

Items of Local Interest from the Pennsylvania Gazette, from 1761 to 1770.¹

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1761.

The issue of January 15 recites that the French garrison at Detroit are at Lancaster, on their way to Philadelphia and also a number of the people that were prisoners there, are also in the company. And in the issue of February 5 it is stated that the French Governor of Detroit and some officers and 38 privates belonging to the French garrison there, had reached Philadelphia; and were on their way to New York.

The issue of January 22 contains news of the death of George II; and the announcement of the accession of George III. It also sets out the rejoicing among the people that George III reigns. All the dignitaries of Philadelphia gathered at the "Governor's House" to hear the new king proclaimed. How differently they felt a few years later!

The same issue contains a sale advertisement by Whitlock and Dillwyn of their goods in their store in Lancaster Borough, which they were about to dispose of. The store and warehouse adjoined the house in which Jas. Davis, the shopkeeper, lived and was opposite Ludwig Lowman's, in King Street near the Court House.

We may pause here to note that our neighbor town of Reading held festive exercises on January 26, to celebrate the accession of George III. An excellent sermon was preached in St. Michael's Church by Rev. Wm. Hansihl. In the evening the town was beautifully illuminated; and large bonfires were made in several parts of the place and on the Mountain nearby. The *Gazette* of February 5 records this event.

Joseph Pugh, of Lancaster, was appointed to sell lottery tickets for the Dunlap lottery. This is recorded in the issue of March 12. This was a lottery to dispose of Dunlap's books before his going to England.

In the issue of April 2 the census or rather number of houses of Philadelphia is set out, there being 2,969 houses. In 1753 there were 2,300. We remember that Lancaster had 500 houses or 2,000 people in 1754, and in 1766 we had 600 houses. Thus it appears that Lancaster was about one fifth the size of Philadelphia, about this time.

In the issue of April 16 Felix Donnelly, the Lancaster jailer, advertises that he holds Jere Wilson, a run-away servant of Grubb's iron works.

The same issue contains an echo of Lancaster County slavery. Ulrich

¹ See October, 1919, number for prior items.

Reigart advertises a healthy negro boy, fourteen years old, for sale. He sets out that he has had smallpox and measles; and is country born.

The issue of July 9 contains an article stating that James Sterrett of Rapho Township, lost his negro servant boy. I mention this only because the Sterretts of Donegal and of that neighborhood were in the ancestry of Justice Sterrett, late of our Supreme Court.

The issue of July 23 contains a large advertisement of the lotteries for the assisting in building the Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, the Dutch School House in Lancaster, and the bridge over the Octoraro.

The issue of August 20 contains an advertisement of the lotteries for the improvement of the buildings of the New Jersey College, the Oxford Church, the German School House and the Presbyterian Churches of Lancaster, of Middletown and of the Forks of the Brandywine.

The statement is made that a \$2,135 lottery for erecting the School House for the High Dutch Reformed Congregation at Lancaster is to be held; also one for raising \$565 to enable the wardens of St. James Church at Lancaster to complete the work begun by them.

The school lottery uses the argument that in order that the poor may have equal chances with the rich, the members of the High Dutch Reformed Congregation intend erecting a new school building. Their old school building, it is set out, was erected almost with the first settlement of the town; and it is too small and is dangerous. And as the congregation have just spent a large sum on erecting their new church, they are unable to carry out the plan of the school house without aid.

The St. James' wardens return thanks for the public's generous response to their call for money in the past; but state that they need more funds also. The managers to conduct the combined Episcopal Church and Dutch Church Lottery were Geo. Ross, John Barr, Bernard Hubley, Mathias Slough, Wm. Bowman, Christopher Crawford, Casper Shaffner, Michael Fortney, Daniel May, Phil. Lenhorn, Paul Weitzel, Jacob Kurtz, Ludwig Lowman in Lancaster Boro; and Henry Wm. Steigel, James Anderson, Thos. Holiday of Lancaster County; Wm. Reiser and Peter Teller of Bucks County; Michael Swoop and Geo. Kurtz of York County; and Jacob Werner of Philadelphia.

The Presbyterian Church set out their case, and at the same time mention something of the history of their first church building, in the same issue. August 20, as follows: "Whereas the members of the Presbyterian Congregation in Lancaster are at present erecting a house for the public worship of God; and for that purpose have severally contributed, in proportion to their abilities; but find that the sums already acquired cannot possibly defray the expense of completing such a building; and as they are perfectly sensible that when engaged in endeavoring to advance true religion, and to assist their fellow Christians, in diffusing and perpetuating its inestimable blessings, it is their indispensable duty to omit nothing that may be subservient to this valuable end; they therefore have found it necessary to enable themselves further, by having recourse to a small and easy lottery. And at a time when the generosity and benevolence of the public are so remarkable, when every laudable design, every pious and beneficial institution, soliciting an encouragement,

meets with immediate approbation, and countenance, it is humbly expected and presumed that this will likewise be favored with a kind reception."

It is then set out that the design is to raise \$2,250. To do this 5,000 tickets at \$3 each were sold.

The managers were John Anderson, Adam Hoopes and Francis Campbell in Cumberland County; George Stephenson, Esq., and Col. Hans Hamilton in York County; Wm. Bowman, Robt. Thompson, John Harris, Samuel Scott, James Anderson, Henry Helm, Andrew Work, Moses Irwin, John Allison and Wm. White in Lancaster County; Wm. Henry in Philadelphia; Dr. John McKinley and Thomas Montgomery in New Castle; Job Ruston, John Miller, John Culberson of Chester County.

The managers of the lottery to build a bridge over Octoraro, at James Porter's Mill, where the Great Road from Lancaster to Nottingham crosses the Octoraro, were Wm. Newlands, Elihu Hall, James Porter, Willm. Ewing, Robt. Ewing, Patrick Ewing and Samuel Gillespie. The Porters, Ewings and Gillespies were all prominent in those early days.

In the issue of October 8 the election returns are given: Assembly for Lancaster County, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, John Douglass and James Webb. For sheriff, John Hay and John Barr; and for Coroner, Mathias Slough and Fred Stone. (Note: the governor selected the sheriff and coroner from two candidates returned for each office. He generally selected the one having the highest vote.)

In the issue of December 3 John Posthlewaiete advertises for a horse stolen from Sebastian Graeff of Lancaster Boro.

