

Items of Local Interest in the Pennsylvania Gazette, 1750 to 1760 Inclusive.

COPIED BY H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

In our February pamphlet of 1918 appears the last installment of a series of items of local interest, and historical importance, found in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, bringing those items down to 1750 from the beginning of that newspaper's career, in 1727.

The list ought to be made complete to the end of the *Gazette's* existence. Therefore another installment of those items is now offered.

1751.

In the issue of February 19, 1751, there is advertised a "Scheme of a lottery to be set up in the Boro of Lancaster for purchasing a fire engine and for other public uses to consist of 3,200 tickets at 13 pieces of eight each, 923 of which to be fortunate." The number of prizes and the value of them were as follows:

3 of 100 total value	300
6 of 50 total value	300
12 of 25 total value	300
40 of 20 total value	800
60 of 10 total value	600
800 of 4 total value	3,200
First drawn, value	50
Last drawn, value	50
	<u>5,600</u>

Number of prizes 923—value 5,600 pieces of eight, or \$700.

There were 3,200 tickets at 2 pieces of eight each making 6,400 pieces of eight; and out of them $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 800 pieces of eight, was to be deducted for the use of the management toward the fire engine, etc.; and $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 5,600 pieces of eight went to the lucky ticket holders as prizes.

The article continues: "The drawing to be done 4th of June next, or sooner, if sooner full, of which notice is to be given. That such adventurers as choose to be present may see the tickets put into the box.

"The following persons are appointed to conduct the same,—Adam Simon Knhn, Ludowic Stone, Geo Gibson, Isaac Mitchell, John Hart, Valentine Crook, Michael Gross and Robt Thompson. They are to give bond and be under oath

or affirmation for faithful performance of their duty. The tickets to be sold by the managers in Lancaster."

This advertisement is repeated in the issue of June 20, 1751. And in it the drawing was postponed to August 9.

In the issue of August 22, it is stated that "Such persons as have had any of the Lancaster Lottery tickets to dispose of signed by John Hart are desired to send them to the undersigned, Adam Simon Kuhn, Robert Thompson or Isaac Whitlock, otherwise the managers must look upon them as kept at their own chance." The public are advised that the prizes shall be published immediately and paid on demand.

In the issue of September 15 the prizes and the winners are set out in a great maze of figures.

Note: From the above it appears that the sales were \$800; of which \$100 went toward the fire apparatus and \$700 for prizes.

In the issue of June 20, there is the interesting local advertisement concerning George Gibson's tavern:

"To be sold by the subscriber in the boro of Lancaster, the house and lot he now lives on. It has been a tavern several years, being well provided with stables and other conveniences for that business. Also another house and lot adjoining the former, very fit for a shop keeper or tradesman. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to the subscriber living on the same.

GEORGE GIBSON."

An early counterfeiting case in the local courts and the severe penalty for the same are set out in the issue of October 17, 1751, as follows:

"At a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Lancaster, a father and son named Sigismund Hainly were tried for counterfeiting the half crown and nine penny bills of the Province, found guilty and received sentence of death.

"The following is the substance of the confession of the father, which he made to several gentlemen in the jail after he received sentence. That when he was last in Germany he applied to a person in Hambleburg to engrave plates for printing the half crown and nine penny bills; that the person applied to was a printer who accordingly printed and signed about twenty pounds of them; and delivered them to him. That he brought them over with him and uttered about six pounds of them. That when they were discovered to be bad he put the rest into an oven and consumed them. That no one else conspired with him, or was concerned with him. That the plates were destroyed. That his son was innocent."

1752.

In the issue of April 12 of this year appears the following great feat of Ephraim Moore.

"Lancaster, the latter end of last month Mr. Ephraim Moore, a farmer of Donegal Township one hundred and four years old, at a wedding there of two hundred guests, in the presence of all, danced a Fancy to perfection and moved a minuet."

Reading and Lancaster. An article in the issue of July 2 states that the houses in Reading have just been counted last week and there were found to be 208 all built since the beginning of June. 1750.

We remember that Marshe in his diary in 1744 stated that Lancaster began being built 16 years earlier or 1728, or 22 years earlier than Reading. And in 1752 according to 5 Haz. Reg. 299, Lancaster Town, had 311 taxables. Gov. Pownall wrote that in 1754 when he visited Lancaster it had 500 houses, 2,000 people (Rupp 306).

In the issue of November 9, this years appears a news item stating that at Lancaster at a Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 26th of October Hamilton Carson was convicted of burglary and received sentence of death; and James McConnel and Esther his wife convicted of being accessories after the fact to the burglary committed by John Webster, were both burned in the hand.

1753.

The issue of May 17, 1753, contains an account of the burning of several houses in and near Lancaster growing out of the dangerous practice of burning off the woods in order to clear the land. The fire frequently spread and became unmanageable. Houses in Berks County were also so destroyed.

