

Long Island
and
New York
in
Olden Times,
Being Newspaper Extracts
and
Historical Sketches
by
Henry Onderdonk Jr.

Jamaica, L.I.

1851

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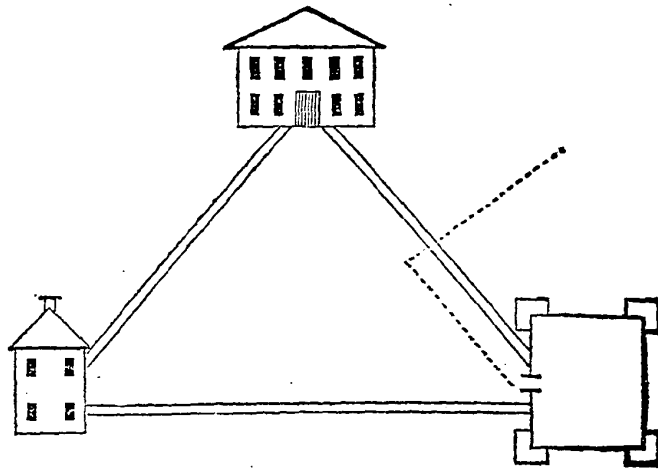
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For the L. I. Farmer.

The Capture of Fort St. George, Mastic, South side of Long Island.

BY COL. TALLMADGE, NOV. 22, 1780.



During the Revolutionary war the British had possession of Long Island; and their adherents occupied the houses and lands of the Whigs who fled from their homes. Among the refugee Whigs from Suffolk County was Gen. John Smith, whose possessions covered several thousand acres of woodland.

Having heard that the enemy were cutting off immense quantities of his wood and sending it to the New-York Market where it sold for a high price, Smith applied to Gen. Washington for a force to be sent over to dislodge these depredators who had erected a substantial Fort and a picketed enclosure for their defence.

Col. Tallmadge was entrusted with the management of a secret expedition for this purpose. He crossed the sound with 80 men, hid his boats in the bushes by the water-side and marched by night across the Island, from Old Mans to Mastic. On his route he called at a house where Mrs. Smith was staying after having been driven from her own by the loyalists, told her his destination, and expressed an apprehension that in the conflict he might be compelled to destroy her house which the loyalists had embraced within their Fort.—“Destroy it and welcome, if you can drive out those Tories,” replied this patriotic dame.

Tallmadge now took Wm. Booth for a guide and as he neared the sentry of the Fort, he crept along the ground, and watched till his back was turned when he rushed on and the sentinel was dead before he knew whence the bayonet came.

The Fort was at once invested and the watch-word "Washington and Glory" was shouted forth simultaneously on the three sides, as the victors cut down the pickets and rushed into the centre of the parade. Thus was the Fort taken by surprise and almost without a blow. As the victors stood elated with joy a volley of musketry was discharged on them from the 2nd story of Mr. Smith's house, which formed a corner of the stockade. In an instant the doors were broken in by the enraged Americans who darted up stairs and pitched all they could lay hands on out of the windows—they having forfeited their lives by the rules of war. All would have been massacred on the spot had not Col. Tallmadge humanely interfered and stopt the carnage. In 10 minutes all was quiet again.

It was now sunrise, and never did Sun rise more pleasantly to exulting captors. Having secured their prisoners, demolished the fort, burnt the vessels at the dock, and destroyed an immense quantity of goods, they set out on their return, and as if this were not glory enough for one day Col. Tallmadge, on his way back, detached a party to Corum who burnt an immense quantity of hay stacks (300 tons,) intended for the British Cavalry in New-York City.

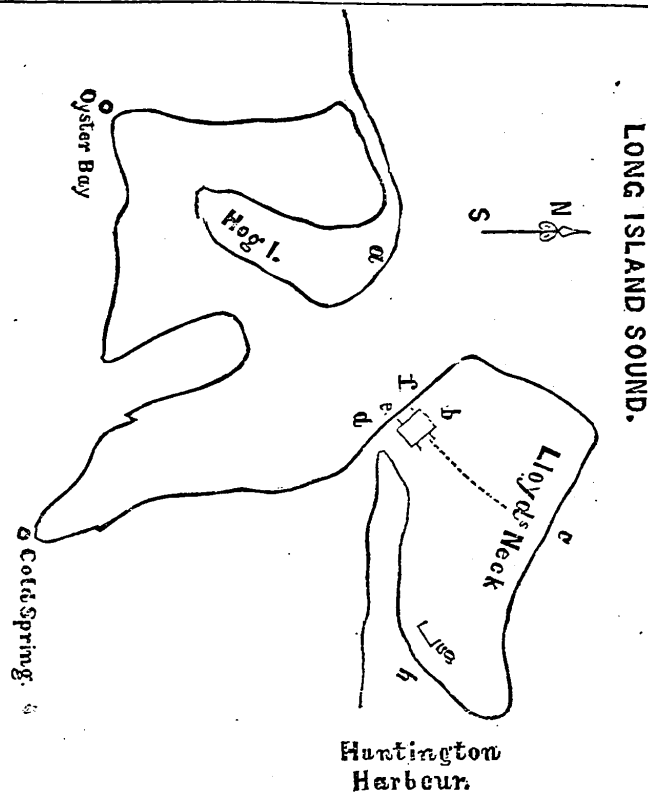
There was no exploit of partisan warfare during the whole Revolution that exceeded this. Col. Tallmadge in 21 hours marched 40 miles, captured a Fort, destroyed all the military stores, burnt 300 tons of forage, and carried off upwards of 50 prisoners; and all this without the loss of a single man! We need not wonder that he received the particular commendations of Washington.

The vestiges of the old Fort are still to be seen at Smith's Point, Mastic, where the writer hereof was shown and told many things that have never yet found their way into history. The Colonel committed the preceding plan and sketch to paper for the benefit of his children who now possess the manuscript.

Fort St. George was 96 ft. square, and as will be seen by the above cut, was connected by a strong stockade with Gen. Smith's Mansion and a smaller house. These were both barricaded, and from the larger house, it was, that the Tories fired on Col. Tallmadge after the capture of the Fort. The dotted line denotes the passage of Col. Tallmadge through the pickets and gate into the main Fort.

ATTACK ON LLOYD'S NECK.

JULY 12TH, 1781.



During the Revolutionary war the British took possession of Lloyd's Neck, and erected a small Fort there for the protection of woodcutters, who were mostly refugees from New England. Lloyd's Neck, at that time, was covered with the finest and largest growth of timber imaginable. Some trees growing to the height of 40 or 50 feet before a single branch put forth. The refugees gained a livelihood for themselves and their families by cutting down these noble trees for firewood, and sending it to New-York, where fuel was in great demand for the use of the King's army cantoned there during the idle hours of winter.

The Americans had made sundry predatorial attacks on this peninsula by night, and carried off some property and prisoners, but on the arrival of the French fleet at Newport, it was concluded to fit out a more formidable expedition in hopes of exterminating this troublesome nest of refugees.

The expedition failed as to its main object, from an ignorance of the real strength of the post, and of the localities; but it resulted in alarming the enemy so much that they soon after abandoned the post.

This affair, on account of its failure, is not described in any history of the Revolution, and is barely alluded to in a letter of Washington. This must be my apology for giving a sketch of it from memory as it was detailed to me by an eye-witness, Wm. Ludlam, of Hog Island, who lately died at a very advanced age.

Mr. Ludlam was not a Whig, but from his quiet disposition, continued a Loyalist. His goodness of heart, however, would not allow him to harm any human being, friend or foe. He was just grown at the time of the American defeat at Brooklyn, and out of mere curiosity, walked down to the battle ground, saw the dead, and the ground covered with the scorched paper of which the cartridges had been made.

He was a tailor by trade, and living, as he did, on Hog Island, in an exposed situation, his house, or rather Squire Smith's, with whom he lived, was now and then robbed by Connecticut whale boat men. Once, in the fall of the year, Mr. Ludlam had on hand a large quantity of cloth and made up clothing, the property of the neighboring farmers, which had accumulated on his hands, and which he had not yet had time to return to their respective owners; when suddenly, one night, the door was broke in, the house plundered, and all the garments and cloth carried off! Thus was a whole neighborhood in a measure deprived of their winter clothing and a sorry tale was there for Mr. Ludlam to tell his disappointed customers!

But I am digressing from my story. One fine summer day, in 1845, I crossed in a boat from the pleasant village of Oyster Bay, to the residence of the venerable man. He was somewhat dull and careless, at the first few questions I put to him; but when I spoke of olden times and the Revolution, the tears came in his mild and somewhat bedimmed eye, his voice faltered; I had struck a tender chord, had reminded him of the days of his youth—of troublous times. In a few moments he recovered himself, and as the recollection of times long past came to his mind, his conversation took a cheerful and spirited tone. He related anecdotes and adventures of all kinds.

"Come," said he, taking his cane and his broad-brimmed hat, "let us go on to the hill and I will describe to you the attack by land and water which the French and Americans made on Lloyd's Neck. I saw it with my own eyes as I was binding wheat sheaves in my harvest field just 64 years ago."

For a clearer understanding of the matter, I made a rude sketch of Hog Island, and of Lloyd's Neck, which lies east of it. When we reached the field at (a), the old gentleman gave me a description of Lloyd's Neck as it was in the Revolution. Pointing with his cane towards (b), "There," said he, "was the Fort built to protect the wood-cutters, and used also as a depot for hay and straw, which was collected from the adjacent country and shipped to New-York. The French fleet landed a party of 250 men at (c), who were to attack the Fort in the rear, but they got bewildered, and when at last they reached the Fort, they found it better defended than their spies had led them to expect. In truth the guns had been mounted only the day before! So unexpectedly did the refugees discharge their grape shot, that the French (who had neglected to bring any artillery) at once retreated, leaving behind some surgeon's instruments, lint, bandages, port-fire, &c., and the grass becomered with blood.

At the same time with the attack on the rear of the Fort, and to draw off the attention of the British refugees, a French sloop-of-war hove to at (f), but could bring only one gun to bear on the Fort. She also attempted to cut out a British 10 gun brig that lay at (e) under cover of the guns of the Fort.

The main body of the French fleet, however, after landing the men at (c) sailed into the mouth of Huntington Harbor and attacked some British vessels that had run into a small creek for shelter at (h), a portion of whose crews had already landed and mounted a few guns in battery at (g), by which they hoped to keep off the French shipping. In this they succeeded, for as soon as the French Admiral was apprised of the failure of the attack on the landside of the Fort, he at once abandoned the attempt, sailed to a preconcerted spot, took on board his defeated marines and returned to Newport, saying very little about his repulse. Flaming paragraphs were, of course, put forth in Rivington's Royal Gazette, as a terror to the rebels and an encouragement to the King's loyal subjects."

Gen. Woodhull's Grave.

Nathaniel Woodhull was born at Mastic L. I., in 1722. He was brought up a farmer, as was his father before him. On the breaking out of the French war he entered his country's service as a Major and was at the assault on Ticonderoga and the capture of Fort Frontenac in 1758. As Colonel of the 3d N. Y. Reg., he assisted at the capture of Montreal and the final reduction of Canada in 1760.

He now retired to his farm until the subject of Parliamentary taxation called him to the political field. He was elected member of Assembly from Suffolk, that true whig County in 1769 and was ever found arrayed against the Crown.

When the colonies made an appeal to arms in defence of their invaded liberties, Woodhull was chosen President of the New York Provincial Congress; and just before the fleets of Britain poured her myrmidons on our ill-fated Island, he was appointed Brigadier General of the Militia drafts of Suffolk and Queens Counties. His duty was to drive all the live stock from the shore to the interior of the Island to prevent its falling into the hands of an hungry enemy, which he effected as far as his limited means would permit. But unfortunately while waiting at Jamaica for a reinforcement, he was overtaken and surprised by the Light Horse of the enemy and barbarously wounded for refusing to say "God save the King."

His wounds proved mortal and he died three weeks after in the British Hospital at New Utrecht with scarce a friend to minister to his wants. His wife who had been sent for by express barely reached his bedside to catch his parting sigh.

By his directions she distributed a wagon load of provisions which she had brought among the starving American prisoners and returned home conveying with her the body of her husband, which was interred in the family burying ground at Mastic. Here it lay adjoining his parents in the corner of a cultivated field covered on two sides by the shades of an ancient oaken forest.

For nearly 50 years a rude field stone marked this lonesome spot which contained the remains of so eminent a character as the President of the New York Provincial Congress and a Brigadier General of the Militia who fell an early martyr to American liberty.

In such oblivion has the name of this ardent patriot fallen that in the numerous 4th of July orations which the writer has listened to, within a stone's throw of the spot stained by his blood, his name has never but once been mentioned and then, only a solitary line was devoted to a recollection of his many services both in council and the battlefield.

It was not till 1820 that filial regard prompted his grand-son, by marriage, the late John L. Lawrence, to erect a plain white marble stone to his neglected and almost forgotten memory with the following inscription—

IN

Memory of

Gen. **NATHANIEL WOODHULL,**

who, wounded and a prisoner,

died on the 20th of *September* 1776,

in the 54th year of his age:

regretted by all

who knew how to value

his many private virtues

and that pure zeal

for the rights of his country

to which he perished a victim.

A singular neglect has been shown toward the memories of three of our distinguished generals who fell by the sword of the enemy. The precise spot where lie the remains of Wooster, that brave old General cannot now be identified. It was not till 1847 that a headstone was set up at the grave of Herkimer, who was mortally wounded at Oriskany and died reading the 48th Psalm, as Col. Stone expresses it "like a Christian Hero."

In closing we may add that the grand demonstration two years since made of removing the remains of the gallant Woodhull to the Cypress Hills Cemetery was made without the consent of his descendants and that the object having been attained of giving a temporary *eclat* to a merely speculative movement, it is probable that the beautifully *engraved* monument that has been so freely distributed and hung up in highly executed frames in our public houses and offices, will prove the only memorial that Woodhull will ever get from the Trustees of the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Suffolk County in Olden Times.

The following reminiscences of Suffolk county were collected by that indefatigable antiquarian, Henry Onderdonk, Jr., Esq., Principal of Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, Queens County. Mr. Onderdonk is doing a great service to the cause of local and general History by his efforts to save from oblivion that which would soon be lost, for every item like the above has an importance greater than that which appears on the face of it, by enabling us to fix other matters which were in doubt. His "Incidents," published a few years ago is a work of great research, and value.—When are we to look for that revised Edition of the History of Long Island—

Died on the 9th of Jan. Col Samuel Hutchinson, for 10 years a Representative from Suffolk co. At one of the four times that he was elected, only one person voted against him: and at two of the other times, he was elected unanimously. Tho' not a learned man he was of strong natural parts.—*N. Y. Gazette*, 1737.

The sound is frozen over off Stratford and the people ride over it every day to Long Island (being three leagues across) which was never known before.—*N. Y. Gazette*, March 5th 1741.

On July 8th there was a terrible thunder gust at Huntington, which held half an hour, struck into the top of the meeting house, shattered the bellfry and took out one of the main rafters, threw it down and damaged the meeting house seats very much. The lead of the sash lights was melted and ran from the glass. One Ithaman Dodge, captain of a vessel lying in Oysterbay harbor, had his mast struck. The master and his partner before the mast were not hurt.—*N. Y. Gazette*, 1742.

BROOKHAVEN SOUTH, Dec. 27th, 1762.

Last Saturday night, at 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of ^{Terry} ~~Ferry~~ Michael, and entirely destroyed it with the goods amounting to £1600, and £180 in York currency. By this accident he is reduced to the lowest circumstances.

Last Friday Capt. Potter of Huntington came to town with a corps of our Provincial forces raised in Queens and Suffolk Counties, and sailed next morning for Albany.—*N. Y. Gazette*, May 10, 1756.

£5 REWARD.—Deserted on July 4th, 1756 from Capt. Joseph Conklin's Company, at the Half Moon, E. Brown of Suffolk County. His gun was marked N. Y.—J. C.

Also deserted from captain Potter's Company at Half Moon, Joseph Robinson. He had on the New York Regimentals.

Early on Sunday morning, the 2d inst, the Store of captain Joseph Lewis of Huntington was entirely destroyed by fire, and the dwelling-house adjoining. Loss in goods £1800. In the Store were gunpowder & spirituous liquors which increased the flames to such a degree that the people in the house escaped with much difficulty some being much burnt.—N. Y. Gazette, May 17, 1762.

The sloop South Haven, Jeremiah Terry, master, foundered so suddenly on the 8th of August, 1763, by the starting of a plank, the day after sailing, as scarcely to give time for those on board to jump into a long boat which was fortunately loose on deck and floated off, as the sloop went under water. Mr. Terry was the first to discover the channel from South Haven to the ocean.

Wm. Nichols, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, from Suffolk County, died at the house of Capt. T. Smith north side of Hempstead Plains while on his way to New York. He was taken ill on the road and complained of a pain in his breast, but died before a Doctor could be found.—N. Y. Gazette, Dec. 5, 1768.

Three ladies of Huntington, Letitia, Ermina, and Sabina [assumed names] having met together determined to try their dexterity at the spinning wheel, and at evening found they had spun 26 skeins of good linen yarn of 4 oz. each. The Connecticut ladies will find their equals on Long Island, if not at Huntington.—N. Y. Jour. March 9th, 1769.

HUNTINGTON Jan. 1st, 1770.

£3 REWARD.—Escaped from the constable one Isaac Ketcham of Huntington who had been arrested for passing counterfeit dollars.

TIMOTHY CONKLIN, Const.

As the Rev. Charles Jeffery Smith was out a gunning at Setauket, his gun went off while being charged and killed him.—N. Y. Gaz., Aug. 16th, 1770.

Last Monday evening the house of Mr. Jesse Rainer of St. George's Manor was burnt to the ground, by which accident he lost his wife and three children in the flames. His children had been sent to bed in an upper chamber and carried with them a split of pine. The mother went to the relief of her children and thus perished.—N. Y. Gazette, Jan. 31, 1774.

\$50 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the detection of three persons with blackened faces who liberated from Suffolk County Jail one James Baker, a felon under sentence of death. Thos. Wickes Sheriff, Thos. Youngs Judge, and Dan'l Wells Justice.

Nov. 5th, 1786.

SUFFOLK COUNTY IN OLDEN TIMES.

NEW YORK, April 22d, 1717.—Died, in the month of Feb last, the Rev Joshua Hobart, near 90 years old, and yet preached publicly within a few months before his decease.

NEW YORK, Feb 24, 1721.—They talk of 40 whales being taken on Long Island.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1722.—But 4 whales were killed on Long Island this year, and but little oil is expected thence.

NEW YORK, Sept 9, 1728.—An express came to our Governor that the Pirates (Spanish, Mulattos, and French) were on Gardiners' Island, and took from Mr Gardiner £500 in money, and £700 in goods.

The house of Capt. Richard Shaw, at East Hampton, took fire, in the night of Jan 7, 1729, and burnt down. His wife, a young woman of 20 years old, and three negroes were burnt to death.

N. Y. GAZETTE, Feb. 27, 1731.—David Corey, of Southold, sent his little son, with a servant to water his horse. The child having the noose of the halter around his arm, suddenly a hog ran from under a bush, when the horse started back, and drew the child on the ground a considerable way, which more surprised the horse he stamped on the child and killed him immediately.

N. Y. Gazette, Feb 25, 1733.—Mr. Stephen Hedges, of Southampton, aged 19 years, took his gun and went out to shoot crows near his father's house. As he was creeping through the bars and pulling his gun after him, that the crows might not see it, (as is supposed) it went off, and shot him through the head. The people heard the report, and after waiting two hours for his return, went to look for him, and found him dead in a pond of his own blood. It is thought he never stirred after the accident.

N. Y. GAZETTE, May 21, 1737.—David Corey, High Sheriff, of Suffolk co., being in a wind mill, on Shelter Island, the Mill fell down, by which accident he was sorely bruised, and hurt. This is the 3d time a wind mill has fallen down in little more than a year.

In 1740, nine great guns were put at the disposal of Suffolk co., viz: 2 with E. Miller, 2 with D. Gardiner, 3 with Capt Rich and Brown, and John Tuttle, of Oysterpond, and 400 lbs. of bullets with David Corey.

In 1750 there were 3 great guns without carriages at Oysterpond Point, which was considered a good harbor for an enemy to land at.

N. Y. GAZETTE, Feb. 8th, 1741.—We hear from the east end of Long Island, that the whale boatmen have cut up 3 whales of extraordinary size and blubber. Three more were killed, but could not be brought in. Whales are more plenty than usual.

June 11th, 1753.—Three weeks ago the Rev. Mr John Pain, of Southold, was shot dead by Mr Richard Howell, as he fired his gun across the road, at a deer as he thought.

March 4, 1754 —Elias Mulford, of Easthampton, discovered on one stalk of wheat 965 kernels; on another of 40 ears, were 2175 kernels.

Two girls perished in the snow, at Southampton, Jan. 30th, 1736: the oldest was the only daughter of Ichabod Cooper, aged 12 years, the younger, aged 6 years, a daughter of Henry Jessup, who very often in the winter, retire with their families to Quogue, about 12 miles distant. The girls went into the woods on Friday, to gather berries, and the snow falling very thick towards night, their parents and neighbors went in quest of them, but not finding them, went again on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, but in vain.—The next day they found the youngest a mile from any house, dead, under a bush, but carefully covered up with her own and the other girl's hood. The people extended their search for the other girl, all the week, and at last with 500 horses, but could not find her.—N. Y. Gazette.

Joshua Clark, of Suffolk county, had set out 3200 grape vines, from the year 1762 to 1767; and Francis Fournier, 1551.—[N. York Mercury. Jan. 10, 1768.

Nov. 14, 1763 —Dr. Geo. Muirson, (so well known for his skill and care in curing the small pox,) has established two Hospitals on Shelter Island, for inoculation.—N. Y. Mercury.

On the 15th of August, 1770, a negro slave of John Tutbill, of Southold, was found drowned in shallow water, but a dumb Indian, by signs, gave the people to understand, that he was first murdered by two other negroes of Joseph Reeve and John Wells, and then thrown into the water.—N. Y. Gaz.

JUNE 22d, 1772.—Mr. Nath'l Brewster of Brookhaven, had ordered his negro slave to clear a piece of ground where he was going to erect a house and was reprimanding him for not obeying orders and struck him with a cartwhip. Whereupon the negro returned the blow, knocked his master down and left him to all appearances dead. He then went home and said the old man had fallen down and hurt himself very much. Mr. B. had come to his senses, when they found him and said the negro had reduced him to the condition he was then in. His head and hat were cut in several places. He was taken home in a cart and said the negro must not escape unpunished. He soon became again insensible and died next morning.

The negro was tried next day, as the law directs, by three Justices and five Freeholders, who found him guilty. He was condemned to be hung and was accordingly executed at the Mills, four miles from the town. He seemed but little affected and persisted in denying the fact. Some of the Judges proposed he should be burnt,* others that he should be gibbeted, but neither was agreed to. Mr. B. was much respected in his private character and as a magistrate. The sermon preached at his funeral was from these words: Thou knoweth not what a day may bring forth.

The negro was a native of Guinea and brought to this country when quite young. He bordered on stupidity and had once run a pitchfork through the hand of one of his master's sons, and broke the thumb of another, and had also collared his former master.

JAN. 9th, 1772.—At Smithtown the day after Christmas 7 young men went out with their guns to hunt for foxes and were sitting at a station waiting for the foxes to be driven out of a thicket at the end of a long beach, when David Smith's gun slipped and as he snatched at it, it went off, and the whole charge entered his breast just above the right ~~pass~~, and shattered the upper joint of the arm and shoulder. He sprung up and cried out I am a dead man. His companions applied tow to the wound and bound it up with a handkerchief, and conveyed him on horseback to the house of his uncle, Mr. Alex. Munsell, a 1-4 of a mile distant. Two or three hours after Dr. Lawrence being out on a hunting party, was brought to him. He was also attended by Drs. White, Prime and Wiggins. He remained in great pain, but in his senses till New Year's day when he died of a mortification, aged 24 years, leaving a widow and one child.

* It was no unusual punishment to burn negroes for felonious crimes. It was sometimes done with green wood in order to prolong the torture.—With the same humane intent the miserable sufferer was tempted to drink water supplied from a horn fastened to a pole.

The following extract from a N. Y. paper, dated Jan. 28, 1733, shows the summary and awful punishment that was dealt out to negro transgressors and the *sang froid* with which the transaction was related:

“A negro in New York was seized on Monday, tried on Tuesday (according to Act of Assembly, which appoints three or more of his Majesty's Justices with five principal freeholders to try and convict negroes who transgress the laws) and burnt on Thursday in presence of a great number of spectators mostly of the black tribe.”

PATRIOTISM OF SUFFOLK COUNTY WOMEN.

The Rev. Thomas Andros, of Berkley, Mass., when a young man, enlisted on board an American privateer, but was soon after captured and incarcerated in the Jersey.—Hence he made his escape by obtaining leave to go on shore for water, and straying away from his guard. In his wanderings to the east end of Long Island, he gratefully acknowledges the protection he received in various instances from women.