In the issue of December 10 there is advertised a lottery for the building of a bridge over Great Conestoga Creek where the Great Road between Lancaster and Philadelphia crosses it. This lottery recites that the great trade carried on between the city of Philadelphia and the Boro of Lancaster, and the parts beyond and adjacent to said Boro, is so well known to all merchants, tradesmen and farmers and almost to all the inhabitants of this Province, that, it would be useless to give a particular account of it. But as it is altogether carried on by land carriage, every method that can render it more safe and easy ought to be pursued. Therefore the management, in their desire to serve the county, think it expedient to raise a sum of money to build a bridge over the said creek, which is oftentimes impassable and dangerous for a long time.

Thirteen thousand five hundred tickets at \$4 each were to be sold for the project; and of the \$54,000 so raised 15 per cent. or \$8,100 were to be used for the bridge; and the remaining \$45,900 was to go to the prize winners.

The managers were Adam Simon Kuhn, Robert Thompson, Geo. Ross, John Hays, Wm. Bauman, Wm. White, John Barr, Philip Lenheer, Chris. Crawford, Mathias Slough, Jos. Simons, Robert Fulton (father of the inventor), Adam Reiger, John Spoor, Jacob Carpenter, Wm. Smith, Col. Pat. Work, James Anderson, Thos. Minshall, Henry Wm. Stiegel, John Miller, Henry Walters, Wm. Douglass, Garrett Brenner, Thos. Black, Michael Haverstick, Michael Swope, John Hopkins, Henry Kepperle—a galaxy of brains and genius, which ought to have insured the success of any undertaking in those early days.

The issue of December 31 contains notice of a lottery to raise \$562 to pay

the arrears due to a company of soldiers in Berks County. These were Tulpehocken soldiers, who went out in 1753 against the savages, and had never been paid.

Thus it appears that the lottery was an almost universal means of putting across any project, needing money, which the people were not able to raise in the ordinary manner. It would seem that loans were not thought of.

1762.

In the issue of January 28, of this year, the Leacock Presbyterian Church lottery is referred to and the same postponed. This would point out that the Leacock Presbyterian Church was building about the same time that the Lancaster Church was in progress of erection.

In the issue of July 15 there is a public notice requiring all those of the Province who have demands against the government for quartering of soldiers, of each county, to make them known to the Provincial Commissioners.

In the issue of October 7 the Lancaster County election returns appear as follows: Assembly, John Douglass, James Webb, Emanuel Carpenter and James Wright. Returned for selection for sheriff, John Hay and John Barr; and returned for selection for coroner, Mathias Slough and Casper Shaffner.

The election returns for Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, York, Berks, Northampton and Cumberland Counties also appear here.

In the issue of November 4 there is an item, setting forth that at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lancaster County three persons were convicted of burglary; and sentenced to death.

1763.

In the issue of April 7 there is an article, setting forth that Constable Adam Reid had made recovery of a lot of hardware, carpenter's tools, etc., stolen from the Leacock Presbyterian Church then being built, a lot of bricks from the Lancaster Barracks and an iron stove from Cornwall furnace.

The issue of August 4 details how the Indians are collecting in York County and in East Carlisle. Refugees are fleeing these parts; and are being well taken care of by moneys collected by many church congregations; and that the Quakers and Mennonites were very liberal in this enterprise. They gave large sums of money and hired and paid armed men to go to the defense and to help get in the crops, in the dangerous sections.

In the September 1 issue the political cards and announcements appear for the first time. John Barr announces his candidacy for sheriff. Prior to this year no such cards appear. But from this time on many candidates seemed to avail themselves of the newspaper advertising.

In the issue of September 8 there is an item regarding a body of men who went from our Lancaster and other neighborhoods to Great Island in the West Branch of Susquehanna (the frontier), to fight the savages. Among them Clemens, Scott, Chambers, McLaughlin and others were wounded. The party consisted of 110 men.

In the issue of October 6 the local election returns are published as follows: Assemblymen, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, John Douglass and Isaac Saunders; for sheriff, John Hay and John Barr; for coroner, Mathias Slough and George Strickler.

The issue of October 17 contains an account of the horrible butchery of whites by Indians. It recites that near Wyoming nine men and a woman were thus killed. The woman was roasted and had two large barn door hinges in her hands, put there red hot to torture her. Several of the men had awls thrust into their eyes, and spears, arrows and pitchforks stuck into their bodies.

In the issue of November 17 there is an article detailing how the people of Lancaster County have responded to the defense of the inhabitants against Indian outrages, and it concludes that the people "have shown a noble spirit on all occasions of that kind."

1764.

The issue of April 5 contains an item showing how the people about Carlisle and other parts stood in great fear of Indian outrages.

The issue of Aug. 2 contains a notice of the death of Gilbert Tennant, who for so long a time had violent religious controversies with George Whitfield.

In the issue of September 27 there is announcement by John Douglass that he refuses longer to be a candidate for Assembly. The election returns of the several past years would seem to show that he was a favorite. He is no doubt a character, whose career ought to be written up. In the same issue several political cards appear announcing candidacies.

Among the political announcements is that of Samuel John Atlee, addressed to "the freeholders and other electors of the Boro of Lancaster and County of Lancaster," announcing his candidacy for sheriff, soliciting votes and promising, if elected, a high discharge of duty. Other cards are those of John Barr and Patrick Work.

In the issue of October 11 there is an article which takes issue with an effort made to "change the constitution" of the Province in favor of England. This article commends those who took the patriotic stand against the change which was levelled at "the rights of the freemen." John Montgomery was particularly complimented on his stand.

In the same issue appear the local election returns: Assemblymen, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, Isaac Saunders and James Webb. For sheriff, John Barr and James Webb, Jr. For coroner, Mathias Slough and Geo. Strickler.

In the issue of November 8 there is the item that Benjamin Franklin was appointed agent of Pennsylvania at the Court of Great Britain, and had set out for Chester to set sail. A great number of people accompanied him to Chester. (Our growing difficulties with mother England now made it necessary that we have the strongest man possible to represent us there.)

1765.

The issue of February 28 sets out the answer of James Galloway in reply to Jonathan Dickinson, who argued in support of a change of our government. The petition was made to the Crown for the change. Dickinson was for the change; and Galloway against it. Benjamin Franklin has a preface to the article, applauding the position of Galloway. (It would have been well for Pennsylvania and the colonies if Galloway had always been so patriotic.)