In the same issue there is an account of the run away of a Dutch servant of Daniel Lefever of Lampeter Township, eighteen years of age, who took with him two hats, a brown linsey woolsey and a light brown underjacket, an old leather breeches, two coarse shirts, a pair of coarse trowsers, white woolen stockings, two pairs of shoes, etc.

1754.

The issue of February 19, of this year contains an account of the gathering of the French and Indians from the Ohio to Logs Town, near which they have built a large town and fort and are making other preparations for the reception of the French troops which they gave out are to follow in the spring. The article goes on to state that a large number of French and Indians are coming up the Mississippi also; and that the Chippeways, Ontarios and Adirondacks are also to take up the hatchet against the English. This item caused consternation in Carlisle, Lancaster, etc.

The issue of March 5 contains the following:

"To be sold by Isaac Whitlock and Thos. Poultney the following houses in Lancaster:

"Four houses and lots on Orange Street—one a commodious brick house and the other three square log houses—also two small lots and log houses—one on Prince Street, a large frame house and back kitchen—also a property with a large carpenter shop built of square logs and with a small orchard on the premises—another on Prince Street, the lot 64 by 100 feet in size, with good frame house—one on King Street, lot being 32 by 120 feet—one on Water Street with a good log house and two frame houses—lot on Water street with six houses and a good tan yard and a stone house also on it—also ten acres of land in the Boro—also about half a mile from the Court House bounded on the great road leading from Lancaster to Conestoga Creek, a tract of 40 perches all under good fence.

"Thos. Poultney at his shop on King Street, near the Court House at the sign of the 'Hand Saw' has a fine variety of iron mongery and furniture suitable for desks, drawers, etc., etc."

The issue of May 15 contains the following item: "We hear from the counties of Lancaster, York and Cumberland, that notice being given there that wagons and carriage horses were wanting for the use of the army great numbers were immediately offered, and one hundred and fifty wagons laden with oats, Indian corn and other forage were dispatched to the camp in a few days, and as many more might have been had if wanted, the people offering with great readiness and cheerfulness from a zeal for his majesty's service."

We beg to note here as a historical fact that, during the reign of George II, the love of the colonies and especially of Pennsylvania, for the mother country, or rather particularly for the King, was very strong. The ancient newspapers of Philadelphia contain many items and accounts of public events in this province in which great zeal and loyalty were shown for and toward the King. The King's birthday especially was always a day of great rejoicing, festivities, toasts, parades, etc., etc.

In the same issue, last mentioned, there appears this item showing something of the improvement of the mails and of the means of travel, locally as well as generally, as follows:

"The new post between Philadelphia and Winchester in Virginia set out from the post office in Philadelphia this morning to continue his weekly stages setting out every Thursday morning during the summer. Letters for Lancaster, York or Cumberland Counties, and for the back parts of Virginia or for the army should be brought to the office before nine o'clock on Thursday mornings."

Also the following appears: "A tract of land for sale in West Town in Chester County, on the Great Conestoga Road,—By John Taylor."

In the issue of May 22, there appears an item showing that men of our locality were prominent in the ways and means of financing the French and Indian Wars. It is there stated: "Isaac Norris, Evan Morgan, Jos Fox, James Pendleton, James Wright, Joseph Armstrong and John Smith are appointed by the Assembly, a committee to borrow five thousand pounds to purchase victuals for the King's troops, on their arrival."

In the issue of May 29, it is stated "A Great number of wagons with forage are gone from Lancaster County to Wills Creek, for the army."

And closely connected with this item is the following in the same issue: "We hear from Wills Creek that his Excellency, General Braddock and all of his forces were arrived there; and that Scarroyody had likewise got to camp with a number of Indians."

In the issue of June 5, it is stated: "We hear from Wills Creek that the wagons and horses lately contracted for in the county of Lancaster, York and Cumberland Counties were safely arrived at the camp and gave great satisfaction to the General and the other officers, being for the most part by far the best of any that have been engaged in the service of the army since their arrival. We likewise hear that there are fine bottoms for several miles around the camp on which there is a great deal of good grass and other food for the horses."

In the same issue appears the following: "In Chester County a man was sentenced after trial by jury for speaking sedition and saying the King ought to have his head cut off. The sentence was, that he stand one hour in the pillory on Thursday and one hour the following Tuesday and wear on his back 'I stand here for speaking sedition against the best of Kings.'"

The issue of June 12 contains more news of provisioning the army, as follows: "Near sixty wagons laden with forage for the army have been dispatched from Philadelphia County to Wills Creek. The inhabitants of most of the townships of the county cheerfully gave comfortable bounties to the wagoners to encourage them to undertake the journey. Also a number of wagons laden with forage have gone from Lancaster and Berks Counties."

Rupp, p. 129, sets forth an extract of a letter written by John Slaymaker, Esq., in which the writer says that his father was in Braddock's campaign as a wagoner, that he drew a cannon into battle line with eleven horses, and they were all shot, etc." He also says (p. 242) that John Jacob Eichholtz was a wagon master.

