUTHERFURD, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report:

"The Committee on the Library would respectfully report that they have nothing to add to what the Society has already heard from the Librarian, as to the condition and progress of the Library since the last meeting; but they feel that they would be doing injustice to themselves and to the members generally, if they did not formally refer, in more explicit terms than is set forth in the Librarian's report, the obligations the Society is under to Mr. SOLOMON ALOFSEN for his continued liberality in placing upon our shelves so many interesting and valuable contributions to the "Literature of the War," affording facilities for the study

of that eventful period in our history excelled by few institutions. It is incumbent upon the Society to evince its appreciation of the magnitude and value of Mr. Alosen's donations by having the works appropriately bound and lettered.

"As the Committee have heretofore had occasion to remark upon the comparatively little success that had attended the efforts of the Society in collecting original memoirs and documents referring especially to the services of the New Jersey troops during the war, it now gives them pleasure to refer to the appointment, under an act of the Legislature, of JOHN Y. FOSTER, Esq., as State Historiographer, as a circumstance likely to obviate the danger, which seemed imminent, of having the deeds of our worthy representatives in the field, or on the wave, imperfectly recorded. The well-known ability and assiduity of Mr. Foster will doubtless ensure success, but where so much depends upon personal exertion, discrimination and research, every aid should be afforded by the Historical Society, and by the members individually, in the prosecution of the work. The Committee esteem it fortunate that by Mr. Alosen's foresight so much information bearing upon Mr. Foster's theme should have been already collected.

"In furtherance of these suggestions the Committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to have the various publications received from SOLOMON ALOFSEN, Esq., illustrative of the recent rebellion, appropriately lettered as his gifts, those in pamphlet form to be arranged and uniformly bound under his directions; and, when so prepared, that certain shelves in the Library be specially set apart for the collection.

"WHEREAS, JOHN Y. FOSTER, Esq., has been appointed State Historiographer, for the purpose of recording for the information and gratification of Jerseymen, through all time, the patriotic deeds of valor and suffering endurance of the sons of New Jersey during the recent rebellion, both on land and sea, it is therefore

"*Resolved*, That, in testimony of the earnest desire entertained by the New Jersey Historical Society to cooperate in this patriotic enterprise, the Librarian be authorized and requested to grant to Mr. Foster, under such regulations as the Committee on the Library may deem necessary, free access to, and the use of, all books and manuscripts in the possession of the Society which may be of service to him in the prosecution of his work."

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Several gentlemen nominated at the last meeting were elected members, and other nominations received.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, in behalf of Miss Sarah Davis, of Canandaigua, presented an original patent from Gov. Carteret and Council to Stephen Davis, Sept. 10th, 1675, for sundry tracts in Newark; and a deed from John and Martha Johnson to Thomas Davis, dated January 20th, 1699, for twelve acres of "Pine Boggs" in Essex County.

He also stated that Mr. James W. Woodruff, of Elizabeth, had deposited with the Society a sword taken from a rebel captain before Petersburg in April, 1864, by Lieut. Hueston, of New York 5th Cavalry.

The Society then took a recess for dinner, of which they partook, with several of their invited guests, at the Park House.

On re-assembling, the members, headed by the officers, His Excellency Governor Ward and suite, and their invited guests, proceeded from the rooms of the Society to the First Presbyterian Church, and Mr. RUTHERFURD resumed the Chair.—Besides the officers, the Governor and his staff, several of the clergy of the city and distinguished citizens, the following gentlemen, delegates from other Societies, were seated on the platform:—

From the New York Historical Society.—Hon. George Bancroft. Hon. John R. Brodhead, Hon. Charles P. Kirkland.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society.—Horatio G. Jones, Esq., John A. McAllister, Esq., J. Simpson Africa, Esq.

From the American Antiquarian Society.—Nathaniel Paine, Esq., of Worcester.

From the Historic-Genealogical Society.—J. H. Sheppard, Esq., of Boston.

From the Connecticut Historical Society.—Erastus Smith, Esq., of Hartford.

Occupying seats in front of the platform were representatives from Belleville, Morristown, Orange, Elizabeth, Bloomfield and other towns.

The exercises commenced at 3 P. M. with the reading of the 78th Psalm and Prayer by the Rev. JONATHAN F. STEARNS, D. D. An Ode written for the occasion by Dr. ABRAHAM COLES was then sung—after which a Historical Memoir was read by Mr. WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD “Of the Circumstances Preceding and Connected with the Settlement of Newark.”

At its close, Dr. THOMAS WARD, of New York, a native of Newark, recited a Lyrical Poem, which was followed by a Commemorative Oration by the Hon. WM. B. KINNEY.

On motion of S. H. PENNINGTON, M. D., it was—

“*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society are cordially extended to the gentlemen who have favored them on this occasion with their several productions, and that they be requested to place copies at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.”*

* The Commemorative Exercises are not here more particularly detailed as they have been already published in a supplement to the sixth volume of the Society's Collections.

The audience then joined in singing Sternhold and Hopkins' version of the Hundredth Psalm, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. FEW SMITH, D. D.

In the evening a collation was spread in the Society's rooms, which were thrown open to the members and their friends and invited guests.

Members Elected

MAY 17, 1866.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Samuel H. Baldwin, *Newark*.
 Henry N. Beach, *Orange*.
 Jonathan Bird, *Belleville*.
 William H. Camp, *Newark*.
 Francis S. Conover, *Princeton*.
 William M. Cooper, *Moorestown, Burlington Co.*
 William L. Dayton, *Trenton*.
 George R. Dunn, *Newark*.
 Oscar Keene, *Newark*.
 James S. Mackie, M. D., *Newark*.
 David Ryerson, *Newark*.
 William E. Skinner, *Harrison, Hudson Co.*
 Rev. Marshall B. Smith, *Passaic*.
 Rev. P. A. Studdiford, *Belleville*.
 William Vanderpool, *Newark*.
 Arthur Ward, M. D., *Newark*.
 Charles Wehle, *Hoboken*.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

James M. Hartshorne, *New York*.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, MAY 17, 1866.

Letter from Dr. J. T. Calhoun, U. S. A.

NEWARK, N. J., May 12th, 1866.

SIR—Accompanying this note is a Photograph of the Ward U. S. Army General Hospital, lately under my command, which I beg to present to the Library of the Historical Society.

I also beg their acceptance of the bound copy of the Hospital "Bulletin" herewith presented. The "Bulletin," aside from the fact that it was a newspaper published at the Hospital, is of historic interest, in that it contains an elaborate paper written by Dr. A. M. Mills, the Executive officer of the Hospital, and giving in detail the history of the Hospital from its organization to its close, filling a hiatus in the history of the New Jersey soldiers, which, as far as I am advised, could not otherwise be complete.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. THEODORE CALHOUN,

Brevet Major and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Society.

Communication from Asher Taylor, Esq., of New York.

NAU-VES-SING.—The corruption and perversion of the spelling and expression of this name is, positively, ludicrous; when the Dutchmen landed on the Middletown shore, they heard the Indian name for the place, and wrote it down properly according to their sound of the letters, a, broad as au—and each vowel forming a syllable, thus—Nau-ves-sing,—signifying, it is said, *Pleasant Fields*, and was applied with the appropriate expressiveness so characteristic of the Indian names, everywhere, to the region from Key Port, Ching-a-ro-ra, to the Highlands; the English took the name as spelt, pronouncing the *a* long, and flat, and, running the two first syllables into one, made it Nave-sink; and subsequent stupidity has further perverted it to 'Nave-sink', and finally to 'Never-sink', and applies it to the Highlands alone.

The round and sonorous broad *a*, *au*, is the tone natural to the Indian tongue, which could never have been trained down to so flat a sound as the long *a* in *Nave*.

In the reference to the voyage of Govert Lockermans, and others, given in the First Volume of the New Jersey Historical Society's Collections, the name is spelled '*New-es-sing*', certainly much nearer to *Nau-ves-sing*, than to *Nave-sink*.

And now, how appropriate would it be to have the original and beautiful name restored to its original territory, and applied to the ancient village of Middletown, situated about the centre of the region to which it belongs.

Accompanying this communication were the following manuscripts:—

1. Assessment of Middletown, 1761.—Total amount assessed, £410,-19s. 11d.
2. Instrument, under seal, signed by High Sheriff and seven Freeholders of Monmouth County, April 1, 1772, certifying to the election of Edward Taylor and Richard Lawrence as Members of Assembly.
3. Copy of a letter from Benjamin Franklin in London, February 6, 1772, relative to the disallowance of the New Jersey Paper Money Bill.
4. Copy of Governor Franklin's Messages to the Assembly, Aug. 20th, 26th and 27th, 1772.

LETTER TO DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

AS AGENT OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW JERSEY, IN ENGLAND.

From the Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to correspond with him.

Received from William Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia.

BURLINGTON, Dec. 7th, 1769.

SIR—The House of Representatives of this Colony on the 8th of last month, unanimously chose you their Agent in London, and appointed us to correspond with you on the affairs of the colony. The Resolve of the House by which you were appointed Agent, his Excellency will transmit to you properly attested.