"I came," he says in his Journal, to a respectable dwelling house and entered it.—Among the inmates were a decent woman and a tailor. To the woman, I expressed a want of something to nourish my feeble frame telling her if she would give me a morsel, it would be a mere act of charity. She made no objection, asked no questions, but promptly furnished me with the dish of light food I desired. Expressing my obligations to her I rose to depart. But going round through another room, she met me in the front entry, placed a hat on my head, put an apple pie in my hand, and said, 'You will want this before you get through the woods. She would not stay to hear my thanks, and I supposed she was satisfied that I had escaped from prison, and if she granted me any succor, knowing this, it might cost her family the confiscation of their estate. She did not therefore wish to ask any questions, or hear me explain who I was in the hearing of the tailor who might turn an informer.

* Some time after, in Suffolk County, being repulsed from one dwelling I entered another, and informed the mistress of the house of my wants. By the cheerfulness and good nature depicted in her countenance and first movements, I knew my suit was granted, and I had nothing more to say than to apprise her that I was penniless. In a few moments she placed on the table a bowl of bread and milk, a dried blue fish roasted, and a mug of cider—and bade me sit down and eat.

It was now growing dark, so I went but a short distance further, entered a house and begged the privilege of lodging by the fire. There was no one in the house but the man and his wife. Before it became late in the evening, the man took his Bible and read a chapter. He then arose and offered up his grateful acknowledgements and supplications before God through the Mediator. I now began to think I had got into a safe and hospitable retreat. They had before

made inquiries such as indicated that they felt tenderly and took an interest in my welfare. I confessed my situation to them. All was silence. It took some time to recover themselves from a flood of tears. At last the kind woman said, 'Let us go and bake his clothes.' No sooner said than the man seized a brand of fire and threw it into the oven. The woman provided a clean suit of clothes to supply the place of mine till they had purified them by fire. The work done, a clean bed was laid down on which I was to rest, and rest I did as in a new world for I had got rid of a swarm of cannibals that were eating me up alive! In the morning I took my leave of this dear family, with a gratitude that for fifty years has suffered no abatement. In a week after I had reached Sag Harbor, where I found others of my fellow prisoners who had also escaped, and were waiting for an opportunity to cross the Sound undiscovered by British guard boats. We happily succeeded, and reached home in Oct. 1781."*

* For a detailed account of the sufferings of American prisoners, the reader is referred to the History of the British prisons and prison ships at New York, in the Revolutionary Incidents of Long Island," by Henry Onderdonk, Jr Esq. The same work gives a full account of the adventures of the whaleboatmen.

Queens County in Old Times.

In 1702 the Assembly sat at Jamaica on account of a terrible sickness in New-York city.

The Small Pox is pretty much spread in New-York city; 12 having died in one week. In a few months after, it got into and about Jamaica where 160 persons have been inoculated and none have died but Foster Waters, who had taken the infection before, and fell sick the day after he was inoculated. On the other hand, one half died of those who took it in the natural way. The small pox is spreading in several parts of this province.—*A. N. Gazette*, Sept. 2, 1781.

Feb. 2nd, 1741.—We have now here a second winter, more severe than it was some weeks past—navigation is stopped—the poor are in great want of wood, the late charitable contribution being almost exploded.

1741.—Joseph Smith and Nathaniel Pearsall having laid in Jamaica jail several years for debt; petition the Assembly for relief. They alledge that their creditors are inexorable, although they have offered to give up all their property.

THE NEGRO PLOT.

In the year 1741 the negro slaves in New-York were suspected of a plot to burn the city, and kill the whites with a view of gaining their freedom. A large number were executed by burning and hanging, whether justly or not, cannot be positively known. It was also supposed that the Long Island negroes were to join those of New-York and some arrests were made accordingly; among others Johannes Hardenburgh's *Will*, Justice Willets's *Robin* and John Dorland's *Jack*—all of Jamaica. The evidence against them only amounted to this, that *Will* said to *Robin*, "what think you of Corlear's Hook or the Plot?" "D——n it," replied *Robin*, "I'll have nothing to do with it or say to it, if they (the slaves) will put their fingers in the fire they must feel the pain; let them go on and prosper." For this, their masters were obliged to enter into recognizances for their appearance at the Queens County Oyer and Terminer.

In Kings County Christopher Codwise's *Jack* and *Cambridge*, and Israel Horsefield's *Cesar*, and Timothy Horsefield's *Guise* were also arrested on a charge of conspiracy. *Cesar* was sentenced to be transported to Cape Francois, and *Guise* to St. Thomas. *Doctor Harry*, a negro slave of Mr. J. Meserole was sentenced to be burnt to death on the 18th day of July, 1741.

Nov. 20th, 1752.—Last Thursday morning Nathan'l Lloyd, a young gentleman of Long Island, with two other young men from Boston, going in a boat to his brother's at Long Island, overset and all were drowned.

1753.—The Assembly again sat at Jamaica, and paid Benj. Hincksman, Innkeeper, £10 4s. for the use of his house, table, and horses in going to and from New-York.

[The House consisted of about 20 members and sat around a table which was covered with cloth. Hence the phrase "to appear before the Board." "Board of officers," and the like.]

Nov. 5, 1759.—The inhabitants of Long Island are requested to make up their accounts for keeping French prisoners for several months past at their houses on Long Island.

April 2nd, 1761.—The late Garrison of Detroit who are now prisoners of war on Long Island, will embark for France. All persons who have employed them to work, at a distance from Jamaica, will return them to the Prison there immediately.

P. S. The Canadians will go to Canada.

On Monday next the provision or billeting money due the inhabitants of Queens County for the French prisoners of 1759, will be paid to Adam Lawrence at Hempstead, for distribution.

Billeting for prisoners taken at Isle au Noix and Ft. Lewis in 1760 will also be paid the Sheriff.

April 26th, 1762.—Wm. Rudge late of Gloucester England, continues his school at Hallet's Cove, where he teaches writing in the usual hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Italian, Latin and Greek.

There is an opportunity of sending letters and parcels from New-York almost daily by the pettyaugers.

The subscribers willing to continue the schoolmaster (as we have found him a man of close application and sobriety, and capable of his office) are now ready to take in boarders at \$18 per annum.

Jacob Blackwell,

John Greenoak,

Richard Berrien,

Thomas, Jacob, William, Richard and Samuel Hallet.

Jacob Rapelje,

Richard Pinfold,

John McDonnough,

Jamaica, Oct. 11th, 1762.—There is now in Jamaica, Jail a negro fellow who speaks either French or Spanish and will speak no English. He was taken up in the woods near Jamaica by William Watts.

NOTICE.

It is requested that the inhabitants of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica should meet at John Comes's Tavern, on Jan. 1st, 1765, to agree on officers and rules to advance husbandry and manufactures and suppress luxury.

Jamaica, July 17th, 1767—The Stage wagon kept by John Rapelje, opposite the Stone Meeting House, runs from Jamaica to Brooklyn three times a week, fare two shillings, or three pence a mile, any distance between.

Said Rapelje keeps a civil house of entertainment for civil gentlemen and ladies.

New-York, March 15, 1770.—At 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the house of Capt. Samuel Hallet, near Hell Gate, which with most of the furniture was entirely destroyed. Loss £1800. He and his wife were absent. A villain in the neighborhood is suspected.

July 5th, 1773.—Last Monday morning a little before sunrise a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Newtown, Jamaica and Foster's Meadow.

April 11th, 1774.—The case long depending in chancery between Mr. Bloomer the Rector of Grace Church at Jamaica, and the Church Wardens (who refused to collect his salary) was decided in favor of the former, each to pay their own costs.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

FOR SALE.

The Plantation of John Thompson in Jamaica, formerly the property of the Rev. Thomas Colgan, where he resided many years with his family. There are 70 acres of land. The house has 8 fire-places and a beautiful prospect of a large pond before the door called Beaver Pond.—*April 21st, 1761.*

MR. EDITOR: In looking over some old newspapers, I noted the following items of election news; and think them not inappropriate to your columns at the present time.

I would also observe that the elections in those days were confined to members of Assembly, and were always held in Jamaica, that being the seat of the Court House and Jail.

The voting was *viva voce* or by counting heads or polls, somewhat like voting at town-meetings. The ballot box was unknown. The Inspectors or Judges of election sat with their clerk, (who kept the poll) at the window of the 2nd story of the Court House, and when a voter submissively approached with his hat under his arm, he was asked in a loud tone, "For whom do you vote?" After naming the two men of his choice, he puts on his hat and retired. Our modern democrats will not only approach the Inspector's table with hats on their heads, but now and then take a seat on the table to boot!

By the following paragraphs we see that human nature is the same in all ages—at least for the past century.—We see the same coarse exultation and insolent defiance on the part of the victors. They had then as now their party clap-traps, nicknames and inuendoes. They courted and treated the dear people, but then it was comparatively cheap business to do so, for at a stiffly contested election there were but 650 voters in all Queens County, where as now, since the abolition of the property qualification there are almost as many thousands:

AN ELECTION BULLETIN, 113 YEARS AGO:

At an election in Queens County, held at Jamaica; June 2d, 1737, the candidates and votes were as follows;

Col. Isaac Hicks,	- - - -	432
David Jones, Esq.,	- - - -	390
Capt. Benj. Hicks,	- - - -	342
Thos. Alsop, Esq.,	- - - -	287

The two first named were chosen and treated the electors very handsomely.

Two things were very remarkable at this election.—One was that the Quakers, who used formerly to stick together as one man, were divided. The other that two old widows tendered and were allowed to vote; and it is said these two old ladies will be chosen constables for the next year.

AN ELECTION DISPATCH FROM JAMAICA, 100 YEARS AGO.

SEPTEMBER, 3d, 1750.

On Monday last came on the election for Queens County. Upon the close of the poll the vote stood for

Mr. Jones (late Speaker,)	- - - -	452
Thos. Cornell,	- - - -	477
Judge Hicks,	- - - -	293
David Seaman,	- - - -	288

CROWING AFTER VICTORY, 98 YEARS AGO.

JAMAICA, FEB. 15, 1752.

Yesterday came on our election for Representatives, when notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the *Court* party in meetings and entertainments in all corners of the County, assisted by Tom Plain, Zachariah and the rest of the hireling tribe, our two late members, Jones and Cornell, carried the election by a very great majority; and thus I am persuaded it will be, should we have an election every month in the year; for we are determined not to be worried out; and we know our interest too well to be deceived either by paper or parchment.

Vote of Queens County for Assembly, 1761. Total number of votes 650; of these

David Jones had	-	-	-	-	382
Thos. Cornell "	-	-	-	-	363
Thos. Hicks "	-	-	-	-	342
Zeb. Seaman "	-	-	-	-	217
Wm. Talman "	-	-	-	-	42

AN ELECTION CARD 86 YEARS AGO.

John Willet, Esq., of Flushing, through the earnest persuasion of his friends, and his desire to serve his County, offers himself as candidate at the ensuing election of Representatives from Queens County, which is to be held at Jamaica, on the 23d of May, 1764.

[Mr. Willet was not, however, allowed to serve the County, as it subsequently appeared by the Poll.] X.

At an election for Member of Assembly at Jamaica March 21, 1768,

Daniel Kissam had	673 votes.
Zeb. Seaman "	604 "
Thos. Hicks "	252 "
Bev. Abram Keteltas -	209 "

At an election for Governor of the State of New-York, in June, 1783,

George Clinton had	3584 votes.
Philip Schuyler -	613 "
Ephraim Payne -	520 "

Sept. 17th, 1784.—At 9 o'clock on Friday evening, as Major Hendrick Hendrick on, of Long Island, was travelling on the road to Stonington Point, he was struck on the head with a sword, and robbed by three persons on horseback of 150 half joes, 41 guineas, and 20 half guineas. He succeeded in crawling to the house of R. Cheeseborough where his wounds were dressed and he is now doing well. X.

SEPT. 15th, 1819.—The Dysentery prevailed on L. I. at Hempstead and east of it many have died.

MAY 9th, 1822.—In excavating a canal at Jerusalem South for conveying water to a flouring mill, a number of Indian Skeletons was discovered, and at the head of each was found a bottle of rum, a kettle, tomahawk &c. The rum was of good flavor and supposed to be over a century old!

L. I. Farmer

On the night of March 15th, 1822, the District School House at Hempstead was broken open and robbed of above 60 ^{vols} of School books.

L. I. Farmer.

John Barnes Mott and Samuel Pettit were killed by the caving in of a well at Hempstead and have left large families behind them. L. I. Star.

JUN 25th, 1824.—James Jackson of Islip by means of a slip-noose attached to the end of a pole caught a rattle snake, 4 feet long and 5 inches round, and had 14 rattles in its tail.

Extracts from Old Newspapers.

New-York, April, 1705.—On Wednesday last was tried in Jamaica, by a special commission of Oyer and Terminer, before Roger Mompésson, Esq., Chief Justice of New-York and New Jersey, Samuel Wood, late of Connecticut Colony, for stealing money and goods from John Marsh. He was sentenced to be burnt on the left cheek near the nose with the letter T.

New-York, Dec. 11th, 1727.—The two counterfeiters who had been passing spurious money on Long Island were sentenced as follows: to be first conveyed to Flatbush and there set in the pillory and whipped the one 28, and the other 39 stripes; then to be served the same at Jamaica, and so in the other places where they had put off their money.

JAMAICA FAIR—The Jamaica Fair opens to-morrow and continues four days; when there will be exposed to sale a variety of goods, merchandise and several fine horses.

It is expected that the LION will be there to be seen.
—*May 6th, 1728.*

New-York, Feb. 23d, 1740.—By our accounts from the country, the people hereabouts are in so great want of fodder for their cattle in several places, that 4 cows are given to have one returned in May, and that the cold has been so severe that even deer, squirrels and birds have been found frozen to death. Great quantities of sheep have perished. Wood sold this day for 40 shillings per cord.

Feb. 5th, 1741.—Great scarcity in Boston,—Maryland and Long Island wheat offered for sale at the Boston Mills at 22 shillings per bushel, for bills of credit of any currency except "Manufactory or Land Bank Bills."

New-York, Feb. 21st, 1743.—We are credibly informed that at Musketo Cove a sheep was killed last week, which weighed 152 lbs.—*fine mutton doubtless!*

New-York, June 20th, 1743.—We are here very much infested with caterpillars and worms, of an uncommon kind, which have done abundance of mischief about the city, in one farm, especially, where they have destroyed a field of barley upwards of a mile in length. What the issue of it will be, God only knows, for we hear they are numerous in several parts of the country.

New-York, Dec. 10th, 1750.—On Tuesday last were brought to our market four quarters of a calf, 8 months old, which weighed 417 lbs. neat; the skin and tallow 102 lbs. neat. The calf was raised by Benjamin Waters of Newtown.

New-York, April 29, 1754.—Pigeons are now sold in our market at 6 for an old penny, so plenty are they.

New-York, May 20th, 1754.—At Flushing and several other places on Long Island, last Tuesday sennit, a very hard shower of hail fell, which did incredible damage. Many fields of rye were ruined and an abundance of glass windows broke. The hail stones were as large as pigeons' eggs.

New-York, Dec. 31st, 1754.—A few days ago a sound sweet, full ripe watermelon *in naturalibus*, was cut and eat, at a collation here. It made a fine, cooling regale, and mighty proper for the season.

Extracts from Old Newspapers.

New-York, April 25th, 1737.—Vast losses have been sustained in this Colony and those adjacent, by the death of cattle for want of fodder and many persons have been almost ruined thereby.

We hear from Long Island that 5000 head of cattle have been lost there this Winter, (of which 850 died in the town of Hempstead) besides sheep and lambs innumerable.

New-York, Dec. 8th, 1737.—Last night, about eleven o'clock, was felt here a considerable shock of an earthquake, which put the inhabitants into great consternation. Bricks were thrown from the walls and some chimneys, and caused the bells in church steeples to toll or sound so as to be heard.

New-York, Dec. 12th, 1738.—On Wednesday, at eleven o'clock at night, we felt an earthquake here. The first sense was like a strong gale of wind, which increased till it resembled the noise of coaches swiftly driven. We had one single shock, and after a few seconds a violent tremor of upwards of a minute. It moved west to east. Some houses on Long Island were somewhat damaged, but as yet we have heard of no considerable damage.

New-York, Nov. 23d, 1741.—We are informed from Oysterbay that the ferry boat of Major Thomas Jones was upset in the Sound on Friday, 13th inst., and that he, his negro, three men and one woman, who were passengers, with six horses were all drowned.

NOTICE.

New-York, March 18th, 1744.

The Bowling Green near the Fort being to be newly laid with turf, and rendered fit for bowling, this Summer, proposals will be received by the Printer.

Twenty two ladies of pleasure were committed to the Work-house. The next day after, five of them received fifteen lashes each at the whipping post before a vast body of spectators, and were ordered to depart the town in 48 hours; the rest were then dismissed.

—*New-York Mercury, July 23d, 1753.*

New-York, May 20th, 1754.—We hear from Flushing and several other places on Long Island, that last Thursday sen'night, a very hard shower of hail fell which has done incredible damage. Many fields of rye are quite ruined, and glass windows broke. The hail stones were as large as pigeon's eggs.

New-York, June 19th, 1755.—This season has been the longest season of dry weather ever known throughout the English part of this Continent. The crop of wheat and rye is well nigh perished and cannot exceed half a crop. There is not flax enough to produce the seed sown. Hay, oats, Indian corn and all other fruits of the earth have the same appearance. And if it continues dry a few days longer, all will have gone. Should not this excite humility and frugality at least? It is said several congregations in this and the neighbouring Governments have set aside days of fasting and prayer, that Heaven may avert the impending danger.

A fast was appointed August 29th, 1723, on account of a drought by a certain town in Connecticut. On the night before the appointed day, a shower fell there. In the next town there was little or no rain.

New-York, Nov. 24th, 1755.—On Tuesday morning last, an earthquake of three minutes was felt by the inhabitants of Oysterbay, Newtown, Jamaica and Flushing.

Public Executions in Queens County.

During the early settlement of the Colony of New-York, slaves were held in almost every family who could afford to buy them. The great number of negroes who had been imported direct from Africa, with an intermixture of Indians, rendered it quite difficult to keep them in order and subjection. There was a notable insurrection in the city of New-York in 1712, when a large body of slaves assembled in arms, set fire to a part of the city at midnight and then waylaid and killed the whites as they ran to the scene of conflagration.

Again in 1741, there was a second negro plot (whether real or imaginary is unknown to this day) fomented as was supposed by a popish priest, who with a white man and several negroes was executed on the Collect.

The Laws against slaves were very severe. If a slave was charged with murder, three Justices of the Peace and five freeholders were a Court competent to try him, and if guilty, sentence him to immediate death. There was no delay, as the following extract from an old Newspaper shows:

"On Saturday night, Jan: 26th, 1707, Wm. Hallet, Esq., of Newtown, his wife and five children, were all inhumanly murdered by an Indian man and negro woman, their own slaves; who were apprehended and confessed the fact. They did it, as is said, because they were restrained from going abroad on Sabbath days. They were executed at Jamaica, Feb. 2nd, and put to all the torments possible for a terror to others, of ever attempting the like wickedness. Several other families were designed for the like slaughter, had they succeeded in this discovery. On Saturday last two more negro men were executed at Jamaica as accessaries, and several others are in custody. Our Chief Justices, Judges, and Attorney General are indefatigable in the discovery of the negro plot and bloody murder, and are still setting at Jamaica in prosecution thereof."

[The above executions were by fire, which was the usual punishment of slaves convicted of capital crimes in those dark ages. The criminal was chained to a stake with light wood thrown around him. If the torture was to be prolonged then green wood was used, and the executioner supplied him with water to quench his thirst, by means of a cow-horn fastened to the end of a pole.]

"On Friday last Deborah Gryce was hanged at Jamaica, on Long Island, for murdering her child. After conviction she confessed the fact."—*Boston News Letter*, Dec. 20, 1714.

[As an instance of the barbarity of those times it may be mentioned that the children of this unfortunate woman visited her in prison, and when she would have embraced them, she could not for the iron chains that were upon her arms.]

"On Friday a free negro woman was hanged at Jamaica for murdering her child."—*Idem*, Jan. 17, 1714.

"On December 19th, 1734, at Newtown, a negro man slave, named Joe, belonging to Wm. Pettit, and one Jonathan Hunt, was killed by said Pettit. The jury of inquest found by examination that the said Pettit with his fist and feet, beat, wounded, kicked and bruised the said negro on his head, breast and other parts of his body, to that degree that he instantly died thereof; for which Pettit is now in Jamaica Jail."—*Idem*.

On Saturday last was executed at Jamaica, L. I., one Edward King, a tinker, as we hear, for the murder of one —, on the highway near Flushing, by giving him a mortal stab in the breast with a knife, of which he instantly died, crying, "Lord, have mercy on my poor soul." The fact was discovered by an Indian who was then in the woods and saw the same committed."—*Idem*, Sept 17, 1733.

"Dec. 20th, 1726, Samuel, a colored man, of Flushing, was executed at Jamaica, for burglary at that place.— Oct. 13, 1740, Richard Combs was hanged for burglary.

[The preceding were all the executions that have come down to us from ancient times. There were probably many others.]

"In November, 1784, Wm. Guthrie and Joseph Alexander, were hung at the Beaver Pond, Jamaica, for burglary and robbery at the house of Thomas Thorne, Cow Neck. Two of their associates Ramage and Brown were pardoned at the gallows."

[The Court House and Jail having been removed to the centre of the County, the next execution took place on Hempstead Plains.]

In October, 1789, the house of John Vanderbilt, Town Clerk of Flushing, was consumed by fire, together with the Town Records. Nelly, a slave of D. Braine, was convicted as principal, and Sarah, a slave, of Mr. Vanderbilt, as accessory before the fact. They were sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of October, 1790.

Sept. 11th, 1808, Benjamin Tuan, a colored man was hanged in a hollow on the Plains, south-east of the Court House, for the murder of another negro. Tuan was provoked to the deed by jealousy, and killed his rival with a hoe, while they were laboring together in a corn-field.— It was generally supposed that Tuan was a fit subject for the pardoning power, but men were not so tender in those days as at present. X.

Carpenter's Jamaica Stage, 18 pence for single passengers. A woman with a child two shillings. Every hundred weight of sugar, &c., one shilling.

A small bundle or handkerchief, coffee, &c., (if the wagoner buys them) 4d. to 6d.

Every letter delivered and a return. 3d.

A basket or bunch of fish, 2d. if delivered to him; if bought by him, 4d.

A five gallon keg of wine or small trunk, 6d. a large trunk, one shilling.

Passengers taken and delivered no farther east than Capt. Barnaby Burns's. and no farther west than Dr. Arding's without extra pay.

In summer the stage must set off in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and not leave Brooklyn Ferry till about the same time in the evening.—*April*, 1770.

New-York, March 21, 1776.—Last Thursday night, at 12 o'clock the house of James Hughston, merchant, at Jamaica, was burnt. The family were in bed at the time and nothing was saved but two beds, a desk, chest and trunk. The contents of his store consisting of West India and dry goods and £100 in bills were entirely consumed. Loss £2000 or £3000.

Nov 16th, 1777.—A scow sunk in the East river in crossing from Horn's Hook to Hallet's Cove. Three negroes, the property of Capt. Hallet, were drowned.— A white man was saved by taking to a horse in the scow.

Extracts from Old Newspapers.

Jamaica, March 10th, 1727.—This day died Samuel Mills, yeoman, of this place, aged 95 years. He was born in America and was always a very laborious, honest man, of very temperate life, and was able to do a good day's work but a few days before he died. He left behind him 9 children, 80 grand children, 54 great-grand children; and several of his great-grand children are marriageable. His wife was delivered of a child when she was 51 years old.

£13 REWARD.—Last Saturday night, July 19th, 1738, broke out of Jamaica Gaol, Wm. Wiggins, 50 years old, of a long visage and short gray hair, very talkative and stammers. He had on an old home-spun coat and jacket, old sheep-skin breeches and broad brimmed beaver hat.

Also Amos Langdon, who had on an old grey worsted coat, double-breasted camblet jacket, old leather breeches, dog-skin shoes and a narrow-brimmed beaver hat half worn. £10 reward for the former and £3 for the latter.

GEO. REYNOLDS, Under Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD.

The pleasant and noted place in the town-spot of Jamaica, called *Spring Garden*, being in sight of the Dutch, English, and Presbyterian Churches and retired from all. It contains 12 acres.

Apply to John Hutchins or Robert Howell on the premises. Oct. 4th, 1756.

TWO PISTOLES.

Reward beside what the law allows, will be given for the arrest of one J. Jones and J. S. Fisher, who had enlisted in His Majesty's service and deserted from the Half-Way House of Joseph Howard. They carried away the Landlord's great coat and a white cloth coat that he used to wear in the church, his gun and other things. Jamaica, July 18th, 1757.

New-York, May 18th, 1757.—On Friday last Richard Hallet, Jr., of Newtown, was killed in felling a tree in the woods.