The issue of July 24 contains the account of the defeat of General Braddock,—the number of horses shot under him—Washington's gallant conduct—the wounding of Captain Ross and an account of the loss, to wit, about 600 men killed and wounded.

Rupp, p. 307, mentions the fact that Colonel Dunbar, an officer under Braddock, stopped in Lancaster with his troops on his way to Philadelphia, after the disaster in Great Meadows; and that some of our county's citizens made complain to Assembly that Dunbar's troops put a number of cattle and horses into their meadows and destroyed the grass; and they demanded that the province pay them for it. We can hardly conceive that any of our citizens would deny pasturage and other conveniences and necessary food to those who were fighting to defend them from the French and Indians even at the very time that fear and terror were beginning to arise here because of the rumors that the Indians were coming eastward and were slaughtering the defenseless. But citizens whose whole lives are so selfish that they never consider the general welfare at all existed to a certain extent in those days, and we cannot boast that in our enlightened days they have been exterminated.

These items detailing the zeal with which our early patriots furnished wagons, etc., for the purpose of fighting the French and Indian Wars are of more than passing importance; all these noble acts were steps in the making of America. We owe it to the noble struggles of our forefathers in these days of 1755, that our country was able to grow westward to the Pacific. It was not a struggle for space or room, in 1755, between the French and the English, but for the ultimate control of the continent, which at that time seemed so vast to them that a thousand years would hardly overpopulate it. They looked far into the future.

In the issue of August 21, it is stated that "What seems most remarkable is that all the wagoners from Lancaster and York Counties in this province who engaged in the service of the army have returned safe but two; one of which died by sickness."

The issue of September 4 contains accounts of the desertions from the returning troops, of many of their number. And in the issue of September 11

there is a proclamation by the governor setting forth the names of those who deserted Colonel Dunbar's forces, stating the companies and regiments from which the desertions took place, and commanding all persons to assist in their apprehension.

In the issue of October 30 the early military activities of Washington are set forth and favorably commented upon.

In the same issue the effects of the defeat of Braddock, and of exaggerated stories of Indian atrocities, and of their marching toward the east under the leadership of the French are shown in the following extract of a letter from Lancaster, written presumably to the *Gazette*:

"As I imagine you have been alarmed before this time with a great deal of bad news from these parts, I think it my duty to give you as much light into the affairs as I can. About the 20th news was brought that the French and Indians had actually massacred and scalped a number of our inhabitants not more than 40 miles from Harris Ferry. It is reasonable to think the receipt of such news must put the inhabitants in the utmost confusion. About 45 of the stoutest of them got themselves mounted and in readiness the next day to go and bury the dead. They marched to the place accordingly and found no less than 14 bodies most shockingly mangled. Whilst they were in this place, some friendly Indians who were flying to the inhabitants for protection told them that there was a large body of French and Indians actually on their march to the inhabited parts of the Province and were already on this side of the Allegheny Mountains. Upon this, they concluded to go as far as Shamokin, to know whether the Indians assembled there were friends or enemies, for our people suspected these Indians to have knowledge of the murders. They desired to get further intelligence about those they heard were advancing against us. The Indians at Shamokin treated them civilly but had several councils and much whispering among themselves, which made our men suspicious of them, especially as some of them were missing soon afterwards. However in the morning Andrew Montour and Delaware George advised them to avoid going by a particular road, in which they said there was danger; but our men suspecting their sincerity, went their own way which was the very one they were cautioned to avoid, and were fired on by a party of Indians, about 40 in number some of whom they believed were with them the night before. Our men returned the fire in the best manner they could. One of them dropped off when the enemy first began, and escaped, but it is feared he is the only one to escape alive out of the whole. This news soon spread about the country and we were in the utmost confusion till yesterday we were told, there were fifteen more of our men returned. They all agree that it was the Delaware Indians that did the mischief. Our Court House Bell has been ringing most ever since to call the inhabitants to some consultation for safety. We hear there are about one hundred men already gone up to Harris Ferry, out of Donegal and places adjacent."

In another letter in the same issue it is stated that "The women and children in the back parts of Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks Counties are all come or coming to the townships that are thick settled and some of them are come to this city (Lancaster). In short the distress and confusion of our people in general on the frontier are inexpressible."

In the issue of November 6, an item dated Lancaster states that "We have great numbers from Lancaster and York Counties coming in every day for our assistance." And another item in the same issue states: "We have advices from Chester, Lancaster, York and Berks Counties that the inhabitants are daily assembling in great numbers in order to go to the assistance of the places most in danger."