To a Gentleman whose inclination to serve the Colonies, we believe equal to his knowledge of their true interest, much need not to be said to induce an attention to American concerns in the ensuing Sessions of Parliament, and the confidence the House have in the assurances of His Majesty's ministers that they will use their endeavours for the repeal of the Revenue Act and that those endeavours will be successful renders any particular direction to you on this head unnecessary, but we could wish His Majesty's faithful American subjects to stand in their true point of light before him that no doubt may remain of their loyalty and firm attachment to his Royal person and government.

We are directed by the House to desire you will apply to the proper offices and solicit His Majesty's assent to the Bill for Septennial Election

of Representatives and the Bill for giving the Counties of Morris, Cumberland and Sussex a right to choose Representatives in Assembly transmitted in 1768. The Province is very solicitous for a confirmation of these laws and we must desire you will use your influence to obtain the Royal Assent to them as soon as possible. Another Bill in 1765 was transmitted for amending of the practice of the law, which the House would rather choose should not have the Royal Assent as a Bill they like better has been passed by the House this Session, which although the Governor could not pass, yet he has, upon a Message from the House, promised to ask his Majesty's permission to give his assent at a future session.

His Excellency, our Governor will transmit for his Majesty's Royal Approbation an Act of Assembly passed this session for making current One Hundred Thousand Pounds in bills of credit, to be let on loan at five per cent. The particular distress of this Province for want of a currency, and the little prospect of being able to obtain a Bill very soon to make the Bills a legal tender, was what induced the Assembly to comply with this method, and as the funds for the redemption of the Bills are good beyond doubt, we are under no apprehensions of any difficulty as to the bills obtaining credit and passing in lieu of money. We refer to the preamble to the Bill and to your own knowledge of the propriety of the measure, and it gives us particular pleasure to intrust to your care a matter so generally desired by the people of the Colony, because you so well understand the subject and can so readily answer any objection that may be made against it.

The House have ordered a sum of money to pay the expense that may attend the getting of the Royal Assent to these Bills and we enclose a Bill of Exchange for two hundred pounds sterling for that purpose.

The House have also passed a Bill for lending a sum of money to the General Proprietors of the Eastern division of this Province and have by a Message to the Governor informed him that they would direct their Agent by a Memorial to support the claim of this Colony before his Majesty in Council. You will, from the Agent appointed by law to manage the controversy between the colonies, receive a state of the controversy and every paper necessary for you to inspect before drawing your Memorial. The House have therefore directed us to inform you that the principal motives of the House for your appreciation to his Majesty, are

1st. That justice may be done to individuals as well as the Colony in general, and altho' the House does not pretend to direct where the said line ought to be fixed, yet as the settlement of said line will in its consequences affect the Colony very seriously especially should any station be fixed Southward of this line solemnly settled in the year 1719, in consequence of which great numbers of people settled up to the said line and have ever since done duty and paid their taxes in this Government, should that line be altered and brought Southward, many honest and

bona fide purchasers will be involved in ruin, unless his Majesty should think proper to interpose.

2nd. The Injustice to this Colony will appear very great when it's considered that the line of 1719 has constantly been deemed the line of division between the Governments, and the settlers and lands up to that line have ever been estimated in the taxes, hence should the line be removed Southward this Colony that has incurred a debt of one hundred and ninety thousand pounds in the late war, yet undischarged, will be deprived of valuable settlements in paying off this debt and the burden increased on the remainder of the Colony.—from this sketch of the sentiment of the House and the papers that will be laid before you by the Agents appointed by law to manage the controversy between the Colonies, you will be able to frame a Memorial to his Majesty, but as no appeal is yet made, and only threatened, no application from you to his Majesty will be necessary until such appeal is actually made by the agents from New York. We are

Sir, with great sincerity and respect,

Your humble servants,

When you write by way of New York please to direct to Cortlandt Skinner, Esq Speaker of the Assembly of New Jersey and by way of Philadelphia to Abraham Hewlings or Joseph Smith Esqrs at Burlington.

CORTLANDT SKINNER
AARON LEAMING
ABRAHAM HEWLINGS
HENRY PAXSON
EBENEZER MILLER
JOSEPH SMITH

BURLINGTON Decr. 19th 1769.

ESTEEMED FRIEND

The foregoing is a copy of a letter wrote by the Committee of Correspondence which was forwarded by the way of Bristol. Nothing further at present than to inform the foregoing and to inclose 2nd Bill for £200 stg drawn by Garrett and Geo: Meade on James Dormer Esqr in London.

I am very respectfully

Thy friend

JOSEPH SMITH.

PORTRAIT OF AARON BURR.

Communication from DAVID A. HAYES, Esq., respecting the Original Portrait of Aaron Burr, in the possession of the Society.

The Portrait of Aaron Burr presented to this Society by John Chetwood, Esq., was found in Milburn in this County.

The relatives of Aaron Burr, Senior, President of Princeton College knew that his son, prior to his breaking up his house in New York city, had a portrait of his father and mother, but they had disappeared, and although much sought for could not be found. It was reported, how-

ever, that Aaron Burr had entrusted them, with other family effects, to the care of a man by the name of Keaser, who for some years had been his body servant.

Judge Ogden Edwards, of the city of New York, who was a relative of Aaron Burr on his mother's side, had for many years made diligent enquiries for this Keaser, but could get no trace of him.

He had consequently given up the hope of obtaining any clue to the lost portraits, and ceased his efforts, when, in 1647, passing through Pearl street in the city of New York, he heard a person call to a drayman "Keaser come here with your cart and take these boxes." The Judge's curiosity was excited and he immediately turned to the drayman as he drove up to the store and enquired if his name was Keaser. He said it was. The Judge then informed him that for some time he had been trying to find a man by the name of Keaser, who was in the employ of Aaron Burr at the time he lived in New York. The drayman replied that his father did for some years live with Aaron Burr, but he had no recollection of it, as it was before he was born, but he had heard his father often speak of Aaron Burr and of his living with him, and that his father had been dead for some years. The Judge asked him if his father had any portraits of Aaron Burr. The drayman said he never knew of any, but his sister who was much older than he, and who was a girl at the time his father lived with Aaron Burr, might give him some information on the subject, and stated where his sister lived.

The Judge immediately started in pursuit of the sister and found her in a small room in one of the many alleys inhabited by the poor in the crowded streets and alleys of the city; and was informed by her that her father had been in the employ of Aaron Burr, and when Burr fled from the city he left a great many things with her father, and that she remembered seeing some portraits, but what her father had done with them she could not tell, and referred the Judge to an older sister who was married and lived in the "Short Hills of New Jersey."

The Judge made many inquiries of the woman, but she evidently was unwilling to give him any information as to what had been left by Aaron Burr with her father, or what he had done with the property entrusted to him. She however stated that her father had been poor for some time before his death and the Judge concluded that he had desposed of it for his support.

As the Judge had never heard of the "Short Hills of New Jersey," he enquired of the woman where the Short Hills of New Jersey were, and she being really ignorant or not willing to give the information, said she did not know—that all she knew about them was, that her sister and her husband several years before came into New York to see her, and stated that they lived in the Short Hills of New Jersey.

As no further information could be obtained from her, the Judge determined to find these Hills, and soon after came over to Newark and called on John Chetwood, Esq., who was then practicing law in this city to learn their location. On being told that they were but about

eight miles from Newark, he informed Mr. Chetwood of his object and proposed taking a ride thither in pursuit of the lost portraits. Mr. Chetwood accepted the invitation, and they rode out to Springfield and were directed to the Hills on the west of the village, and after many enquiries they found the residence of the elder sister of Keaser, which was a small building with a lean-to, having but one room and an unfurnished low garret.

On entering the house the Judge recognized two portraits which hung on the wall as those of Aaron Burr and of Theodosia, his daughter, who married Governor Ashton of South Carolina. The only persons in the house were the sister of Keaser they were seeking, and several small children. They evidently were very poor. After some conversation with the woman the Judge offered the woman \$5 for the pictures. She at once accepted it. The Judge asked her if she had any more, she said she had not, when a little boy said to his mother there were two in the garret that 'baby used to play with.' The woman said yes, but they were good for nothing, But at the request of the Judge she sent the boy up to get them, telling him one was in the window where the glass was broken out.

The boy went up a ladder which led to the garret and brought down two pieces of canvas which had been in oval frames. On spreading them out the Judge at once recognized them as the lost portraits of President Burr and his wife. The portrait of President Burr was much defaced, one of the eyes was gone, the paint having evidently been picked off the canvas in several places, and in other places broken off by folding. These two portraits the Judge also purchased.

The only information the woman could or would give, was, that they were pictures her father had given to her and she had kept them for some time, and the Judge left with the prizes he had for years been seeking.

On brushing off the dust they were found to be very fine paintings. Several artists have judged them to have been painted by Stewart. The portrait of President Burr is the only one known to have been taken. The portrait of Theodosia was a most beautiful painting, representing a woman just budding into life in full freshness of perfect beauty.