New-York, Feb. 27, 1758.—Last Tuesday night three lads 8 or 10 years old were playing beside a pond at Newtown near the house of Edward Titus, (one of whom was his only son) who being missed in the evening, were sought for, and at 12 at night, were found drowned, one of their hats lying on the ice and the ice broken near it.

New-York, April 30th, 1759.—On Monday last His Excellency Jeffery Amherst, Esquire, Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's forces in North America, set out from this city for Jamaica, where he reviewed nine companies of Col. Fraser's Highlanders who are quartered there, and returned to town the same night.

VENDUE,

At Benj. Hinksman's, Jamaica, of all sorts of dry goods lately the effects of Hart Aaron and Jacob Cohen [Jew Pedlers] of Flushing, Newtown, Islip and Jericho. Six months' credit will be given.—*Jamaica, Oct. 6, 1760.*

New-York, Nov. 28th, 1763.—Died at Jamaica, last week, John Cockefer who was born so long ago that for many years past he had forgot his age. He often said he was a soldier in the Fort at New-York in Gov. Leisler's time (who was here during the civil war, 1689) and had been a man grown several years before he enlisted, and that when a young man he had often shot quails and squirrels on or near Pot Baker's Hill [in William Street] in this city which was then a wilderness.

The deceased owned a house and farm of 150 acres at Springfield.

Extracts from Old Newspapers.

1699.—A third part of the goods imported into the Colony of New-York were run into the four ports on Long Island, viz.: Setauket, Oysterbay, Musketo Cove and Southold. John Townsend of Oysterbay was appointed by the Governor, Surveyor of the Customs with a salary of £30 per year and one third of the seizures, but being abused by the inhabitants, he soon resigned his office "through fear of being knocked on the head" by some of the smugglers.—*Journal of Assembly*.

On Tuesday last at Musketo Cove, Dennis Lawrence a young man of fair character, an apprentice to Capt. Walton of New-York, and Thomas Brooks, a laborer, were, both unhappily poisoned by taking a spoonful of ratsbane, which they took by mistake for flour of brimstone to cure the itch.—*N. Y. Gazette, Feb. 2, 1746*.

August 9th, 1728.—Josiah Millikin of Musketo Cove perriwig maker, denies (in Bradford's New-York Gazette) that he gave any information to the Custom House officers, whereby they were enabled to discover and seize several casks of imported brandy and wine concealed in Capt. Walton's cellar, at Musketo Cove.

April 20, 1770.—The captains of sloops plying between Hempstead Harbor and New-York were Clark Lawrence, Joshua Pine and Gilbert Seaman.

These are to inform the Public

That the Manufactory lately carried on by Washington & Gants at Oysterbay will still be carried on by Messrs. Hunt & Chew who have furnished themselves with all manner of ingredients from England.

N. B. Said W. & G. have been at immense expense to procure workmen from the West of England and find them very capable.—*Sept. 30 h, 1771*.

TEACHER WANTED.

Any person well qualified to teach school, by being well recommended, may hear of very good encouragement, by applying to Andries Hegeman or Daniel Kissing, Esq.—*Cow Neck, April 18th, 1773*.

£20 REWARD

For the discovery of offenders All persons are forbid trespassing on the Manor of Queens village on Lloyds or Horse Neck, or fishing or gunning there, as the deer which the owners stocked it with are all killed. Henry, John, Joseph and James Lloyd.—*Nov. 1773*.

New-York Journal, Dec. 5, 1765.—Zach Hood, a stamp officer, fled Nov. 28th, from Maryland to New-York, and took sanctuary in Fort George which Gov. Colden had strongly fortified, but on the arrival of Gov. Moore he retired with Colden to Flushing, and the Fort was dismantled.

Volunteer parties of the sons of liberty soon after went to Flushing by land and water, when 50 of them surrounded Hood's lodgings and forced him to resign.—Then 100 persons on horseback and in carriages regular order escorted him to Jamaica (Mr. Hood and in another gentleman riding in a chair in the centre) where he took the oath before Justice Samuel Smith.

Mr. Hood then thanked the company for their politeness, when he was complimented and huzzaed, and invited to an entertainment, but he excused himself, inasmuch as he was in such a frame of body and mind, that he should be unhappy in company.

Many constitutional toasts were drank, and next morning the company (except those who lived on Long Island) set out for New-York in several divisions, carrying the flag of liberty with the words "LIBERTY, PROPERTY AND NO STAMPS" inscribed thereon.

JAMAICA ON LONG ISLAND, July 7th, 1756.

To *Mr. Guine.*—About 6 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, we had the most violent hurricane that perhaps was ever seen in this part of North America. It began near Hellgate on the north side and run in a straight course across the Island to the south, being about 15 miles in length and not exceeding 80 rods in breadth, making incredible havock destroying almost every thing in its way. The largest oaks and hickory trees were not able to withstand its violence but were surprisingly torn up by the roots, split into innumerable pieces, and many large limbs of several hundred weight carried into open fields near half a mile's distance from the woods. Several houses are damaged, 6 barns destroyed, upwards of 800 bearing apple trees blown down, near 80 acres of excellent timber (a scarce article of late among us) entirely ruined and several lengths of fence blown down and broken. A grind stone near Capt. Langdon's in Newtown, of upwards of 150 lbs. weight was removed by the force of the wind, with the frame it was fixed on, 12 or 15 feet and thrown into his garden. An iron chimney-back was also removed several feet from the place it stood on. Capt. Langdon's barn was shattered into innumerable pieces, many large boards and timbers were carried to an incredible distance; the iron hinges of the doors, weighing several pounds, were found a quarter of a mile from the place where the barn had stood. Large showers of limbs of trees, shingles, leaves, &c. fell in some places near a mile from the course of the wind. Two apple trees were removed whole with a great quantity of earth sticking to their roots, upwards of 30 rods. The utmost extent of the hurricane's duration did not exceed half a minute. Capt. Betts at Jamaica is thought to be the greatest sufferer, having lost near 200 choice apple trees, one barn entirely gone and another much damaged, near 15 acres of good timber land laid waste besides fences, &c., computed at £300. The whole damage at a moderate computation amounts to between 2 and £3000.

Doubtless some persons will be surprised and others ridicule this relation—especially the account of the grindstone and chimney-back; but it is to be hoped such will suspend their judgments until they are certified of the truth thereof, by persons of the greatest veracity, who were eye-witnesses to the above facts, and many more as surprising but too tedious to be here enumerated.

N. Y. Mercury, July, 1763.—Whereas divers persons without any right or license so to do, have of late with sloops, boats and other craft, presumed to come into Jamaica Bay, and taken, destroyed and carried away large quantities of clams, mussels and other fish, to the great damage of said town, this is to give warning to all persons who have no right or liberty, that they do forbear to commit any such trespass in the bay for the future; otherwise they will be prosecuted at law for the same.

By order of the town,

THOS. CORNELL, JR.,
WATERS SMITH.

May 28th, 1764.—James McCarol has opened a school near Benjamin Waters', in the bounds of Newtown.

Scholars genteelly boarded on reasonable terms.

August 1st, 1765.—On Sunday evening, 21st ult., the barn of Wm. Lawrence of Newtown, was struck by lightning and totally consumed in a very few minutes, with a large quantity of wheat and hay, a new riding chair and many other things of value, to the amount of £300.

NOTICE.—All persons who have any demands on the estate of the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Poyer*, deceased, late Rector of the Church at *Jamaica* on *Long Island*, are desired to send their accounts to his widow, in order for their being satisfied.

Those persons who have borrowed any books of Mr. *Poyer* are desired to return them immediately.

VENDUE.—The house where Mr. *Poyer* lately lived in, at *Jamaica*, with a lot of land thereto adjoining; his household goods, books and other things, will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidders, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, 1732.

[This Mr. *Poyer* was for 22 years rector of the Episcopal church in this village, most of which time was passed in vexatious lawsuits for the ownership of the Church and Parsonage. The case was finally decided against him. He was the grand-son of Col. *Poyer*, who, in Cromwell's time, died in the heroic defence of Pembroke Castle. Mr. *Poyer* on his voyage to this country in 1710, was shipwrecked on the east end of the Island. He married for his third wife Miss Sarah Oldfield and left children of whom little is known.

There were many difficulties attendant on settling the first Episcopal ministers of this town, who all necessarily came from England. The first minister sent over was the Rev. Patrick Gordon, and when the people thought to have their wishes fulfilled, they were sadly and suddenly baffled, for the Rev. Mr. Gordon came in 1702 to *Jamaica* to preach, but was taken suddenly ill and died on the very night before the Sunday on which he was to have preached.

Mr. Jas. Honeyman the first Missionary established here, says: We have a church, but neither bible nor prayer book, and no clothers for the pulpit or altar.

Mr. Urquehart the first rector was inducted here in Aug. 1704 and lived but five years after. Then succeeded Mr. *Poyer*.]

New-York, April 5th, 1756.—A steer of the age of two years and eight months and a half bred by Colonel Benjamin Tredwell, of Great Neck, was killed in this city, whose quarters weighed 850 lbs., and the fat, exclusive of the kidneys, 123 lbs.

£6 Reward.—Run away, a negro named Primus, a likely well-looking fellow—speaks English and the Low Dutch; plays on the violin and can read and write. He had on a castor hat and grey ratteen coat, lined with brown camblet, and yellow metal buttons on it. He also carried off a green everlasting jacket lined with shalloon, a pair of black everlasting breeches and check trowsers, a fine linen homespun and an Osnabrig's shirt and a pair of pumps. He has attended a grist mill.

HEND'K ONDERDONK.

Cow Neck, Aug. 13th, 1760.

N. B.—It is likely he will forge a pass.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1764.—Last Monday, the new Pillory with a large wooden cage behind it, was erected between the new Gaol [the present Hall of Records] and the Work-House. The Cage is for disorderly boys who publickly break the Sabbath.

X.

New-York Mercury, Nov. 27, 1780.—Married at Flushing, by the Rev. Mr. Blumer, Capt. Jarvis Dobbs, of the sloop *Abigail*, to Miss Hetty Wortman; Capt. Heymen Clarke, of the *Industry*, to Annatie Wortman; and Capt. Matthew Farrington, of the *Nancy*, to Phebe McAllum. The amiable accomplishments of the young ladies pre-sage the most perfect happiness that the marriage state can afford.

Extracts from Old Newspapers.

JAMAICA LOTTERY.—To be drawn on Nov. 10th, 1747; 1300 tickets at 8 shillings each, equal to £520.—From each prize $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be deducted for purchasing a bell for Grace Church. The managers, Jacob Ogden and Samuel Clowes, give their trouble *gratis*.—The Lottery will be drawn in Queens County Hall, in the presence of three or more Justices of the Peace, and such other persons as the adventurers may nominate.

New-York, Jan. 26th, 1748.—Sometime ago died in Hempstead, Queens County, Col. Thos. Hicks, aged 90 years, who left behind him of his own offspring, above 300 children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children.

Also at Newtown, Jacob Blackwell, aged 52 years.—He was 6 feet 2 inches high and weighed, 3 years before his death, 439 lbs.; and by all appearance increased much more before he died. How much is not known, because (though often solicited) he would not consent to be weighed a second time.

Jamaica, Feb. 25th, 1748-9.—About 12 o'clock last night was heard here 2 or 3 terrible and most surprising claps of thunder which seemed to shake the earth, and terrified some women so much that they fainted away. The lightning fired the barn of Jonah Rhodes, which was soon consumed to ashes, and with it certain quantities of English hay, wheat, rye, flax, six shoats, 26 ewes, and lambs, a fine mare and many utensils of husbandry.—Loss £80. Three barns built on the same spot have been burned within a few years, one by accident and two by lightning.

Jamaica, March 8th, 1748-9.—The common topics of discourse here since the coming of Mr. Bonnin are entirely changed. Instead of the common chat, nothing is scarce mentioned now, but the most entertaining parts of Europe, which are represented so lively in Mr. Bonnin's curious Prospects. He proposed to tarry here but one week, but his Lectures and views have been so satisfactory that crowded concourses of people are daily spectators. He tarries here another week, but designs for Flushing on Saturday next, and Hempstead on Saturday after.

Jamaica, Aug. 21st, 1749.—Fulling, dying, shearing, and pressing home spun cloth, taking spots and stains out of broad cloth, druggets, silks, &c., is done at Whitehead's Mill (so called) at Jamaica, by an excellent workman lately from Europe.

Cloth may be left at Derrick Remsen's, Flatlands; Wm. Furman's, Newtown; and Richard Titus's, north-side of the great Hempstead Plains.

CARD.—Robert Wooffendale, surgeon dentist, intends residing at Jamaica during his stay in America, but will attend at New-York every Thursday. He performs all operations on the teeth, gums, sockets, and palate.—likewise fixes artificial teeth so as to escape discernment, and without pain.—*Jan. 1st, 1768.*

New-York, Nov. 5th, 1759.—We hear that to-morrow great rejoicings are to be at Jamaica, at the success of His Majesty's army in North America. A whole ox is to be roasted for the great multitude of people expected there, and empty hogsheds are prepared to make punch in.—At night there is to be a large bonfire. The usual loyal healths will be drunk attended with a chorus.

Extracts from Old Newspapers.

May, 15th, 1689.—All the old magistrates and military officers are put out of office in Suffolk and Queens Counties, by the people who choose others in their stead. A great part of the militia have marched from their homes and are now at or near Jamaica. Their intention is to seize the Fort at New-York, and to keep off Popery, French invasion and slavery.

[The above refers to the civil war in New-York in the time of Gov. Leisler, which terminated in the execution of the Governor.]

Nov. 7th, 1690 —Capt. John Clapp, in behalf of 104 citizens of Newtown, Flushing, Hempstead and Jamaica, complains to the King of Leisler's usurpation, and that Jacob Milbourn and Samuel Edsall have been selling, seizing and confiscating their property, for refusing obedience to him. They even stripped their wives and daughters of their wearing apparel, and shot and wounded divers poor Englishmen; and then sequestered and sold their estates.

March 31st, 1693.—Long Island was ordered by Act of Assembly to be called Nassau Island, which continued till the Revolutionary war when it fell into disuse.

July 4th, 1768.—Wm. Puntine's stage leaves Jamaica at 5 o'clock, A. M. Fare 18 pence. His wagon is as good as any on the Island and very commodious.

OPPOSITION LINE.

John Rapelje has lately repaired his wagon which leaves Jamaica at 6 A. M. Children under 3 years of age gratis.—*July, 1768.*

August 22d, 1768.—Last Sunday week the wife of Ezekiel Furman of Newtown, took sick in the meeting house during divine service in the afternoon, and being carried to the house of Mr. Fish, she expired a few hours after.

October 10th, 1768.—For sale the farm of the late John Vanderbilt, consisting of 160 acres, 15 of which is extraordinary good, called Indian land. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Beach, (which extends nearly across Hempstead Harbor) on which a great number of loads of sea-weed may be collected, which is very good for manure.

JOHN and GARRET VANDERBILT, }
PETRUS and HENDRICK ONDERDONK, } Executors.

April 25, 1768.—On Thursday morning the house of Widow Rapelje opposite Hell Gate, on L. I., was burnt by a spark on the roof from the low kitchen chimney.—Three beds were saved.

Beaver Pond Races —N. B. Some late obstructions (that much impeded the horses while running at the Pond) being removed, it is now become the most beautiful place in all America for sport; and all lovers of the turf are truly invited. The winning horse will pay one dollar for scales and straw.—*May 2nd, 1768.*

[The above advertisement drew thousands of people to see the race.]

Dec. 18, 1768.—The Society for promoting Arts adjudged a premium of £10 to Thos. Young of Oysterbay for the largest nursery of apple-trees. It contained 27,123 trees.

March 19th, 1770.—A cow raised by John Aspinwall of Flushing, was killed at Jamaica, by Benjamin Carpenter, butcher. It was 9 years old and weighed in beef, hide and tallow, 1318 lbs.

☞ We have been furnished by Henry Onderdonk, Jr. with the following ancient items in relation to Flushing: Mr. O. is an indefatigable gleaner in the fields of Long Island history, and perhaps more than any other living person, is versed in the details of the more prominent events which have transpired on "Long Island's sea-girt shore." If Mr. O. has any more of the same kind of items they will be acceptable to us, and we doubt not to the mass of our readers.

FLUSHING IN OLDEN TIMES.

The Court House of Queens County has always been a source of trouble. In 1710 the Assembly voted to sell the old County Hall and the two jails of Queens County. In 1720 the justices were ordered to sell the old Court House and Jail. In 1724 they were sued in the Supreme Court, on account of the mean condition of the Jail.

[Thus it would seem that from the earliest times to the present, the people of Queens Co., have stood by their old Court Houses, through evil and good report.]

March 31, 1735-6. The widow of Thomas Parmyter offers for sale her farm at Whitestone opposite Frogs Point. It has 20 acres of clay-ground fit for making tobacco pipes. For sale also two negroes, with utensils and other conveniences for carrying on that business.

July 3, 1738. James Jones offers for sale a farm (late Parmyter's) containing 15 acres. It lies on the Sound & is a pleasant seat for a gentleman, or for a store. Also a pleasure boat, a large quantity of pipe-maker's clay, tools for making pipes, &c.

New York Gazette, March 3rd, 1736. Last Thursday night about 10 or 11 o'clock, the house of Benjamin Lawrence of Flushing was burnt to the ground and nothing of his goods saved. The man & woman were abroad about their affairs, & at that time, the man coming home saw the house all in a flame and ran in and pulled his four small children out of their bed and threw them naked upon the snow, &

attempted to fetch out some of his goods, but the fire was so far advanced, that he could not get the least rag to cover his children's nakedness to keep them from the piercing cold of that night, but all was burnt.

The same day Thos Willets had occasion to drive his cattle over a creek on the ice, which breaking in, he lost eight cows.

Sept. 27th 1786. On the 6th inst, the house, ware house, and all the goods & merchandizes of Mr John Foster at Flushing, at midnight were consumed to ashes, and little or nothing saved but his books and papers and the Scriptoir which they were in. Loss computed at £2000.

May 13, 1751. Any person desirous may be supplied with vases, urns, flower-pots &c. to adorn gardens and tops of houses, or any other ornament made of clay by Edmond Anneiy at Whitestone, he having set up the potter's business by means of a German family that he bought, who are supposed by their work to be the most ingenious that ever arrived in America. He has clay capable of making eight different kinds of ware.

May 7th 1753. On Thursday last as Samuel Doughty of Flushing was riding on horseback near Westchester, his horse casually stumbled, and bruised him so dangerously by falling on him that his life was then despaired of.

May 24th, 1756. In the hard gust we had yesterday sennit, a boat with three negroes who had been fishing in Flushing bay and near the Two Brothers, overset & two negros were drowned, one the property of Bernardus Ryder, the other of Benj Fowler. The third saved his life by holding to the mast till he was taken off by a boat that went to him.

Nov. 7th, 1759. The inhabitants of Flushing celebrated the reduction of Quebec that long dreaded sink of French perfidy and cruelty. An elegant entertainment was provided at which the principal persons of the place were present. After dinner the paternal tenderness of our most gracious Sovereign for these infant colonies

the patriotism and integrity of Mr. Pitt, the fortitude and activity of our Generals and admirals &c. with every other toast that loyalty and gratitude could dictate, were drank. Each toast was accompanied by a discharge of cannon—in all above one hundred. The evening was ushered in with a large bonfire and illumination.—The Governor has appointed a day of Thanksgiving for the reduction of the Forts at Ticondaroga, Crown Point, and Niagara and the victory at Quebec.

NOTICE,

James Burling at Flushing, dyes and presses all sorts of broadcloth. He also dyes and stiffens silks, &c. May 14th 1759.

In 1772, Nicholas Van Dyck bought Burlings Fulling Mill and employed one Jonathan Davis as foreman.

CARD,

Benjamin Lawrence of Flushing has declined keeping Tavern, but gentlemen traveling may be supplied with good *victuals*.

He also takes in young gentlemen to board by the year.. Feb. 15th, 1762.

DEDICATION OF GRACE CHURCH, 1734.

On Friday last, the new erected Church at Jamaica was opened by the name of Grace Church, and divine service performed therein for the first time. The minister of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Colgan, preached a sermon on the occasion from Genesis XXVIII, 16, 17. His Excellency, the Governor, his lady and whole family, were pleased to honor the meeting with their presence and by their very generous benefactions great encouragement was given to charitable contribution for the finishing and completing so good a work—a work dedicated to the service of God.

The Militia was under arms to attend his Excellency, and so great a concourse of people met that the Church was not near able to contain the number.

After the sermon was ended, his Excellency and family and several gentlemen, ladies and clergy were splendidly entertained at the house of Mr. Samuel Clowes, a tavern in the same town,, by the members of the said Church.—New York Gazette April 11th.

A List of Pewholders, 1737.

Daniel Whitehead	Robert Howell
George Reynolds	Wm. Steed
Anthony Waters	Richard Betts Jr.
Richard Betts	Samuel Clowes
Samuel Clowes Jr.,	Gabriel Luff
John Willets	Andrew Clark
Robert Ferman	Henry Wright
Edward Willet	Samuel Smith
Benjamin Taylor	Sarah Poyer. gratis.
Benjamin Thome	Thomas Colgan
Wm. Welling	Timothy Bridges
Guy Young	Isaac Van Hook
Wm. Wiggins	Daniel Sawyer
Silas Wiggins	Benjamin Whitehead.

Consecration of the Episcopal Church, Hempstead, 1735.

On Tuesday, April 22nd, His Excellency, our governor, with his lady and family attended by a great many of the principal merchants and gentlemen of the city of New York set out for Hempstead, on Long Island, to be present at the consecration of the church lately erected there. About six miles west of Jamaica he was met by the troops of horse, who escorted him to Jamaica, where a handsome dinner was provided for all the company. In the afternoon he proceeded to Hempstead, escorted as before, where he arrived in the evening, and was entertained in a very handsome manner by the Rev. Robert Jenny, minister of that place. The next day being St. George's day, the regiment of militia and troop being drawn up on either side from Mr. Jenny's house to the church, his Excellency, attended by the most considerable gentlemen of the county, walked to the church, where a very excellent sermon was preached before a most crowded audience by the Rev. Mr. Jenny, from Psalms LXXXIV, 11 and 21st; "How amiable are thy tabernacles, &c."

After divine service, His Excellency reviewed the Regiment of militia and troops standing under arms, and expressed a particular satisfaction on the appearance both of officers and men. His Excellency was afterwards entertained in a splendid manner, by Col. Tredwell, commander of the Regiment, and in the evening by Col. Cornwell, at Rockaway, in the same manner.

The next day he returned, and arrived in town in good health, pleased with the reception he everywhere met with from all ranks, with the extraordinary concourse of people from all parts on the occasion, and with the handsome appearance of the militia both horse and foot.—*Bradford's New York Gazette.*

QUEENS COUNTY MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

In 1691 John Bowne and Nath'l Pearsall were elected Burgesses, (Assemblymen) from Queens County, but were dismissed the House for refusing to take the oath.

Five days after, John Jackson, Sheriff of Queens Co., returned Capt. Daniel Whitehead* and John Treadwell as members; but Treadwell was seized on some charge or other, by the Sheriff of New York, and the Assembly on due investigation "find the allegations against him so scandalous that he can't serve as a member."

Seven days after, the Sheriff returns the name of John Robinson to supply the place of Treadwell.

In 1698, Jackson and Whitehead were chosen and their election was unsuccessfully contested by Content Titus, Jonas Wood, Wm. Lawrence, Hope Carpenter, and John Coe.

In 1701, Jackson and Whitehead were *expelled* the House for absenting themselves and refusing to serve. [They left the house (as they alleged) because non-residents were not allowed to sit, but they refused to give their reasons to the house.]

Col. Thos. Willett and John Talman were elected in place of the expelled members. It seems they presented to the house an offensive paper "written in barbarous language—indited by others who took advantage of their simplicity."—They then went home and would not obey the summons to attend the House, whereupon they too were expelled.

The offensive paper which caused this expulsion, closed in these words: "Till you give us further satisfacktion and the speaker clere him self from being an Aliane, we cannot acte with you, to sit and spend ower tyme and the Countie's mony, to make Actes that will be voyd in themselves—and we consider you no house."

[There is reason to believe that some of the Representatives of Queens County have not been able to spell much better ~~than~~ did Mess. Willet and Talman,]

Capt. Tho's Hicks and Jonathan Smith were elected in the place of the expelled members.

In 1704, Major Daniel Whitehead died; and Jonathan Whitehead was chosen in his stead.

In 1735, the people of Queens County petitioned the Assembly for a new choice of Representatives. They impute the decay of trade and the lessening value of land to the long continuance of the Assembly.

The Assembly vote the above charge to be "unjust and audacious."

In 1761, David Jones and Thomas Cornell were chosen to the Assembly, but their election was successfully contested by Thomas Hicks and Zebulon Seaman, and the Sheriff was reproved by the House.

A new election was ordered, when the Sheriff made a double return, thus:

Tho's Cornell and David Jones.

Tho's Cornell and Zebulon Seaman.†

In 1764, Cornell died, and Daniel Kissam of Cow Neck was chosen in his stead.