In the issue of March 14 appears the following article :

“Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, in consequence of repeated solicitation, has been induced to lay out a town on the east side of Susquehanna about four miles above Harris Ferry in Paxtang Township, Lancaster County, the situation whereof has many great qualities to recommend it, more than any other town heretofore erected in Pennsylvania. It is on a high level bank which commands a beautiful prospect of the river. The inhabitants along the Susquehanna for a considerable distance above Wyoming as far as Bedford may convey their produce to this place by water. The subscriber will attend April 2, to dispose of lots by way of ballot, on reasonable terms.

“JOHN COX, JR.”

The towns which today would coincide with the site above mentioned are Lucknow, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Harrisburg; or Rockville, 5 miles above Harrisburg. Whether this project of John Cox resulted in the beginning of one of these present towns, need not now be decided.

Pennsylvania conditions are set forth in an item, containing a letter on the subject, in the issue of March 21. The letter is dated Philadelphia. It states, “The price of country produce is low, and likely to be lower. The islands which are our only market for flour are too small to take off the quantity we can spare. The army, which has hitherto kept up the price of meats for several years, is now removed, consequently the profits of grazing must be less than in times past. The late Act of Parliament has so cramped the exportation of lumber that nothing is to be made that way, for being shut out of Ireland, Spain and Lisbon, we have nowhere to send them, except in the islands which must have them at their own price. Hemp and flax then remain, to the cultivation of which, I am glad you and so many of your neighbors have given thought and attention. The country will quickly experience the advantage of it. The price of flax seed is so high that it alone might encourage raising of flax; nor is there any danger of it ever becoming a drug. The quality of our flax seed is better than that anywhere else grown.” (The letter then continues dilating upon the profits of flax.)

In the issue of April 5 are set forth two sheriff sales: that of Crawford's Tavern in Drumore on the Great Road from Lancaster to Charlestown; and John Stoner's mill property in Conestogoe.

As to the latter, the sheriff says, there is erected on this land a complete mill, with two pair of stones, fit for merchant and country business and a complete saw-mill, having an excellent situation, on Pequea Creek, with plenty of water and 200 acres of land. Also a copper mine might be opened on it as there is plenty of copper ore, there.

The issue of April 18 contains a full copy of the “Stamp Act.” It covers a whole page and the page is surrounded with the black lines of mourning.

In the issue of May 2 there is an advertisement stating that “Good Lancaster hemp is to be had at Dan Wister's store on Market Street, Philadelphia.”

The issue of May 30 sets forth that the first great highway Act of the Province has just been passed.

In the issue of June 20 appear several articles on the Stamp Act, denouncing the same.

The issue of August 8 contains a news item stating that the Quakers of the Province are holding their general meeting in Lancaster this year; and that much important business is being attended to.

The issue of August 15 states that Lieutenant Frazer was cut off by a lot of Indians under command of Pontiac. This is contained in a letter dated Lancaster. The writer states, "The fate of Lieutenant Frazer is no longer to be doubted. Yesterday the intelligence was received from a Seneca Indian Chief who had been called to a meeting lately, held at one of their villages near the Lakes, when he was informed by the Ottawas that after Lieutenant Frazer got to the Illinois, he sent messengers to the different nations residing near that place, to acquaint them of his arrival; and that their brethren the English expected they would come to council with them. But Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, immediately on receiving the message called all the Indians under his influence to the Illinois and ordered the French commanding officer there to deliver up the Englishmen to him, as he had prepared a large kettle in which to boil them, and all other Englishmen that came that way. The French endeavored to pacify him and said the Englishmen had come for peace and to make peace with all Indians. But he said it was not true; and ordered his warriors to seize all the English and all the Indians that were with them, which they did, and carried them off bound, having cut off the ears and fingers of a Six Nation Indian. Pontiac told the French that he had been informed that Mr. Croghan was coming that way to treat with his Indians; and that he would keep the kettle boiling over a large fire to receive him on his arrival. There is a great deal of reason to credit the above account."

This item serves to show the general character of this savage warfare. It also has some local importance, because of the Frazer connections at Lancaster.

The issue of August 29 contains an account of an isolated shipload of 240 Palatines from Rotterdam under Captain Porter. The rush of Palatines had practically ceased before this date, that is, the Swiss Palatines. The arrival of these was quite an unusual immigration at this time.

Murders were quite numerous in the early days. The issue of September 5 sets out that at the Oyer and Terminer Court of Lancaster, Michael Grissbach received sentence of death for killing a nine-year-old child; at Carlisle, John Mooney received the same sentence for the murder of a peddler named Gray; and at York Elizabeth Edwin the same for the murder of her small child.

In the issue of September 12 the systematic opposition to the carrying out of the Stamp Act, which was to go into operation November 1, is first noticed. While the Stamp Act excitement is not strictly local, I venture to insert it here, because I believe that none of us have any knowledge of the particular events, which make up the history of this first frustration of Britain's policy of imposition on America, though we know from our school histories the general result of America's efforts against stamps.

In this issue it is stated that "our Assembly now sitting have agreed to appoint a committee of three members to attend at New York on the 1st of next month to join with and assist at the General Congress to be held there for remonstrating to the Crown against the Stamp Duties and other burdens

laid upon the colonies by late acts of Parliament. The gentlemen appointed for this service are the Speaker (Mr. Dickinson), Mr. Bryan and Mr. Morton.

The issue of September 19 tells of Boston's excitement because of the stamps; also of a meeting held at Newport to protest, and the speech of the town clerk; and also of the action of Pennsylvania's Assembly remonstrating with the Crown; and sending delegates to the General Congress.

The issue of September 26 details how the town of Dumfries, in Virginia, paraded their "stamp distributor" in effigy with a halter about his neck, and then hanged him in effigy. It also tells how the trees were decorated in Boston with large placards "Tree of Liberty," etc., etc., and that the citizens will meet at Faneuil Hall and take action. Also that our committee at once set out for the New York General Congress.

The issue of October 10 gives an account of the arrival of a ship with stamps in Boston Harbor; and of the refusal of Mr. Oliver, stamp distributor, to serve and of his resignation. It also sets out that the governor's chief concern was how to prevent the destruction of the stamps. The article also says the governor was concerned about how to take care that stamps for New Hampshire and Rhode Island should not be destroyed. The Assembly informed him that it would be of ill consequence to them to interest themselves in that matter of protecting the stamps at all.

The issue also states that John Hughs, appointed stamp distributor for Pennsylvania, declares and publicly states that he will do nothing toward putting the law into operation. This was in reply to a demand made by a "great number of citizens assembled at the State House" directed to request of him an answer. He also declined to act for Maryland. The people gave three grand huzzas; but many think he ought to have resigned absolutely. The article also states that Captain Hawker has taken the stamped paper upon his majesty's ship, and this alone prevented their destruction. "We have simply followed our fellow suffering colonists. All men of moderation congratulate the colony and counsel that we should not commit any unnecessary act of violence," says the article.