These disquieting rumors spread to Maryland also. In the issue of November 20 there is printed part of a letter from Cecil County stating that "At daybreak the third instant messengers arrived here from New Castle County confirming the express sent in the night before, giving dismal accounts of how fifteen hundred French and Indians had burnt Lancaster town to the ground and were proceeding downwards driving all before them, so that the inhabitants were in great distress. Upon this intelligence the officers immediately warned the militia, who convened three companies and a troop of horse and bravely resolved to march against the enemy, and on Tuesday they set out commanded by proper officers and attended with wagons carrying provisions, blankets and other necessaries, being better provided with arms and ammunitions, than could have been expected on so short notice. On Wednesday they assembled at the head of Elk River impatiently awaiting for the arrival of our other forces from the Susquehanna side, and orders to proceed. The like spirit raised the forces and Kent and Chesapeake, who began to march toward the head of Elk River on Thursday. But in the afternoon they were all remanded on the certain intelligence that the reports concerning Lancaster were all false. However they remained in readiness on account of the frequent expresses sent them from Baltimore, importing that the enemy had directed their route down the western side of the Susquehanna. But messengers being sent over the Bay being assured that this was not true, and no enemy in sight, the men were all discharged on Saturday evening. The number going from the two counties was about one thousand and many more were resolved to follow them; and five hundred more were intending to join them from Queen Anne's County. These forces marching from Maryland, with those marching from the three Lower Counties on Delaware, joined to those of Chester, Lancaster and Philadelphia by this time, might have formed an army of several thousand men in high spirits sufficient to repel any force that the French and Indians could raise against us. Hence it is evidence that British courage is no more degenerated in the Southern than in the Northern Colonies."

Here it is worthy to note that this and our neighbor counties north and west, in the lap on Southern Susquehanna Valley, escaped the ravages of the French and Indian, the Revolutionary and the Civil Wars, which in all instances raged all about us. York County in fact having a light touch of the Civil War. We should feel Providentially spared; and Providentially obligated to patriotic duty.

In the issue of February 5 appears an announcement of Robert Leake, Commissary General of Store and Provisions, in America as follows:

"Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that I intend to begin at Lancaster, in Penna., by the 20th instant to pay off all such debts as shall appear just and well vouched, relating to provisions, carriage of the same by land and water, pack-horses, etc., that were contracted for by the late brave General Braddock or his order, likewise all the warranted officers belonging to the provision branch. And as I am credibly informed that many of the poor waggoners and those that had horses employed in the late expedition, have been severely persecuted by unmerciful criticism and evil disposed persons, and compelled to part with what may be due them for less than half the value, I therefore desire such persons as have been ill used by such vultures to appear personally. I appeal to yourselves concerning my conduct towards you and hope that wherever the service requires it that all of you will readily assist.

"I am your sincere friend ROBERT LEAKE, etc."

In the issue of March 11, it is stated in an item dated at Philadelphia that "Yesterday Col. Washington arrived here from the northward." This item is noted, because all the itineraries of Washington are important; and it might be possible that on his journey from the "northward" he may have passed through Lancaster. If, however, the "northward" means the Easton region, then his course would not have been in our neighborhood. But if he came from the northwest, then the principal and almost the only route was through Lancaster.

In the issue of March 23, there is a list of the officers who have received commissions from the governor under the Militia Law. To show Lancaster's relative importance, the numbers contributed from the several counties are now given.

Philadelphia Town	8 captains,	8 lieutenants,	8 ensigns.
Philadelphia County	10 captains,	9 lieutenants,	9 ensigns.
Bucks County	3 captains,	8 lieutenants,	3 ensigns.
Chester County	8 captains,	8 lieutenants,	8 ensigns.
Cumberland County	6 captains,	6 lieutenants,	6 ensigns.
York County	2 captains,	2 lieutenants,	2 ensigns.
Berks County	2 captains,	2 lieutenants,	2 ensigns.
Northampton County	2 captains,	2 lieutenants,	2 ensigns.
Lancaster County	10 captains,	10 lieutenants,	10 ensigns.

The Lancaster County Captains were: Lebanon Township, George Reynolds; Bethel Township, Henry Waggoner; Earl Township, Thomas Kittera, Robert Whitehill and John Edwards (three companies); West End Hanovar, Thos. Robinson; Earl and Leacock, John Long; Caernarvon, Wm. Douglass; Salisbury, John Hopkins, and Lancaster Boro, Philip Lynheer.

The Lieutenants were: Lebanon Township, Samuel Allen; Bethel Township, Abraham Hubley; Earl Township, Alexander Martin, Baltus Healy; West End Hanover, Benj. Wallace; Earl and Leacock, Robt. Long; Caernarvon, Myrick Davis; Salisbury, Isaac Richardson, and Lancaster Boro, Frederick Stone.

The Ensigns were: Lebanon Township, Christopher Zimmer; Bethel, —————; Earl Township, Moses McIlvaine, Thomas David and Jacob Manny; West End Hanover, —————; Earl and Leacock, Robert Smith; Caernarvon, Edward Davis; Salisbury, John Douglass, and Lancaster Boro, John Wood.

These may be noted somewhere in the Pennsylvania Archives but I cannot find them. From the fact that they are hard to find even if published, I think they may with profit be printed in our proceedings. We recognize several names among them that later became prominent.