† A scuttling was held at Tom's and Seaman or succeeded.

*Capt. Whitehead's character is thus given by Governor Bellemont in a letter to the board of Trade:

"I presume to trouble your Lordships with a passage in the House of Representatives to other day. Upon reading a bill where were the words (late happy Revolution), Capt. Whitehead moved that the word (happy) might be left out, for he said he did not conceive the Revolution of 1688 to be happy. Captain Whitehead is one of the members that serves for Queens County on Nassau Island, he keeps a publick house at a town called Jamaica, and is a disciple of Nicholls's. 'Tis at his house that Nicholls had always a rendezvous with his pirates in Colonel Fletcher's time. Nicholls has so poyson'd the people of Queens County, who are all English, that two-third parts of them are said to be downright Jacobites, and to avoid taking the Oaths to the King, which I lately enjoyn'd all the males in the Province to do from 16 years old and upwards a great many men in that County pretend themselves Quakers to avoid taking the oaths: but soon after at the election of Assemblymen, those very men pull'd off the mask of Quakerism and were got very drunk and swore and fought bloodily. Their patron, Mr. Nicholls, being a spectator all the while. In Suffolk County on Nassau Island they are all English, too, but of a quite different temper and principle from those I have been speaking of, the balance is, as I am told ten Williamites for one Jacobite."

Bellemont.

PATRIOTISM OF QUEENS COUNTY

IN THE OLD FRENCH WAR.

Jamaica, Sep. 25th, 1755.

"This day, 1015 Sheep, collected in three days in this County, were delivered at New York Ferry, to be sent to Albany by water, which were cheerfully given for the use of the army now at or near Crown Point.

"While their husbands at Great Neck were employed in getting sheep, the good mothers in that neighborhood in a few hours collected nearly 70 good large cheeses and sent them to New York to be forwarded with the Sheep to the Army.

"The people of Kings County propose to raise money to defray the expense of transporting these sheep and cheese to Albany."

*Acknowledgement from Sir WM. JOHNSON.
To Messrs. JONES and CORNELL Representatives of Queens County.*

Oct. 10th 1755.

Gentlemen.—A few days ago I received a letter from Schuyler and Depeyster of Albany, acquainting me that you had sent to them 69 Cheeses and 200 Sheep, being part of 1000 raised in Queens County as a present to this army, and which they had forwarded to me. This letter was read at a Council of War consisting of all the field officers in this camp.

The most equitable division hath been made of this generous and public spirited present, which we could follow.

Though cattle and a few sheep had been sent by some of the Provinces to the troop, yet your sheep were very seasonable and highly beneficial to the army in general. Your cheeses were highly acceptable and reviving, for—unless amongst some of the officers, it was food scarcely known among us.

This generous humanity of Queens County is unanimously and gratefully applauded by all here. We pray that your benevolence may be returned to you by the Great Shepherd of human kind, a hundred fold; and may those amiable housewives to whose skill we owe the refreshing cheeses, long continue to shine in their useful and endearing stations.

I beg, gentlemen, that you will accept of and convey to your generous County, my grateful and respectful salutations for their seasonable beneficence to the Army under my command.

Your most obd't and obliged servant,

WM. JOHNSON.

[The example of Queens County stimulated Suffolk and Kings to do likewise; for shortly after that we read:]

"The people of Suffolk County sent 50 head of fat cattle to Gen. Johnson, of which a yoke of oxen was a special present for the late famous Hendrick's son and his Indian adherents.

"The Women of the County (ever good on such occasions) are knitting several large bags of stockings and mittens to be sent to the poorer soldiers in garrison, at Forts Wm. Henry, and Edward. The East part of the County gave a large proportion of the cattle and are obliged to Queens County for setting them the example.

Sir Wm. Johnson (in camp at Lake George, Nov. 19, 1755) thanks the good people of Suffolk for the cattle and sheep that had been sent to the army by way of New Haven. He also acknowledges a letter from Geo. Muirson, Esq., sheriff of the County, and one from the Rev., the Clergy.

During the French War, Long Island supplied many soldiers for the northern army. The following is a list of the officers of the quotas from the three counties on Long Island.

QUEENS CO.—300 effective men.

Cpts. Richard Hewlett, Ephraim Morse,
Dan'l Wright.

Lieuts. Joseph Beadle, Michael Weeks,
Geo. Dunbar, Ruleff Duryea,
Isaac Seaman, Joseph Cassedy.

SUFFOLK CO.—289 effective men.

Cpts. Gilbert Potter, Barnabas Tuthill,
Seth Sayre.

Lieuts. Joseph Brewster, Jesse Platt,
Dan'l Griffin, Dan'l Goldsmith,
Elias Halsey, and Jonathan Baker.

KINGS CO.—68 effective men.

Cpts. ———, Verdine Ellsworth.

Lieuts. John Middagh, Isaac Middagh,
——— Haight, and ———

SNOW STORM of 1754.

Jamaica, Jan. 27d, 1754. Last Monday morning, the weather being uncommonly pleasant and warm, many people were induced to go into our Bay for oysters, clams, &c. But about noon such a severe gale of wind arose from the North West with a sudden change from warm to cold, as was scarce ever known here; when all the small craft put off to gain the shore in the best manner they could.

A number of canoes and pettyaugers came on shore at a point of meadow south of Jamaica — and with the utmost difficulty the people belonging to them travelled up to a house two miles from the place of landing. All got safe to the house, though much benumbed and several speechless except Daniel Smith, a young man, who perished on the meadows half a mile from the house. His companions not being able to help him any farther, having dragged him a mile after he lost the use of his feet.

The same day the crews of two canoes in Jamaica Bay, consisting of eight people from Newtown not returning at night, were sought for next day, but the Ice being so thick it was impracticable to go far in quest of them until Friday—when one canoe was found driven on an Island of sedge, in which was found the bodies of Samuel Leveridge, Amos Roberts, Wm. Salier, and Thos. Morrel *alias* Salier—all frozen to death, the Steersman sitting in an erect posture at the helm. The three former were married men leaving distressed families behind them.

To day, another canoe was seen but could not be come at by reason of the Ice, in which it is supposed are the other four missing persons, one white man-servant, and three valuable negroes.

Several people have also been miserably frozen at Hempstead South, who were out the same night, but we can't learn that any have died, though some are thought to be in great danger.

THE MURDER OF Capt.. RULEFF DURYEA,
of Jamaica Jan'y 1767.

Last Monday, Joseph Andrews, mariner, on information that he was one of the villains who murdered Capt. Ruleff Duryea, of the sloop Polly, on her passage to the West Indies, and all the people on board except one, was apprehended at Boston. Two days after his arrival there, he had his hair cut off to disguise his looks.—Many of Capt. Duryea's things were found on him; particularly a medal which he wore around his neck and several shirts marked with the initials of his name. A considerable sum of gold was found on him and he showed great signs of guilt on being first apprehended, but denied any knowledge of murder and piracy.

N. Y. Gazette, Jan. 8, 1767.

This morning after a long trial before a court of admiralty in the City Hall, Joseph Andrews was found guilty of murder and piracy and condemned to be hung, he, having in August, 1766, in concert with Nicholas Johnson, murdered Ruleff Duryea, captain; Peter Demitt, mate: and one Cobbs a cabin boy—also two passengers, Wells Coverly and John Van Bunschoten who was going to the West Indies for his health—Johnson was hung at St. Eustasia.

Ib. May 18th 1769.

On Tuesday, May 23d, Joseph Andrews was hung on the shore of the North River. When dead, his body was cut down and hanged in chains on a high gallows on the most conspicuous part of Bedlow's Island. He at last confessed the murder.

£3 REWARD AND CHARGES PAID.

Ran away from Ezekiel Baldwin, at Hempstead, an Indian man-slave. He intends to get into an Indian habit. Dec. 11th, 1722.

New York, March 27th 1732.

We heard that last week the wife of Wm Humphreys, of Hempstead, was brought to bed of a daughter, which child's grandfather hath a grandmother yet living, being of that age, that she can say, "Grandson, send me your granddaughter, that I may have the pleasure to see of my issue one of the fifth generation."

New York, June 4th, 1750.

On Friday last there was a great horse race on Hempstead Plains, which engaged the attention of so many of this city, that upwards of 70 chairs and chaises, were carried over Brooklyn Ferry the day before, besides a far greater number of horses. The number of horses on the Plains, it was thought, far exceeded one thousand.

NOTICE.

A negro wandering about without a pass was taken up at Hempstead by Benjamin Stewart, schoolmaster, and put in Jamaica jail, where he now awaits the order of his master. May 5th, 1760.

A CARD.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Seabury, of Hempstead, in order to enlarge his school, has engaged a young gentleman as usher, who is candidate for orders.

Mr. S. will entertain young gentlemen at his own house in a genteel manner at £200 per year, schooling, washing and wood for school-fire included. March 27th, 1762.

Nov. 23rd, 1767.—On Thursday last, several men having been employed in digging a well for Mr. John Hall at Hempstead, all but two went to dinner, who when the rest returned, were found buried in the well by the falling in of the earth, except that their arms were not covered. At the middle of the afternoon one was got out, and at sunset the other. They were both alive, but whether hurt or not, we have not heard.—Gaine's N. Y. Mercury.

On Monday, February 21st, four young men riding on Hempstead Plains, near Mr. Water's Tavern, to try the speed of their horses, in a frolic, set out on a race, when one of them, named Whitson, living near Bethpage, stopping his horse to suddenly, the horse fell on him and fractured his skull, so that he died immediately.—Gaine's N. Y. Mercury, 1774.

For the Inquirer
**Extracts from Old Newspa-
pers.**

New York, Feb. 24th, 1721. This day there was a famous horse race run for £60, between the inhabitants of Queens County, on Nassau Island, and Samuel Bayard, merchant of this city, where the latter gained but little.

New York, Sept. 11th, 1721. The distemper among horses continues and spreads on Long Island and Westchester, and not only horses but also many neat cattle and hogs are dead.

New York, Aug. 6th, 1730. We hear from Long Island that they have had such very dry weather there that all their grass is burnt up, so that they have been forced to fodder their cattle with their first crop of hay.

New York, April 25th, 1737. Vast losses have been sustained in this Colony and those adjacent by the death of cattle for want of fodder, and many persons almost ruined thereby.

We hear from Long Island, that 5,000 head of cattle have been lost the past winter, of which 850 died in the town of Hempstead, besides sheep and lambs innumerable.

New York, June 23rd, 1740. There are to be raised in America 3,000 men to form 30 companies of 100 men each. The captains, 2nd Lts., and Ensigns of which are to be appointed by the Governors of the several Provinces, but the 1st Lts. are to come from England. The general rendezvous is appointed by His Majesty to be on Hempstead Plains, on L. I. where they are to encamp.

These forces are destined for the Expedition against the territories of the Catholic King in the West Indies.

New London, June 18th, 1741. At 1 o'clock this morning, arrived here from Southold, L. I., James Beebe, who informs us that this morning, a little before day, his Captain, Richard Brown, sent his drummer to inform him, said Brown, that on

"Tuesday night last, after 10 o'clock, the enemy in 300 sails of vessels (of what nation not known) landed on the south side of Long Island, near Hempstead Plains, to the number of 1000 men, at the town of Rockaway and have burnt the town to ashes. A post came to Col. H. Smith, of Brookhaven, who sent the above account to Capt. Hubbard of Southold. All the military companies on L. I., west of Southold, marched yesterday to go to the place with three days provision!"

James Beebe made oath to the above before a justice of the peace.

The Governor of Massachusetts on hearing the above report, which was sent to him by express, summoned his council and sent word to take maritime parts of the province, to have their companies ready with arms and ammunition, so that they might march forthwith wherever the enemy (supposed to be Spaniards,) may land.

[The above report of course was false, but its success seems to show the uneasy and excitable state of the public mind during the war with Spain, when popish plots, catholics and inquisitions were constantly frightening men from their propriety.]

New York, Oct. 3rd, 1748. A potatoe of the sort called Bermuda potatoes was presented to the printer of this paper, the produce of Plumbe Island in this Province. It weighs 7 1-3 lbs., and is sound and good.

New York, March 16th, 1754. Last week was brought to town and killed, two young steers of but 5 years old, raised and fattened by Richard Thorne, of Hempstead Bounds, on L. I. They were extremely fat, and with an allowance for their age, one was supposed to equal if not excel the large ox killed in Philadelphia* the four quarters weighing with the tallow 1224 lbs.

*This was the largest ox ever raised in Penn., or perhaps in America. His four quarters weighed 1446 lbs., tallow on the entrails, 281 lbs. He was 17 hands high and weighed when alive 2200 lbs.

New York, April 9th, 1759. One day last week 75,000 pigeons were brought to this market and 50 sold for a skilling.

Dec. 22, 1768. The voters of Queens County send *instructions* to their Assemblymen, Zeb. Seaman and Daniel Kissam, "on the subversion of the grand characteristics of the British Constitution"—Taxation by Representation. They also complain that trade is languishing, that specie is withdrawn from us by duties, that credit is declining, and the paper currency sunk; they wish to have a remonstrance sent to their Sovereign, in order to obtain a removal of grievances; and also a respectful letter to the Committee of Massachusetts bay in reply to theirs.

March 5th, 1772. Zebulon Seaman, the 2nd son of Temperance S., who was daughter of John Williams, late of Jericho; and Robert Seaman, 2nd son of Hannah S., who was also a daughter of the aforesaid John Williams, are allowed by the Legislature to take the name of Williams, conformable to the will of John Williams, aforesaid, who devised them lands in Oysterbay and in the parish of Hempstead.

Nov. 17th, 1702. The town of Hempstead offers 100 acres of land near East Meadow Point, for a free School.—Journal of Assembly.

New York, Nov. 17th, 1735. Co. Hicks presented to the Assembly a petition from Queens County, which attributes the decay of trade in the Colony, and the lessening of the price of land in Queens County, in a great measure, to the long continuance of the Assembly. That body vote the charge to be both unjust and audacious.

New York, August 11th, 1746. Five complete companies of the force raised in this city and on Long Island for the expedition against Canada border, are now embarked for Albany, on their way to the place of rendezvous.

New York, Feb. 4, 1754. Last week a small whale 20 feet long, was towed up here from Rockaway, by a sand boat, where it was found floating near the shore by some clam-mers. This and one much larger was killed by some whalers off Sandy Hook, a fortnight ago, but were driven to sea by hard weather. A year ago two whales were struck south of the Highlands.

1756. £5,15 was paid Nehemiah Carpenter for building a watch house near the Beacon at Rockaway. £16 was paid Thos. Cornell, of Queens Co., for 2 month's service of two men in guarding the Beacon and alarm gun at Rockaway.

New York, May 10th, 1756. On Saturday last, Capt. Williams, of Oysterbay, came to town from Long Island with a company of stout men, who will be reviewed this day by our Governor.

1757, Sep. 2nd, On the receipt of the news of the surrender of Fort Wm. Henry, 600 men were ordered to march from Queens County towards Albany. They subsequently mutinied when near Albany, and left the army.

N. Y. Mercury, Nov. 2nd, 1767. On Sunday, Oct. 10th, the house of Joseph Cheeseman, north side of Hempstead Plains, was entirely consumed by fire, owing to a foul chimney. Their neighbors being all at church, no assistance could be afforded to extinguish the flames. The women made shift to save some of the principal furniture.

April 25, 1774, Last week the house of Wm. Seaman, of Jericho, was burnt with all its furniture. Mrs. Seaman was so badly burned that she died in consequence.

In the Democrat of last week the death of the Rev. Zachariah H. Cooper at the advanced age of 80 years was briefly announced. The decease of such a man deserves more than a passing notice and I feel as if I should do no more than my duty in sending you a few thoughts suggested by it. Mr Cooper had three brothers in the ministry, but in different denominations. Elias, in the Episcopal church at Yonkers; William was for a while settled in the Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, and Gerardus was pastor in the Collegiate Dutch churches, New York. Their father, Warmoldus, was also a clergyman who had emigrated to this country from the Dutch Island Curacao long before the Revolutionary war.

The subject of this notice studied for the ministry with Dr. Livingston by whom he was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1794 in the old Dutch church at Success, L. I. It was in harvest time and the Doctor, taking advantage of the season, preached from the text "The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

This church was built in 1731 on a small spot of land sold by Martin Wiltsie (whose name was rudely scratched on the corner stone) for the nominal sum of 25 shillings, to Cornelius Ryerson and Adrian Onderdonk for a Dutch Church and Burial ground. It stood just one century! It was a remarkable building, for it certainly contained timber enough for two or three modern built frame fabrics. No one in looking at the monstrous beams over head and the sturdy pillars that supported them, would ever have any apprehension of their giving away and falling on the heads of the unconscious worshippers. That church never had any warming apparatus in it saving a few foot stoves for the elderly ladies which were filled with bright hickory coals from an adjacent tavern, for as Defoe once said:

'Where God erects a house of prayer,
The Devil builds a chapel there.'

According to the customs of those times a room was hired for the Domine at the tavern where he put up his horse. Into this room he usually repaired before divine service to partake of refreshments and smoke a pipe with some of his Church officers. He then proceeded to the Church and gave a good long prayer and sermon that would exhaust a modern audience—especially as many of the seats had no backs to them. The elderly ladies sat in a body by themselves on rush-bottomed chairs with the initials of their names scored on the back. At communion the recipients stood up, and they had a bashful custom of holding back from the table till they had been repeatedly and urgently invited by the Domine to come forward—the very thing they intended to do.

In the summer season there were two services a day—an interval of an hour or so being allowed to swallow a few cakes or apples that were brought in the family basket. This interval was sometimes used (or abused?) by the elderly people to talk of family affairs, crops, or politics; by the younger of both sexes for a little flirtation and

the interchange of those delicate civilities that give such a charm to unmarried life.

The minister and graver members of the congregation having talked over church affairs and finished their pipes, the afternoon service commenced. It was then a settled maxim that having come so far to church [many, 6 or 8 miles] that it was hardly worth while to let the minister off with *one* sermon! No one will be surprised that the youngsters once in a while got sleepy. To hear two sermons, and *such* sermons, on a hot summer's day, to say nothing of long prayers and hymns, for then they had not discovered the art of docking off three or four verses, was no easy task. Besides Mr. Cooper, though a good scholar, was of all speakers the most inanimate. His hands hung heavy beside him—not a solitary gesture. His sentences were pronounced with the most wearisome uniformity—the same monotonous rise and fall of the voice. Bands, or baffys as they were called in Dutch—were the only symbols of his office that Mr. Cooper wore.—His hat, covered with black silk always hung on one of the two pegs over his seat in the pulpit. Over his head was a huge sounding board, the use of which, as well as of the board suspended on each side of the pulpit and labelled.—PSALM—PAUSE, puzzled my imagination and was not revealed to my inquisitive mind till many years after. The Ten Commandments were always read in the morning and the Apostles' creed in the afternoon. He always closed his prayer with the Lord's Prayer. These customs have since unhappily been more honored in the breach than in the observance.

After a ministry of 31 years Mr. Cooper preached his last sermon in this church, which was in a few years after taken down, the corner-stone worked in a wall and the altar railing into a garden fence! Now, not one in a dozen knows of the church or the parson.

"But past is all his fame. The very spot
Where many a time he preached, is forgot."

The Success church as I have said above, stood 100 years. What scenes have passed within its walls! Here was baptised the father of the two Bishop Onderdonk's. Here during the Revolutionary war Domine Rubell, a sturdy loyalist would pour forth his earnest prayer for King and Parliament! This church was from time to time during the latter part of the war used by the enemy for a hospital, for a store house and for billeting soldiers—and those walls that had so often reverberated with the praises of the Most High, have also resounded with oaths and blasphemy! Here too after the war were held our county courts until the present Court House was built. So that Divines, Soldiers, Judges and Lawyers have borne successive sway within its time honored walls. What a variety of tender associations cluster around this spot! I often ride by it with a melancholy pleasure:

And many a year elapsed return to view
Where once the old church stood, the locusts grew;
Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast and turns the past to pain.

Reformed Dutch Church of Jamaica.

On Sunday last, the Rev. Dr. SCHOONMAKER, assisted by his aged friend and class mate, Rev. Dr. BRODHEAD, delivered his valedictory address to a numerous assemblage. The text was Acts xx, 32. In the course of his remarks he gave a brief history of this church and its ministers.

The first Dutch Church in this place—was organized 148 years since by persons who had removed from Kings into Queens County. It was a small six-sided building, and after having stood 118 years, was torn down to give place to the present large and commodious edifice. [The writer hereof had the privilege of listening to the last sermon preached in the old church by the Domine, which was in the Dutch language!]

In its infancy this church had no regular services, but was supplied by occasional ministers from Kings County or New York. It was not till 1741, that it had a stated minister in the person of the Rev. Johannes Henricus Goetschius, a Swiss by birth, whose memory is yet dear in the Dutch Churches. He was the means of procuring from the Crown a charter for Queens now Rutgers College at New Brunswick, which he intended as a Seminary for raising a learned ministry. He was an excellent Hebrew and oriental scholar, and educated many young men for the pastoral office.

The second Minister was the Rev. Thomas Romeyn who came here in 1752. In 1766 succeeded the Rev. Hermanus L. Boelen, who was born and educated in Holland. After a few years he left and returned to Europe.

In 1775 the Rev. Dr. Sol. Froeligh was called. It was in troublous times—the outbreak of the Revolution—and the Minister was an ardent Whig, which he manifested in the pulpit and in private life. After the enemy landed at the Narrows, fearing the vengeance of British Soldiers he fled from the Island across Hurl Gate to the Main. Had he remained he might have met the fate of the lamented Gen. Woodhull, who was captured at Carpenter's Inn, two miles East of Jamaica, and barbarously wounded.

During the Revolutionary War, the church was seized by the British and used as a store house. The services were of course interrupted, but the use of the Episcopal Church was courteously tendered the congregation for occasional worship.

The Rev. Dr. Froeligh was a man of learning for those times. He was a professor of Divinity and Theological Tutor to the Rev. Drs. Schoonmaker and Brodhead, who, it may be remarked, were now both present together, and uniting in services appropriate to a farewell occasion.

After the Revolution the Rev. Rynier Van Nest was called and was the first minister who preached in the English language for the accommodation of the younger portion of the congregation, who either could not or would not, listen to the Dutch. To him succeeded in 1794 the Rev. Zachariah Kuypers. He preached in the four Dutch Churches of Queens County and was the only minister! The churches were open for worship only once a month! Mr. Kuypers is yet living in New Jersey at an advanced age.

In 1802 was called the seventh minister of this ancient church, (who is also a grandson of the first) the Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker, who after a peaceful and prosperous ministry of 50 years lacking 18 months, closed his pastoral duties by administering the Sacrament to a large and deeply affected body of communicants, most of whom he had christened, married and received into the church, so that the present members might almost be said to be his children.

This church numbers 210 families, 230 communicants, and a total congregation of 1060 souls.

All who were instrumental in calling this aged preacher to this church are dead! Not one who was then a communicant is now left! not one solitary family that then attended church remains! During his long ministry there have been at least four successive ministers in the Episcopal Church and five in the Presbyterian! Every church edifice on Long Island, has been taken down and enlarged! What changes has he seen! When he first came here, there were but three Dutch ministers on L. I.—one in Queens & two in Kings County, now there are seventeen. Seven new Dutch Churches have been built in Kings and four in Queens County.

At the close of his discourse the Domine thanked his people for their very liberal provision for his declining years, and bore testimony to the obedience and support he had always received from the officers of the Church. *Aug 6. 1850*

Illicit Trade on Long Island during the Revolution.

The associations that had existed for many years against the use of foreign goods, and in favor of wearing homespun, instead of foreign silks and calicoes, had so discouraged their importation that the Revolution found the country almost destitute of all articles of dress and luxury. But after the line of separation had been drawn between Britain and her colonies, there existed no longer the same reasons of patriotism for abstaining, and people felt disposed to indulge their taste and vanity in the use of articles so long prohibited. Tea from China was found to be more fragrant than that prepared from sage and sassafras. Silks, calicoes, gauzes, and ribbons resumed their former place in woman's estimation, and the portraits and satires of the day show that her affections were as much set on dress as before or since.

Those within the British lines had no difficulty in procuring imported articles in exchange for the products of the soil, which were in unprecedented demand for the armies quartered by the King in our country. With those outside the lines the case was different. An occasional prize taken by some New England privateer might enliven some seaport for a day or two by the display of foreign tinsel and finery, but the supply was totally inadequate. Although it was the policy of the contending parties to prohibit any and all intercourse with their enemies, yet the calculating avarice of the trade overcame the dictates of patriotism. Accordingly, a new line of business sprung up, called the illicit trade, which prevailed extensively on Long Island Sound during the whole war.

Every device which the cunning of smugglers could conceive, was resorted to. Goods were bought in the city of New York, ostensibly for the purpose of retailing to the King's subjects on Long Island. These were carted to some solitary harbor on the Sound, and secretly put on board small vessels that lay there concealed. With the same secrecy these goods were "run" into Connecticut, and being quietly disposed of to petty dealers, found a ready sale at large profits. The vigilance of keen-eyed smugglers was too active for the drowsy watch of government officials, who also too often connived at what they could not prevent, and shared in the profits. In 1783 a patriotic Connecticut mob seized a boat belonging to an American officer, who had engaged in the illicit trade, dragged it to the public market place, and burnt it in sight of a large concourse of spectators, who closed the bonfire with three hearty cheers.