In the same issue it is stated that at a meeting of the lawyers at the Supreme Court held at Perth Amboy the Chief Justice asked whether the lawyers would agree to purchase the stamps. They resolved that they would suffer their business to go to pieces rather than do so. They also passed several other fine resolves.

The local election returns appear in the same issue: For Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb and Jacob Carpenter. For sheriff, John Barr and James Webb; for coroner, Mathias Slough and Samuel Atlee.

In the issue of October 17 appear eight manly resolutions, passed by Maryland against using stamps. The main contention was that Magna Charta did not allow any taxation not laid by the subject's consent; which the Stamp Act violated.

The issue of October 24 states that the General Congress at New York is at an advance state and that its proceedings will be published in a week; and that all is harmonious.

The issue of October 31 (the day before the going into effect of the

Stamp Act) is in deep mourning. It states, "We are sorry to acquaint our readers that as the most unconstitutional act that ever these colonies could have imagined, the Stamp Act, is feared to be obligatory upon us after the first day of November, the fatal tomorrow, the publishers of this paper, unable to bear the burden thought it expedient to stop awhile, in order to deliberate whether any method can be framed to elude the chains forged for them and to escape the insupportable slavery thereof, which relief, it is hoped (from the just representations now made against the Act) may be effected."

But there was an issue of November 6 and in it great headlines "No Stamped Paper to Be Had." It also sets forth that Philadelphia merchants have agreed not to import any goods from Britain. It also states that on Friday, November 1, our bells in Philadelphia were rung muffled and demonstrations of great grief were shown on every hand.

In the issue (Remarkable Occurrences) November 13 the complaints of the colonists as framed by the Philadelphia people are, that Great Britain outrages us:

1. In not allowing us to trade with France and Spain;
2. Keeping us heavily in debt to England; and
3. Further oppressing us with the Stamp Act.

It was then resolved,

4. That we will take no goods from Great Britain till the Stamp Act is repealed;
5. All orders given are countermanded;
6. No business at all will be had with England till May next—date of expected expiration of Stamp Act; and that
7. These resolves be signed everywhere, in the Province.

The issue of November 21 contains the Massachusetts and New Hampshire resolves, and the Williamsburg and the Connecticut resolves and the Boston action. Also the statement that the Pennsylvania distributor was forced to resign absolutely.

The issue of November 28 describes the meeting of the people of Plymouth, denouncing the Stamp Act. It contains an item giving the news that the people of England demand its repeal, because their trade is crippled by it.

The issue of December 5 contains an advertisement of sale of Charles Stedman's interest in Elizabeth Furnace with its 10,124 acres, his interest in Charming Forge, Berks County, in one third part of the town of Manheim, Lancaster County, and in many other lands.

The issue of December 12 gives an extract of a letter from Northampton, to the effect that the magistrates of that county determined to proceed with the execution of their legal business without regard for the Stamp Act. It also contains the manly resolve of Talbot County, Maryland, to wit: that the people still love George III; but that the Royal Charter gives Maryland full and free liberty; that trials by jury and private property may not be taken away from them except by their own consent; that the Stamp Act is tyranny; and that they will hazard their lives to have it repealed or to evade it.

This issue also announces the publication of a pamphlet "Considerations On the Propriety Of Imposing Taxes In The British Colonies For the Purpose

of Raising Revenue, by Act of Parliament." It is stated that "This pamphlet is a most masterly vindication of the rights of the colonies; and also is a statement of the nature of the jurisdiction that Great Britain has over them."

The issue of December 19 states that the Stamp Act has gone into operation in Quebec; and that New York people have gotten some of the stamps as souvenirs.

The issue of December 26 has an article to the effect that at a public meeting in Frederick, Maryland, the judges and justices resolved that all the business of the Courts should go on without stamps. But the clerk of Court refused to comply with this decision. The Court ordered him in prison, in contempt. He yielded and was discharged. It was conceded that the above act of the judges killed the Stamp Act there, and the populace proceeded to hold a public funeral over it. The Sons of Liberty took the lead. A parade was formed, carrying many banners and transparencies and the coffin with the dead act. On its cover was inscribed "The Stamp Act expired of a mortal stab received from the genius of Liberty in Frederick County Court, Nov. 23, 1765—aged 22 days." The procession marched through the principal streets till it arrived at a gallows erected on the Court House Green, where amid tolling bells the stamp distributor was hanged in effigy, and buried.

In Lancaster County no attention was paid to the Stamp Act. The dockets show that the business went on as if nothing had happened. The Act was repealed in May, 1766. Robert Fulton was foreman of the Grand Jury (father of the inventor). Thirteen constables were afraid to report to Court because of the Stamp Act. They were fined 10 shillings each. (See Docket No. 3.)

1766.

In the issue of February 6 a news item sets forth that the Northampton County Justices closed the Courts on account of the Stamp Act; but that the people forced them to be opened again, which was done.

Likewise, as shown in the issue of February 20, Berks County closed up her courts till the middle of February, and then opened up for business again. In the same issue it appears that the New Jersey gentlemen of the law met at New Brunswick to consider resuming practice. They were undecided in the matter till the Sons of Liberty appeared at the meeting, and derided the delay, when they quickly decided to ignore the Stamp Act. It is also set forth in the same issue that the Maryland and Virginia authorities are ignoring and defying the Stamp Act; but that North Carolina obeyed it.

In the same issue appears the local court news that at our Oyer and Terminer Court Fred Stoner was found guilty of killing his servant, the verdict being manslaughter. He was burnt in the hand and otherwise properly sentenced. Ann Tew was tried for counterfeiting, found guilty, and ordered pilloried, cropped and whipped.

In the issue of February 27 John Gibbons advertises for sale his 300 acres of land of limestone on Mill Creek.

In the issue of March 13 there is an item stating that the Northampton County Court of Virginia handed down an opinion holding that the Stamp Act does not reach or affect them, nor in any way bind Virginia.

The same issue contains an article on William Pitt's great speech, holding that the Stamp Act is unconstitutional, and violates Magna Charta and not binding. The various colonies prepare to erect statues of him in every Province.

The issue of April 3 contains a copy of the resolutions passed at the General Congress at New York, October 19, 1765, against the Stamp Act.

