

JOURNAL

KEPT DURING AN

EXPEDITION TO CANADA IN 1776:

BY EBENEZER ELMER,

LIEUTENANT IN THE THIRD REGIMENT OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS IN THE CONTINENTAL
SERVICE, COMMANDED BY COLONEL ELIAS DAYTON.

PRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.

Presented to the Historical Society by the Hon. L. Q. C. ELMER, of Bridgeton.

JOURNAL.

[THE author of the following Journal was born in Cedarville, Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1752. His grandfather was the Rev. Daniel Elmer who emigrated from Connecticut in the year 1727.

Having prepared himself for the practice of medicine under the direction of his eldest brother, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, he was about to establish himself in his native place just as the call to arms resounded through the land, prompting every true patriot to buckle on his armour for the defence of the liberties of his country.

Impressed with a firm conviction of the justness of the struggle in which the Colonies had engaged, and that an obligation rested upon all to do what they could in their support; and believing—as he states in some preface remarks to his journal—that ‘his capacity and situation in life fitted him for it,’ Dr. Elmer did not hesitate ‘freely to engage in the service,’ trusting, if called upon, ‘boldly to venture his life in the righteous cause.’ A preference for a military life, and a belief that it was calculated to open the door to a more extended knowledge of the world, had their full influence doubtless in bringing about this determination.

On the 18th February, 1776, he received a commission as Ensign in the 3d New Jersey Regiment, his company being commanded by Joseph Bloomfield, afterwards Governor. In April following he was promoted to a second Lieutenantcy, and in that capacity served during that campaign, the events of which, so far as the New Jersey troops were concerned, are recounted in the following pages.

Lieutenant Elmer returned to Cohansey (as the region about Bridgeton was then called) early in 1777, on the expiration of the time for which the troops were called into service; but a re-organization of the army taking place in the spring, on the 1st April he was appointed Surgeon's mate, and on 3d July, 1778, Surgeon of the 2d New Jersey Regiment and served until the close of the war, never being absent from duty. He was at the battles of Chad's Ford and Monmouth—participated in the inconveniences of Sullivan's expedition,* and was at the siege and capture of Cornwallis.

The Brigade to which he was attached received their furlough on June 6th, 1783, and Dr. Elmer returned home, and entered into practice. The following year he married, and on 3d November was discharged from the service of the United States; having served—as Ensign, Lieutenant, Surgeon's mate and Surgeon—seven years and nine months.

In 1789, and in several succeeding years, he was a member of the Assembly—in 1791 and 1795, being chosen Speaker. About this time he gave up his practice as a physician and moved upon a farm in the neighborhood of Bridgeton. In 1800 he was

* See page 43 of this volume for Extracts from his Journal during this Expedition.

elected a Representative in Congress and sat in that body six years during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, of which he was a supporter. His military life and fondness for military pursuits led to his appointment as Adjutant General of the militia of the State, and for many years he was Brigadier General of the Cumberland Brigade;—during the last war with England commanding the troops stationed at Billingsport.

In 1807 he changed his residence again to Bridgeton; in which year and subsequently, in 1815, he was a member of the Council and Vice President. In 1808 he was appointed to the Collectorship of the port of Bridgeton, and held it with the exception of five years (from 1817 to 1822) until 1832, when having arrived at the age of four score years, he resigned the office and wholly declined public business. In 1840 he lost his eye sight, which was a great deprivation, having through life been a diligent reader.

He closed a long life of activity and usefulness, October 21st, 1843, aged ninety-one years. Integrity of character, generosity and benevolence of disposition, marked his whole career, and he died highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Ethan Osborne, one of his revolutionary compatriots, and his remains were deposited in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Bridgeton, of which he had for many years been a member.

General Elmer at the time of his death was President of the New Jersey Cincinnati Society, and the last surviving officer of the New Jersey line of the Revolutionary Army.]

CUMBERLAND.

By a recommendation delivered to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, by my uncle Theophilus Elmer, Esq., delegate therein, a warrant was issued out to me as ensign of a company to be commanded by Jos. Bloomfield, Esq., dated the 8th of February, 1775. Received by me 17th of the same month; began to recruit men 19th do., and filled our company by the 1st of March following—Josiah Seeley being appointed 1st Lieut. of said company, afterwards resigned his commission, and by the captain and himself, Constant Peck, was appointed in his stead and established by Congress, tho' the berth properly belonged to Wm. Gifford, the 2d Lieut. Our company was reviewed, or rather passed as full 2d of March, but again reviewed 7th do. by Col. Newcomb, Major Kelsey and Theophilus Elmer, Esq., by order from Col. Ellis of Gloucester—upon which the Captain rode up to Congress and got out warrants dated March 3d 1776, and returned with them 15th March: after which we continued in the county preparing for the campaign until 27th of March.

March 22d.—Mr. Green preached us a sermon in the Court House, preparatory to our march, from Joel.

March 26th.—At evening, Mr. Kelsey and Mr. Hunter prayed with and exhorted us to behave in a sober and becoming manner, after which Lieut. Gifford and self lodged at Miss Seeley's. At 4

o'clock in the morning, 27th, got up and prepared to march about day-break; took leave of all our friends and set out on our journey with about 65 men in good spirits—God grant we may all return so—Marched up to ——— where Daniel Stretch abused us, for which we gave him a new coat of tar and feathers, made him give three hearty cheers and beg our pardon; then proceeded on to the Death of the Fox that night; very tired.

March 28th.—Set out at daylight and arrived at Rancocus.

March 29th.—Arrived at Burlington about 9 o'clock, much praised by all spectators; went into barracks, put under orders, and a guard mounted.