The frauds and robberies growing out of this system were numerous, as might be expected. Sometimes the owner of a well-filled store on the Island would arrange with some friendly whale-boatmen from the main to cross the Sound by night, march inland, and carry off his goods,

which were then transported and sold in Connecticut for their mutual benefit. To save appearances, reports were spread next day of an extensive robbery by rebel whaleboats, the goods were described and rewards offered! Even the State of New York, in want of clothing for her soldiers was forced to stoop from her dignity so far as to purchase British cloth procured in a clandestine way by means of her secret agents. The State of Connecticut, too, connived for a time at this illicit traffic, till the abuses that grew out of it became too wide-spread for longer toleration, and the permission was revoked in November, 1781.

The British, also, allowed this trade when it suited their interest. In 1778, when they were in want of provisions for carrying on the war, Gov. Tryon proposed through the Rev. Mr Buell, to give rum, sugar, tea, and whatever might please the ladies, in exchange for American beef. It is certain that the constant want of cattle and farming produce for the British army, and of silks and India goods for the people of New England, kept up a very active illicit trade during the whole war.

Ever and anon the British commandant at New York, the great entrepot for foreign goods, issued his proclamations, and did all in his power to restrict this trade. No countryman was allowed to buy and carry out of the city any articles, unless he was known to be a loyal subject. Even then, the quantity of every article purchased must be distinctly specified in his permit, which was examined by a guard as he left the city. Stories are told of country girls who went shopping in New York, and being tempted to buy some finery not previously enumerated in their permit, were forced to leave it at the ferry, a prize to the wife or sweetheart of the ungallant guard.

All prohibited goods, when seized, were confiscated, and part given to the informer as an encouragement to watchfulness. But here too, there was collusion. The owner of a boat laden with European and India goods would set out from the Long Island shore and allow himself to be captured by some seemingly vigilant American cruiser. The goods were then taken to New England, condemned in a court of Admiralty, sold at exorbitant prices, and the profits divided between the partners in this nefarious traffic. In this way British merchandise became so abundant, that in 1783 there were auction sales at Norwich, Connecticut, "twice a week, of a variety of European and other goods, by piece or pattern, as may best suit the purchaser."

Fanning's Corps.

During the Revolutionary War after the British got possession of Long Island, being in want of soldiers, they opened recruiting offices on the Island and in New York. In this way several Provincial Regiments were raised. The inhabitants who did not choose to enlist themselves could promote the same object by contributions of money. We have lately seen in the possession of William L. Johnson, D. D., an old subscription list for the town of Jamaica, which we take the liberty of presenting to our readers, having first arranged the names in alphabetical order and specifying only the larger contributions. The sum total raised, was £219 in subscriptions, ranging from £10 down to 8 shillings each. The following editorial bestows a handsome compliment on the liberality and loyalty of our Village in times that tried mens' souls.

"We have the pleasure to acquaint the people that the little town of Jamaica has contributed to the encouragement of the new corps raised in this Province, at the request of Gov. Tryon—£219, which was delivered by Capt. Joseph French.—*N. Y. Mercury, Sep. 1, 1777.*

Edmond Fanning was a native of Suffolk Co., was educated to the law and became private Secretary to Gov. Tryon. He removed to North Carolina in 1757, where he made himself very odious to the public by his exaction and tyranny and was forced to leave that Colony with Tryon, when he removed to New York in 1771.

Fanning's corps did good service in the cause of the King and was distinguished in many battles during the Rev. War—especially at the South. It was for a short time stationed at this place and Flushing.

In 1783 Fanning went with other Loyalists to Nova Scotia of which he was made Lieutenant Governor. Subsequently he was for 19 years Governor of Prince Edward's Island. He resigned from ill health and died in London at an advanced age in 1818.

Subscribers' Names.

Amberman, Nicholas, Isaac, ~~Paul~~, £2, Derrick,
John. *Powel*

Arding, Dr, Charles, £5.

Baylis, Daniel, Ephraim, Isaac.

Bennet, John, Cornelius, Isaac.

Bergen, Derick, Tunis, John, Jacob, Abraham,
Johannes, Luke.

Bremner, John.

Betts, George, Capt. Richard, £6.8.

Bloomer, Rev. Joshua, £2.

Boerum, Aury.

Box, Nathaniel.

Burling, Joseph.

Carpenter, Nehemiah, Jacob, Benjamin.

Charlton, Dr. John, £5.
 Collier, Ab'm.
 Cornwell, Samuel, William.
 Covert, Tunis.
 Creed, Cornelius, Benjamin, Wm. Jr.
 Deane, Jacob.
 Denton, Timothy, Amos Jr.
 Ditmas, Garret, Mary, widow of Dow, John,
 Isaac, Abraham, Dow, £3. 4, Dow
 Jr. £4.
 Doughty, John, Samuel, Samuel, Sr. £3. 4.
 Dunbar, John.
 Duryea, Ruleff, John Jr., £2.8.
 Dorland, Garret.
 Eldert, Samuel, Hendrick, Luke.
 Emmons, Hendrick.
 Everitt, Nicholas Daniel, Benjamin, James.
 Folliot, George, [merchant of New York] £10.
 Forbus, William.
 Fredrick, Jonas.
 French, Joseph Esq., £10.
 Furman, Thomas.
 Glene, John.
 Golder, William, Joseph.
 Harriot, Capt. Thomas, £3 4.
 Hendrickson, Isaac, Bernardus, William, Hend-
 rick, Abraham.
 Hicks, Whitehead Esq., [mayor of N. Y.] £5.
 Higbie, Thomas, Stephen, Daniel, Henry, Na-
 thaniel.
 Hinchman, Obadiah, John, Robart.
 Johnson, Martin.
 Jones, Nicholas.
 Lamberson, Bernardus, John, Cornelius, David,
 Tunis, Waters, Nicholas, Simon.
 Lefferts, Isaac, Agnes, wife of Isaac.
 Lewes, William.
 Livingston, John £5.
 Losee, John, Cornelius.
 Lott, Stephen, Abraham, John H. £2.
 Loxham, Richard £3.4.
 Ludlam, William, Daniel, Nehemiah, Capt. Nich-
 olas £3 4.
 Messenger, John.
 McEvers, Charles. (Merchant of N. Y.) £5.
 Mills, James, John, Isaac, Hope, Joshua £3 4,
 Samuel, Nathaniel, Peter.
 Nostrand, John, Garret.
 Oakley, Andrew.
 Oldfield, Joseph £1. 4.
 Ogden, Dr. Jacob £2.
 Pettit, Isaac, John.
 Polhemus, Lieut., John, £5. 4.
 Remsen, Aury, Jacob, John, Rem, Daniel.
 Rider, Urias, Bernardus, Christopher.
 Roades, John, Richard.
 Simmons, Samuel.
 Skidmore, John £1. 4., Whitehead £1. 4.
 Smith, Benjamin, Daniel, Christopher £10, John
 (Pond), John (Flag), Platt, Wil-
 liam, Nathaniel, Samuel, Waters.
 Snedeker, Garret, John, Rem, A'm, Johannis.

Stead, William.
 Townsend, Nathaniel £1. 4.
 Troup, John I. £5.
 Tuttle, Daniel.
 Vanbrunt, John, Joost £2.
 Vandam, Nicholas.
 Vanlieu, John (Pond), John, Sr.
 Van Nostrand, Peter.
 Van Arsdale, Abm., Isaac.
 Van Wicklen, Johannes, Garret, Evert.
 Valentine, Jacob, Jacamiah, George, William.
 Voorhies, John.
 Welling, Charles, John, Wm., William, Samuel,
 Thomas.
 Whitehead, Daniel, Benjamin £3.
 Wiggins, Benjamin, Thomas, Henry, Richard.
 Williamson, John £2. 13. 4, Mary, widow of
 John.
 Wykoff, Jacob, £1. 12.

Aug. 23^d, 1815.—An alligator 3 feet 6 inches in length, was shot in Bushwick Creek by John T. Brower. It is now in the American Museum.

Sept. 6, 1815—A Newtown market boat with 10 persons on board, ran foul of the cable of a vessel moored in the East River, whereby it was upset; and Paul Burtis, Mrs. Betsy Gray, his daughter, Mrs. Lane, Miss Snedeker, and Miss Wade, daughter of John Wade, were drowned, the rest were rescued.

Dec. 4th, 1816.—James Ditmars of Jamaica, killed a pig 8 months old, which weighed, when dressed, 362 lbs.

Aug. 7th, 1816.—Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Capt. Carbury, of New-York, aged 14 years, and 2 servant girls were swept off by the undertow, at Rockaway Beach, while bathing in the surf. They were washed up in 15 minutes after, but life was extinct.

Jan. 15, 1817.—Flour sells for \$15 per barrel and a further advance is apprehended.

July 15, 1817.—The store of John W. Messenger, one mile east of Jamaica, was broken open and robbed on the night of July 7th. The whole of the goods will be given as a reward for the discovery of the villains.

June 23^d, 1819.—Some damage was done by the ha storm in Queens County, on Saturday last. At Jamaica the glass windows were broken; at Newtown, Flushing Hempstead and elsewhere the grass and grain were beat down and Indian corn almost destroyed.

Aug. 11th, 1819.—The fields on Long Island are parched up by the long drought,

Sept. 6th, 1821.—During the great gale a barn of Mr. Lamberson at Jamaica was blown down and his black man killed.

March 5, 1775.—Several of the negroes at Jamaica, on Long Island, we hear, were last week committed to the jail there for a conspiracy to destroy the whites. Most of the slaves for many miles round, 'tis said, are concerned in this plot. [This was a false rumor, but shows how much the blacks were suspected.]

Extracts from Old Newspapers.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from His Majesty's 46th Regiment, now quartered at Hempstead, John Smith.

CAPT. FALCONER.

Hempstead, Jan. 1st, 1759.

On Monday next, the Provision money due the inhabitants of Queens County for billeting the French prison of 1759 will be paid to Adam Lawrence, High Sheriff, at Hempstead.

ROBBERS.

The house of Tunis Wortman of Oysterbay, was robbed of £613 in Connecticut money, consisting of 20 and 40 shilling bills, and £570 in bills of credit of this Colony. Also a bundle of receipts of payment.

New York, April 12th, 1762.

WANTED.

A man well qualified to teach a school on Cow Neck, may be settled with reasonable support.

THOMAS DODGE,

PETRUS ONDERDONK.

April 11th, 1763.

Hartford, Oct. 15, 1764. Very great changes (religious conversions) have been wrought on many persons of late in the neighboring Provinces, and especially on L. Island, caused by the preaching of Rev. Mr. Whitfield.

New York, Jan. 23rd, 1764.—On Tuesday last Joseph and Richardson Cornell, of this city, shopkeepers, absconded, having first taken up goods from different merchants, to the amount of £7000, and converted the greater part of them into ready cash. They then went to Cow Neck, on Long Island, and there shut themselves up in a room in the house of Henry Sands. Their creditors were in pursuit of them last Friday morning, and found the outer door latched, but they opened it without opposition. When the officer approached the room where the Cornells were, they threatened him with death. He however proceeded to force the door, when they fired a gun through it, over his head; McCarty thereupon said, 'Fire away, my lads, we'll have you yet.' Another gun or two was quickly fired, by which he was killed on the spot. The Cornells escaped the same day, and it was supposed, were conveyed on board a schooner in the Sound.

The Coroner's inquest was wilful murder. Mr McCarty's body was brought to town on Saturday night, and decently interred on Sunday evening.

March 5th, 1772. A stage will run from Brooklyn to Sag Harbor once a week as follows: from Brooklyn Ferry, to Samuel Nicholl's, on Hempstead Plains, where passengers will stay all night. Fare four shillings.

To Epenetus Smith, at Smithtown, four shillings.

To Benj. Haven's in St. George's Manor four shillings, and stay all night.

To Nathan Fordham's, Sag Harbor, six shillings.

Thus a passenger may be conveyed 120 miles in three days, and on a pleasant road for 18 shillings.

RACES, June 18th, 1772. The Macaroni Purse of £100 at New Market, was won by Capt. Delancy's Bashaw, who beat Mr. Richard Thorne's Rainbow, and Mr. Walter's Slouch. The £50 purse was won by Mr. Water's horse King Herod, who beat Capt. Delancy's filly.

New York, June 18th, 1772. On Thursday last two Companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under command of Col. James, marched from this city to encamp on Hempstead Plains for the summer season.

^{See.}
New York, June 22, 1762. There was killed by Thos. Everit, a cow raised and fattened by Col. Benj. Fredwell, of Great Neck, whose weight was, the four quarters, 676 lbs, tallow besides the kidney 144 lbs, hide 63 lbs. This perhaps exceeds any killed in the Province.

New York, June 20th, 1773. Hugh Gaine advertises for linen rags. Paper, he says, has been obtained from other colonies for the past 40 years, but a manufactory has been erected in this province (at Roslyn.) The existence of which depends on the receipt of rags which are now much wanted. Rags are too often thrown away in the fire or swept out of doos. This undertaking (if successful) will be a saving to the colony of some hundred per annum, which has herto fore sent out of it. When our cash is transmitted to other Provinces for paper, it dont return to us again, (hence we should encourage and support our own domestic manufactures, that is, buy paper made at the mill of Hugh Gaine, Henry Remsen and Hend'k Onderdonk, who it is believed, built the first paper mill in the state of New York.)

Kings County in Olden Time.

1693.—The ports of entry on Long Island are Southold, Oysterbay and the east end of Gravesend Beach.

1698.—At an election in Kings county, Major Gerardus Beekman, and Myndert Coerten were chosen to the Assembly. Their election was, however, successfully contested by Ræloff Schenck, Nicholas Stilwell, and Garret Stoot-hoff.

£15 REWARD.—Stolen, at Flatbush, a silver tankard, having in the lid a piece of money of Charles II., and the lid all engraved. Also, a plain silver tankard, 3 cups, a tumbler, a Dutch becket of silver, a pair of red leather gloves, a black girdle, lined with blue calico, and two pair of shoe clasps, newly cleaned.

October 22, 1733.

PETER LIEFFERTS.

HORSE THIEF.—A fellow was seen, Dec. 30, 1737, at Flatbush, who enquired where Nanty Waters lived. He stole a horse at night and crossed Brooklyn Ferry. The owner pursued and overtook him at Rye, where the thief had exchanged him for a mare and £3 to boot.

A canoe with five men, a woman and a sucking child, were hemmed in by the ice near Coney Island. They at length got ashore, but were frozen to death.

The cold is severe in this city. The rivers are frozen up, and no vessels can come in or go out. The poorer sort of people are reduced to very great extremities, especially for the want of wood.—*N. Y. Gazette*, Jan. 22, 1741.

Last Tuesday afternoon the lightning struck into the barn of Mr. Rem Remsen, on Long Island, and consumed it, with all the grain therein, which was very considerable, he having stored a good harvest.—*N. Y. Gazette*, August 8, 1743.

On Thursday evening last, a large barn full of grain, belonging to Col. Stilwell, of Gravesend, was set on fire by lightning and entirely consumed.—*N. Y. Gaz.* Aug. 2, 1744.

On Saturday last, a son of Mr. John Vanderbilt, at Flatbush, being in company with a negro, who was felling a tree, a limb thereof accidentally fell down and killed him on the spot.—*N. Y. Gaz.* Jan. 30, 1748-9. Feb. 6.

The ferry house across the Narrows, from Long Island to Staten Island, known by the name of the Upper Ferry, or Stilwell's Ferry, is kept by Nicholas Stilwell. There are two good boats for man or horse.—*N. Y. Gazette*, Jan. 18, 1758. 3

1758.—The Jail of Kings county was consumed by fire.

1757.—The Assembly met at Flatbush on account of the small pox being in New York.—They had also met in Brooklyn in 1745 for the same reason.

This day there was great joy at Flatbush on the important acquisition of his Majesty's forces at Quebec. It being October term, and the Grand Jury mostly officers of the militia, they caused a very large bonfire to be made at night. The houses were illuminated and all the loyal hearts were drunk with abundance of jollity and good humor.—*N. Y. Gaz. Oct. 23, 1749.*

On Sunday week, last past, a large bear passed the house of Mr. Sebring, on Long Island, and took to the water at Red Hook, attempting to swim across the bay, when Cornelius Sebring and his miller immediately pushed off in a boat after him. The latter fired and missed, on which Mr. Sebring let fly and sent the ball in at the back of his head, which came out of his eye, and killed him outright.—*N. Y. Gaz. Nov. 26, 1759.*

1760.—Joost VanBrunt built the watch house at Gravesend.

A whale run on Coney Island and was killed with a rusty sword. One half of it was sold for £40. It was 45 feet long, and afforded 70 barrels of oil.—*Sept. 8, 1766.*

During a thunder gust, at Bushwick, Mr. Duryea's barn was struck and consumed.—*June 15, 1767.*

A single grain of rye, at Flatbush, produced this summer 169 ears, which contained 4,732 grains.—*Aug. 3, 1767.*

At an election in Flatbush, in 1767, Simeon Boerum, Ahm. Schenck, and John Rapalje were candidates for Assembly. The two former were chosen. [Schenck's election, in 1759, was contested by Lewis Morris, Jr.]

To-morrow, Garret Middagh's negro fellow Cæsar, will be executed at Flatbush, for breaking open and robbing the house of widow Rapalje, at Brooklyn Ferry.—*N. Y. Mercury, Sept. 19, 1768.*

Died, at Bedford, Sept. 19. 1769, Mr. Jacobus Lefferts, aged 83 years. He was decently interred in the family vault. He left three brothers living, each older than he.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Died, at Flatbush, last Friday week, Lawrence Dumars, aged 92 years, who, but a few weeks before his death was able to walk a mile to church.—*N. Y. Mercury, July 31, 1769.*

To Mr. GAINÉ.—There is now living at Flatbush a Mr. Lefferts, aged 92 years, and his wife, aged 81. They have been married upwards of 60 years, and are hearty and well. They are very good, virtuous and pious people, and so are all the persons thereabouts reported to be, who mostly originated from the Low Dutch, who first settled there.

Three years ago Mr. Lefferts had five brothers, whose united ages were 436 years. Now three remain—himself 92; his next brother 90, and the third 86 years of age—attractive, hearty and well.

One of his brothers, at the age of 100, took a wife, and lived six years after in perfect health till the day of his death. His mother died at the age of 95.

The wife of the aforesaid Lefferts said her maiden name was Lefferts, and that she had six sisters now living who do their daily work, aged 79, 75, 73, 68, 64 and 63 years, respectively.—Their parents lived beyond the age of 80 before they died.—*N. Y. Mercury, Aug. 14, 1769.*

FLATBUSH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Latin and Greek taught; board at 35 or 40 dollars per year in respectable families; diet, washing and lodging with the teacher, 50 dollars per year; tuition 15 dollars per year. Boarders have the additional advantage of being taught geography in the winter evenings, with many other useful particulars that frequently occur to a teacher. The school is under the inspection of the Rev. Dr. Cooper of King's College. Reference to Wm. Axtel, near the school.

Jan. 4, 1773. JOHN COPP, Teacher.

A flash of lightning struck the barn of Mr. Rem Hegeman, at Flatbush, and burnt it to the ground, with all its grain. Also, Mr. Van Nostrand's, three miles from the ferry, was struck, and Mr. Messerole's likewise.

N. Y. Mercury, July, 1771.

HORSE RACE AT FLATBUSH.—The following named horses will run for the purse at Flatbush, March 26th, 1772, viz: Mr. Cornell's *Steady*; Mr. Richard Thorne's *Rainbow*; Mr. Butler's *Auctioneer*; Mr. John Thorne's *Doe*; Mr. Water's *Slouch*; Capt. Delancey's *Sultana*.

WANTED.—At Flatbush, a schoolmaster, who is capable of teaching the English and Dutch languages, to whom good encouragement will be given by Philip Nagel, Johannes Ditmars, and Cornelius Vandever.

N. B.—It will be an advantage to him if he is capable of serving as clerk to the Dutch Church.

July 26, 1773.

A ferry is now established from Coenties Market to the landing place of P. Livingston, Esq. and Henry Remsen, on Long Island; and another from the Fly Market to the present ferry house at Brooklyn, and a third from Peck Slip to the last named place.

May 9.
N. Y. Mercury, Feb. 21, 1774.

John Cornwell has opened a tavern on Tower Hill, Brooklyn, near the new ferry, called St. George's. Companies will be entertained if they bring their own liquors.

N. Y. Mercury, Feb. 21, 1774.

AUGUST 17th, 1751.—W. Kowenhoven, John Grigg, Andrew Emans, Chas. Debevoise, Bernardus Ryder, Jacobus Ryder, Barent Vandewater, Peter Vandevort, Jacobus Debevoise, and S. Garretson, subscribed their names to an address of thanks to Governor Clinton, for taking up his summer residence at Flatbush.

N. Y. Mercury.

APRIL 7, 1798.—The wind blowing fresh, the ferry boat between Brooklyn and New York was sunk, and of eight persons, but one was saved, (Edward, an Irishman.) One Clemens, of Hempstead, was among the drowned.

OFFICERS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS.

QUEENS COUNTY, YEAR 1700.

John Jackson, Lt. Col.

Jamaica 2 Companies.

Hope Carpenter,	Samuel Carpenter,	Caps.
Benj. Thurston,	Jos. Smith,	Lts.
Rich'd Oldfield,	Dan'l Smith,	En.

Newtown 2 Companies.

Conteat Titus,	Robert Coe,	Caps.
Samuel Ketcham,	John Berrien,	Lts.
Samuel Morrell,	Jona Coe,	En.

Hempstead, 3 Companies.

Jeremiah Smith, Joseph Smith,
Thos. Treadwell, *Capts.*

Rich'd Hubbs, _____
John Pene, *Lieuts.*

Isaac Smith, Thos. Gildersleeve
John Foster, *Ens.*

Flushing, one company.

Robert Hinchman,	Capt.
_____ Farrington,	Lieut.
Daniel Wright,	Ens.

Oysterbay, one company.

Robert Coles,	Capt.
Josiah Latin.	Lieut.
Nath'l Coles,	En.

Officers of Horse, in said Regiment.

John Lawrence,	Capt.
Jona Smith,	Lieut.
Daniel Lawrence,	Cornet.
John Finne,	Quarter Master.

The Militia of Queens County in 1683, consisted of 9 companies of foot and one of Horse, total, 580 men. Thos. Willett, was Colonel.

Justices of Queens County in 1700.

THOS. HICKS, Esq., Judge of Common Pleas.

Richard Cornwell, Elias Doughty, Daniel Whitehead, John Smith, and Thomas Stevenson, assistants.

John Harrison, High Sheriff.

Andrew Gibbs, Clerk.

NEW-YORK IN OLDEN TIME.

June 25, 1790.—Last Monday a flat stone was taken up from under the ruins of the Chapel that formerly stood in Fort George, on which appears to have been cut in Dutch the following inscription:

An. Do. MDCXLII. W.
KEIETH, Dr. Gr. Hecft
de Gemeenten Deese
Tempel doen Bouwen

That is, "in 1642, William Keith, director General, caused the Congregation to build this temple."

May 15, 1699.—Great struggles at the Elections in New-York—broken heads and fighting. Nichols, late of the Council, rode about the country electioneering. The leading desire is to get rid of a revenue system, and be on a footing with the other colonies. The two parties are Leislerites and Jacobites. The Leislerites voted for the Revenue and were the supporters of Bellemont. Two thirds of Queens Co. were Jacobites; Suffolk mostly Williamites. The former were friends of the dethroned monarch, King James II; the latter of King William III, who drove James II, from the throne. Bellemont put the Dutch in all the good places of Government.

1702.—A malignant disease like a plague was brought into New-York from St. Thomas in a bale of cotton.

July 25, 1735. On Wednesday last, the first stone of the platform of the new battery on White Hall rocks, was laid by His Excellency, our Governor, and it was called the *George Augustus Royal Battery*. As His Excellency was returning and the last round was firing, the last piece of the cannon (being very much honey-combed and eaten almost through, as it afterwards appeared by the pieces) burst, and the pieces flying in different ways, killed three persons; viz., John Symes, Esq., High Sheriff; Miss Courlandt, daughter of the Hon. Col. Courlandt, one of the members of His Majesty's Council, and a son in law of Alderman Romur. The next day the coroner's inquest sat on the bodies and brought in their verdict *accidental death*, and in the evening they were decently buried.

Feb. 56, 1750.—On Friday morning last about 4 o'clock, a violent fire broke out in the new Free School House kept by Joseph Hildreth, clerk of Trinity Church, which got to such a height before it was discovered, as to render it impossible to save it. The wind being brisk, the flames rose so high that the church was in imminent danger—particularly the steeple, which was set on fire several times. Scarcely anything was saved, and we are assured that besides a great deal of furniture, the Records of the church are entirely consumed. The loss is about £2000.

|| Negroes were usually burnt for felonious crimes—sometimes with green wood in order to prolong the suffering. Water was also supplied the sufferer from a horn attached to the end of a pole, for fear he might die too soon !