The issue of April 24 states that this is "Locust Year." Also, there is in the same issue the news that the House of Commons allowed Benjamin Franklin to speak before the Commons on the rights and privileges of the colonies; and against the Stamp Act, while the Commons were considering its repeal. It was repealed May 1, by a vote of 275 to 167, having been in force six months.

This is perhaps the only instance in which the British Parliament allowed the Colonists to be represented in that body.

In the issue of May 22 it is stated that the ship *Minerva*, in charge of Captain Wise, brought the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act. When she landed and the King's printer read it aloud at the coffee house, wild huzzas rent the air; and a delegation went down to wait on Captain Wise. A large bowl of punch was ready, and the captain was presented with a gold laced hat.

The inhabitants appointed the evening to illuminate the city, which was done, and the houses had a beautiful appearance. The ladies helped greatly to work out different devices in lighting. A large quantity of wood for a bonfire was given; as were also many barrels of beer for refreshment. The principal inhabitants gave an elegant entertainment at the State House, at which the governor and officers of the government appeared. Captain Hawker and many gentlemen of the navy were present. The honors of the table were performed by the mayor, assisted by the aldermen. Three hundred plates were laid. Many toasts were drunk. (See the list in the above stated issue. Space forbids setting them out here.)

The issue of July 14 sets out that a meeting of the Juliana Library will be held September 15 in the library rooms to select a treasurer and librarian. By order of the Directors.

In the issue of October 2 an item states that some persons maliciously and falsely accuse Benjamin Franklin of not acting in the interest of the people of the colonies, against the Stamp Act when before Parliament.

The issue of October 9 contains the local election returns; for Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, James Webb and Jacob Carpenter; for sheriff, John Barr and James Webb, Jr.; for coroner, Mathias Slough and John Ferree.

The issue of December 18 makes reference to Nicholas Houser, the hatter of Lancaster, and Paul Metzgar, the stocking weaver. Just where these men carried on business is not stated.

Nothing of local interest appears this year, till the issue of October 8, containing the local election returns as follows: For Assembly, Emanuel Car-

penter, James Wright, Jacob Carpenter and James Webb; for sheriff, James Webb, Jr., and Fred Stone; for coroner, Mathias Slough and Adam Reigert.

The issue of October 15 contains an article "Melancholy State of Affairs in England." It sets out that there is great heat in Parliament and in England generally over American affairs. The English political parties are called "Americans" (in reproach), being the party led by Pitt; and "Adherents of England," the opposite party.

In the issue of October 22 there is notice of a German Lutheran Lottery in Earl Township, for the improvement of their property.

Also a notice by Samuel Campbell, in Lancaster jail for debt, appears to the effect that he is wrongly imprisoned and has been so imprisoned for seventeen months; and that any persons having debts against him shall present the same or be forever barred. (That is a long imprisonment for inability to pay one's debts.)

In the issue of November 12 there is an item on the mysterious disappearance of John Long, the storekeeper of Chestnut Level. The item has no importance except that it describes the dress of those days, stating that Long wore a brown coat, a black cotton velvet jacket, leather breeches, plain square silver buckles on his shoes. He carried a silver watch. The "Harp and Crown" was the Philadelphia Hotel where he stopped. This hotel was on Third Street, it is stated.

In the issue of December 10 the famous "Farmer's Letters" begin to appear. These were written by Jonathan Dickinson; and they had a wonderful effect in crystallizing the Spirit of Independence.

1768.

In the issue of February 4 Curtis and Peter Grubb complain in a public notice dated Lancaster, January 18, 1768, that "the subscribers take this method of informing the public, especially who deal in bar iron, that the public as well as the subscribers have been grossly imposed upon by persons who have sold bar iron, as and for the subscriber's iron, which was neither as good a quality nor so well drawn as that which they have heretofore made, and do now make. In order, therefore, that a stop may be put to such impositions and that the character of the subscribers' iron may be supported, notice is hereby given that every bar that leaves their forges for the future will be stamped with the letters C. & P. G. The subscribers therefore hope by such means fraud may be prevented and the public be no longer abused; and that the character of their iron will be restored to its former credit.

"CURTIS AND PETER GRUBB."

In the issue of May 12 there is a letter from Lancaster dated May 5, 1768, eulogizing Dickinson's Farmer's Letters. The writer says, "It is a precept often inculcated in these letters to unite in the cause of liberty; to assert ourselves immediately and unanimously in the most firm but peaceful manner for obtaining relief. The sacred cause of liberty should be espoused by every man on every occasion, to the utmost of his power. Delays are dangerous and injurious. We are now in a situation as bad as the time of the Stamp

Act. And all the prudent measures used then, should be used now." Signed "A Freeborn American."

In the same issue, from Newport, R. I., there is a letter, an extract of which says, "The Farmer of Pennsylvania is almost adored in this colony. We toast him next to Chatham and Cambden as the American Pitt." The name American to designate the colonists is here used almost the first time.

In the issue of June 9 there is advertised a sale of a property on Queen Street, Lancaster, 21½ feet by 245 feet to a 14 feet wide alley. The property is improved by a two-story brick house and kitchen, with a Dutch stove. At the foot of the garden is a brick shop; and at the end thereof a log stable and chair house. The dwelling adjoins the dwelling in which George Ross lives and but a few feet from the Court House in the center of the town. Another lot on Orange St., 64 by 245 feet, near where Edw. Shippen lives, with a two-story brick house; also an oven in the yard are mentioned. Also on the edge of the Boro, there is offered for sale a ten acre lot with a distillery. To be sold by Walter Shee of Philadelphia.

In the issue of June 16 a Chester County farmer suggests that we should wear only clothes made from our own grown wool, as we did during the Stamp Act. We should refuse to buy any English goods.

In the issue of June 23 there is detailed the great hailstorm, which is also described in Rupp, p. 369. I therefore give only a few glimpses of what the article contains. It is stated that some hailstones were 9 inches in circumference. They were heavily charged with electricity. The storm swept over Susquehanna River, through Lancaster County, and to Dunkertown and on between the Welsh Hill and the Reading Hills. In parts not a single head of wheat or rye is standing. At Dunkertown cattle were killed by it. At Muddy Creek calves, pigs and fowls were killed. Birds are dead in the woods and the trees are barked by it. The oldest person living never saw or heard of anything like it.

In the issue of July 7 there is a full description of a self regulating furnace invented by William Henry, sent by him to the Society for Promoting Useful knowledge of Philadelphia. Also a drawing of same. Very ingenious.