Thomas Kittera may have been a relative of John W. Kittera, the first congressman of our county, whose body lies in the First Presbyterian Church yard, immediately east of the Church, under the chapel.

The issue of April 15 contains a list of letters uncalled for in the post office at Lancaster. There are about seventy in all. All the names are Scotch-Irish or English. There are no German names among them. This fact seems to attest the fact that Scotch-Irish and English were on the move, while the Germans remained in their original settlements.

The issue of July 8, contains an advertisement stating that Adam Aker makes all kinds of Dutch Fans for cleaning wheat, rye and other grains. That it will take cockle, etc., out and clean two hundred bushels per day. This is a Philadelphia advertisement. The inquiry suggests itself why our forefathers locally were laboriously winnowing their grains by much cruder methods, when so advanced a grain fan was invented. Old men living in our childhood have often told us their youthful experiences, tediously cleaning grain by tossing it into the air.

The issue of July 29th quotes the governor's message that Colonel Washington has returned to Philadelphia from Fort Cumberland bringing an account of the Indian activities at that place. It will be interesting to know whether this journey led Washington and his troops through Lancaster.

1757.

The issue of January 6 contains an extract from a letter written at Lancaster, upon the Indian activities as viewed from Lancaster, as follows:

"Monday last I left the mouth of Conecocheg where the Express arrived from Fort Cumberland, with an account that eight Catawbias and five white men had been to the mouth of Chartier's Creek about a mile from Fort Du Quesne where they attacked an Indian cabin. Near the Fort they fell in with one hundred Shawanese and Delawares with whom they engaged for some time; but were obliged to run. At Conecocheg the Indians killed a man near Fort Frederick and a Dutchman and his wife. A great lot of the enemy are at Rays Town, etc."

In the issue of April 21 there is an item stating that news from Lancaster is to the effect that 123 Catawba Indians are marching for Fort Cumberland and among them was King Highler, who swore revenge on the French for the death of his son.

The issue of May 12 states that on "Sunday last his honor the Governor set out for Lancaster accompanied by some of the gentlemen of his council and assembly."

The governor went to Lancaster to meet the Indians in treaty. As early as April 7, the Indians began to gather in the Borough. Mr. Shippen, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boude and Captain Cane with a number of the inhabitants met the Indians some miles from the town (Vol. 7, Col. Rec., 510). The Governor reached Lancaster on or before May 11, for on that day he met the Indians there (Do. 517). Therefore his journey did not take very long. With good horses and it must be supposed a fair road from Philadelphia, he likely made the journey in a day or two. On the 12th they met in the Court House. Six members of the Council and six members of the Assembly together with the Speaker were with him (Do. 518). A snapshot of that gathering would be very interesting and instructive at this date.

In the issue of May 19 there is an extract from a Lancaster letter, regarding an expedition of Indians from Conecohegig to Rays Town.

In the issue of May 26 there is an account as follows: "We have received advice from Lancaster that on the 17th five men and a woman were killed and scalped by the Indians about 30 miles from that place and that the bodies of three of the men had been brought down there by some of the neighbors. It is also stated that an Express arrived in Lancaster with the news that seven people were killed in a house near there by the Indians; that the people are again in great distress. Murders have been committed of late in Hanover --Bethel--Lebanon and Paxtang all in Lancaster County."

The issue of June 9 contains an item concerning the movement of munitions through Lancaster as follows: "We hear from Lancaster that nine wagon loads of ammunition arrived there on the third from Winchester in Virginia for the use of his majesty's forces at Carlisle."

In the issue of July 7 there is a report from the commission for the investigation of Indian outrages, which was appointed by the governor and sat and held hearings at Lancaster, dated May 18, 1757. The commissioners, Wm. Masters, John Boynton and James Galloway, among other things state that they have considered a letter or complaint from the citizens of Hanover containing an account of the murders committed by the Indians and of the imminent danger of the people. They find the people in danger and request that the governor as the head of the military power and forces, raise a larger number of men for defense, which power the said commissioners do not have. They call the governor's attention to the fact that the Assembly have voted a sum of money for the defense of the Province; and have appointed commissioners to dispose of it. But they say unless the military force of the province is better regulated and the officers employed therein discharge their duty with more punctuality and energy than they have done hitherto, little advantage can be gotten from the money granted by the people's Assembly, and the people will continue to have no assistance. It is with great concern they say "how little benefit the provincial troops are in protecting the people. From numerous instances it is plain that the enemy come in between our forts, destroy the inhabitants within sight of them, and return unmolested while our men remain inactive in garrison and of little service. These reasons induce us to recommend to the governor as the most effectual method of helping Hanover inhabitants to give order that a number of scouting parties constantly range the borders; otherwise the intention of this legislation will be frustrated." Signed by the commission.

In the same issue there is a public call dated Lancaster for the necessity of three companies of Colonel Weiser's regiment to march to Fort Augusta.

There is also in the same issue an item stating that several murdered Indians were at this time brought to Lancaster and exposed in the Streets to be viewed by the people.