¶ The original sentence runs thus : That Claus be broke upon a wheel, and so to continue languishing until he be head—and his head and quarters to be at the Queen's disposal.

** It was not unusual to hang up negroes in an iron frame so that they might die of starvation and their carcasses be devoured by birds of prey,

Another version of the same occurrence.

Twenty-three negro Slaves suffering under hard usage met in Mr. Crook's orchard, at 12 at night, in the middle of the town, with guns swords and hatchets, when a slave of Vantilburgh set fire to an out-house and all sallied out to the fire and fired on the whites as they approached ; nine of whom were killed and 5 or 6 wounded. The negroes were soon put to flight and hid in the woods which next day were effectually scoured, Six of the prisoners committed suicide.

Gov's Letter.

Dec. 31, 1755.—Two whales, were struck south of the Highlands.

King's College.—Wanted a person capable of providing victuals, and cooking for the college.—Enquire at the President's chamber. *Weyman's Gaz. March 31, 1766.*

The house of Leonard Lispenard, Esq., in Wall Street, is now occupied for the purposes of a college. The Students at King's College in New York, are desired to attend on Friday, the 31st inst., at which time the Senior Class will be examined by a committee of Governors, and such will be graduated as shall be found properly qualified.

The examination of Candidates for admission will be held in the same place, the last week in June. *M. Y. Mercury, May 15, 1776.*

Subscription for a Public Library.—70 gentlemen subscribed £5 each, as principal sum, and 10 s. per year. A List of Trustees may be found in *Gaine's N. Y. Mercury, May 6th, 1756.*

The books of the Society Library are now imported and put in the City Hall. Open on Tuesday and Friday from 10 to 12. Catalogue—price 4 coppers. Oct. 21, '54.

New-York in Olden Times.

July, 1669.—A whale was caught at Nutt [Governor's] Island, and 12 or 13 have been taken on East end of Long Island.

Sept. 26th, 1691.—The Assembly vote a Fast on account of the burthensome war, and the blast upon Corn.

Aug. 26th, 1692.—The Assembly vote 300 men to be raised for the defence of our frontiers at Albany. The quota of Queens county was 44 men. Each county to pay, raise and maintain their own men. A drum (that is a recruiting party) was to be sent into the other colonies.

There was a complaint in 1703, that the late war had drained New-York of its youth, who went to the neighboring provinces to escape enlistment.

Feb 24th, 1716.—A whale, 40 feet long, was struck a few miles east of the city of New-York. It passed through the harbor and was killed in the Hudson River.

All the inhabitants of the city appeared under arms last week, none excepted that were able, except the Council, Clerk of Council, and Ministers of the Gospel, and an Act was passed obliging all persons to enlist in 14 days under penalty of £6. The Regiments here are now under arms, and his Excellency designs frequently to exercise them himself, and we lose no time in pointing our cannon, and repairing our fortifications; and other precautions are taken in case of invasion.

Col. Nichols^{on} and Gov. Hunter design for Albany,—most of our forces and batteries are there already.—*New-York, Aug. 6th, 1711.* *hol*

[After Col. Nickinson arrived at Albany, he received information of the disaster of our fleet in Canada River, and after proceeding some distance towards the scene of action, he returned to Stillwater.]

Sept. 7th, 1713. — Joseph Berry, tailor, and James Marks, engraver, were convicted of counterfeiting our £4 money bills, and were sentenced to be hanged; but most of the gentlewomen of the city waited on the Governor, and addressed him earnestly with prayers and tears for the lives of the culprits, who were accordingly pardoned.

On Thursday last, Dr. John Livingston was killed in a duel here with Mr. Thomas Dongan, who, on Saturday last, was tried in the Supreme Court and found guilty of manslaughter.—*Sept. 12, 1813.*

The ice is all gone, our rivers and creeks are all open and frost is out of the ground. Several persons have planted beans, pease, &c. We have had spring-like weather for three weeks past, the like was never known at this season.—*Jan. 15, 1717.*

We have now severe winter, our rivers are full of ice, and we have had a hard north-easter.—*Feb. 25th.*

May 23d, 1720.—Yesterday at 4 o'clock there was a violent gust of wind with thunder, lightning and rain. Two barns were blown down, in one of which a woman was killed. An abundance of trees were blown up by the roots, and a man drowned in the river; and it is thought an abundance of damage is done in the country.

About 11 at night we had such terrible thunder as has not been known in the memory of man, for two hours without intermission, which was followed by hail big as horse-beans.

Oct. 8th, 1772.—On Friday last about 12 o'clock at night, a house full of tan-bark, a store-house and a work-house were burnt down, all belonging to Samuel Weaver of this city, tanner. His loss was upwards of £200, and believed to be done wilfully. Two persons were committed on suspicion.

Nov. 2nd, 1727—There was an earthquake at New-York, on Sunday night at 10 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock there was a second shock, which shook the pewter from off the shelves and the china off the cupboard-heads and chimney pieces, and set all the clocks a running down.

Dec. 28th, 1728.—The Pleurisy has raged pretty much in these parts, and several have died thereof. Feb. 6th. Measles are very rife; though in this city few or none die.

Sept. 12, 1737.—At the election on Saturday last, the electors appeared in the Field (the usual place of elections) about 9 o'clock, with drums beating and colors flying, trumpets sounding, and violins playing. The two candidates put up were Adolph Philipse and Cornelius Van Horne. Most of the merchants and gentlemen appeared for Philipse, and seemed to be the greater number; but a poll was demanded, and thereupon the candidates and electors repaired to the City Hall, where the poll was carried on all day, till about 9 at night, with the greatest warmth on both sides, the drums and music going about during the time. Betwixt 9 and 10 at night, the polls closed, and the votes were for Phillipse 413; for Horne 399. It was agreed that a scrutiny on the poll should be held on Monday, Sept. 12th.

3 ANOTHER DISPATCH,

Sept. 12, 1747.—Though many of the inhabitants of this city declined voting at the late election, yet such was the zeal of either party that it is supposed every voter was brought in. Some were sent for in chariots and chaises, and such was the zeal of Capt. N——s for Mr. Van Horne that he fetched some persons of low rank in his coach and walked on foot himself. Whereas some low women cried out: These are fine times, when carmen and chimney sweepers must ride in coaches.

[This spirited and well-contested election became the theme of much conversation both in town and country. The scrutiny lasted many days and several votes were rejected. The day after election petitions were sent in complaining of mal-practices.]

Aug. 21, 1770.—An elegant equestrian statue (the first of the kind) of His present Majesty, King Geo. III, was erected in the Bowling Green, near Fort George, in presence of His Majesty's Council, the City Corporation, Chamber of Commerce, and most of the gentlemen of the city and army. His Majesty's and other loyal health's were drank under a discharge of 32 pieces of cannon from the Battery, accompanied with a band of music.

July 9, 1776.—The Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each brigade of the Continental army stationed at and near New-York, and was received with loud huzzas, and the utmost demonstrations of joy.

The same evening the equestrian statue of Geo. III, which Tory pride and folly had raised in 1770, was by the sons of freedom laid prostrate in the dirt—the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant. The lead wherewith this monument was made is to be run into bullets to assimilate with the brains of our infatuated adversaries who to gain a pepper-corn have lost an empire.

DESECRATION OF THE DUTCH CHURCHES IN NEW-YORK DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps some of your readers may not know that the Middle and North Dutch churches were used as prison houses by the British, when they had possession of New-York city during the Revolution. With a view of eliciting further information, the writer hereof will state what has come to his knowledge by tradition.

When the British took possession of New-York in 1776, they had nearly 5,000 American prisoners. To contain these, the ordinary places of confinement were utterly insufficient. The Episcopal churches, being *consecrated*, of course could not be profaned to unholy uses. Accordingly the Dissenting churches were appropriated. The North Dutch church, corner of William and Fulton streets, was made to hold 800 prisoners. Its pews were ripped out and used for fuel, which was then very scarce. Its mahogany pulpit was taken down and sent over to London, as is said, and put up in a chapel there. By laying a temporary floor across the church from one gallery to the other, it was converted into a two story building, and could accommodate twice as many prisoners as before. Bayonet marks are yet discernible on the pillars; and those walls that had hitherto reverberated with the songs and praises of the King of kings, now resounded with the ribaldry and profane oaths of the minions of the British king.

The suffering of the destitute prisoners here is absolutely indescribable. Many of them had nothing but thin summer clothing, and no fire was allowed them. They were fed on poor and scanty food, and disease and death swept off vast numbers.

Ethan Allen says: "I have seen prisoners here in the agony of death in consequence of very hunger, and others speechless, sucking bones, or even biting pieces of chips, and others pleading for God's sake for something to eat, and at the same time shivering with cold. Hollow groans saluted my ears, and despair seemed imprinted on every countenance. They would beg for one copper or a morsel of bread. It is computed that 1,500 died in the course of four months. As the breath left their bodies, they were dragged out by the arm or leg, piled at the door, and there left till there was a cart-load, when they were taken to the outskirts of the city and there dumped into a ditch. Such was the end of many a brave soldier!"

"In the Middle Dutch church," (now the Post-office,) says John Pistard, "the prisoners taken on Long Island and at Fort Washington, sick, wounded, and well, were all indiscriminately huddled together by hundreds and thousands, large numbers of whom died by disease, and many undoubtedly poisoned by inhuman attendants, for the sake of their watches or silver buckles."

It was soon after, when the prisoners had got thinned down, turned into a riding school for training dragoon horses. The floor was taken up and the area covered with tan bark. A pole ran across the middle of the church for the horses to leap over. The glass was taken from the windows, and the shutters unhung. The fence around the church was torn down, and the private vaults were ruthlessly opened and lifeless bodies of strangers and soldiers cast in, thus adding insult to injury.

The North church was repaired soon after the war, but the Middle church was left in this forlorn and ruinous condition till the year 1790, when it was re-dedicated. In place of the King's picture and arms, there was suspended on each side of the church the American Eagle, and the arms of the State of New-York. The Rev. Dr. Livingston preached the sermon from the text: "In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee and bless thee." The newspapers of the day remarked that "this church had been prostituted to *horse-schooling*, while the British had possession of the city, thus turning the house of God into a den of thieves."

The old Dutch church in Garden street was spared by the enemy, except for a few months in 1779, when it was used as a hospital for His Majesty's troops. The congregation in the meantime worshipped in St. George's chapel, the use of which was kindly tendered them by the vestry of Trinity church, in grateful remembrance of the former kindness of the members of the ancient Dutch Church, in permitting its use to the members of the Church of England, when they had no proper edifice of their own.

In those days there was more harmony of feeling between the Dutch and Episcopal Churches than at present. They both presented an unbroken front against Presbyterianism and New-England church usages.

Perhaps the sparing of the Garden street church was partly owing to the loyalty of its pastor, the Rev. Gerardus Lyckker, who, instead

of abandoning the city on the approach of the enemy, as the other Dutch ministers did, remained at his post and continued faithful to his king. For this bold exhibition of his principles, he was obliged on the return of peace to leave a state of affluence, and take refuge in England, where he died at his son's residence, at the age of 65 years. The other Dutch ministers, Johannes Ritzema, Lambertus De Ronde, Archibald Laidlie, and John H. Livingston, were all or mostly favorable to the American cause; and this may in part account for the desecration of their churches. Ritzema was too old (72 years) to take an active part in politics; but his son, as I suppose, Rudolphus, was a Colonel in the Continental service. Laidlie and Livingston were chaplains in the Provincial Congress. De Ronde's house was in 1775 used for a short time to quarter American soldiers, of whom he made a complaint that they had "used or destroyed a number of long Holland pipes, some wine, a parcel of Dutch sermons of his own composition, and sundry other articles." Mr. De Ronde died at Schaghticoke, Sept. 30th, 1795, at the age of 76 years. Mr. Ritzema died at Kinderhook, April, 1794, at the age of 86 years. Dr. Laidlie died an exile from the city at Red Hook, in 1778; so that Dr. Livingston was the only Dutch pastor who returned to New-York at the peace. He, with Laidlie, had administered the communion so late as June, 1776, in the Middle Dutch church.

New-York in Olden Times.

From Dec. 29th, 1729 to Dec. 4th, 1730, the numbers of vessels that entered this port was 211, viz.: from—

Jamaica - - - 30	North Carolina - - 6
Boston - - - 28	Bristol - - - 5
Barbadoes - - - 14	Dover - - - 5
Bermuda - - - 13	South Carolina - - 5
Curacao - - - 12	New Foundland - - 4
Antigua - - - 11	Philadelphia - - 3
London - - - 7	Surinam - - - 3
Rhode Island - - 7	Madeira - - - 3

Aug. 30, 1731.—There is little or no news here, nothing but the melancholy scenes of little money and less business. The markets begin to grow very thin. The small pox rages violently in town, which in a great measure hinders the country people from supplying us with provisions. I have not heard that any people have gone out of town for fear of it. The last week they began to inoculate, which practice I have some reason to believe will be very much followed. The distemper has been a long time very favorable, but now it begins to be of the confluent kind and is very mortal.

Sept. 27.—The small pox, fever and dysentery, prevail very much in this city, and many children have died as well as grown persons; and the country people are afraid to come to town which makes the markets thin, provisions dear and deadens all trade. It goes very hard with the poor, insomuch that a charitable contribution is promoted, and one gentleman has given 20 pistoles, another £20, and other charities are thrown in according to the circumstances of the benefactors. In one week 59 have died of small pox mostly children; 10 were blacks.

Nov. 1st.—A great many have died of small pox for some weeks past; one woman of 70, another of 80, that had the purple sort are both living.

Nov. 15th.—In the month of August last the small pox began to spread in the city and for some weeks was very favorable and few died; but from Aug. 23rd the burials increased.

In 2 months and 3 weeks there died of whites 473; of blacks 71, being a total of 549.

Feb. 22, 1731.—Fire wood very scarce in New-York, so that a cord of it sells for from 32 to 36 shillings.

Nov. 20, 1732.—Two weeks ago the weather was extremely thick and foggy, cold and freezing, and the people in the city and counties adjacent, have in general been taken with colds, mostly attended with fever, and some with pain in the side.

A fire broke out here last night at 10 o'clock, but by the help of two fire engines, which lately came from London, it was extinguished. Two houses were burnt.—Dec. 7, 1732.

July, 21, 1735.—We are credibly informed that there are 158 dwellings to be let in this city, and but one vessel on the stocks. Trade is very dull by reason of the heavy taxes and impost. Many people have removed to Pennsylvania, which is a free and flourishing port, where 20 sail of top-sail vessels are now building. [In 1762 there were 2737 dwellings in New-York city.]

Dec. 22d, 1740.—The streets are filled with confused heaps of snow, so that the lovers of sleighing can scarce use them without danger. The whole mass fell in one night's time and now the cold is so excessive that the ink freezes in the pen while I am writing by a good fire-side.

Feb. 3rd.—Since our last we have had some abatement of the severity of the cold for 2 or 3 days; but it is as cold as before, and the poor suffer much notwithstanding the great relief they have had from the general contributions. Two men were frozen to death in Westchester County. Fodder is very scarce and an abundance of cattle die from want—even 10 out of 20; and 20 out of 30, on some farms.

BRITISH PRISON SHIPS AT NEW-YORK.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

THE prison ships were intended for sailors taken on the high seas, while landsmen were mostly confined in churches and jails. The transports that brought the soldiers of Britain to Staten Island in 1776 were the first prison ships. On board these, as they lay in Gravesend bay, the American prisoners taken at the battle of Brooklyn were confined for a few weeks till the enemy were in possession of New-York; they were then removed thither, and the vessels were anchored in the North and East rivers. In a year or two the prison ships were mostly moored a few rods from the Long Island shore, in a retired nook called the Wallaboct. Here, sheltered from wind and wave, lay in succession a dozen old hulks, usually two or three at a time, such as the Whitby, Good Hope, etc. Two were burnt by the prisoners themselves, either in the extremity of despair or the vain hope of liberty. In 1780, the Jersey was stationed in the Wallaboct. The large numbers confined in her, the great mortality among them, and the length of time she was used as a prison ship, have given such notoriety to her inglorious name, that in popular story she seems to have been the only prison ship during the whole war; and the accumulated horrors and miseries of all the others have been laid on the ill-fated Jersey alone. It would be impossible for pen to describe or to convey an idea of the sufferings of the prisoners, whether occasioned by sickness and neglect of personal cleanliness, or the want of wholesome food and comfortable clothing.

Although hospital ships were provided, to which the sick were removed, yet from the malignity of the disease and despondency of the patient, or for want of good nurses and proper medical attendance, they perished by scores. It does not appear that there was any systematic plan of charity formed by the people of New-York for their relief; no person ever visited these pestilential hulks to administer aid, or give encouragement or sympathy, bestow a cheering smile, or shed a sympathetic tear. All was solitary, sullen gloom, only varied by the taunts and imprecations of their unfeeling guards.

During the whole war there was more or less difficulty in exchanging prisoners, each party fearing the other would get some advantage. Meanwhile the prisoners suffered, languished, and died. The long detention of the prisoners must be attributed in part to Congress, who were unwilling to release healthy British soldiers for emaciated Americans, who were mostly privateersmen, and not

engaged in the Continental service, as this would give the enemy permanent strength without an equivalent. Often, too, the balance was against the Americans, who had no prisoners to give in exchange; for although our privateers captured vast numbers of British vessels, yet their crews were often suffered to go at large or enlist in American vessels.

The Jersey was originally a sixty gun ship, but becoming unfit for sea service, she was dismantled in 1776, and lay as a store ship at New-York. In 1780, when the Good Hope was burned, she was removed to the Wal-lebocht, and used as a prison ship till the close of the war, when she was suffered to go to decay—worms soon destroyed her bottom, and she afterwards sunk. Her ribs lay exposed at low water, for more than twenty years, and are now covered by the United States Navy Yard.

The crew of this vessel consisted of a captain, two mates, a steward, cook, and a dozen sailors. There was also a guard of twelve old invalid marines, and about thirty soldiers. Near her lay the hospital ships, the Scorpion, the Strombolo, and the Hunter.

When a prisoner was first brought on the deck of the Jersey, his name and rank were registered, he was searched for money and weapons, but allowed to retain his clothes and bedding. He was then ordered down into the hold where he found perhaps a thousand human beings, mostly covered with rags and filth, their faces pale with disease and emaciated with hunger and anxiety. He joined a "mess" of six persons, who every morning at the ringing of the steward's bell, received their allowance of biscuit, pease, and beef or pork, which was cooked in a large copper boiler. Oatmeal, flour, butter, and suet, were occasionally added, but no vegetables. The food was usually deficient in quantity and quality—the biscuit mouldy and crawling with worms, the pease damaged, the butter rancid, the meal and flour often sour, the pork and beef unsavory, and yet the highest prices were charged to the King by his rapacious commissaries, who exchanged good for bad provisions, and by curtailing the rations, and other embezzlements, amassed large fortunes, at the expense of the life and health of helpless prisoners. Those who contrived to conceal a little money were enabled to procure, at exorbitant prices, such small articles as were sold by an old woman who daily approached the ship in her little boat, laden with bread, sugar, tobacco, thread, needles, combs, and the like.

Every morning the prisoners brought up their bedding to be aired, washed the floors, and spent the day on deck. At sunset the cry was, "down, rebels, down," when the

hatches were fastened, and the prisoners lay down in rows to sleep, if sleep they could, amid the mingled horror of sighs and dying groans, of putrid air and stifling heat.

When a prisoner died, his companions sewed the body up in a blanket, (if he had one,) lowered it into a boat, and were allowed to go on shore, under a guard. Here they made a slight excavation in the bank, or on the shore, in which the corpse was hastily buried. Many of these bodies were afterwards uncovered, by the action of wind or wave, and the bones lay for years whitening in the sun. In 1808 nearly twenty hogsheads were collected, and deposited in one common sepulchre.

The prisoners were at first allowed the free use of the deck till a successful attempt at escape, after which they were mostly kept below, a few being allowed to come up at a time for fresh air, exercise, etc. Although under the watch of a guard, who constantly paced the deck, yet escapes were not unfrequent. One evening, in 1777, a boat happened to be fastened to the vessel's side; three or four prisoners quietly let themselves down into the boat, cast her off, and let her drift astern of the ship. They were lucky enough to get clear unperceived, and to reach the Jersey shore in safety. Their flight was soon discovered, but it being dark, the pursuit and random shots were unavailing.

At midnight, in 1779, nine sea captains and two privates, made their escape from the Good Hope, in the North river. They confined the mate, disarmed the sentinels, and hoisted out the boat, which was on deck. They had scarce got clear before the alarm was given, when they were fired on by three ships, but none were hurt.

In the cold winter of 1780, fifteen prisoners escaped on the ice in the East river. A number of others made the attempt, some of whom being unable to endure the cold, were retaken and carried back. One was frozen to death before he reached the shore.

A prisoner on board the Falmouth having, as if by accident, thrown his hat overboard, begged leave to go after it, in a small boat, which lay alongside. A sentinel, with only his side-arms on, got into the boat, with four of the prisoners. Having reached the hat, they secured the sentinel, and made for the Jersey shore, though several armed boats pursued, and shot was fired from the shipping.

The prisoners in the Jersey, it is said, had obtained a crowbar, which was kept concealed in the berth of some trusty officer, and used to break off port-gratings in stormy nights. A number who were good swimmers thus escaped. These attempts, however, often ended tragically.

Hempstead in Olden Times.

April 1st 1669. ^{at Hempstead} The Governor of New York allowed a horse-race for the improvement of the breed of horses.

In 1785 the total number of votes in Queen's Co., was but 359, of which Hempstead gave 187. This shows the great preponderance of Hempstead in controlling the elections; and some of the Whigs of that day used every effort to have that township disfranchised!

At an election in 1785, the first after the Revolution, the votes of the different Towns were :

S. Hempstead 187,	Newtown 32,
N. Hempstead 42,	Flushing 25,
Oysterbay 87,	Jamaica 56,

AUG. 21, 1786.—A woman named Dooxy at Wesbury, was safely delivered of three children at a birth, all of which are likely to do well.

APRIL 7 1793.—The wind blowing fresh, the Brooklyn Ferry boat sank and out of 8 persons one was saved, Edwards, an Irishman. One Clemens of Hempstead was drowned.

FEB. 22, 1800.—The curious are invited to a sight of one of the most astonishing productions in nature, a large Ox raised by Mr. George Hewlett of Hempstead. He is to be seen at Mrs. Deloufs', Fly Market. N. Y., admittance one shilling.

To give an idea of this OX, it need only be mentioned that he is 19 hands high, 17 1-2 feet in length and 9 feet in girth, forming a tremendous mass of animation, not to view him, as he now stands, argues the want of that curiosity which tends to enlarge the mind.

In 1812 ^{Lewis} ~~Jarvis~~ Hewlett of L. I. raised an ox which weighed 2436 pounds.

BOARDING SCHOOL at Hempstead, L. I.—Rev. Seth Hart, rector of St. George's Church is disposed to take 6 or 8 boys to board and lodge in his family and be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and the Latin and Greek Languages. Due attention will be paid to the morals of youth intrusted to his care. The situation is healthy, pleasant and convenient, being 22 miles from New York; and a regular stage runs every Monday and Friday, and returns Tuesday and Saturday. Particulars may be known by application to the Rev. John H. Hobart in New York, No. 50 Broad St. March 4, 1801

"At a court, of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol delivery holden at the Court House in Queens Co. June 17, 1801, Walter Dunlevy, an Irish schoolmaster, who, on Dec. 2nd last at John Burtis's tavern in Fosters Meadow had a scuffle with Benj. Fish, a farmer there, in which the latter lost his life, by a blow from a billet of

wood was convicted on an indictment for manslaughter. Upon the hearing of witnesses and viewing the circumstances of the case, the sentence awarded by the court was 14 years solitary confinement in the State Prison".

This Dunlevy had some confederates, who came disguised to the Queens Co. Jail in the dead of night, and compelled Sheriff Lawrence to set the prisoner free. Whereupon they turned the Sheriff into the same cell, locked the door upon him and threw away the keys. Dunlevy was conveyed to New York and took passage for Europe, but just on eve of the vessel's sailing, the Captain accidentally heard the report of the rescue, and judged from the description that the passenger on shipboard was the fugitive. Dunlevy was at once identified by Willet Mott and committed to Bridewell. He was there kept till the morning of his trial, when he was escorted to the Court House in Queens Co. After a few years service, Dunlevy was pardoned.

During a severe snow storm in ¹⁸⁰⁴~~1802~~, the ancient family of Stites, in Hempstead, became extinct. The father, Wm. Stites and his sons, all went into the bay, and a snow storm suddenly coming up, they were unable to reach any human abode. The next morning they were found frozen to death in a boat house near their boat.