The local election returns are given in the issue of October as follows: Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, James Wright, Jacob Carpenter and George Ross; for sheriff, James Webb and Fred Stone; for coroner, Mathias Slough and John Ferree; for commissioner, John Carpenter; for assessors, Casper Kare, Geo. McCullough, Wm. Davis, James Wilson, John Hopson and Peter Lite.

The issue of December 1 states that at the Philadelphia College, Daniel Kuhn of Lancaster was given degree of A.M.

1769.

In the issue of January 12 the committee of grievances are set forth containing the following Lancaster men: Geo. Ross, Jacob Carpenter, Thomas Minshall (on Octoraro). Other members are Pawling, Pemberton, Watson, Jacobs, Montgomery, Biddle and Taylor.

In the issue of February 2 there is set forth the statement of the trade.

export and import, between America and England. England exported to America ten million pounds sterling in five years, the trade growing from one and a half million pounds in 1761 to two and a quarter millions in 1765. In the same time there was shipped from America to England about half as much in the aggregate, and about half as much annually.

The issue of July 20 states that a shipload of goods came to Philadelphia for Amos Strettel from England and the citizens protested against him receiving them. He apologized for buying them and sent them back. The citizens were indignant, as it was the first attempt to violate the agreement of February 6 and of March 10. A large meeting was held at the State House and a resolve was passed that Strettel was a violator of the American Spirit. The brewers for whom he imported the goods (which was malt) were present and resolved that as the goods were sent against the former resolves they would have nothing to do with them.

The only local importance this item has, lies in the fact that Strettel owned about 3,000 acres of land on Pequea, adjoining the original tract of 6,400 acres taken up by the first Swiss settlers, on the south.

The issue of October 12 contains the local election returns as follows: For Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Carpenter, James Webb and George Ross; for sheriff, James Webb, Jr., and Fred Stone; for coroner, Adam Reigart and John Ashbridge; for assessors, Thos. Clark, Samuel Bear, Alex. Martin, Casper Shaffner, Thos. Clark, Jr., and Fred Hummell.

The issue of October 26 sets forth a denial by George Ross and by his friends, in Assembly, of a charge against him, that he was in favor of crippling the liquor business of Lancaster County, by having a heavy tax put upon it. This attack upon liquor was apparently very unpopular in those days, and the incident was likely to put an end to George Ross's political career. Therefore he gave this public notice.

“TO THE FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY:

“Gentlemen—

“Having for a number of years lived among you and received many testimonies of your esteem and regard, it gave me great concern that an attempt was lately made to induce you to consider me as designing to injure you in the House of Assembly where I have the honor to represent you. I pity the man who, regardless of truth wrote and propagated reports injurious to me and out of compassion for him will not publish his name; but for your satisfaction, I have inserted the following certificate. I am gentlemen, etc.,

“GEORGE ROSS.”

The certificate is as follows:

“Whereas we the subscribers, members of the late and present Assembly of Pennsylvania, have received information, that some person or persons, wickedly designing and intending to hurt and injure the reputation and character of George Ross, Esq., one of the members of Assembly, for Lancaster County, by saying and publishing to many of the inhabitants of that county, that he, the said George Ross, in the late Assembly, last month, approved of having a tax laid on all Stills in the said County of Lancaster and had there declared, that two thousand pounds could annually be raised by excise on

the town of Lancaster and six miles around it. The said George Ross for his vindication in this particular, hath requested us to certify our knowledge of this matter. In Justice therefore, to the character of the said George Ross we the members of Assembly aforesaid, do certify and declare to all persons whomsoever, that the report aforesaid and every part thereof, is false, and without the least foundation in truth. And we do further declare, that no motion, to that effect or purpose, was ever made by the said George Ross, or any other person or persons whomsoever in Assembly, or any other place, in our hearing or to our knowledge or belief."

Signed by: Joseph Fox, Joseph Galloway, Rowland Evans, Thomas Livezey, Henry Pawling, Samuel Potts, Emanuel Carpenter, Michael Hillegas, William Rodman, Joseph Watson, Henry Krewsen, John Brown, Giles Knight, Peter Shepperd, Benj. Chapman, George Ashbridge, Charles Humphreys, Isaac Pearson, John Sellers, John Jacobs, Jr., John Crosby, James Pemberton and John Ross.

(Liquor could certainly command respect in those days; and demand an immunity from taxation, that is surprising, when compared with the temper of our times.)

1770.

The issue of January 18 contains a list of the number of houses in Philadelphia at different peiroids, 1749 there were 2,076 houses; in 1753 there were 2,300; in 1760 there were 2,969; in December, 1769, there were 3,318, as follows: Mulberry Ward, 920; Upper Delaware, 234; North Ward, 417; High Street Ward, 166; Middle Ward, 358; Chestnut Ward, 112; South Ward, 117; Walnut Ward, 105; Lower Ward, 120; Dock Ward, 739. The Northern Liberties had 553 and South Wark had 603, a total together with those suburbs of 4,474 houses.

The issue of March 15 gives us an item on the growth of silkworm culture in Pennsylvania at this time. The article is a long one and I here use only a part of it. It is stated that the worms are hatched toward the end of April. A large number of people in the different parts have turned their thoughts to this subject. "We have heard of 64 families who have made beginning. Many of them last year raised 10,000 to 20,000 worms. One woman in Chester County raised 30,000. The want of a sufficient number of persons to reel silk, and the want of a market for the sale of silk balls hinders us. About 100,000 cocoons were spoiled because those who tried to reel it did not understand it."

The issue of March 22 contains a report of the Boston massacre. In a short account of the massacre, Captain Preston is accused of waiving his sword and commanding "Fire."

Then a longer account follows, and states that the British troops also attempted to kill those who were removing the dead. The list of dead are Samuel Gray, killed on the spot; the ball entering his head and tearing off a large part of the skull.

A mulatto named Crispus Attucks, born in Birmingham, but lately belonging to New Providence, killed instantly, two balls entering his breast; one through the lungs and another tore horribly his liver.

James Caldwell, mate of Captain Morton's vessel, killed. Two balls entered his back.

Samuel Maverick, a youth of seventeen, son of a widow, an ivory turner, mortally wounded. The ball entered his belly and come out at his back. Died the next morning.

There was also wounded a lad seventeen years old named Christopher Moak. The ball entered his back four inches below the kidneys; and he will die. John Clark, aged seventeen, also was wounded, the ball entering the pit of his abdomen and emerging at his hip. Edward Payne, a merchant, standing at his door was wounded, the ball shattering a bone in his arm. John Green, a tailor, was wounded, the ball striking him in the hip. Robert Patterson was injured, the ball going through his right arm. Patrick Carr, a leather breeches maker, thirty years old, was wounded in the hip. David Parker, an apprentice boy, was wounded near the hip.

