

woman journalist, the most widely traveled woman of her day, was in Lancaster. She has furnished us with the following pen portrait of General Mosher, written two years before his death:

"I walked from Mrs. Dickson's to the library and found two very pleasant ladies there. After chatting and resting a few minutes, I happened to look across the street, and saw a tall, officer-like, elderly looking man; and though he was dressed in red flannel, it could not disguise his noble mien. He was a fine figure for his age, six feet, three inches, it is said, and as straight as an Indian. The ladies, seeing I admired him, said, 'That is General Mosher. He is a soldier of the Revolution; fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill; was born and reared in Boston, though long a resident of Pennsylvania.' I stepped over to speak to him, and found him quite a Chesterfield in his manners, and (stare not reader) a blacksmith! His face was one of the finest in nature, and he was as active as a boy.

"I saw him, shortly afterward, attending the election, elegantly dressed in uniform, adorned with splendid shoulder knots. He was the finest looking man on the ground."⁷

⁵ Unfortunately, we do not know the authority for the statement of Mrs. James D. Landis that General Mosher was buried in St. James's churchyard. We do know, however, that The Anti-Masonic Herald and Lancaster Weekly Courier of Friday, March 12th, 1830, contained an obituary of General Mosher which ended as follows:

"His remains were deposited in the Presbyterian burying ground yesterday afternoon with military respect."

⁶ Evidently Jeremiah Mosher, Jr., died shortly after his distinguished father. The Lancaster Journal of Friday, July 9th, 1830, contained the following:

"Died, in this city, on Sunday evening last [July 4th], Mr. Jeremiah Mosher, in the 50th year of his age."

⁷ "Old Lancaster: Tales and Traditions," pp. 172-3.

Lancaster's Contribution to Ireland in the Famine of 1847

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

EARLY in February, 1847, the "Hibernia" steamship brought news of the terrible ravages of famine in Ireland. The English newspapers received in America at this time, were full of heart-rending details of starvation and death.

The Lancaster Examiner and Herald of Wednesday, February 10th, 1847, in an editorial informing the public of the famine in Ireland, stated:

“What a spectacle! The granaries of this country [America] overflowing, the poorest living luxuriously, speculators realizing fortunes by dealing in wheat and corn, while the curse of famine is brooding over every rood of land in poor Ireland.”

In obedience to the call of Michael Carpenter, mayor of Lancaster, a meeting of citizens was held at the court house on Monday evening, February 15th, 1847, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the suffering poor of Ireland. Hon. Ellis Lewis was called to the chair. Mayor Carpenter, Christopher Hager, Richard McGrann, James Whitehill and Thomas Emlen Franklin, were appointed vice presidents; and M. D. Holbrook and George F. Meeser, secretaries.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which George Ford, Esq., offered the following resolutions, supported by eloquent and appropriate remarks, which were adopted unanimously:

“Living as we do amid the bountiful possession of the gifts of an all-wise Creator (Who has caused our fields to smile with gladness in the rich abundance of ripened harvests; Who has filled our storehouses with the fullness of their fruits in due season) so that being placed above want, and experiencing none of the horrors of stalking famine and its legitimate concomitants, disease and premature death, we enjoy to their utmost extent, these, the bounteous gifts of God, it becomes our duty—as brethren of the same great family of mankind, whenever we see, know, hear of, or are made acquainted with the fact that any portion of our fellow mortals, who have been less favored in this respect than we, under the wise ordinations of the Almighty—to contribute of our substance, out of the surplus of our abundance, to their immediate relief, so that the distress and misery may be alleviated to the extent of our abilities and means. And as we have been informed, from sources the most authentic, that a large portion of the population of Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop during the last season, are now in a state of unparalleled suffering, produced by hunger and disease, thus rendering their condition so deplorable and melancholy that all the efforts of the English Government made in their behalf, have been found unequal to the emergency; and as in England private subscriptions have been already liberally made for relief, without the desired object being attained, and as the deep wailings of deeper distress are still going up for food,—we feel called upon by all the impulses of our nature, to relieve the distressed, heal the diseased and feed the hungry. In furtherance of this, be it therefore

“Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the poor and destitute population of Ireland in the extremity of their sufferings and

the severity of that famine to which they are now subjected under the dispensation of an all-wise Providence.

“Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed in each ward of the city, to solicit and receive subscriptions from the citizens, for the purpose of relieving and mitigating the distress of these our fellow-beings.

“Resolved, That a central committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to receive all monies, etc., collected by the committees appointed to solicit subscriptions, and also to take the voluntary contributions of citizens of the county; and that the money so collected be by them forwarded to such person or persons, committee or committees either in this country or in Ireland, as will ensure the right appropriation of it to the speedy relief of the poor.

“Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of the county the propriety of making collections in the several townships for the purpose expressed in the foregoing resolutions, and that they be requested to forward the amounts collected to the chairman of the central committee, to be by him acknowledged and transmitted, with such other funds as may be received, for the prompt relief of the distressed.

“Resolved, That the central committee be authorized to purchase flour and grain with the amount of money raised by subscription for the benefit of the people of Ireland, and that it be requested to solicit donations of flour and grain from the citizens of the county, which when so purchased and received—be by it forwarded by the cheapest mode to the easiest port for shipment.”

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, rector of Saint James’s Protestant Episcopal church, and Reah Frazer, Esq., a member of the Lancaster bar.

Committees were appointed as follows:

North-west ward, Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, Jacob Weaver, John Dougherty and P. McConomy; south-east ward, Christian Kieffer, Walter G. Evans, Bernard McGonigle and Dr. Patrick Cassidy; north-east ward, Lewis Hurford, Samuel E. Gundaker, Michael McGrann and Michael Malone; south-west ward, Peter G. Eberman, Charles Gillespie, William Mathiot and John Culbert.

Central Committee: George Ford, Reah Frazer, Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, Israel Carpenter, Dr. John Light Atlee, Thomas Emlen Franklin, Hon. Ellis Lewis, Michael Carpenter, Christopher Hager, Richard McGrann, James Whitehill, M. D. Holbrook and G. F. Meeser.

A list of contributions received by Mr. C. Hager, treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, was published in the Lancaster Examiner and Herald of Wednesday, April 7th, 1847. Liberal contributions were obtained in the four wards of the city; the boroughs, villages

and townships in the county also responded with generous subscriptions. The Moravian congregation of Lancaster made a special offering; money was collected in the common schools; and the children of St. James's Episcopal Sunday school, Lancaster city, contributed.

The treasurer of the fund, through the Lancaster Examiner and Herald of Wednesday, May 26th, 1847, reported that the total collections paid over to him amounted to \$3,289.14. Of this sum \$1,654.24 was collected in the county, and \$1,634.90 in the city. Besides the cash collections, there were some flour and corn received from citizens in the county. With the cash, the treasurer purchased and dispatched to the committee in Philadelphia 577 barrels of corn meal and 100 barrels of flour. A part of the flour and corn meal from Lancaster city and county was dispatched to Ireland in the following vessels,—(the barrels being marked by order of the committee in Philadelphia, "Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Donation")—the brig "St. George," to Cork, barque "Lydia Ann," to Limerick, brig "Adele," to Donegal, barque "John Welsh," to Londonderry, and barque "Ohio," to Dublin.

The treasurer stated that the account was closed.

Lancaster's Contribution to New York in the Fire of 1835

By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

THE Lancaster Union of Tuesday, December 22nd, 1835, contained a statement that New York city had been visited by a disastrous fire, and that the oldest and most wealthy part of the town was in ruins. The fire started in Merchant street, at about nine o'clock on Wednesday night, December 16th, and spread with great and destructive rapidity. Six hundred and seventy-four buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at not less than fifteen million dollars.

A meeting of citizens of Lancaster was held in the court house on Saturday, December 19th, for the purpose of adopting measures to afford relief to the sufferers. In consequence of the limited publicity given to the notice, and the unfavorable weather, the assemblage was not large. John Mathiot, mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and John F. Steinman was appointed secretary. The object of the gathering was stated by George Louis Mayer. A committee, consisting of George Louis Mayer, George W. Barton, John Brown, John Reynolds, George Bryan, David Longenecker, H. Keffer, William Frick and Charles Gillespie, was appointed to