Ap. 14th 1803. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the barn of Mr. John Moore at Hempstead, was discovered to be on fire. The wind blowing very fresh from the Southward, it communicated to the barn of Mr. Abm. Bedell, and thence to the Presbyterian Church; all of which were entirely consumed, together with two of Mr. Moor's horses. The fire originated from a cask of unslacked lime in the barn of Mr. Moore.

"Brooklyn, Feb. 23d, 1807. On Friday at 5 P. M. a large boat of the Old Ferry, laden with flour ^{which} was stowed too much in her bows, sunk in the middle of the river, with 6 persons on board who were picked up by boats which went off to their assistance.

John Simonson of Hempstead, since Sheriff, was in one of the boats crossing the river at the time, and when he saw the accident, he seized the helm from the ferryman and steered directly through the midst of the floating passengers and barrels, and rescued among others, Samuel Jackson and Newbury Hewlett from a watery grave.

Jan. 4th, 1815. The hogs of Mr. Peter Hegeman at Manhasset, lately rooted up a large quantity of silver and gold, at least \$220,00, which had been buried in the ground since the Revolution and been forgotten.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Manhasset, L. I., 8th of February, Joseph Onderdonk, in the 86th year of his age. 1762

He was but little over ten years of age at the time of the Declaration of Independence; a copy of which in the form of a handbill was sent to his father (who was a Whig Committee man) and which he read aloud to his father's family as they were called together for that purpose, after the noontide repast. The events of the Revolution were deeply impressed on his mind. He saw the first movements for organizing whig committees and diffusing whig principles.

After the enemy got possession of the Island, he saw the British Light Horse when they rode up to his father's house and carried him off a prisoner to New York. He also walked amid the ruins of the great fire in New York in 1776 and saw the naked walls of Trinity Church as they stood black and crumbling from the effects of heat. He heard while at work in the cornfield the booming of the cannon at the battle of White Plains. Here collected being in the harvest field in 1778 when his uncle rode in with an "Extra Gazette" containing the news of the battle of Monmouth. In the hard winter of 1780 he saw the British outposts as they were marching thro' the snow knee deep, they having been called in from the east end of Long Island for the defence of New York City whose harbor was for weeks bridged over with ice. At the time Burr's store at Manhasset Valley was robbed and the owner shot, he was patrolling with a gun, and saw the whaleboats as they quietly dropped down the bay, and he came in contact with one of the crew who escaped with a wound in the chin. He had often to serve as wagoner to the British forces in carting wood and warlike stores, and was once sent with his father's team to transport soldiers' rations from the Dutch church in Jamaica, to Col. Wormb's Quarters at Westbury. At the Evacuation of the Island in 1783, he assisted in removing the baggage of the camp-followers, from Success Church to Newtown. He witnessed the execution at Jamaica of the two men who robbed the house of Thomas Thorne at Manhasset. He used often to repeat in the Dutch language portions of the prayer of the Rev. Mr. Rubell, a Loyal Dutch Domine, who in his intercessions never forgot "our good King, George the third, his Queen Charlott, and the Princesses of the Royal family, as well as the Lords of the upper and lower Houses of Parliament."—He also was one of the spectators of the execution of Nathan Hale (who was captured near Huntington) from whose lips he heard a circumstantial ac-

count of Hale's last moments. He was present at the Inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States. His experience and observation of British insolence during the armed occupation of Long Island left an impression on his mind which length of years could never obliterate.

At his funeral the Rev. N. E. Smith of Brookville, delivered a very appropriate discourse from Genesis. xxv, 8: "Then Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age—an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people."

WHALE-BOAT WARFARE on L. I. SOUND.

During the Revolutionary war, our Navy was merely nominal, its place was partially supplied by privateers and whale-boats. New York city, Staten and Long Island were in possession of the enemy and the partisan warfare by American whaleboats against the King's subjects residing thereon forms an episode in revolutionary story.

These boats were sharp-built craft 20 or 30 feet long and without decks, impelled by from 4 to 30 oars. In a calm they would shoot out from their lurking places on the Connecticut shore, intercept a coasting vessel, and by the speed of their oars defy the pursuit of British guard-ships. They were duly commissioned by the States to cruise against British vessels, and limited to high water mark, but this line for various pretences was over passed. A party of rebels would often cross by night from the main to the Long Island shore, transporting their light boats on their shoulders to a neighboring thicket, march inland plunder a country store, surprise a British outpost or seize some distinguished loyalist (such as Judge Jones, Major Moncrieffe, or Rev. Mr. Bowden) and then hasten back to their boats ere the day dawned or an alarm could be spread.

Sometimes the British retaliated, seized all the whaleboats they could find on the Conn. shore, or kidnapped Gen. Silliman, and other prominent whigs; and one Sunday, took a whole congregation prisoners, at Darien, while worshipping, and led off over forty men with their minister into captivity.

The truly national expeditions from Connecticut against Setauket, Lloyd's Neck, Sagharbor, and Forts St. George and Slongo—all on Long Island—were effected by aid of whaleboats; but their crews at length became freebooters who plundered public and private property, friend and foe, without distinction, till every whig and Tory on Long Island made common cause against them and several bloody encounters ensued. After which the system was abandoned by the States, but persisted in by some daring outlaws, till the close of the war.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN OF LONG ISLAND.

When Col. Tallmadge was on his march across Long Island, Nov. 22d, 1780, to capture Fort St. George, he called for information and spies, at Mrs. Smith's (wife of Judge Wm. Smith, who had fled out of the lines), told her the design of his expedition and that in the attack, he might be under the necessity of destroying her house in which the Loyalist forces were fortified. "Do it without hesitation!" replied the patriotic dame. Fortunately the hostile force was captured without doing any injury to the house.

Dr. Zephaniah Platt, of Smithtown, an active whig in the Revolution, was seized by the British authorities, in 1777, and imprisoned in the city of New York; but was at length restored to liberty through the personal application of his daughter, Dorothea, to Sir Henry Clinton, the British Commandant.

Col. Josiah Smith, of Moriches, who had commanded the Suffolk Regiment at Brooklyn, before the defeat of our army there, returned to the bosom of his family after the Island was given up by the Americans, and took British protection. He was, however, for some cause taken up and thrown into the Provost or jail at New York. His daughter, Hannah Pelletreau in her labors and excursions to procure his release caught a cold that brought on a deafness from which she never afterwards recovered.

When the house of Hendrick Onderdonk, at what is now called Roslyn, was robbed one night by some British soldiers who were stationed at Herricks, his wife, (grand-mother of the two Bishops of that name) resolutely went after them about the house, forbidding them to enter such a room as her daughters slept there. They however picked up a few rolls of valuable dry goods and then hurried away, the intrepid woman following close at their heels, and every now and then pulling away a parcel of their plunder till they got clear of the house.

When one of the new British recruits broke into the house of Martin Schenck, at Manhasset, and grasped him by the throat to make him disclose the spot where his money was hid, his wife with the instinctive impulse of affection, seized a bel-lows, made at the soldier, and so effectually bel-labored him with it that he relaxed his grasp, when her husband escaped.

When a British foraging officer at Cedar swamp demanded the keys of her corn-crib of the wife of Jotham Townsend and she refused because she had no corn to spare, to intimidate her he laid his hand on the handle of his sword. In an instant she flourished her oven-peel in defiance (for she was baking bread) at the representative of royalty and demanded with scornful air, if he drew sword upon women? The officer was so disconcerted, that he smiled and was soon out of sight.

When the house of John Burtis, blacksmith in Manhasset valley, was attacked in the fall of 1782, by a gang of Connecticut whale-boatmen, his wife measured out and handed the charges of powder to those that fired: and the party was driven off with the loss of its leader, one Capt. Martin, who was shot dead and left on the spot.

Sarah Amberman, daughter of a Miller at Foster's Meadow, when her father was brutally assaulted by a drunken British officer in 1780, hearing his cries she caught up a stake, and at the risk of her own life, ran to his rescue. She beat the officer while her helpless father kept crying out to her, 'lay it on! lay it on!' She only desisted when, by brute force she was near being shoved into the mill-pond. All this while there were men—*men* shall we call them?—who stood the spectators of the conflict, and dared offer no assistance to the poor miller, who died in a few minutes of his wounds.

When Gen. Woodhull who had been barbarously wounded by British Light Horse in 1776, was brought mangled and bleeding to Mrs. Hinchman's inn, at Jamaica, she generously gave up her best bed for his use. On his beseeching her not to leave him alone in the hands of his enemies—the kind hostess replied, 'don't be uneasy, General, I don't expect to go to bed to-night.' The next morning, Woodhull was taken westward with his head and arm bandaged and left with a guard under the horse-shed, at Howard's half-way house while the officers of the escort regaled themselves in the house. This was too much for Mrs. Howard, who went out and kindly invited the weak and fainting general to partake of some refreshment. She then gave him some bread and butter, smoked beef and wine-sangaree. The guard impudently asked if she had nothing for them, whereupon the patriotic hostess replied, 'I give to prisoners, you can buy!' The general was at length conveyed to New Utrecht, and his wounds growing worse, he sent for his wife, who barely reached his bedside to catch his parting sigh.—

She had, fortunately, brought with her a wagon-load of provisions. These she distributed among the half-starved American prisoners and then slowly returned to her lonely dwelling at Mastic with the mortal remains of her gallant husband.

Our last example of female action must be taken from the Tory side. The wife of John Rapelje at Brooklyn Ferry, had persisted in drinking the prohibited tea, even after the American army was stationed there. This gave great umbrage to some whig militia men, who fired a cannon ball into her house while she was drinking tea. The ball passed within a few inches of her head and lodged in the wall. This affront she waited for an opportunity to revenge, and fancied she had at length found it when our defeated army was preparing to retreat across the East River to New York. Seeing boats collected at the Ferry by her door, and great bustle and earnestness among the men, she, with a woman's curiosity and sagacity penetrated into the secret of the movement and in the dead of night dispatched her Dutch Negro slave to make his way out of the Rebel camp, to General Howe, and inform him of the preparations for an intended retreat. The negro unluckily for *her*, fell in with a Hessian guard who could not comprehend the purport of his momentous errand and detained him till morning when he was brought before the British general, and gave in his message just in time—to be too late—for the entire American army had now got safely across the river.

Treatment of Negroes on Long Island.

Negro slavery existed on Long Island from its earliest settlement till its abolition by the State in 1826.—The slaves were, we may presume, treated generally as humanity and the interest of their owners dictated, for the law interposed but a feeble protection in their behalf—nay it was steadily growing stronger and more stringent against this down-trodden race till the time of the American Revolution, when the principles of human liberty were better understood and the continental Congress had declared that *all* men were created equal.

For many years the Dutch drove a flourishing slave trade on the coast of Guinea, so that the city of New-York and Long Island were well supplied with negroes. So numerous and powerful did they at length become, that in 1711 they determined to strike for freedom, and accordingly set fire to some houses, and lying in wait attacked those who approached the fire. The insurgents, were, however, soon put down, and punished with the most inhuman tortures. Some were broken on the wheel—a strange punishment in this hemisphere—some were burned to death, some were cased in iron and suspended alive on gibbets where they were left to starve to death and become the prey of the fowls of heaven, others were let off with simple hanging.

In 1741 the city was again on fire and common fame laid it to the charge of the poor negroes who were reported to be instigated to the act by a Popish priest.—However that may be, Ury the priest and one or two of his white confederates were hung. Many of the slaves were either burnt, gibbeted, hung, banished or imprisoned.

The ferocity and hardihood of these slaves in comparison with the tameness and cowardice of our modern and domesticated blacks may be partly accounted for in this way. They were kidnapped in the wilds of Africa (where they roamed the forest in all the independence of savage life) and were imported directly from Guinea to New-York. Their spirit were untamed, their longings and feelings were for their distant homes in the deserts of Africa, they had no affection for their new masters (for they had not grown up in their families) but instead of it they had a deadly hate. They thought of their homes and became dissatisfied and sulky.

As slaves were very valuable it became a temptation to the avaricious to consider every Indian,* half-breed, or even very swarthy Spaniards (who were occasionally taken prisoners of war by our Privateers) as negroes.—Under this pretext many whites were sold and classed among slaves thereby giving them most dangerous advisers and companions. It is indeed highly probable that the negro plots and riots were prompted and led on by the superior intelligence of these white persons thus unjustly degraded to their ranks.

We now proceed to give a few historical specimens of the treatment meted out by our ancestors to the Long Island negroes.

In 1707 the house of Wm. Hallet, Esq., of Newtown, was burnt and himself, his wife, and five children murdered by an Indian man and negro woman, their own slaves, who alleged ill-treatment as their excuse—they being restrained from going abroad on Sabbath days.—They were publicly burnt at Jamaica, and put to all the torment possible for a terror to others of ever attempting the like wickedness.

In 1772 Nath'l. Brewster of Brookhaven, was whipping his slave a native of Guinea, for some act of disobedience, when he suddenly turned upon his master and struck him dead. He was tried the very next day by three Justices of the Peace and five freeholders (as the law directs) and was sentenced to be hung, though some of the Judges proposed he should be burnt or at least gibbeted.

Negroes were not allowed to wander about the county or travel from one place to another without a *pass* as more particularly appears by the following:

NOTICE.—A negro wandering about without a *pass* was taken up at Hempstead by Benj. Stewart, schoolmaster, and put in Jamaica Jail, where he now awaits the order of his master.—May 5th, 1760.

£6 REWARD.—Ran away from Hendrick Onderdonk, at Cow Neck, a negro named Primus. It is likely he will forge a *pass*, for he can read and write.—Aug. 13th, 1760.

The names of their owners were sometimes branded with a hot iron on the bodies of their slaves as the following testify:

\$16 REWARD.—Absconded from their owners at the house of Domine Rubell at Flatbush, two negro slaves, Betsy marked T. A. on the right shoulder and Polly without any mark.—Sept. 1781.

An iron collar with the initials of the owner's name was sometimes riveted on the neck of slaves who had the trick of running away, as appears by the following advertisement of a negro who had aforetime absconded from his master:

Ran away from Jeromus Lott at Flatlands, a negro boy named Jack, 16 years old. He had on his neck an iron collar marked J. L., the name of his owner.—May 20th, 1784.

On Long Island as elsewhere negroes were of course bought, sold and transferred like brute animals, as the following bill of sale (among others) testifies:

Received the 28th day of August, 1760, of Mr. Benjamin Sands of Cow Neck, the sum of sixty-seven pounds and ten shillings in full for a negro wench called Eve—sold and delivered *per me*. PETER HEGEMAN.
Witness present Samuel Weeks,

Whenever a cargo of negroes from the slave coast of Africa arrived into the port of New-York, an advertisement of the following tenor was speedily put forth:

To be sold at Public Vendue, to-morrow, at Cruger's Wharf, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on board the sloop Rebecca and Joseph, just arrived from Anamabo in Guinea, a parcel of likely young slaves—men, women and boys.—N. Y. Mercury, Nov. 15th, 1762.

We often read advertisements of run away negroes who are described by sundry cuts and scars on the face and cheeks, which we may charitably suppose to have been self-inflicted in their native wilds by way of ornament or tattooing, as our modern belles submit without a murmur to have their ears bored with an awl,

After the Revolution, if not before, slaves were found to be unprofitable. They eat up their owner's substance and kept him poor. They must be fed and clothed, and involuntary labor was found to be expensive, so that their owners, both from principle and interest, were gradually manumitting them long before negro slavery was abolished by statute. Annexed is the form:

To whom it may concern.—Whereas application hath this day been made to us Benjamin Tredwell and Loti Onderdonk, Overseers of the Poor of the town of North Hempstead, in Queens County, and State of New-York, by Joseph Onderdonk of the same place, to have his male slave named *Mike*, manumitted and set free:

We the above-named Overseers do hereby certify that we have made enquiry in the premises and believe that the said slave is under the age of 50 years and of sufficient ability to provide for himself, and that we do approve that he be manumitted and set free.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord and Christ, 1806.

BENJAMIN TREDWELL, } Overseers of
LOT ONDERDONK, } the Poor.

This is to certify that I do manumit and set free my male slave named *Mike* as the Statute of this State requires.

JOSEPH ONDERDONK.

From the preceding remarks verified as they are by Historical citations, who does not feel that Afric's sable sons have met with harsh treatment at the hands of our ancestors? If we find them now degraded and their native spirit broken down by a long series of oppressions, need it excite our special wonder? Should we not rather hasten to repair the wrongs done them and to reinstate them in their long-lost rights?

"Be to their faults a little blind,
Be to their virtues very kind."

X.

* That the cupidity of the whites in some way or other turned the red men of our native forests into slaves, appears from the following, dated Dec. 11th, 1722:

£3 REWARD and charges paid by Ezekiel Baldwin at Hempstead, for the recovery of an *Indian* man slave, who ran away and intends to get into an *Indian* habit.

FOR SALE, a middle aged negro woman brought up in the country, is of an uncommon fine temper for one of her color. Having lately become discontented with her present situation is the sole cause of her being offered for sale. Apply to George Codwise, Jr., Jamaica.—Jan. 18, 1804.

WANTED to purchase, two healthy black men who can be recommended for honesty, industry and sobriety, aged from 18 to 24. Apply to Francis Titus, at Williamsburgh.—Jan. 11, 1814.

Feb. 1815.—Samuel Youngs of Oysterbay offers for sale a stout able bodied slave, 26 years old, now confined in jail for absenting himself from his master's service.

HEMPSTEAD IN OLDEN TIMES.

1734. Gov. Cosby had a rural villa on the edge of Hempstead plains.

Oct. 23. 1752 All persons in Oysterbay having a right in Hempstead Plains will please make it appear unto

John Dorlon,	Jacob Smith, Esq.
John Birdsall	Richard Ellison, Jr.
John Foster	John Williams, Dec 18

who are a committee appointed to lay it out.

1758. At a warmly contested Election in Queens Co. Hicks a partisan of Gov. Clinton & his colleague Zeb. Seaman were elected over Mr. Justice Jones and Cornell who were of the Livingston party. Their wages were 6 shillings PER DIEM.—What were the politics of that day we know not, but probably it was as at the present time a struggle for the loaves and fishes.

DEC. 29, 1760 For sale a pleasant and complete farm on the north side of Hempstead plains [Hydepark] near the Hon. Col. Josiah Martin's. It has 212 acres well fenced, a large young orchard of choice fruit, 2 mowing grounds producing upwards of 50 loads of best English hay The house has 4 rooms on a floor, coach house &c. Thomas Truxton living on the premises will give a good title. [This is the father of Commodore Truxton of the U. S. navy who was born in Queens Co.; and this Martin was father of Dr. Samuel Martin who built Rock Hall at Rockaway, one of the finest houses of its time. Dr. Martin's remains were interred in the chancel of St. George's Church of which he was a great benefactor.]

1762. There was no rain on Long Island from corn planting till the Equinox, that is, from May 20 to Sep. 20.

June 18. 1764. Died on Friday morning at Hempstead, Rev. Samuel Seabury of an imposthume in his side, greatly lamented by all who knew him.

Sep. 10 1764. Races at New Market, L. I.; Pursè, £ 50, by Mr. Smith's bay horse Hero, Mr. Thorne's grey horse Starling and Mr. Leary's bay horse Old England.

N. York, Aug 18th 1777. Last Monday during the Thunder Gust, a black cloud came from the North and discharged hail stones 5 or 6 ounces in weight and 6 inches round

N. York, Aug 7th 1780. The crops of wheat in most parts of the continent this summer have been extremely thin but very well headed—on the whole not quite half the quantity they had last season.

Aug. 26th. 1782. The crops of corn and wheat are very indifferent in many parts of the country. Indeed Long Island has experienced the effects of a very dry summer.

Queens County in Olden Times.

July 11, 1743.—One Tom Bell a noted swindler travelled through the American Colonies and West Indies. He defrauded many people on Long Island of money under pretence of being a son of Col. Floyd. Being detected, he was brought to Brooklyn Ferry where he escaped from his guards.

Sept. 2, 1771.—Beaver Pond Race, Purse £25, for any horse except Whitehead Cornell's Steady and Timothy Cornell's Richmond. Horses entered with Widow Combs, Jamaica.

A few years after the Revolution, Ananias Smith who lived where Elbert Arthur now does, at Herricks, sold a yoke of oxen, and as he returned home to the barn to put up his horse, the report of a gun was heard, when his wife exclaimed to her servant, There! your master is shot; and so indeed it proved, but he was not robbed; for on searching for him he was found lying dead with his dog guarding his body and the price of the oxen in his pocket. No clue was ever found to his mysterious death.

Aug. 24th, 1787.—A large jaw-bone was dug up at Great Neck, which Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell thinks to be that of a sea cow.

In July 1790 the dysentery was very prevalent on Long Island—especially at Jamaica. Many infants and some adults died.

The death of Gen. Washington, Dec. 13, 1799, was duly celebrated in Jamaica. The congregations of the Dutch, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of Flushing and Jamaica, assembled in front of the Episcopal church and with the infantry, artillery, free masons, students and trustees of the Academy, went in procession to the Presbyterian church, the gallery and pulpit of which were hung in black. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Rattoon, an ode composed by Mr. Faitoute was sung in excellent style, and an oration delivered by Mr. Eigenbrodt.

Sept. 10, 1813.—Com. Lewis with 20 gun boats, 4 gallies and 6 barges sailed from New-York for Sands' Point, in quest of the British armed vessels that were cruising in the Long Island Sound and annoying our commerce, but did not hazard an engagement owing to the roughness of the weather. The inhabitants of both shores are greatly alarmed.

Jan. 5th, 1814.—The people of Newtown held a meeting to propose to do without sugar and tea till the high prices (occasioned by the war) are reduced.

Aug. 3rd, 1814.—There were 120 loads of fascines (25 bundles each) brought from Jamaica to Brooklyn to aid in the construction of Fort Green. The Rev. Jacob Schoonmaker headed the procession. Mr. Eigenbrodt and the pupils of the Academy assisted the people in cutting the fascines.

Sept. 7, 1814.—There are 1200 of Gen. Johnson's Brigade of Infantry from Kings and Queens Counties, now encamped on Fort Green.

March 8th, 1815.—The news of peace was celebrated at Roslyn, Feb. 22nd. Volleys of musketry were fired at 7 A. M. The flags waved all day from the paper mills, factory, and shoe shop of Mr. Daniel Bogart. At noon and evening salutes were fired by pistol. In the evening the houses were illuminated and appropriate toast-drunk at the house of the Rev. David S. Bogart. Jamaica, Flushing, and other principal villages on Long Island were also illuminated.

HEMPSTEAD IN OLDEN TIMES.

JUNE 18th 1817.—Eatables have been high, but the prospects are now that the crops will be abundant.

The first Exhibition of the Queens Co. Agricultural Society was held at Hempstead Nov. 3. 1819. The officers were,

Rufus King, President.

Effingham Lawrence,

Wm. Jones.

single Livingston Mitchell.

Rev. D. S. Bogart, Cor. Sec.

Thos. Philips, Rec. Sec.

Daniel Kissan, Treasurer.

} Vice Pres.

MANAGERS.

John I. Schenck, Benj. Tredwell, Benj. Platt and Joseph Dodge Jr. of N. Hempstead.

Nicholas Wyckoff, Timothy Nostrand and Lawrence Roe of Jamaica.

Lewis Hewlett, Townsend Cook, John B. Coles Jr. and Nelson Lloyd of Oysterbay.

Col. Edward Leverick, Col. Geo. Gibbs, Timothy Roach and Rev. Evan M. Johnson of Newtown.

Rev. Seth Hart, Jacob S. Jackson, Thos. Tredwell and Oliver Hewlett of Hempstead.

Abm. Cook, Thos. Powell, Richard Cornell and James Lawrence of Flushing.

JUNE 20. 1822.—An uncommon drought on L. I. —Wheat and Rye far short of the usual product. Oats and Flax will be indifferent without timely rain, Flax will be very light.

SELF-NOMINATION.

The Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate as Coroner for the Town of Hempstead, and asks the support of his friends and the public generally at the ensuing Election.

Daniel Smith.

Nov. 3rd. 1825.

Every Dutchman, Scot and Yankee give me your votes and I'll humbly thank ye.

Nov. 9. 1826.—J. V. Hewlett of East Woods had a pumpkin vine, the length of one branch was 45 ft: of the 2nd, 35ft. and of the other 6 branch. es 170ft, making 250ft of branches in all. It had 24 pumpkins, 9 of which weighed 180 lbs, and the whole 24 weighed 400 lbs!

May 1. 1823. Mr. Henry Mitchell of Flushing, gathered last fall from one tree 8 barrels of apples, 6 of which were sent to Liverpool and realized 30 British sovereigns equal to \$132,22, exclusive of freight and commissions.

Aug. 4. 1825. Judge Lawrence of Bayside, gave \$340 for one Saxony sheep.

June 9, 1827. The jail of Queens Co, was broke open and Alfred Verity escaped, who was confined on suspicion of murdering Jeffry Hubbs of Flushing on the 10th of Jan. last.

Aug. 23, 1827. The corner stone of the Flushing Institute was laid containing a Greek testament, newspapers, names of County officers, &c.

May 22, 1828. One Baker, a noted burglar, was arrested and confessed that he had broke open and robbed the store of Chas. Peck, &c, tailor's shop in Flushing.