A great town meeting was held; and action was taken amid great indignation. Thursday, the following dead were carried to their grave: Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell and Crispus Attucks. Most of the shops were shut up. All the bells of Boston tolled and also those of the neighboring towns. The bodies were deposited in one vault, in the *Middle Burying Ground*.

The vault where these first persons to spill their blood in the cause of American Liberty were placed, if it is preserved to this day, would surely be a spot worth while visiting. March 5, 1770, will ever be the first great day in the Revolutionary War.

In the issue of April 12 there is set out a method of culturing silkworms from maggots obtained by mixing, in a stone vessel, a quantity of veal and mulberry leaves, standing it in a warm and not too damp cellar and placing over it a sweated shirt worn by a man. After a few weeks maggots will be formed and as they eat the mulberry leaves they will become silkworms.

The issue of May 10 contains Alexander Stedman's advertisement of sale of many properties, among them Elizabeth Furnace with 23 tracts of land and Charming Forge with eight tracts; also many horses and a general equipment for manufacturing iron. Charming Forge has a capacity of 300 tons of bar iron annually.

In the issue of May 24 the effect of non-importation is set out. In 1767 the colonies imported from England two and a third million sterling worth of merchandise; but by 1769 it dropped to one and a half million pounds sterling. Pennsylvania dropped off from 432,000 pounds to 199,000 pounds; New England from 419,000 to 207,000 pounds; and New York from 482,000 to 74,000 pounds.

In the issue of June 7 the itinerary of Rev. George Whitfield is set forth, stating that he sets out from Philadelphia for Reading and Lancaster, etc.

In the issue of June 14 there is a letter from William Atlee, Esq., reporting to the American Philosophical Society, the quantity of homespun manufactures of the Province, and particularly as to Lancaster Boro from May 1, 1769, to May 1, 1770. The Society hoped that other sections would imitate the industry of Lancaster. In justice to one mistress of a Lancaster family it is observed that although she has the care of one of the genteelest and best accustomed public houses in the Boro, yet above 600 yards are to her credit. The list of goods manufactured is as follows: 1,058 yards of diaper.

3,744 yards of striped cotton, 4,091 yards of flax linen, 8,877 yards of hemp linen, 543 yards of woollen and worsted clothing, 1,060 yards of checker linen, 1,394 yards of linsey, 288 yards of blankets and coverlids, 4,232 yards of tow linen, 836 yards of bed tick, 596 yards of fustian, Wilton and such clothing; 899 yards of sheeting and 121 yards of curtains—a total of 27,739 yards.

The letter continues and says that the stuffs in the looms amount to 6,000 or 7,000 yards more; and the yarn, as it is called, of different kinds which is now in the houses of the inhabitants ready to be sent to the weavers is sufficient for several thousand yards more.

The list does not include all that has been made by the inhabitants in the above time, as by insinuation of some foolish persons it has been infused into the minds of the people that the design of the inquiry was to have a tax laid on the spinning wheels, which report made a great number of the people very cautious and caused them to refuse to make return for fear of being taxed for their industry. "When we compare the number of families in the list with the number of housekeepers we have, and consider that there are very few amongst us without one wheel or more, pretty well employed (so great is the spirit for homespun in the Boro) I may safely say that more than 30,000 yards have been actually delivered since May 1, 1769, to May 1, 1770. A great deal of it, both linens and woollens, is very pretty."

"The looms employed in the town I did not at the start think of taking account of; but I find that there are nearly 30 or 40 persons of that trade in the town who have at least 50 looms constantly employed. I neglected to take the number of spinning wheels in each family; but there are more than 700 in use amongst us. Many of our good housewives are greatly pleased at my having made this inquiry, and say that the year 1770 will produce a much greater output. There is rivalry too. I am frequently called on by the good women to know how much Mrs. such a one and Mrs. such a one has made, and I have need of the list as I have no copy.

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM ATLEE."

Along with the list of goods, Mr. Atlee sent a list of each family in Lancaster who made the goods and the number of yards each of them made, together with the amount of yarn in the house at the time.

Note: The town of Lancaster had about 700 houses in 1770, or about 2,800 inhabitants. A wheel in almost every house.

The issue of June 28 contains Lancaster's protest against the grievances they endure and the clouds approaching, owing to the acts of England against the colonies. It is dated Lancaster, June 19, 1770, and sets forth:

"We the inhabitants of Lancaster, as well merchants and traders as others, sensible of the great blessings and peculiar privileges we and the other inhabitants of the Province have enjoyed, under our charter, and desirous that we should contribute our mite to transmit the same to posterity, cannot sit unmoved at the attempts, made to deprive us of the liberty we and our ancestry have so highly esteemed and gloried in. The cloud that once hung over our heads, by the ever detestable Stamp Act, being dispelled by its repeal filled us with love and gratitude for our mother country; and we

fondly hoped that the motive for the repeal was founded in the free spirit of Englishmen. But alas! we have reason to fear from the late revenue acts passed in England that the principle of Freedom and Justice had no part or share in that repeal. The same reasons which prompted the merchants and tradesmen of British North America to cease from importing goods and manufactures of Britain when laboring under the Odious Stamp Act, subsists if possible more strongly at present and plainly dictates the necessity of persevering in the same noble resolution at this juncture of sacrificing our immediate gains for the future good. We would deem ourselves unworthy of the blessings of Freedom if we could tamely view our situation as calm spectators, when we are threatened with the loss of freedom and property.

“And therefore in support of the same we do unanimously enter into the following declarations and resolutions, the whole people of the county fully concurring with us:

“We do declare and profess the most sincere loyalty and affection for our lawful and rightful sovereign King George III and his most illustrious House; and we further declare that we look on all constitutional acts of the British legislature as binding on us.

“But we conceive that Acts of Parliament made to tax us or any other of our fellow subjects in North America for the purpose of raising a revenue to be unconstitutional, and oppressive, and therefore we ought to use all lawful and justifiable ways and means for procuring a repeal of such unconstitutional acts.

“We apprehend it a duty we owe to the sacred shrine of Freedom in the time of danger (though we inhabit no seaport town) to testify our approbation of the measures taken by the Colonies for procuring a repeal of those acts so destructive to that glorious liberty handed down to them and so to us by our ancestors and which as freemen and descendants of Britons we have a right to, and cannot be lawfully disfranchised of, but with our own or the consent of our legal representatives.