The Judge had the portrait of President Burr carefully cleaned and repaired, and from it was engraved the only likeness we now have of President Burr.

As the Judge had a portrait of Aaron Burr, the son, he presented the one they found to Mr. Chetwood, who, in 1849, on leaving for California left it with me, to be presented in his name to the Society, and as his gift it has been an interesting ornament to our room.

I have given these statements as they were related to me by Mr. Chetwood at the time the portraits were found.

OBJECTIONS OF NEW JERSEY

TO THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION SUBMITTED TO THE AMERICAN
CONGRESS.

JUNE 23rd, 1778.

Printed from a contemporaneous copy, presented by Capt. Chas. S. Boggs, U. S. N.

To the United States in Congress assembled the Representation of the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey

SHEWETH

That the articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia proposed by the honorable the Congress to the said States severally for their confirmation, have been by us fully and attentively considered, upon which we beg leave to make the following remarks.

1st. In the fifth article where, among other things the qualification of the Delegates from the several States are described, there is no mention made of any Oath, Test, or Declaration to be taken, or made by them previous to their admission to seats in Congress. It is indeed to be presumed the respective States will be carefull that the Delegates they send to assist in managing the general interests of the union, take the oaths to the Government from which they derive their authority; but as the United States, collectively considered, have interests as well as each particular State, we are of opinion that some test, or obligation binding each Delegate, while he continues in the trust, to consult and pursue the former as well as the latter, and particularly to assent to no vote or proceeding which may violate the general Confederation, is necessary. The Laws and usages of all civilized nations evince the propriety of an Oath on such occasions, and the more solemn and important the deposit, the more strong and explicit ought the obligation to be.

2d. By the sixth and ninth articles the Regulation of Trade seems to be committed to the several States within their separate jurisdictions, in such a degree as may involve many difficulties and embarrassments and be attended with injustice to some States in the Union. The Committee are of opinion that the sole and exclusive power of regulating the trade of the United States with foreign nations ought to be clearly tested in Congress, and that the revenue arising from all duties and customs imposed thereon ought to be appropriated for the building, equipping and manning of a navy for the protection of the trade and defense of the coasts, and to such other public and general purposes as to the Congress shall seem proper, and for the common benefit of the States. This principle appears to us to be just, and it may be added that a great security will by this means be derived to the Union from the establishment of a common and mutual Interest.—

3d. It is wisely provided in the sixth article, that no body of forces shall be kept up in any State, in Time of peace, except such number only as in the judgment of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to Garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State. We think it ought also to be provided and clearly expressed, that no body of troops be kept up by the United States in time of peace, except such number only as shall be allowed by the assent of nine States. A standing army, a military establishment and every appendage thereof, in time of peace, is totally abhorrent from the Ideas and principles of this State. In the memorable act of Congress declaring the united Colonies free and independent States it is emphatically mentioned as one of Causes of the separation from Great Britain, that the Sovereign thereof had kept up among us in time of peace standing armies without the consent of the Legislature. It is to be wished the Liberties and Happiness of the people may by the Confederation be carefully and explicitly guarded in this respect.

4th. On the eighth article we observe that as frequent settlements of the Quotas for supplies and aids to be furnished by the several States, in support of the general treasury, will be requisite, so they ought to be secured. It cannot be thought improper or unnecessary to have them struck once at least in every five years, and oftener if circumstance will allow. The quantity or value of real property in some States may increase much more rapidly than in others, and therefore the Quota which is at one time just will at another be disproportionate.

5th. The boundaries and Limits of each State ought to be fully and finally fixed and made known, this we apprehend would be attended with very salutary effects by preventing Jealousy as well as controversies and promoting harmony and Confidence among the States. If the Circumstances of the times would not admit of this previous to the proposal of the Confederation to the several States, the establishment of the principles upon which, and the rule and mode by which the determination may be conducted at a time more convenient and favourable, and a provision for dispatching the same at an early period, not exceeding five years from the final ratification of the confederation, would be satisfactory.

6th. The ninth article provides that no State shall be deprived of Territory for the benefit of the United States. Whether we are to understand that by territory is intended any lands the property of which was heretofore vested in the Crown of Great Britain, or that no mention of such lands is made in the Confederation, we are constrained to observe, that the present war as we always apprehended, was undertaken for the general defence and Interest of the Confederating Colonies now the United States. It was ever the confident expectation of this State that the benefits derived from a successful contest were to be general and proportionate, and that the property of the common enemy falling in consequence of a prosperous issue of the war would belong to the United States, and be appropriated to their use. We are therefore greatly

disappointed in finding no provision made in the Confederation for empowering the Congress to dispose of such property, but especially the vacant and unpatented Lands commonly called the Crown lands, for defraying the expenses of the war, and for other such public and general purposes. The jurisdiction ought in every instance, to belong to the respective States within the Charter or determined Limits of which such land may be seated, but reason and justice must decide that the property which existed in the crown of Great Britain, previous to the present Revolution, ought now to belong to the Congress in trust for the use and benefit of the United States. They have fought and bled for it in proportion to their respective abilities, and therefore the reward ought not to be predilectionally distributed. Shall such States as are shut out by situation from availing themselves of the least advantage from this quarter, be left to sink under an enormous debt, whilst others are enabled in a short period to replace all their expenditures from the hard earnings of the whole Confederacy?

7th. The ninth article also provides that the Requisitions for land forces to be furnished by the several States should be proportioned to the number of white Inhabitants in each. In the Act of Independence we find the following declaration "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," of this doctrine it is not a very remote consequence that all the inhabitants of every society, be the colour of their complexion what it may, are bound to promote the interest thereof, according to their respective abilities. They ought therefore to be brought into the account on this occasion. But admitting necessity or expediency to justify the refusal of liberty, in certain circumstances, to persons of a particular colour, we think it unequal to reckon nothing upon such in this case. If the whole number of inhabitants in a State whose inhabitants are all white, both those who are called into the field and those who remain to till the ground and labor in mechanick arts and otherwise, are reckoned in the estimate for striking the proportion of forces to be furnished by that State, ought even a part of the latter description to be left out in another? Should it be improper for special local reasons, to admit them in arms for the defence of the nation, yet we conceive that the proportion of forces to be embodied ought to be fixed according to the whole number of inhabitants in the State from whatever class they may be raised. As it is of indispensable necessity in every war that a part of the inhabitants be employed for the uses of husbandry and otherwise at home while others are called into the field, there must be the same propriety that persons of a different color who are employed for this purpose in our State, while whites are employed for the same purpose in another, be reckoned in the amounts of the inhabitants in the present instance.

8th. In order that the quota of troops to be furnished in each State on

occasion of a war may be equitably, ascertained we are of opinion that the Inhabitants of the several States ought to be numbered as frequently as the nature of the case will admit, and once at least every five years, the disproportionate increase in the population of different States may render such provision absolutely necessary.

9th. It is provided in the ninth article that the assent of nine States out of thirteen shall be necessary to determine in sundry cases of the highest concern. If this proportion be proper and just it ought to be kept up should the States increase in number, and a declaration thereof made for the satisfaction of the Union.

We think it our indispensable duty to solicit the attention of Congress to these considerations and remarks, and to request the purport and meaning of them may be adopted as part of the general Confederation, by which means we apprehend the mutual interest of all the States will be better secured and promoted, and the Legislature of this State will then be justified in ratifying the same.

By Order of the Council,

JOHN STEVENS, Vice Pres't.

By Order of the Assembly,

JOHN HART, Speaker.

The minutes of Congress under date of June 25th, 1778, state that,

“Congress took into consideration the representation from New Jersey, on the articles of Confederation, which was read.” * * *

“Whereupon, it was moved that the several articles of the Confederation, referred to in the foregoing representation, be so far re-considered as to admit the purport and meaning of the additions, alterations, and amendments, proposed in the said representation: question put, passed in the negative, 3 ayes: 6 noes: 1 divided.”

REPORT TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGISLATURES

OF THE

Commissioners of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, met at Annapolis, September 14th, 1786, to take into consideration the measures necessary for the adoption of a better system of Government for the States,

[Printed from the Original Copy sent to the Executive of Delaware. Presented by Mr. Philemon Dickinson of Trenton, January 19th, 1865.]

To the Honorable the Legislatures of Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York:

The Commissioners from the said States, respectively assembled at Annapolis, humbly beg leave to report,

That pursuant to their several appointments, they met at Annapolis in

the State of Maryland, on the eleventh day of September instant and having proceeded to a Communication of their powers; they found that the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia had, in substance, and nearly in the same terms, authorised their respective Commissioners "to meet such Commissioners, as were, or might be, appointed *by the other States in the Union*, at such time and place, as should be agreed upon by the said Commissioners to take into consideration the trade and commerce of the United States, to consider how far an uniform system of their commercial intercourse and regulations might be necessary to their common interest and permanent harmony; and *to report to the several States*, such an Act relative to this great object, as *when unanimously ratified by them* would enable the United States in Congress assembled effectually to provide for the same."