FLUSHING IN OLDEN TIMES.

Jan. 22, 1707. Rev. John Hampton, an itinerant minister, preached in the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, without having first obtained permission from Gov. Cornbury, for which he was arrested by Thos. Cardale, high sheriff, and Stephen Luff, under sheriff of Queens Co., and led off in triumph to Jamaica 7 or 8 miles out of the direct route, and thence to New-York, where he with his companion McKemie were tried and acquitted, but had to pay £83, 7, 6, costs.

June 18, 1753. Edward Annely offers for sale his place at Whitestone. It has a stone-house, Wharf, garden, gravelled walks, asparagus beds, flowering shrubs, &c.

June 4, 1753. Gov. Clinton resided the whole summer in Flushing, on account of the Small Pox prevailing in New-York. The Legislature was convened at Jamaica.

Aug. 18, 1755. Wm. Keese, boatman of Flushing, offers to supply persons with live stock.

May 16, 1757. Friday last Richard Hallet of Newtown, was killed in falling a tree in the woods.

Nov. 20, 1758. Race at Newtown; a purse of £10 is to be run for. Horses must be entered with Daniel Betts.

July 2, 1764. Capt. Jos. Haviland offers for sale his farm of 153 acres at Bayside. It fronts on the Sound where all the vessels pass. The house has 5 rooms on a floor. Also for sale black walnut and mahogany tables, desks, a pier glass and a great many pictures.

Feb. 20, 1775. Two lads one named Hamilton aged 16, and the other named Roberts aged 12, were racing with their waggon and horses at Newtown, when by a jolt they both fell out and being run over were killed.

Oct. 6, 1777. Oliver Thorne was master of the Flushing freight and passenger boat which lies near the Ferry Stairs, N. Y.

May 22, 1780. £5 Reward. Run away from his master David Colden, a negro named Kelso. He had 8 days' leave of absence to find a purchaser. He speaks English only, and wore apple-tree buttons on his coat.

1788. John Allen of Flushing was indicted for killing his negro slave Michael, by chance medley. Allen had lost money and the negro being suspected, was at repeated intervals severely flogged and otherwise tortured to make him confess the act, but he persisted in denying any knowledge of the matter and sealed his testimony by his death. Allen was not punished. The same year Chas. Johnson of Newtown was also indicted for whipping his negro child to death.

Aug. 15, 1788. The adoption of the new Federal Constitution was celebrated at Flushing with great ceremony, and salutes were fired. The President of the day was Col. Wm. S. Smith, the orator was John Mulligan a student of Columbia College, N. Y.

Oct. 31, 1789. The dwelling house of John Vanderbilt, Esq., Town Clerk of Flushing, was fired by a young negro wench who lived in his family, by which all the Records of the town were destroyed. She had several accomplices and the original design was to have poisoned the whole family. The girl was subsequently tried and executed.

Dec. 11, 1790. Mr. Gilbert Seaman of Flushing fell overboard of Capt. Thos. H. Smith's passage boat, a little above Hell Gate, and was drowned.

A Long Island Hog, equal to a Connecticut wonder.

A FACT.

Mr. John Hutchings Smith near Flushing a few days since, killed a hog of his own raising which weighed when dressed 631 lbs.—Jan. 5, 1793.

Dec. 10, 1798. For sale 10,000 Lombardy poplar trees from 10 to 17 feet in height, by Wm. Prince, L. I.

Sep. 25, 1804. For sale by Benj. Prince 100 bbls choice Newtown pippin apples, now fit to be put up so as to be sent with safety to the Southern states, West Indies or Europe—warranted sound and unbruised.

May 1, 1809. The Democratic party in Flushing made the greatest efforts to gain the majority, several weeks before the election.—The most base and unfair means were made use of by their leaders. Judge John Wycoff, a French Tory, spread through every part of the township the most infamous handbills, still the Federal party prevailed.

Votes for members of Assembly.

<i>Fed.</i>		<i>Dem.</i>	
Carman	92	Monfort	79
Kissam	92	Pettit	78
Townsend	93	Seaman	78

Feb. 26 1816. On Thursday morning last, the house of Widow Lawrence at Flushing was discovered to be on fire between 1 and 2 o'clock. The family made their escape, but the flames when discovered had made such progress, that a small portion of the furniture only was saved.

June 15, 1817. The store of Lowerre & Wines, was broken open in the night by some men from New York, who came up in a coach, and robbed of \$1000 worth of goods, a part of which was found on the wharf and part carried off in a yawl which is now missing.

Queens County in Olden Times.

March 7, 1757.—Gov. Hardy in an order dated at Flatbush, requires all deserters, or those on furlough on Long Island, from the Provincial forces, to repair to Newtown.

March 8th, 1758.—Samuel Townsend of Oysterbay, sends an insulting letter to the Assembly on the conduct of the House in respect to the maintenance of the Neutral French. He was brought into the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, apologized, was reprimanded and discharged on paying fees.

[The Neutral French so called were inhabitants of Nova Scotia when it was conquered by the English.—They submitted to the British authority and pretended to be *neutral*, but were secretly aiding the French; whereupon the English decoyed them out of their secret fastnesses into public places, where they were enclosed by the King's soldiers, and father, mother and child were forcibly separated from one another and dispersed over the English colonies, so that the little band was annihilated and the name and nation lost. Many of these were distributed on Long Island, and the magistrates were required to bind out such as were under age.—This is the probable origin of many French names, on this Island, viz.: Fournier, Conihane, Legross, Chadoyne &c.]

Col. Stephen Hicks, received £29 for attending and keeping watch at the Beacon in Queens County, from May to Oct. 1759.

Dec. 6, 1762.—Stock for shipping, such as sheep, hogs, &c., may be had of John Nicoll, Whitestone.

Thos. Brown, fuller from London, has taken the fulling Mill of Richard Kirk at Hempstead Harbor, where all persons whatsoever may have their cloth done in the neatest manner and on reasonable terms.—*Jan. 1, 1770*

To Gentlemen Farmers, &c.—A manufacturer just arrived from England has taken the fulling Mill of Tunis Polhemus, South of Jamaica, where all sorts of woollen cloth, serges, lineys, &c., are completely dressed and colored in the English manner; where all possible care will be taken.—*Jan. 1770.*

N. Y. Mercury, Oct. 11, 1773.—The printer of this paper in conjunction with two of his friends, Henry Remsen and Hendrick Onderdonk, having lately erected a paper mill at Hempstead Harbor [Roslyn] at very great expense, the existence of which entirely depends on a supply of rags which at present are very much wanted. He therefore most humbly entreats the assistance of the good people of this Province and city in particular, to assist him in this undertaking, which if attended with success, will be a saving of some hundreds per annum to the Colony, which has constantly been sent out of it for paper of all sorts, the manufacturing of which has but very lately originated here; but should the public countenance the same, it is more than probable that branch will be brought to considerable perfection in this place. The highest price will therefore be given for all sorts of linen rags by the public's servant, HUGH GAINÉ.

N. Y. Mercury, Dec. 27, 1773.—About 10 o'clock last Thursday morning, the house of the Hon. George Duncan Ludlow, Esq., 3d Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province, at Hempstead Plains, [now Kelsey's, at Hyde Park] took fire and was burnt to the ground with almost every thing therein contained: but providentially no lives were lost. Mr L. had been in New-York the day before and was scarce 3 hours at home

before his house was all in flames. The fire originated, as is supposed, by means of some sparks that found their way through the crack of an old chimney and communicated to the wooden work of one of the rooms above. The loss Mr. L. sustains by this accident cannot be less than £3000; for besides the loss of his furniture, plate, &c., a library worth £1200 is entirely consumed.

[This house was re-built and again burnt down, May 26th, 1819, while in the occupation of Wm. Cobbet.—The fire originated from a crack in the chimney.]

Last Thursday evening, as Mr. Luke Eldert was going home in his wagon from Brooklyn, a mile from the ferry, he was met with by Daniel Everitt on horseback, and before they could get out of the way of each other, the wagon-tongue ran into Mr. Everitt's body, of which wound he died immediately.—Dec. 5. 1774.

In Committee for the district of Cow Neck, &c., March 27th, 1776:—

Whereas sundry disaffected persons have moved into this neighborhood, whereby the district instead of an asylum for the good and virtuous, is become a nest to those noxious vermin; it has become the part of prudence, and in its effects, of necessity, to put an end to such proceedings for the future, by the most speedy and effectual measures for the public good. Be it therefore *Resolved*, That no manner of person presume to move into this District after the 1st of April, without a certificate from the Chairman of the Committee of the District whence he removed, that he is friendly to the cause of his bleeding country. By order,

BENJ^N. SANDS, *Chairman*.

A CARD.

An inhabitant of Cow Neck presents his respectful compliments to Mr. Sands, Chairman of the Committee, and begs he will rectify an omission he has been guilty of, by not mentioning the names at large of those disaffected persons whom he styles "noxious vermin," in the Committee's Resolve published last week.—*N. Y. Packet*, April 4th, 1776.

TO THE PRINTER.

In Committee for the District of Cow Neck, &c., April 8th, 1776:

SIR: Whereas a Card has lately made its appearance in your paper requesting the names of those disaffected persons called "noxious vermin," in the Committee's Resolve of 27th March last. Although it is inexpedient to comply with this request, yet if the anonymous author applies to this Committee, he shall have satisfaction with regard to himself. By order.

BENJ^N. SANDS, *Chairman*.

Sept. 4, 1782.—Died, Tuesday se'nnight, at his house at Great Neck, on Long Island, in the 80th year of his age, Col. Benjamin Tredwell, a gentleman who ever supported an unblemished character, and was remarkable for his hospitality, cheerfulness and affability.

Oct. 10, 1806.—Died at Plandome, on Long Island, aged 69, of an apoplectic fit, Mary Mitchell, relict of the late Robert Mitchell, and mother of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, Senator to the United States. She was an excellent parent, and was interred in the Friends' Burial Ground at Cow Neck, near her venerable grandfather, Joseph Latham, who near a century ago, gave the land for the purpose of a Meeting House and Cemetery, to that Society.

Oct. 26, 1814.—The Committee of Defence understanding that a number of citizens on Long Island, are desirous of evincing their devotion to their country, inform them that several thousand fascines are wanted for the construction of Fort Greene at Brooklyn, and that patterns are left at Creed's tavern, Jamaica, and at Bloom's, Newtown.

Aug. 23, 1815.—A society to suppress vice and immorality was organized at Oysterbay. On July 1st, they met at the school-house in Jericho, when Chas. Jackson was appointed Chairman, and Sam'l. Sherman Secretary. The committee to draft a constitution were:

Sol. Wooden,	Isaac Smith,	James Hegeman,
Jesse Merrit,	Wm. Jones,	Jarvis Frost,
Val. Hicks,	Elbert Hegeman,	Selah S. Carll, and
Sam'l. Sherman.		

The Society met again, Aug. 12th, at the house of Richardson Reynolds, Oysterbay village, adopted the constitution and appointed its officers, viz. :

Isaac Smith, President,
Jas. Coles 1st Vice President
Jacob Townsend, 2d Vice President,
Sam'l. Sherman, Secretary,
Oba. Jackson, Treasurer.

N. Y. Mercury, June 20, 1774.—The salutary effects already resulting from the paper manufactory, lately erected in this Province, is very sensibly felt by the inhabitants thereof, who consume many hundred reams of paper annually, that for 40 years past were imported from a neighboring colony to the very great detriment of this, as the cash transmitted hence on that account never returned again, the balance of the trade being so very great against us. And as no manufactory can be carried on to any purpose without a sufficiency of rough materials to work on, and as rags are the principal used in the paper branch, it may be necessary to inform the public that the paper-manufactory at Hempstead Harbor is now in great want of a quantity of that commodity, to preserve which too little care is taken in this place. It is therefore hoped and most earnestly requested that some little attention may be paid to the preservation of rags in this city, which are but too often thrown into the fire, or swept out of doors and made manure of: for which the highest price will be given by Hugh Gaine.


N. B. Good wages and constant employ to one or two journeymen paper makers.

Feb. 8, 1815. The elegant house of the late Isaac T. Reeve, at Plainville, formerly the property of Col. Ludlow and anciently the residence of Gov. Dongan, was burnt on Sunday morning last. The fire caught from an opening in the bricks of the chimney which had just been burned.

KINGS CO IN OLDEN TIME.

Apl. 2, 1749. 9,000 Shad were caught in the seines of Mr. Justice Cortelyou at the Narrows.

June 18, 1753. John Lane keeps the Ferry from Yellow Hook to Smith's Ferry on Staten Island.

 In going from Flatbush to the Ferry, keep the marked trees on the right hand.

5,751 Shad were caught at one draft on the west side of Long Island.—*N. Y. Mercury*, *Apl.* 12th, 1756.

Nov. 24, 1756.—Detachments of militia attended to watch at the Beacon and alarm gun, in Kings Co., during the summer previous to the above date.

March 31, 1763.—Jacob Sebring, Aris Remsen and John Rapelje have hired Punderson Austin, A. B., of Yale College, to teach Greek and Latin, at the Ferry, Brooklyn.

Feb. 25, 1770.—The Malt Kilns of Thomas Horsefield at Brooklyn Ferry was burnt—loss £500.

Many persons have been misled by an opinion that the church proposed to be erected by Lottery at Brooklyn, is to be under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Bernard Page.

It will be a truly orthodox church, strictly conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the constitutional church of England as by law established, and under the patronage of the Rev. Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church.—*March* 31st, 1774.

Nov. 23, 1782.—Auction Sale at Loosely's Inn, Brooklyn Ferry. Paintings, pictures, pier-glasses, an organ, billiard table, 20 globe-lamps, flag staff, ensign pendants, and several hundred lamps (used for illumination) both transparent, and made of tin. The landlord intends for Nova Scotia, immediately.

Bergen N. J., Nov. 8, '82. Last night a man came over from L. I., in a deplorable condition. He says the Long Island people (especially Kings county) are under dismal apprehensions of a severe winter. They are scant of hay and grain, owing to the unfavorable season. Firewood is scarce, hardly a sapling left by the British, big enough for an old woman's walking stick in the whole county except on crags and precipices.

Apl. 28, 1785. Mess. Simon, Jacques, and Isaac Cortelyou sent 600 prime Shad as a donation to the New-York Almshouse.

Aug. 1790.—Congress voted \$38,000 toward the payment of persons in Kings Co., for subsisting American prisoners during the late war.

May 27, '96.—Wanted a single man of a tolerable education to teach children, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and the Mathematics, or at least some part of them. Terms made known by applying to Isaac Van Cleef, Isaac I. Snedeker, and Dominicus Vandever, at Flatbush.

June 8, 1799.—On Thursday night, Fredwell Jackson, living near Brooklyn, returned home from a visit to his brother's and then dispatched a servant for him. In the meantime he shot his wife and then shot himself. She was a daughter of Maj. John Covenhoven and had been married only six months.

August, 1806.—Sand's powder house, Brooklyn, blew up, 400 kegs of Powder destroyed, but no lives lost. St. Ann's Church was somewhat damaged and the windows were broken. The rope walk was levelled to the ground.

Brooklyn, Nov. 22, 1808. A fire originated in Capt. Lambert Suydam's stable, and consumed the stables of widow Carpenter, of George Hicks and Benjamin Cornell; a two story dwelling and store of John Van Nostrand (which was insured for £1000) and a dwelling of Wm. Foster. Mr. Stryker's barn was pulled down. This fire was caused by two boys, Wm. Cornell and one Martin, who set a lighted candle to some hay and were detected and exposed by John Garrison, Esq.

April, 1809.—Jeremiah Johnson, Federal candidate for Assembly in Kings is elected by a majority of 9 votes.

Aug. 23, 1814.—When the British were expected to attack New York, no less than 800 negroes did one day's gratuitous work in throwing up dirt for the fortifications on Brooklyn heights, and were distinguished for good order and industry.

SUFFOLK COUNTY IN OLDEN TIME.

Aug. 19, 1701.—Wm. Nicoll of Suffolk, had the agency in England for this Colony, and had received £1000, but could not account for the whole expenditure. He was chosen to the Assembly, but was dismissed the house for not being a re-inhabitant of the county.

Major Matthew Howell was expelled the House April 17th, 1701, for writing and handing in a certain paper questioning the legality of the House, and then withdrawing with Mr. Nicoll (though ordered to stay) and thus obstinately refusing to serve. *Ass. Journal.*

June 9th 1733.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of the Rev. George Phillips of Brookhaven, and burned it down with most of the household goods, wearing apparel, and provisions. It was occasioned by an Indian girl, carelessly leaving a candle burning when she went to bed. She was much burnt before she got out to inform her master and mistress of the accident.

Dec. 12th, 1757.—Ephraim King, Jr., of Suffolk Co., a volunteer in the Provincial forces, had his hand shot off last Spring by firing a gun to encourage others to follow his example. He petitioned the Assembly for relief and received £20.

March 10th, 1758.—Oysterponds is a convenient harbor for an enemy to land and attack, but has no fortifications. The inhabitants have 3 great guns, and pray the Assembly for three carriages, and ammunition, and that their company of 45 men may be exempt from serving abroad in the war, so as to guard said landing place.—£21 allowed May 31, to Col. David Gardiner and Maj. John Salmon, to buy powder and make gun Carriages.

May 31, 1758.—The Executors of Capt. Jos. Conklin, received £2 for enlisting soldiers, in 1756, and 8 shillings for a drum head advanced by said Conklin. He was Captain for reducing the Freuch Fort at Crown Point.

£3 Reward. Escaped from Timothy Conklin, Constable at Huntington, Jan. 5th, 1770, Isaac Ketcham, who had been arrested for passing counterfeit dollars, dated 1762 and 1765. They were neatly made, but on rubbing have a copperish hue being made of that metal. Said Ketcham is 5 feet 8 in. high, has a blemish on one eye, appears well dressed, and rides a good horse. *N. Y. Mercury.*

Sep. 10th 1770. We hear from Southold, that the wife of Gershom Aldridge, a young woman, having for some time been melancholy, about the 15th of August, told a little girl to take her child out of doors and play with it. She then went into her bed-room, loaded a gun and shot herself in the heart. 20 years ago the father of Mr. Aldrige was with two others drowned by the sinking of a boat loaded with grain.

At Montauk, an Indian named Cyrus, remarkable for being of a religious turn of mind, put an end to his life by stabbing himself.

1771. The house of Josiah Woodhull of Wading River, was burned to the ground, on Saturday, February 9th. The greatest part of the furniture was saved by the activity of the neighbors.

June 29, 1772. At midnight, the barn of Samuel Davis, of Brookhaven, was discovered to be all on fire, so that the flames could not be extinguished. The people who assembled perceived another barn, hard by, to be on fire at both ends; but as the fire had been but lately kindled, it was soon suppressed; and while they were about it, they perceived a third barn, a little farther distant to be also on fire, which they likewise suppressed—all supposed to have been kindled by a runaway negro, who had belonged to Mr. Davis.

Jan. 20, 1774. A son of Mr. Epenetus Platt of Huntington, last Christmas day, was hunting deer with other young men who surrounded a swamp and agreed not to enter any part of it; but Mr. P., seeing a buck, rushed forward, when one of his companions fired, and lodged 5 swan shot in Mr. Platt—3 in his arm, and 2 in his body, by which his life is despaired of.

Aug. 28, '75. A whaling Schooner is arrived at Brookhaven, from Davis's Straits, but has not a single barrel of oil.

\$50 Reward. On the night of May 9th, '76, the house of Nathaniel Williams, in Huntington, was broken open, together with a chest therein, from whence were stolen sundry bills of money to the amount of nearly £500, consisting chiefly of Continental bills, considerable sums of Connecticut and New-York bills of the Congress, old emission, and Loan Office, with Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and most other bills now current.

Southampton, L. I., June, 28, 1790. A young man here last week dug up a stone and under it he saith was a pot full of dollars. He divulged the secret to two more young men, who last Monday night (as we conclude) took up one if not two pots of gold. The stone and inscription I have seen. It appears to be a ballast-stone. The engraving is much blurred. I think it was buried by Kidd. It was dug up within one quarter of a mile from our south shore, on a flat piece of ground. The pot was three feet under ground. The engraver must have been illiterate, and the inscription cannot be imitated with printing types. The stone has a rude dagger scratched on it, and words of the following import: Under this pot there lies another twice as good—r. K.

Sep. 3, 1790.—A sloop from Gardiner's Island, Zopher Mills, Master, foundered off Plumb Island, after scudding two hours before a hurricane. Mr. Post, a passenger, alone of all on board survived, by lashing himself to the wreck.

July 21, 1809.—Richard and Mary Taylor; Miles, Mercy, and Hannah Oakley, children of Eliphalet Oakley, set out from the village of Babylon to cross the bay to the South Beach, on a party of pleasure in a small sail boat. The boat, unhappily, overset—when all but Richard were drowned. The bodies were all recovered.

Sep. 10, 1813.—The British vessels *Acasta* and *Atlanta*, cruising in L. I. Sound in order to intercept our trading vessels, have captured the following sloops :

Amazon,	Capt.	Conklin	of	Huntington ;
Sally,	"	Ackerly	"	Cow Harbor ;
Argo,	"	Jones,		Brookhaven ;
Juno,	"	do.		do.

Sep. 12, 1813.—A British Fleet now lies in Gardiner's Bay. A party from which, landed and carried off Joshua Penny, of Southold, from his bed.

Setauket, Oct. 3, 1814.—On Friday, the British national vessel *Pomona* and *Dispatch*, appeared off our harbor and attempted to enter Drown-Meadow Bay. Col. Isaac Satterly was asked to set a guard at the entrance of it, which is but 40 or 50 yards wide, but he declined. Seven British barges full of men, soon after entered the bay at 2 A. M., and rowed two miles, where the vessels *Two Friends*, *Hope*, *Herald*, *Mercantile* and *Oneida* were at anchor, which were all captured. The *Oneida* grounded, whereupon she was stripped and set on fire. The rest were towed out by the enemy.

Nov. 1814.—Samuel Vail, a poor old fisherman, with a helpless wife and family at Oyster-ponds, who supported his family by fishing, was taken from his bed in the night by the American *Videttes* who patrolled the shores. After being carried ten miles, he was released. His offence was merely this ; that when the enemy demanded a mess of fish, he occasionally sold to them and received pay.

Nov. 29, 1816.—Josiah Woodhull, David Carter and Alanson Robinson, were drowned in South Bay, by the upsetting of a boat at Fire Place. A few years ago, 11 persons were drowned in the same neighborhood.

We have been favored with some proof sheets of this very interesting work by the kindness of Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, in the Secretary of State's office, and have attentively perused them. The papers sent us relate chiefly to the

Early Settlement of Churches in Queens County, particularly at Hempstead and Jamaica, extending from pages 187 to 340 of Vol. III., and embracing the events that transpired from 1657 to 1779, covering a period of 122 years.

The early churches were truly churches militant. They were under the protection and control of the Governor of the Colony, who licensed the ministers to preach. The minister was supported by a tax levied on the people, and this often occasioned difficulties and riots. We subjoin one or two extracts as specimens of the effects of a union of Church and State:

"An Attempt at Collecting the Rev. Mr. Poyer's Salary, in Jamaica, Sept. 28th, 1718.—Richard Combes, Deputy Constable, having received a warrant with an assessment annexed, to levy the minister's rate, went to the house of Daniel Bull and demanded his proportion thereof.—Bull said he would pay nothing, on which the constable said he must distrain. Bull immediately took up an axe and swinging it over the constable's head, said in very great haste, he would split his brains, if he touched any thing there. Presently one Jacamiah Denton came to the window, whom the constable commanded in the King's name to assist him, but he laughed, and refused to obey. Combes then went up and down town and mustered 16 or 17 people, but when he returned he found said Bull, Wm. Carman, Sam'l. Ludlam, Rob't. Denton, Hezekiah Denton, Henry Ludlam and Ephraim Smith, standing before the door with great clubs in their hands and stript to their waistcoats, who lifting up their clubs, bid him come if he durst, and gave him a great deal of scurrilous language. Bull then advanced 2 or 3 steps from his company towards the constable and told him, if he came one foot forward, he would knock out his brains. The constable then seeing there were 20 or 30 persons in Bull's company, walked off, and made no distress.

Submission of the above rioters:

"We, the underwritten having been lately guilty of a riot (as is said) in Jamaica, do hereby declare we are sorry for the same and promise to behave more peaceably and as obedient subjects of His Majesty King George and all his officers, for the future; and do hereby humbly submit ourselves to the mercy of the Justices of this County, and relinquishing all right to traverse the inquisition found against us, do pray to be admitted to our fines £26 10s. Witness our hands, Dec. 18th, 1718.

Daniel Bull,
Sam'l. Ludlam,
Wm. Carman,

Henry Ludlam,
Ephraim Smith;
Robert Denton,

Hezekiah Denton."

It appears that when the constable ordered Robert Denton, Thos. Thurston, Adam Smith, and 3 or 4 others to aid and assist him, George McNish, the Presbyterian Minister told them not to mind or obey him.