“We sincerely and heartily approve of the conduct of the worthy and patriotic inhabitants and merchants of the City of Philadelphia for their firm and steady adherence to their non-importation agreement and fully rely on their perseverance.

“And we do declare and are resolved that should any inhabitant or inhabitants of this borough or county attempt to purchase and bring into the same any British Goods wares and merchandise, that cannot consistently with the non-importation agreement of the merchants of Philadelphia be brought into that port, from any other port, province or government, we will take care to store the same until a general importation shall again be agreed to, into the port of Philadelphia.

“And we further declare and resolve that if any person among us shall be so inimical to the freedom of America as to purchase and bring any such goods wares or merchandise into this Borough or County for sale we shall detest and abhor him and them as traitors to the interest of this country and never have any fellowship or correspondence with them or any of them;

and we will publish his or their names to the world to remain as a lasting monument of infamy.

“Signed by the Committee by Order of the Inhabitants.

“GEORGE ROSS,
ROBERT BOYD,
J. YEATES,
LUDWIG LAUMAN,
WILLIAM HENRY.”

Addressed to

John Cox, Jr., John Gibson, Daniel Benezet, William Fisher, Geo. Roberts, Saml. Howell, James Mease, and others the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia.

These brave souls, in every word of this memorial and protests, breathe a spirit of love and appreciation of the blessings that their ancestors brought and handed down to them. In our day, are we quite sure that we hold in proper regard and appreciation, the great things that our ancestors, those men and women of the past, have handed down to us? The blessings of any age are always partly a product of the ages preceding them. These fine old patriots bear the same relation to us, which those whom they so gratefully felt handed down a glorious liberty to them, bore to them.

I set this patriotic action of our early Lancaster fathers out at large because Rupp in his history of the county does not print it or make any mention of it. It must have escaped his research.

In the issue of August 9 there is another patriotic epistle from Lancaster on non-importation. It is signed “H. S.” I do not know to whom the initials refer. This article is dated Lancaster’ Seventh Month 21, 1770. It is addressed to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, who it seems were gathering money all over the province to help sustain the non-importation agreement. The writer says: “In the Gazette of May 24, No. 2161 I read a small piece signed Plebarius, who makes a motion for helping to support the merchants to abide by their non-importation agreement. I approve the motion but not the method urged, which was by subscription, well knowing the heavy task, great difficulty and length of time it would take to raise the money which might be wanted in that affair, even though the people were generally willing; and not only that, but, by that way we in the country should bear the lightest end of that burden; for certain it is when trade fails in a city about all the inhabitants must suffer more or less with the merchants. Our produce sells as well as before, the grain being as good a price. And the money we used to lay out on tea is saved, and perhaps we shall hereafter save it, having found herbs both wild and tame, which answers as well, yea the same ends as Bohea; and our clothing we make. Though we dont look quite as fine with it, it answers the proper end, which is to keep us warm. I think it would be quite needless for every county throughout the Province to petition our General Assembly for a thing so clear to any man’s understanding (fools only excepted). It is the cause of liberty and who dont know it? But I think if you in the city draw up a short remonstrance and petition to the Assembly they would surely help. They have been generous even to other colonies in case of necessity. Surely, then, to their own people and for so

great and laudable a cause in which liberty is a stake they might well expect the approbation of almost all their constituents. I think I could say for this county, almost in general, which is not the least of the counties, that it would be agreeable here. Why I would work at nights yea I would eat less, rather than have the inhabitants fail (now that they have begun), as it is reported, by our Country Britishers, that the merchants must and will break through their agreement if not helped. It is not reasonable they should be at all the cost of redeeming our lost liberties; neither can I think it just that, they should have all the praise. Well some may say, how shall they have help, justly according to their necessities and the public money not be wasted.

"I answer, our general assembly are a wise set of men and can order that safety. But some may be better satisfied, if I should propose a method, since I have said so much. Well the way I think of, is the Assembly to appoint three wise good men of the city, men of estates, such as know the nature of the case, who are zealous for the good cause, and let them convene with the inhabitants, and according as they find, so give orders on the Provincial Treasurer, who shall take receipts on their orders for money he gives out, to enable him to settle with the Assembly when called thereto. If our Assembly falls in to this method or any other, to help the merchants to abide their resolutions I dont doubt but the other Colonies will follow their example; and if so, the administration at home, will see, what they never yet saw, which is, that they never can and never will tire out the American Merchants, and force them to break their bonds of Union in so great a cause as Liberty. Their expectations of the trade falling into hands they can be sure of will also cease, when they find it is not one, or a few, but all, and that too, all together as one family, that oppose their laws.

"H. S."

This spirit of all classes and all sections helping the section or the class of people who had to bear the brunt, was a characteristic of the colonies from the very beginning, and pointed out the fact that Union was the means of their success; that union eventually meant "The United States of America." We should be very glad that Lancaster did not lack in the general cause.

In the issue of August 30 the political cards appear. Fred Stone and Samuel Atlee announce their candidacies. In the issue of September 6 Francis Bailey announces himself a candidate for sheriff on the platform "A friend of public justice and a lover of mankind"—a queer platform for a candidate for sheriff. In the same issue Jacob Carpenter asks the people not to elect him again.

In the issue of October 11 the local election returns are found as follows: For Assembly, Emanuel Carpenter, George Ross, James Wright and Jos. Ferree; for sheriff, Fred Stone and John Ferree; for coroner, Saml. Boyd and Andrew Graeff; for assessors, Alex. Martin, Thos. Clark (Drumore), Samuel Bare, Thos. Clark (Hanover), Val. Brenheisen and James Conyngham.

The same issue announces the death of the great Rev. George Whitfield; and the issue is in mourning for him. It states that he was Chaplain to the Right Honourable Countess of Huntingdon.

In the issue of December 13 there is a contest over the right to a wheat threshing machine, invented by a Chester County man.

In the issue of December 27 a Strasburg tailor complains that Wm. Wm. McNeil had him make him a coat and a jacket and then went off without taking them and paying for them. The bill was 3 pounds, 5 shillings and 7 pence. In the same issue the prices of commodities are given: wheat 6 shillings and 6 pence; middlings 15 s. and 6 d., ship bread the same, corn 3 shillings, flour 16 shillings 6 pence, beef 2 pounds and 15 shillings, pork 12 shillings and 6 pence, and bar iron 24 pounds (per ton?). The suit above mentioned was thus worth about as much as 10 bushels of wheat.

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