That the State of Delaware has given similar powers to their Commissioners, with this difference only, that the Act to be framed in virtue of these powers is required to be reported "to the United States in Congress Assembled," to be agreed to by them and confirmed by the legislatures of every State."

That the State of New Jersey has enlarged the object of their appointment, empowering their Commissioners "to consider how far an uniform system in their commercial regulations and *other important matters*, might be necessary to the common interest and permanent harmony of the several States," and to report such an Act on the subject, as when ratified by them "would enable the United States in Congress Assembled effectually to provide *for the exigencies of the Union*."

That appointments of Commissioners have also been made by the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and North Carolina none of whom however have attended, but that no information has been received by your Commissioners of any Appointment having been made by the States of Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina or Georgia.

That the express terms of the powers to your Commissioners supposing a deputation from all the States, and having for object, the *trade and Commerce of the United States*, your Commissioners did not conceive it advisable to proceed on the business of the mission, under the circumstance of so partial and defective a representation.

Deeply impressed however with the magnitude and importance of the object confided to them on this occasion, your Commissioners cannot forbear to indulge an expression of the earnest and unanimous wish, that speedy measures may be taken, to effect a General meeting of the States, in a future Convention for the same, and such other purposes, as the situation of public affairs may be found to require.

If in expressing this wish, or in intimating any other sentiment your Commissioners should seem to exceed the strict bounds of their appointment they entertain a full confidence that a conduct dictated by an anxiety for the welfare of the United States, will not fail to receive an indulgent construction.

In this persuasion your Commissioners submit an opinion, that the Idea of extending the powers of the deputies to other objects, than those of commerce, which has been adopted by the State of New Jersey was an improvement on the original plan, and will deserve to be incorporated into that of a future Convention; they are the more naturally led to this conclusion as in the course of their reflections on the subject, they have been induced to think, that the power of regulating trade, is of such comprehensive extent, and will enter so far into the General system of the federal Government, that to give it efficacy, and to obviate questions and doubts concerning its precise nature and limits, may require a correspondent adjustment of other parts of the federal system.

That there are important defects in the system of the federal Government, is acknowledged by the Acts of all those States, which have concurred in the present meeting. That the defects upon a closer examination, may be found greater and more numerous, than even these Acts imply, is at least so far probable from the embarrassments which characterise the present State of our national affairs foreign and domestic, as may reasonably be supposed to merit a deliberate and candid discussion in some mode, which will unite the sentiments and councils of all the States;—In the choice of the mode, your Commissioners are of opinion that a Convention of deputies from the different States for the special and Sole purpose of entering into this investigation, and digesting a plan for supplying such defects, as may be discovered to exist, will be entitled to a preference from considerations which will occur without being particularised.

Your Commissioners decline an enumeration of those national circumstances, on which their opinion, respecting the propriety of a future Convention, with more enlarged power, is founded; as it would be, an useless intrusion of facts and observations, most of which have been frequently the subject of public discussion and none of which can have escaped the penetration of those to whom they would in this instance be addressed. They are however of a nature so serious, as, in the view of your Commissioners to render the situation of the United States delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the united Virtue and wisdom of all the members of the Confederacy.

Under this impression your Commissioners with the most respectful deference, beg leave to suggest their unanimous conviction that it may essentially tend to advance the interest of the Union, if the States by whom they have been respectively Delegated would themselves concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States in the appointment of Commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May next, to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions, as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union, and to report such an Act for that pur-

pose to the United States in Congress Assembled, as when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every State, will effectually provide for the same.

Though your Commissioners could not with propriety address these observations and sentiments to any but the States they have the honor to represent, they have nevertheless concluded, from motives of respect, to transmit copies, of this report, to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Executives of the other States.

Dated at Annapolis }
September 14th, 1786. }

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN DICKINSON, Chairman.

Donations

ANNOUNCED MAY 17TH, 1866.

From the Historical Society of Wisconsin—Addresses at the dedication of the rooms in the south wing of the Capitol for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, on Jan. 24th, 1866. Published by the Legislature.

From the Iowa Historical Society—Annals of Iowa. January and April 1866.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Society at the annual meeting held in Worcester, Oct. 31st, 1865.

From the Essex Institute—An Historical Notice of the Essex Institute—the Act of Incorporation, Constitution &c., and List of Officers and Members.

From the N. E. Historic and Genealogical Society—Valedictory address of the President of the Society, Winslow Lewis, M.D., Feb. 7th, 1866.

From the State of New Jersey—Journal of the Senate. Minutes of the Votes and Proceedings of the Gen. Assembly. Acts of the 89th Legislature, and Legislative Documents, of 1865.

From Hon. Wm. Wright—Message of the President Dec. 19th, 1865.—With the Reports of Gen. Grant and Carl Schurz, on the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1864.

Reports of the Commissioner on Internal Revenue 1863-4.

From the Department of the Interior—Eighth Census of the United States. 1860. (Manufactures.)

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1863 and 1864.

Smithsonian Reports. 1864.

From Dr. George White—The New American Magazine, by Sylvanus Americanus. (Samuel Neville.) Vol. 2, 1759. Woodbridge, N. J.

From the Authors—The Address of Welcome from Gloucester County to her Veteran Soldiers, at Mullica Hill, N. J., Sept. 14th, 1865. By R. K. Matlock. Appointee.

Why are You Here? President Tuttle's Address to the Students of Wabash College, Oct. 15th, 1865.

Gleanings from the Harvest Fields of American History. Part IV being the Diary of David Howe, of the Massachusetts Line in the

Army of the American Revolution, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, By Geo. Wingate Chase, and Illustrative Notes. By Henry B. Dawson.

Dies Irae and Stabat Mater, Translated by Abraham Coles, M.D.

The Microcosm. A Poem. Read before the Medical Society of New Jersey, with the address delivered as President, July 24th, 1866, by Abraham Coles, M.D.

From Asher Taylor—Notes on the Colours of the National Guard, with some incidental passages of the History of the Regiment. Prepared at the request of the Veterans of the National Guard—and their Seventh Annual Report.

Address of Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, at the Seventh Regiment Reception.

From Col. J. G. Wilson—An Ordinance organizing and establishing Patrols for the Police of Slaves in the Parish of St. Landry.

Report of the Dutchess County and Poughkeepsie Sanitary Fair, held in Poughkeepsie from March 15th to 19th, 1864.

From Major Geo. B. Halsted—Proceedings of Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1866.

From A. B. Weymouth—Tenth Semi-Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Boston. 1865.

Proceedings at the Dedication of the City Hall, Boston, Sept. 18th, 1865.

From Hon. A. Banning Norton—The Constitution of the State of Texas, as amended by the Convention, with Rules of the Convention.

Message of Gov. Hamilton to the Convention of Texas, Feb. 10. 1865.

The Minority Report in Favor of Extending the Right of Suffrage, with certain Limitations to all Men, without Distinction of Race or Color. Made in the Convention of Texas, Feb. 24, 1866. By E. Degenor.

Synopsis of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, rendered upon applications for Writs of Habeas Corpus original and on Appeal, arising from Restraints by Conscription and other Military Authorities in 1862, '63, '64 and '65, by Charles Robards.

From Joel Munsell—Notices of Theodric Romeyn Beck, and Lewis C. Beck. By Mrs. E. E. Van Cortlandt.

Rev. S. G. Willard's Address at the funeral of Mrs. M. B. Cushman.

Rev. Ch. G. Ames' Discourse on Morals in America, on July 3d, 1864. "Dead Flies in Precious Ointment."

Transactions of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, in the State of New York. Vol. IV. Part II.

Transactions of the Albany Institute. Vol. IV. 1858—1864.

Catalogues of Cottage Hill Seminary, Poughkeepsie—1863-4. San Souci Seminary, Ballston, Spa., 1884. Albany Female Academy,

1864 with Report of its Fifteenth Annual Examination, June 14th, 1864, and other valuable pamphlets.

From Rev. J. F. Tuttle, D.D.—MS. Certificate of Commissioners for holding an Election in November, 1812, for Presidential Electors, in Strafford Co., Va., declaring the result—viz: 92 votes vs. 39 votes—whole number—131. Picked up at Strafford C. H., Nov. 19th, '62, by E. D. K.

From Rev. D. V. McLean, D.D.—Catalogue of the Library of the Presbyterian Historical Society, 1865.

From Hon. John Clement—Specimens of Revenue Notices and Licenses in 1800 and 1814.

From Walter Harris—First Annual Report of the Board of State Charities, with the Report of the Secretary, and the General Agent.

From S. Alosen, Esq.—Henry J. Raymond. The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln, with Portrait. 8 vo. cloth.

The Lincoln Memorial.—Edited by J. G. Shea. 8 vo., cloth.

George Bancroft.—Oration at the funeral of President Lincoln in New York. (Pulpit and Rostrum, Nos. 34 and 35.)

Our Daily Fare—being a volume of the paper published daily by the U. S. Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia in 1864. 4 to., Morocco.

Soldiers' Letters.—Published by the U. S. Sanitary Commission. 12 mo., cloth.