In the issue of October 6 the election returns for Lancaster County are given; but not the number of votes cast or received by the various candidates. Those elected to Assembly are James Wright, James Webb, Emanuel Carpenter and Isaac Saunders. For sheriff Jos. Pugh and Wm. Smith. For Coroner Mathias Slough and Benj. Price. The governor selected the sheriff and coroner from two candidates in each case returned by the people. These election returns are found in this paper annually. They may also be found in the Votes of Assembly and Colonial Records. Thus I have not made regular note of them.

I may turn to a Chester County political item in the issue of December 1, in which a justice of the peace urges the governor to redress his grievance, to wit, that the Assembly has used him ill for saying that they should stop quarreling in their sessions and do something for the people, and especially protect the people from the Indians.

1758.

In the issue of January 12 of this year the following list of names and addresses as throwing some light on the locations or supposed locations of certain citizens in 1758: Thos. Butler, Lancaster; Archee Brownlee, George Black, Little Britain; Thos. Brown, Chestnut Level; James Cummins, Lancaster County; Rev. John Cuthbertson, Octoraro; James Duncan, Lancaster County; John Edwards (do.); John Cordon (do.); Thos. Jacobs, Chestnut Level; Garrett Cavanaugh, Lancaster County; James Karr, Donegal; Wm. Moore, Lancaster County; James McDonel, Chestnut Level; John Middleton, Donegal; James McCormick, Lancaster Road; Wm. M. Nein, Susquehanna; John Naylor, Susquehanna; Isaac Richardson, Pequea; Wm. Reed, Little Britain; Wm. Read, Chestnut Level; John Stephenson, Donegal; Robt. Steele, Chestnut Level; Thos. Thornbury, Lancaster, and Thos. Whiteside, Lancaster.

Some of these persons became prominent in later years, or at least persons of the same name, such as the Middletons, Cuthbertsons, Duncans and others.

In the issue of February 23, there is a sheriff sale item fixing the location of one of the Indian Towns. In it Joseph Pugh, sheriff, gives notice under date of February 14, 1758, that by virtue of a writ to him directed he will sell a plantation in Donegal Township, fronting on the Susquehanna River containing 310 acres, of good land well timbered. It recites that one "part of it formerly having been an Indian Town." There is erected on it a good stone house two stories high, a good barn and stables and other conveniences. Taken as the property of James Lowry deceased at the suit of Andrew Bogg.

I beg to note in passing that the news of the fall of Lewisburg to the English, and of the defeat of the French, caused public rejoicing throughout the Province, and no doubt locally as well as in Philadelphia. But in Philadelphia great and brilliant demonstrations were held, in the way of illumination, rockets and mechanically illuminated effects, etc., etc. The issue of

September 7 has columns upon the subject; and any one will be repaid by reading them.

1759.

The issue of March 22 of this year contains the order of Colonel Bouquet, Colonel of Foot in America, that all soldiers in the first and second battalions of Pennsylvania Regiment who are on furlough shall repair to Lancaster, Reading and Carlisle, where officers will be ordered to receive them in order to receive their pay. Signed Jos. Shippen, Brigade Major.

The issue of May 24 contains a notice by General Stanwix, commanding his Majesty's Forces in the southern provinces of America, that wagons will be wanted for His Majesty's service and to secure the same and to avoid severe measures the following advantageous offer is made. The number of wagons from each county is as follows:

Philadelphia County	80	Northampton County	30
Chester County	60	York County	50
Bucks County	64	Cumberland County	30
Berks County	60	Lancaster County	200

Each wagon to load at the "Grand Magazine," Carlisle, and for every hundred weight carried from thence to Pittsburgh (formerly Fort DuQuesne) to receive 45 shillings and 6 pence. Provender and horses to be furnished by the owners. The drivers to be furnished with provisions at the King's Troops.

The wagons shall be appraised and if taken or destroyed be paid for. Escorts of soldiers will be provided. The counties of York, Lancaster and Cumberland and Berks to be paid at Lancaster and those of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks and Northampton to be paid for at Philadelphia.

The wagons from Lancaster to be at Carlisle the 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of June. Each wagon to be fitted with four good strong horses properly harnessed. The wagons to be complete in everything, to be large and strong, with a drag chain eleven feet in length, with a hook at each end, a knife (scythe) for cutting grass, a falling ax and shovel and two sets of clouts, five sets mauls; an iron hoop on end of each axle tree, a line mangue, a two-gallon keg of tar and oil mixed together, slip bell, hobbles (hobbles), two sets shoes, four sets shoe nails for each horse, eight sets spare hames, five sets hame strings, a bag to receive their provisions, a spare set of linch pins, and a hand screw (hoist-jack) for every three wagons. The drivers must be able-bodied men, capable of loading and unloading and assisting each other.

In the issue of June 14 Gen. Stanwix announces to those who are to enter carriages into his Majesty's service that the following persons are the appraisers of the value of the wagons, etc.: for Lancaster County, Edward Shippen; Berks County, Conrad Weiser, and Chester County, Roger Hunt.

In the same issue John Hughs gives notice that as Gen. Stanwix appointed Colonel Bouquet to contract with the inhabitants for a number of wagons to carry provisions and forage to Fort Bedford, and Bouquet has empowered said Hughs for certain of the counties and has given him money to pay for the wagons, that advances of 4 pounds will be made to each wagon. It is also

stated that the wagons to be loaded at Lancaster, or at any of the mills, will have ferriage of the Susquehanna paid for them.

Under date and issue of June 28 it is stated that whereas a number of the King's horses were lost marked with a "G. R.," with horse shoes and other marks and wagon horses branded "G. R.," they being lost in the confusion of the year and charged in the account of the King and the same were afterwards found and returned to the owners such persons as have the same shall deliver them forthwith at Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Fort Loudon or Bedford to be used in the employ of His Majesty, who has employed the same and advanced moneys thereon, for the present expedition. Those who shall return the same shall receive 55 shillings for the return of each horse; but if any person keep such horses after this notice they shall be punished as horse stealers. Edward Shippen will receive such horses at Lancaster.

Note: It will be seen here that either by design, bad management or by accident, some of the horses after having been started on the journey were lost, and were found by certain persons and taken back to the owners after the public authorities had hired them and paid advance money on the contract. The penalty for horse stealers was or recently had been capital.

In the issue of August 30 it is stated that the Braddock road which was ordered to be opened is almost finished to Pittsburgh. A large convoy of 30,000 weight of flour, 240 bullocks and 200 sheep, it is stated, arrived there. General Stanwix with the rear of the army set out from Bedford for Pittsburgh, Monday last.

In the issue of October 4 Ludwig Bierly and Jerome Kunselman give notice that those gentlemen who have been receiving their papers by the Lancaster post and who are in arrear must leave their respective balances due to these carriers, with the several landlords where they receive their papers or they will not be served any longer.

In the issue of October 11 appears the names of those elected to the Assembly for Lancaster County: James Wright, Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Saunders and James Webb. Those returned for sheriff were Wm. Smith and Zach. Davis. Those for coroner, Mathias Slough and Saml. Boude.

The same issue states that for about a month the army has been employed in making a most formidable fortification such as will protect the "British Empire on the Ohio."

In the issue of November 1 appears a stage advertisement concerning the four-horse stage to New York; and it contains a cut or picture of the stage wagon with a covered top in the shape of the Conestoga Wagon. I insert this to show that at this date the style of wagon known as the Conestoga Wagon was in use, whether or not the name was employed then or not until a later time.

1760.

In the issue of January 10 of this year there is an article headed: "Help! Help! Help!" which goes on to say that wood is 3 pounds and 10 shillings a cord, a price never before heard of. It also states that people steal it from the back yards, etc.

The issue of February 7 contains great and enthusiastic articles upon the joy and iollification over the fall of Quebec.

The issue of March 13 gives notice that "All the members of the Lancaster Library Company are desired to meet on Thursday, the 27th inst., precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the house of Mr. Mathias Slough to subscribe their articles and transact other business necessarily requiring their attendance. By Order of the Committee of Directors.

SAMUEL MCGAW, *Librarian.*

In the issue of April 10 it is announced that there is just published at nine pence "A Letter From A Tradesman in Lancaster to the Merchants of Philadelphia respecting the loan of money to the government, with some remarks on the consequences of refusal." This letter is in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and is No. Api. 393 Gilpin.

The issue of May 15 states that on Thursday, May 1, at the public Commencement of the College of the City (Philadelphia) the degree of B.A. was conferred on Thomas Mifflin, Patrick Allison et al. And also the same degree on Rev. Thos. Barton, of Lancaster (Honorary) and Rev. Samson Smith, of Chestnut Level (Honorary). Also the same on Rev. James Latta and Rev. Jacob Duche.

In the issue of May 22, the estate notice in the estate of Thomas Musgrove fixes his late residence in Lampeter Township.

In the issue of May 29, General Stanwix announces that a certain number of wagons are necessary to take provisions to Pittsburgh from Lancaster, Carlisle; and that such as are willing to furnish the same shall have the following pay: From Philadelphia to Lancaster, 3 shillings and 6 pence per hundred weight—Lancaster to Carlisle 4 shillings—Carlisle to Bedford 17 shillings and 6 pence—Bedford to Ligonier (50 mi) 15 shillings, besides 11 bushels of oats and provisions for drivers. Ferriage over Susquehanna will be paid. Wagons and horses destroyed will be paid for; and one wagon master will be appointed for every 25 wagons. Payment will be made on return, at Carlisle or York. Signed

WM PLUMSTEAD }
DAVID FRANKS } *Contractors for the Crown.*

In the same issue Jerome Heinselman begs those living on the Lancaster and Philadelphia Road, and on the "back way" to Octoraro and Donegal and points beyond the Susquehanna to make payment for carriage of their papers for the years 1758 and 1759.