Our Great Captains, with portraits. 12 mo., cloth.

Henry Coppee—Grant and his Campaigns, with portraits, maps and plans. 8 vo., cloth.

Col. S. M. Bowman and Lt. Col. R. B. Irwin—Sherman and his campaigns, with portraits, maps and plans. 8 vo., cloth.

Albert D. Richardson—The Secret Service, the field, the dungeon and the escape, with portraits and other illustrations. 8 vo., cloth.

Mr. Buchanan's Administration, on the Eve of the Rebellion. 8 vo., cloth.

The Rebellion Record, Vol. 8th, from November 1863 to May 1864. 8 vo., cloth.

Supplementary Volume of the Rebellion Record. Part I. "Spirit of the Pulpit." Published in 1862. (The only part issued.) 8 vo., paper.

The United States Service Magazine for 1864 and 1865. 24 monthly numbers. 8 vo., paper.

W. H. Whitmore—The Cavalier dismounted. 8 vo., paper.

O. A. Brownson—The American Republic: Its Constitution, Tendencies and Destiny. 8 vo., cloth.

Edward A. Pollard—The Last Year of the War. Southern History of the War, with portraits. 8 vo., cloth.

George Lunt—The Origin of the late War. 8 vo., cloth.

H. S. Foote—The War of the Rebellion. 8 vo., cloth.

J. B. Jones—A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States Capital. 2 Vols. 8 vo., cloth.

Papers from the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge—Published in New York in 1863. In octavo pamphlets, No. 1 to 15 inclusive, except No. 13 which is the defence of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter, by Reverdy Johnson, already donated in another form. (The publication seems to have ceased with No. 15.)

The Tribune War Tracts—Published by the New York Tribune Association in 1863, in octavo pamphlets. No. 1 to 5 inclusive, after which number it is supposed the publication was discontinued.

The Liberty Papers. No. 1 to 4. Single page publications in octavo form. These four numbers are dated New York, June 10, 1861. and are neatly printed within red and blue borders, but they were not continued after No. 4, as is supposed.

Papers of the Day—Collected and arranged by Frank Moore.

No. 1 The Freedmen of South Carolina, by Chas. Nordhoff. N. Y. 1863. 8vo., paper. (The only number published.)

U. S. Fractional Currency—Issued under the Act of 3 March, 1863, 50c., 25c., 10c., printed in 1865, 50c., printed in 1866, and also the 5c. stamp with the head of Mr. Clark, which is withdrawn from circulation, having been without authority.

A Framed Lithograph Portrait of the late Reverend Edmund Drynan Barry, D. D., the founder and first Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew in Jersey City. The Parish of St. Matthew was the first religious Society organized in Jersey City.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

. A Supplement to the Act of Incorporation, relieving the Society from taxation, will be found in the Proceedings, Vol. VIII, p. 33, but the Act itself never having been printed at length, it is here given, that it may be more conveniently referred to.

AN ACT to incorporate "The New Jersey Historical Society."

WHEREAS, the persons hereinafter named and others, have formed themselves into an association, under the name and title of "The New Jersey Historical Society," the object of which society is to "discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to any department of the history of New Jersey, natural, civil, literary or ecclesiastical, and generally of other portions of the United States;" AND WHEREAS, the said society has, by its executive committee, presented a memorial to the legislature praying for an act of incorporation, that the purposes of said society may be the more effectually subverted; therefore,

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, as follows:

SEC. 1. Daniel V. McLean, Peter D. Vroom, Eli F. Cooley, Amzi C. McLean, Richard S. Field, Stacy G. Potts, Henry W. Green, A. A. Marcus, Nicholas Murray, William P. Robeson, William B. Kinney, Thomas

Gordon, James T. Sherman, William A. Whitehead, G. W. Doane and their associates, who now are, and such other persons as shall hereafter become members of the said society, shall be and are hereby ordained, constituted and declared a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The New Jersey Historical Society;" and that by that name they and their successors forever hereafter shall and may have succession, and by the same name be capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints and matters whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and the same break, alter, change and renew at their pleasure; and by the same shall be forever hereafter capable in the law to purchase, take, hold, receive and enjoy to them and their successors, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels or estate, real or personal, of whatever nature or quality, in fee simple for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner whatsoever; *provided always*, that the yearly income or value of the said real or personal estate, or both, do not at any time exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. They and their successors shall, by the same name, have power and authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, demise, release and convey to others, the whole or any part of such real or personal estate, on such terms and in such manner and form, as the said society may deem eligible, to subserve and promote the purposes and design of said society; and that they and their successors shall have power, from time to time, to abolish any of the offices or appointments hereinafter mentioned, and create others in their room, with such powers and duties as they may think fit to confer and prescribe, and shall have power, from time to time, to make, constitute and ordain such constitution, by-laws, ordinances and regulations as they shall judge proper, for the election of officers, the election and admission of new members, for the government and regulation of the officers and members, for fixing the times and places of the meetings of the said corporation, and the same, from time to time, to alter, change, repeal, revoke and annul at their pleasure; and that the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of the society heretofore made and adopted and now existing, shall and may remain in force until altered or repealed by the said corporation; *provided*, that such by-laws and constitution, made or to be made by the said corporation, shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state.

SEC. 3. This act shall be and is hereby declared to be a public act, and shall be construed most favorably to promote the purposes and designs of the said society, and that no misnomer of the said corporation, in any deed, will, testament, gift, grant, demise, or other instrument of contract or conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same; *provided*, the said corporation shall be sufficiently described to show the intention of the parties.

SEC. 4. This act shall be and remain in full force until the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred; *provided nevertheless*, that in case the aforesaid society shall at any time appropriate their or any part of their funds to any purpose or purposes other than those contemplated by this act, and shall be thereof convicted by due course of law, that thenceforth the said corporation shall cease and determine, and the estate real and personal whereof it may be seized and possessed, shall vest in the people of this state.

Approved Feb. 6th, 1846.

MEMBERS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society,

DECEMBER, 1866.

* * * Printed in accordance with the Resolution of the Society, passed Jan. 19th, 1865. The list includes the names of all who have complied with the terms of membership.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

*Adams, John Quincy,	Massachusetts	1845
Armstrong, Edward,	Pennsylvania	1846
*Allen, William,	Massachusetts	1851
Brodhead, John Romeyn,	New York	1845
Blackford, Isaac,	Indiana	1846
Bancroft, George,	New York	1846
Bartlett, John R.,	Rhode Island	1848
*Bethune, George W.,	New York	1849
*Brown, Sir William,	England	1851
*Bradish, Luther,	New York	1855
Bradlee, Caleb D.,	Massachusetts	1860
*Cogswell, William,	Massachusetts	1847
Campbell, William W.,	New York	1848
*Clay, Henry,	Kentucky	1850
DeWitt, Thomas,	New York	1846
Drake, Samuel G.,	Massachusetts	1856
Duane, William,	Pennsylvania	1864
Elwyn, Alfred E.,	Pennsylvania	1849
Folsom, George,	New York	1846
Force, Peter,	Washington, D. C.	1846
Fitch, Asa,	New York	1851
French, Benjamin Franklin,	New York	1852
*Gordon, Thomas F.,	Pennsylvania	1845
*Graham, James D.,	U. S. Army	1848
*Hubbell, Ferdinand W.,	Pennsylvania	1845
Howe, Henry,	Connecticut	1845
*Horne, Thomas Hartwell,	England	1846
*Hawks, Francis L.,	New York	1846
Hinman, Royal R.,	Connecticut	1852
Haven, Samuel F.,	Massachusetts	1859
Hodges, Almon D.,	Massachusetts	1860

* Dead.

Hildreth, Samuel P.,	Ohio	1862
*Irving, Washington,	New York	1858
Jackson, Charles F.,	Massachusetts	1851
Jencks, Theodore Russell,	Massachusetts	1851
*Kent, James,	New York	1845
Lawrence, William B.,	Rhode Island	1852
Lenox, James,	New York	1854
*Livermore, George,	Massachusetts	1863
Mansfield, Edward D.,	Ohio	1846
Maury, M. F.,	Washington, D. C.	1856
Motley, John Lathrop,	Massachusetts	1859
Munsell, Joel,	New York	1865
O'Callaghan, E. B.,	New York	1862
*Preble, William Pitt,	Maine	1845
*Prescott, William H.,	Massachusetts	1846
*Potter, Alonzo,	Pennsylvania	1853
Pruyn, John V. L.,	New York	1857
*Peet, Harvey V.,	New York	1858
Palfrey, John G.,	Massachusetts	1859
Payne, J. Bertrand,	England	1862
*Robbins, Thomas	Connecticut	1845
Rankin, Robert G.,	New York	1848
Reed, William B.,	Pennsylvania	1849
Rutherford, Lewis M.,	New York	1855
Ruggles, Samuel B.,	New York	1856
*Sparks, Jared,	Massachusetts	1845
*Stuyvesant, Peter G.,	New York	1845
Stevens, Henry,	England	1848
Sprague, William B.,	New York	1849
*Silliman, Benjamin	Connecticut	1849
Smith, Erastus,	Connecticut	1850
Stevens, William B.,	Pennsylvania	1850
Savage, James,	Massachusetts	1853
Stuyvesant, Helen	New York	1855
Shea, John G.,	New York	1865
*Thompson, Benjamin F.,	New York	1848
Thompson, E. H.,	Michigan	1860
Thornton, J. Wingate	Massachusetts	1862
*Vattemare, Alexander,	France	1848
Verplanck, Gulian C.,	New York	1858
*Walsh, Robert,	France	1846
*Webster, Daniel,	Massachusetts	1850
*Webster, Richard,	Pennsylvania	1852