In the issue of June 5 there is a notice of a stray from Geo. and James Reid of "Martix" Township.

In the issue of July 10 the King's contractors for horses and wagons warns those who take goods from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Carlisle that their custom of stopping at their homes along the road is a great detriment to the service and that the payment promised them in the advertisements will be "stopt" unless they proceed continuously to the delivery of the goods to their destination.

The issue of July 24 states that Four Companies of Royal Americans marched from Pittsburg to Presque Isle under Colonel Bouquet; and that 3 companies of the Pennsylvania Regiment, Captains Clapham, Biddle and Anderson, would follow. Also two days later they will be followed by two more

Pennsylvania Companies under Captain Atlee and Captain Mills. Their destination is to be Detroit beyond Presque Isle.

In the issue of August 28 it is stated that Captains Ross, Compland, Smith and Brinnington are arrived at St. Christophers.

In the issue of September 11 Thomas Harris advertises 800 acres of land in Donegal for sale. It is well watered and timbered and in a full settled part of Lancaster County. One hundred acres cleared, and 30 in good meadow all well watered by a stream that may be directed to all parts. Improved by a convenient square log dwelling house, a young orchard, a double barn. Also a good stone house 40 feet long and 28 feet wide containing 4 rooms on each floor and a cellar and a good double barn and fine apple and cherry trees. It has a good overshot grist mill with two pairs of stones, three bolting cloths and hoisting gears, all going by water. The same is supplied by a plentiful stream of water, constant throughout the year, capable of turning out twenty barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, with proper attendance or upwards of seven thousand barrels a year. Also a good saw mill, distilling house, cooper shop and storehouse lying in a fine part of the country for the purchasing of wheat and other grains. The subscriber lives on the premises and will give title thereto. Signed Thomas Harris.

This item gives an adequate and a surprising picture of the advanced condition of that section of the country at the early date of 1760; and will aid, I hope, in preventing us from getting the notion that the country up to the Revolutionary War and afterwards, was very primitive.

In the issue of October 9 appears the Lancaster County election return: Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Saunders, Jacob Webb and James Wright. Sheriff, Wm. Smith and John Hay. Coroner, Mathias Slough and Robert Fulton.

This was Robert Fulton's father. He died about 1768; and it is well known that he was more than ordinarily active in public affairs.

In the issue of October 16 there is an advertisement announcing that Francis Rawle, the subscriber, attorney for the Trustees that the trustees will sell the Pennsylvania Company's lands, as by Act of Parliament they are empowered to do, at public sale. This land consisted of many tracts in Philadelphia; and parcels also in Bucks, Lancaster, Berks Counties and in New Jersey. The sales were to be held in April and May, 1761.

In the issue of October 30, Robert Monckton, Brigadier General, etc., of His Majesty's forces, gives notice to all who have demands for carriage of provisions or stores to the western army since the commencement of the campaign to bring their certificates of delivery. Those of Lancaster, York and Cumberland Counties will be paid by Adam Hoopes, etc.

The same issue contains an item showing how members of families were liable to be separated and pass out of the knowledge of one another. Notice is given that "Whereas Rudolph Miller and Barbara Miller came over from Switzerland to the Province with their father Jacob Miller, since deceased, and their sister Regina; and the said Rudolph and Barbara were then bound out apprentices; and the said Regina has never since heard of her brother and sister, she therefore desires them if they hear of this advertisement to direct a letter to her or to her husband, Daniel Kahn, living at Conestoga Ferry near Lancaster."

In the issue of November 6 is the notice that the Right Honorable General Monckton arrived by way of Lancaster from Pittsburg in Philadelphia. He was attending to the paying for the wagons and supplies furnished by the people of Pennsylvania, etc., for the western campaign, to make safe the "British Empire on the Ohio."

In the issue of November 27 there is an item relating to Reading, but also of local interest because of the similarity of the towns in many ways. It is stated that "Whereas in June, 1759, a wagoner who lives near Reading acquainted the subscriber that he had about Christmas before lost several bars of steel on the road between Reading and Philadelphia and the same being advertised in the *Dutch News* was procured by the subscriber for the owner, who has not since been heard of; notice is now given that the steel will be sold to defray the charges. Signed Geo Alentz."

One is not inclined to think that the manufacture of steel began so long ago. We think of those days as the iron age rather than the steel age.

In the issue of December 11 the tracts of the Pennsylvania Land Company's holdings are set out. There are 15 of them all told, and among them "League Island"—also 2,500 Acres in Lampeter and Manheim Townships in our County—also 1,874 acres in Strasburg Township, adjoining John and Isaac Ferree, Mathias Slaymaker and others. And in the issue of December 18 is set forth the Act of Parliament reciting the old deeds of lease and release of August 11 and 12, 1699, from William Penn to Tobias Collet et al., which is the original title deed of several thousand acres of land in our county.

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