* Dead.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

*Alexander, James W.,	New York	1847
*Burnet, Jacob,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1845
*Berrien, John McPherson,	Savannah, Geo.	1846
Boggs, Charles S.,	U. S. Navy	1846
Blackly, Joseph W.,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1848
*Brown, Obadiah B.,	Washington, D. C.	1849
Barton, James P.,	Zanesville, Ohio	1850
Bates, James L.,	Columbus, Ohio	1850
Bruen, Edward B.,	Philadelphia	1865
*Clark, Abraham,	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1846
*Crane, Joseph H.,	Dayton, Ohio,	1846
Coxe, Richard S.,	Washington, D. C.	1846
*Crane, Ichabod B.,	U. S. Army	1846
*Cooper, James Fennimore.	Cooperstown, N. Y.	1846
Cox, Horatio J.,	Zanesville, Ohio	1846
*Caldwell, Josiah F.,	Washington, D. C.	1848
Coe, Isaac,	Indianapolis, Ind.	1848
Condict, Henry F.,	Washington, D. C.	1848
Cook, James,	Terre Haute, Ind.	1848
Davidson, Robert,	New York	1845
*Dayton, Aaron O.,	Washington, D. C.	1845
*Dayton, William L.,	Paris, France	1845
*Dodd, Stephen,	East Haven, Conn.	1846
Durand, Asher B.,	New York	1847
*Davis, Charles Augustus,	New York	1848
DuBoice, Benjamin,	Franklin, Ohio	1848
Dusenberry, William C.,	New York	1852
Doremus, Thomas C.,	New York	1862
Este, David K.,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1846
English, David,	Georgetown, D. C.	1848
*Frelinghuysen, Theodore.	New York	1845
Fisher, Samuel W.,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1848
Fairchild, Elias R.,	Flushing, N. York.	1849
Freeman, Henry C.,	La Salle, Ill.	1858
*Green, Ashbel,	Philadelphia	1846
Green, George,	Dayton, Ohio	1851
†Henderson, Matthew H.,	Athens, Geo.	1845
*Halsey, Charles H.,	Sing Sing, N. Y.	1845
Hamilton, James,	Nashville, Tenn.	1846
Higbee, Edward Y.,	New York	1846
Howell, Joshua B.,	Uniontown, Penn.	1846
Hamilton, Alexander	St. Louis, Mo.	1847
Headley, J. T.,	New York	1848
Hall, Edwin,	Norwalk, Conn.	1851
Hatfield, Edwin F.,	New York	1852
*Halsted Caleb O.,	New York	1852
Haines, Elias S.,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1852
Hartshorne, James M.,	New York	1866
Johnson, Obadiah M.,	N. Hampton, N. Y.	1845

* Dead.

† Present and aided in framing the Constitution at Trenton, Feb. 27th, 1845.

James, Thomas D.,	New York	1845
Jacobus, M. W.,	Alleghany, Penn.	1852
Jackson, Joseph C.,	New York	1864
† King, Charles,	New York	1845
Kollock, John M.,	Philadelphia	1866
* Lindsley, Philip,	Nashville, Tenn.	1846
* Longworth, Nicholas,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1846
Lindsley, Harvey,	Washington, D. C.	1846
Lott, Peter,	Quincy, Ill.	1848
* Leupp, Charles M.,	New York	1858
Larison, G. H.,	Dolington, Penn.	1859
* McLean, John,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1846
McIlvaine, Charles P.,	Gambier, Ohio	1844
Manning, Randolph,	Detroit, Michigan	1846
* McDowell, John,	Philadelphia	1847
McDowell, Wm. A.,	Philadelphia	1847
Mills, Edward,	Cincinnati, Ohio	1848
* McWhorter, George H.,	Oswego, N. Y.	1849
* MCarter, James J.,	Charleston, S. C.	1852
* Maxwell, William H.,	New York	1854
* Neilson, John,	New York	1848
Norton, A. Banning,	Texas	1850
* Ogden, David B.,	New York	1845
Oakey, William F.,	New York	1847
Opdyke, George,	New York	1850
† Pennington, Alexander C. M.,	New York	1845
† Proudfit, John,	Chaplain U.S. Army	1845
* Parker, Jr. James,	Somerset, Ohio	1845
Parson, Usher,	Providence, R. I.	1857
Pierson, George,	Florida, N. Y.	1846
* Phoenix, J. Phillips,	New York	1847
Penington, John,	Philadelphia	1850
Pierson, Charles E.,	New York	1858
Phelps, William F.,	Winona, Minnesota.	1861
Rankin, Jr. William	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1848
* Russell, Israel,	New York	1855
* Southard, Jr. Samuel L.,	New York	1845
Simpson, Robert,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1848
Sherman, Henry B.,	New York	1848
* Stephens, John L.,	New York	1850
Salter, Edwin,	Washington, D. C.	1863
* Thompson, Alexander B.,	New York	1849
Taylor, Asher,	New York	1868
Tuttle, Joseph F.,	Wabash Col., Ind.	1851
Tichenor, Charles O.,	Appleton, Ill.	1865
* Van Nest, Abram,	New York	1848
* Van Arsdale, C. C.,	Philadelphia	1849
Vail, George,	Europe	1849
Van Neste, George I.,	Lodi, N. Y.	1851
* Wood, George,	New York	1845
Westcott, James D.,	Tallahassee, Florida.	1846
Ward, Thomas,	New York	1846
Whitehead, William,	Altoona, Penn.	1860

* Dead. † Life Members.

‡ Original Members under Resolution of May 7th, 1845.

† Present and aided in framing the Constitution at Trenton, Feb. 27th, 1845.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

†† Alofsen, Solomon	Jersey City	1845
† Alexander, Stephen	Princeton	1845
† Adrain, Garnet	New Brunswick	1846
† Allinson, William J.	Burlington	1850
† Abeel, Gustavus	Newark	1851
Appleton, Edward W.	Trenton	1865
Aikman, Robert	Elizabeth	1866
† Allinson, Samuel J.	Yardville	1866
††§ Bradley, Joseph P.	Newark	1845
†† Bush, George Clinton	Hackettstown	1845
†† Beasley, Maurice	Dennisville	1845
† Browning, Abraham	Camden	1846
† Baldwin, Lucius D.	Newark	1848
Bowne, Hugh H.	Rahway	1849
† Bowles, Joseph A.	Newark	1849
† Baldwin, Jesse	Newark	1855
Buckelew, John D.	Jamesburg	1860
† Bruen, James M.	Irvington	1864
Bramhall, Moses B.	Rahway	1865
† Bayley, James Roosevelt	Newark	1865
Beach, Albert	Newark	1866
Baldwin, Samuel H.	Newark	1866
Beach, Henry N.	Orange	1866
† Coles, Abraham	Newark	1846
Campfield, Robert B.	Newark	1848
† Congar, Samuel H.	Newark	1848
Condict, Stephen H.	Newark	1849
† Congar, Stephen	Newark	1850
† Campbell, James K.	North Branch	1851
† Cornell, Isaac R.	Weston	1852
† Carman, Melancthon F.	Newark	1856
† Craven, Elijah R.	Newark	1858
Carman, Ezra A.	Newark	1860
† Condit, C. Harrison	Newark	1863
Clement, John	Haddonfield	1864
Coe, Ernest E.	Newark	1864
† Conover, Francis E.	Princeton	1866
Camp, William H.	Newark	1866
†† Dodd, Daniel	Newark	1845
† Dickenson, Philemon	Trenton	1846
† Duryee, Peter S.	Newark	1847
† Duer, Denning	Hoboken	1847
† Darcy, Henry G.	Newark	1847
† Dalrymple, Van Clief	Morristown	1851
†† Dodd, Bethuel L.	Newark	1863
Douglas, Harvey W.	Newark	1865

† Life Members.

† Original Members under Resolution of May 7th, 1845.

† Present and aided in framing the Constitution at Trenton, Feb. 27th, 1845.

§ Enrolled his name as member, Feb. 27th, 1845.

Dayton, William L.,	Trenton	1866
Dunn, George R.,	Newark	1866
†Ewing, James,	Trenton	1846
Earl, Franklin W.,	Pemberton	1865
††Field, Richard S.,	Princeton	1845
†Frelinghuysen, Frederick T.,	Newark	1845
†Fithian, Joseph,	Woodbury	1846
Freese, John R.,	Trenton	1860
Farrand, Samuel A.,	Newark	1862
†Fox, John S.,	Jersey City	1865
††Green, Henry W.,	Trenton	1845
†Garthwaite, Jeremiah C.,	Newark	1845
†Gregory, Dudley S.,	Jersey City	1845
†Gregory, Charles E.,	Jersey City	1865
†Green, Caleb S.,	Trenton	1865
Gray, Samuel H.,	Camden	1865
†Hayes, David A.,	Newark	1845
†Hamill, Samuel M.,	Lawrenceville	1845
†Haines, Richard T.,	Elizabeth	1846
†How, Samuel B.,	New Brunswick	1846
†Hopper, John,	Paterson	1846
†Haines, Daniel,	Hamburg	1847
†Hoyt, Henry S.,	Morristown	1847
Haven, Charles C.,	Trenton	1853
Halsted, N. Norris,	Harrison	1854
†Holsman, Daniel,	Greenwood	1856
†Hewitt, Charles,	Trenton	1858
Hall, John,	Trenton	1858
†Hodge, Jr., Charles,	Trenton	1858
Haines, Benjamin S.,	Elizabeth	1864
†Imbrie, Charles K.,	Jersey City	1846
†Jackson, John P.,	Newark	1860
†Jackson, Frederick Wolcott,	Newark	1860
†§Kinney, William B.,	Newark	1845
†Kinney, Franklin S.,	New Brunswick	1845
†Kinney, Thomas T.,	Newark	1846
†Kean, John,	Elizabeth	1846
†Kennedy, John,	Belleville	1855
King, Frederick,	Newark	1861
Keene, Oscar,	Newark	1866
†Livingston, Robert J.,	New Brunswick	1851
†Lienau, Michael,	Jersey City	1858
†Livingston, Alfred S.,	Trenton	1865
†Maclean, John,	Princeton	1845
†Morris, Staats S.,	Newark	1845
†McDonald, William K.,	Newark	1846
†Marsh, Rolph,	Rahway	1847
†McFarlan, Henry,	Dover	1848
†Mulford, Isaac S.,	Camden	1848
†McKnight, John L.,	Bordentown	1850

† Life Members.

† Original Members under Resolution of May 7th, 1845.

† Present and aided in framing the Constitution at Trenton, Feb. 27th, 1845.

§ Enrolled his name as member, Feb. 27th, 1845.

†McMartin, Peter,.....	New York.....	1850
†Mills, Alfred,.....	Morristown.....	1853
†Megie, Burtis C.,.....	Dover.....	1856
Moffat, J. C.,.....	Princeton.....	1856
Marsh, Elston,.....	Plainfield.....	1860
Mackin, Francis,.....	Newark.....	1865
Miller, D. Henry,.....	Trenton.....	1865
MacKie, James S.,.....	Newark.....	1866
Naar, David,.....	Trenton.....	1849
Nassau, Charles W.....	Lawrenceville.....	1852
††Olmsted, George T.,.....	Princeton.....	1845
†Olden, Charles S.,.....	Princeton.....	1845
†Odenheimer, Wm. H.,.....	Burlington.....	1861
Ogden, James L.,.....	Jersey City.....	1865
†††Parker, Cortlandt,.....	Newark.....	1845
†††Pearson, Charles L.,.....	Trenton.....	1845
†§Paterson, Andrew B.,.....	St. Pauls, Minnesota.....	1845
††Parker, James,.....	Perth Amboy.....	1845
††Pennington, Samuel H.,.....	Newark.....	1845
†Pennington, Jabez P.....	Newark.....	1846
†Porter, Joseph,.....	Waterford.....	1847
†Phillips, John M.,.....	Newark.....	1855
†Price, William O.,.....	Elizabeth.....	1855
†Pinneo, James B.,.....	Newark.....	1855
†Perry, Nehemiah,.....	Newark.....	1855
Pingry, John F.,.....	Elizabeth.....	1858
Parker, Joel,.....	Freehold.....	1859
Peddie, Thomas B.,.....	Newark.....	1864
†Peters, George,.....	Newark.....	1864
Perry, Nehemiah, Jr.,.....	Newark.....	1865
Quinby, Jonas S.,.....	Newark.....	1866
††Ryerson, David,.....	Newton.....	1845
†Rutherford, John,.....	Newark.....	1845
Rodgers, Ravaud K.,.....	Bound Brook.....	1846
†Ross, Gideon,.....	Westfield.....	1846
†Ross, James,.....	Newark.....	1846
†Rutherford, Walter,.....	Newark.....	1846
†Rankin, William,.....	Newark.....	1848
†Richards, Thomas H.,.....	Batsto, Burl'n Co.....	1848
†Ricord, Frederic W.,.....	Newark.....	1849
†Runyon, Theodore,.....	Newark.....	1851
†Robeson, George M.,.....	Camden.....	1851
Rockwood, Charles G.,.....	Newark.....	1859
Rankin, William,.....	Chester.....	1863
†Roebing, John A.,.....	Trenton.....	1864
Ryerson, David A.,.....	Newark.....	1866
††Stephens, John H.,.....	Newark.....	1845
†Sykes, Lorenzo A.,.....	New York.....	1846
†Schenck, Garret C.,.....	Marlborough.....	1846
†Stryker, Cornelius S.,.....	Blauwenburgh.....	1847

† Life Members.

† Original Members under Resolution of May 7th, 1845.

† Present and aided in framing the Constitution at Trenton, Feb. 28th, 1845.

§ Enrolled his name as member, Feb. 27th, 1845.

†Stockton, Philip A.,	Long Branch.	1848
†Scharff, Adrien,	Newark	1848
†Stevens, Edwin A.,	Hoboken	1849
†Scudder, Isaac W.,	Jersey City	1849
†Stearns, Jonathan F.,	Newark	1854
Scharff, Christian H.,	Newark	1855
†Shipman, Caleb H.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1855
†Scott, Spencer,	Newark	1859
Swords, Robert S.,	Newark	1860
†Stafford, Sarah Smith,	Trenton	1862
Shreve, E. Mercer,	Trenton	1863
Scott, Charles,	Trenton	1864
†Sturges, William E.,	Newark	1865
†Stone, J. Henry,	Rahway	1865
Steward, Jonathan,	Trenton	1865
Skinner, William E.,	Harrison	1866
Smith, Marshal B.,	Passaic	1866
Studdiford, P. A.,	Lambertville.	1866
†Travers, John,	Paterson	1846
†Tuttle, Joseph N.,	Newark	1846
†Teese, Frederick H.,	Newark	1848
†Taylor, William,	Newark	1851
†Tomkins, Walter,	Newark	1856
†Tichenor, James H.,	Newark	1861
†Taylor, John W.,	Newark	1863
Trimble, Isaac P.,	Newark	1863
Thomas, Wm. H. B.,	Mount Holly	1865
††Van Arsdale, Robert,	Newark	1845
†Van Dyke, John,	Trenton	1846
†Vermilye, Jacob D.,	Newark	1847
†Vanderpool, Beach	Newark	1847
Van Rensselaer, S. V. Cortlandt,	Newark	1862
††§ Whitehead, William A.,	Newark	1845
†† Whitehead, John,	Morristown	1845
†Welch, Ashbel,	Lambertville.	1845
†Whitehead, Ira C.,	Morristown	1846
†Ward, Marcus L.,	Newark	1846
†Weeks, John R.,	Newark	1846
†Wallace, William C.,	Newark	1846
†Williams, James A.,	Orange	1848
†Whitney, Thomas H.,	Glassborough	1850
Wickes, Stephen,	Orange	1863
†Wilson, Samuel K.,	Trenton	1864
Walsh, Cornelius,	Newark	1865
Wallis, Alexander H.,	Jersey City	1865
Wilson, Orson,	Newark	1864
Ward, Arthur,	Newark	1866
†Zabriskie, Abraham O.,	Jersey City	1851

† Life Members.

†† Original Members under Resolution of May 7th, 1845.

††† Present and aided in framing the Constitution at Trenton, Feb. 27th, 1845.

§ Enrolled his name as member, Feb. 27th, 1845.

I N D E X .

A

Act and Incorporation, 183.
Alofsen, Solomon, 7, 68, 71, 72; Donations from, 15, 55, 182; Communications f'm 74, 77; hls donations to be bound, 164.
American Antiq. Soc'ty. Donations from 18, 83, 180.
American Phil. Society. Donations from, 56, 83.
Arizona Hist. Society. Donation from 83.
Atwood, Jesse, 68.

B

Bayley, Rt. Rev. Bishop, 68.
Beasley, M.D. Maurice, 47, 74. Donations from, 49, 56.
Black, John, 1 Letter from, accompanying donation, 12; Donation from, 19.
Bradley, Joseph P., 7, 9, 50, 71, 72; Remarks on death of Mr. Dayton, 8; Donations from, 18.
Brodhead, John R., 2.
Bruen, Rev. James M, 1, 7.
Bruen, Rev. E. B., 68.
Buck, Col. Saml. L., 1; Correspondence with, 13, 14.
Burnet, John R. Donation from, 56.
Burr, Aaron. Portrait of, how found, etc., 50, 170.

C

Calhoun, Dr. J. T. Letter and Donation from, 167.
Campfield, D D., Rev. R. B. Donation from, 84.
Carey, Amzi. Donation from, 20.
Chicago Hist. Society. Donation from, 83.
Clement, Hon. John, 1, 7, 71. Letter f'm, 18; Donations from, 19, 182.
Coast Survey. Donation from, 17.
Coles, Abraham. Donations from, 181.
Commissioners of States in 1786. Report of, 176.
Committee on Library, to employ Assistant Librarians, 71.

Committees. Standing, 1865, 7; '66, 71; Special—To prepare Memoir of Mr. Dayton, 9. Executive, 1865, 7; to enquire relative to observance of 200th Anniversary of Newark, 49; Report thereon, 69.
Condit, Miss C. Donation from, 84.
Congar, H. Donation from, 23.
Congar, Saml. H., 7, 71.
Corresponding Secretary, to get acknowledgment of Election from Members, 4; Letter from, to Col. Saml. L. Buck, 14.

D

Davis, Miss Sarah. Donations from, 164.
Dawson, Thos. W. Donation from, 86.
Dawson, Henry B. Donations from, 56, 84, 180.
Dayton, William L. Proceedings on death of, 8, 50.
Deshler, C. D., 1; Documents received from, referring to services of N. Jersey Troops, 15.
Dickinson, Philemon. Donation from, 7.
Drake, Samuel G. Donations from, 56, 84.
Drake, Mrs. Judge. Donation from, 87.
Duane, William, 1, 47. Donation from, 84.
Duryee, Peter S., 7, 50, 71.

E

Eastern Boundary of N.J. Papers on, 91, 158.
Elmer, L. Q. C., 50, 68, 82.
Essex Institute. Donations from, 17, 83, 180.

F

Farrand, S. A., 7, 71.
Felt, C. W. Donation from, 23.
Field, Richard S., 7, 8, 9, 47, 68, 71, 72. Reads memoir on Judge Hornblower, 9, 27.
Foster, John Y., State Historiographer. Use of Library granted to, 164.
Franklin, Dr. Benj. Letter to from New Jersey Assembly, 1769, 168.

- G
- Gardner, D., 68.
Green, Henry W., 7, 71.
- H
- Hall, DD., Rev. John, 1, 7, 71.
Halsted, N. Norris, 7, 71.
Halsted, Geo. B. Donation from, 181.
Hamill, D.D. Rev. Saml. M., 7, 71; Donation from, 85.
Harris, Walter. Donation from, 182.
Hart, John. Dedication of Monument to, 48.
Haven, C. C., 7, 50.
Hayes, David A., 7, 10, 50, 71, 72; Communication from, 170.
Hoffman, F. S., 47.
Hornblower, LL.D., Joseph C. Death announced by Executive Committee, 6; Memoir of, 27; Donations from, 57.
Howell, George R., 68.
Hunt, M.D., Ezra M. Donations from, 85.
Hunterdon Freeholders to their Representatives in 1771, 81.
- I
- Iowa Hist. Society. Donation from, 83, 180.
- J
- Jackson, F. Wolcott, 7, 71.
Jackson, John P., 7, 49, 71.
Jennings, S. C. Donation from, 19.
John, W. S. Donations from, 18.
- K
- Kinney, Wm. B., 71; Oration on settlement of Newark, 165.
Kollock, M. D., J. M., 68.
- L
- Landell, J. H. Donation from, 57.
Letters received. From John Black, 12; Thomas H. Richards, 12; Hon. John Clement and Col. Saml. L. Buck, 13; Joel Munsell, 51; C. O. Tichenor, 51; S. Alofsen, 74, 77; Gov. Parker, 80; L. Q. C. Elmer, 82; Dr. J. T. Calhoun, 167; Asher Taylor, 167.
Levy, Rev. Edgar M. Donation from, 19.
Long Island Hist. Society. Donations from, 18, 83.
- M
- Massachusetts Hist. Society. Donation from, 55.
Matlock, R. K. Donation from, 180.
- McLean, D.D., Rev. D. V. Donation from, 182.
McWhorter, George C., 47; Letter from, 52.
McWhorter Family. Sketch of, 52.
Members. Revised List of, to be published 4; in December, 1866, 185; Elected Jan. '65, 10; May '65, 54; Jan. '66, 88; May '66, 166.
Munsell, Joel. Letter from, 51; Donation from, 181.
Myers, T. Bailey. Donation from, 84.
- N
- Neversink. Derivation of, 167.
Newark. Town Records Published, 2; Meetings at, 47, 161; 200th Anniversary of Settlement, 49, 69, 162, 165.
Newcomb, J. B., 47, 68.
New England Hist. and Gen. Society. Donations from, 17, 55, 83, 180.
New Hampshire Hist. Soc'y. Donations from, 17.
New Haven Colony Hist. Society, 83.
New Jersey, State of. Donations from, 17, 180; Eastern Boundary of, 72, 92-153; Objections of, to Articles of Confederation, 173.
New Netherland. Celebration of 200th Anniversary of Capture, 2.
New York, State of. Donation from, 84; Boundary between, and New Jersey, 72, 92-158.
Norton, A. B. Donations from, 181.
- O
- O'Callaghan, M.D., E. B. Donation from, 20.
Officers. 1865, 7; '66, 71.
Ohio, State of. Donations from, 17, 56.
Olden, Charles S., 7, 71.
Onderdonk, Jr., Henry, 68; Donations from, 56.
- P
- Palfrey, J. G., 47; Donation from, 56.
Parker, James, 7, 71.
Parker, Gov., Joel, 68; Letter from, 80
Donation from, 85.
Peckham, I. Donation from, 85.
Pennington, John, 47.
Pennington, Saml. H., 7, 71.
Pennsylvania Historical Society. Donation from, 83.
Phoenix, S. W. 1; Donations from, 19, 84.
Prime, D.D., Rev. S. I. Donation from, 19.
Purple, M.D., S. S. Donation from, 85.
- R
- Randall, Stephen. Donation from, 85.

Randolph, B. F. Presents Will of Capt. Huddy, 72.
 Reports. Of Treasurer, 11, 48, 73, 162.
 — Of Librarian, 15, 48, 162.
 — Of Corresponding Secret'ry, 1, 47, 68.
 — Of Committee on Publications, 2, 48, 163.
 — Of Committee on Library, 2, 48, 70, 163.
 — Of Committee on Revision of List of Members, 3.
 — Of Executive Committee, 4, 69, 162.
 Richards, Thomas H., 1; Letter from, accompanying donation, 12.
 Rodgers, D.D., Rev. R. K., 7, 71.
 Rodgers, R. N. Donation from, 19.
 Rutherford, John, 7, 47, 68, 161.
 Rutherford, Walter, 7, 71, 72.

S

Salter, Edwin. Donation from, 72.
 Sage, Augustus B; Donation from, 19.
 Shea, J. G., 68.
 Shotwell, Jacob R., 1.
 Shreve, E. M., 7, 71.
 Sibley, J. R. Donation from, 23.
 Smith, D.D., Rev. J. F. Donation from, 85.
 Smith, M.D., Lyndon A., 7; Donations from, 20, 57; Death of, noticed, 70.
 Smithsonian Institution. Donation from, 17.
 Stiles, Dr. H. R., 1; Donation from, 19.
 Stoddard, E. W., 68; Donation from, 85.

T

Taylor, Asher. Communications from, 161, 167; Donations from, 168, 181.
 Tichenor, C. O., 37; Letter from, 51.
 Trask, Wm. B., 68.
 Trenton, Meetings at, 1, 68.
 Trimble, M.D., Isaac P., 7, 71.
 Tuttle, Rev. Joseph F., 1; Donations from, 19, 23, 56, 85, 180, 182.

U

United States Departments. Donations from, 56, 84, 180.

V

Vanderpool, Beach. Donation from, 20.

W

Ward, Thomas. Poem on Settlement of Newark read, 165.
 Washington. Crest of, in iron, 1.
 Washing'n Institute. Donation from, 18.
 Waugh, Charles R. Donation from, 20.
 Weymouth, A. B., 47; Donation from, 181.
 White, George, of Lawrenceville. Donation from, 72, 180.
 Whitehead, Wm. A., 7, 50, 71, 72; Offers resolutions on death of Chief Justice Hornblower, 9; Offers resolution relative to Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Settlement of Newark, 49; Papers by, on Eastern Boundary of N. Jersey, referred to Committee on Publications, 72; published, 91-158; Donations from, 85; Memoir on Settlement of Newark read, 165.
 Wilmington Institute. Donations from 18, 83.
 Wilson, Col. J. G. Donation from, 181.
 Wisconsin, Hist. Soc. of. Donation from, 180.
 Woodbridge Records, 1.
 Woodruff, James W. Donations from, 19, 165.
 Wright, William. Donations from, 57, 84, 180.
 Zabriskie, A. O. Donation from, 57.

Z

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