March 30th.—Capt. Bloomfield went over the river to see the Governor.

March 31st.—Very wet and stormy.

April 1st, 1776.—*Half past 5 o'clock, A. M.*—Set out on our march for Amboy; the day proved very wet and the travelling exceeding bad; however, we stood on and arrived at Cranberry that night, where we put up; called 30 miles.

April 2d.—Set out very early on our march; went about 10 miles and our Capt. got in a chair and rode the rest of the way. About 2 o'clock, P. M., arrived at South Amboy, eat our dinner and crossed over the ferry. When we found the barracks all full of Col. Heard's militia, we were obliged to proceed on to Woodbridge, and got billets in the town that night.

April 3d.—Very wet and exceeding bad travelling; however, we proceeded on to Elizabethtown and got into barracks, where we continued until 16th. (1) Our men were much fatigued by the march,

(1) EXTRACTS from the Orderly Book of Colonel Dayton's Battalion—

[In separate books Lieutenant Elmer recorded all orders which he deemed of importance:—several of them are preserved, and such orders as illustrate the movements of the army, or are otherwise interesting will be given in notes under the dates on which they were issued.]

“ELIZABETHTOWN, *April 1st, 1776.*

[Regimental Orders by COL. DAYTON.]

No officer or soldier to absent himself from his Company without leave of the commanding officer. Roll call to be attended to every morning at 9 o'clock, and when no exercise, at 5 o'clock in the evening, and all absentees to be reported to the commanding officer. The troop to beat at 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time all guards are to be relieved, the adjutant will take great care to see all the guards march off the parade in good order, and all sentries to stand while at their post, and to take proper notice of all officers that pass by; the Colonel hopes not to hear of any more such unsoldierlike behaviour, as soldiers singing or making a noise when on sentry. The Adjutant will attend at head quarters for the future for orders, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and one orderly Serjeant from each company will attend the Adjutant at his

which caused, together with a change of diet, a great deal of sickness amongst our men with colds, quinsys, &c. The Town consists of a large number of inhabitants, but scattering. Our men uninured to camp rations made great complaints at first. A dispute arose between Capt. Dickinson and Bloomfield about Seniority, but Bloomfield was established the first.

April 8th.—Set on a Regimental Court Martial, whereof Capt. Potter was President. Capt. Bloomfield set out home to settle some business, when Lieut. Gifford and myself were left with the command of the company.

April 15th.—Orders received to march to-morrow for Amboy. Some of the men being somewhat intoxicated, a mutiny had like to have arose among the men; but by the alertness of the officers it was quelled. (2)

April 16th.—The morning proved wet. About 12 o'clock we set out and marched to Elizabethtown Point; took shipping and sailed to Amboy; arrived there about 9 o'clock, P. M., and marched directly into the barracks.

room for that purpose, at 10 o'clock; Soldiers that have got their regimental hats to be careful to keep them cocked, and always to appear neat and clean upon parade; and as every soldier should be a gentleman, it is expected they will behave with civility to each other, and with the greatest obedience and respect to all the officers. All who are guilty of extravagant drinking, fighting and disobeying orders, will be very severely punished.

The Adjutant is to see these orders read at the head of each company this evening.

April 4th, 1776.

Col. Dayton orders that no soldier belong to the third Regiment enter the inclosure of any inhabitants or damage their fences in any account whatever. The High Road is the proper place for men to walk in, therefore 'tis expected no soldiers will go out of it in future. Complaint having been made to the Colonel of soldiers firing ball carelessly, by which means some persons have been in great danger as they imagine, it is strictly ordered that no person offer to fire a single shot without first obtaining leave from the commanding officer. Any one firing in disobedience of this order may depend on being punished as the law directs.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *April 15, 1776.*

(2) Col. Dayton orders that Capt. Bloomfield's, Patterson's, Ross's and Imlay's companies be served with four days' provision this morning; that Capt. Potter's, Reading's and Thorp's be served this afternoon with three days'—the whole to be dressed. The whole regiment are to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow morning; the General to beat at break of day, the assembly at 7 o'clock, and at 8 the whole to march off. Colonel Dayton recommends it to the officers of the respective companies to be careful that their men behave themselves well on their march, that they by no means injure or abuse any of the inhabitants. Serjeant Younglove, of Capt. Patterson's company, is for the present appointed to act as Serjeant Major, and is to be obeyed as such.

April 18th.—Began to work on the lower entrenchment, which is a fortification of size sufficient to contain about 200 men in Trapezium with four acute angles, the middle nearly square; Major with us all day (3)

April 19th—Thirteen of our men which we left behind came up, by whom we were informed of the death of Lieut. Peck, which caused great grief to all of us. He died the 9th instant. We continued here with our companies half at work, the other half exercising, beside what were on guard, which were 24 privates, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals and 1 officer, until Sunday, 28th.

April 27th.—Sat on a Court Martial, Capt. Imlay, President. (4)

April 28th.—We set out from Amboy with the other 4 companies which were on Staten Island, to Elizabethtown. The Lieut. Colonel and Major marched with us, and we had a very agreeable tour; arrived about sunset at Elizabethtown, when we were dismissed and our men went into barracks. Members of the meeting set about Mr. Caldwell's going to Quebec with us, which was agreed on after some debate. Drank tea at Colonel Dayton's; then went to Major Spencer's to lodge. Received here 2d Lieut. and Wm. Norcross, Ensign.

AMBOY, *April 19, 1776.*

(3) That one half the whole men in barracks now fit for duty, turn out for work at 8 o'clock in the morning, with one commissioned officer and two non-commissioned officers to every twenty privates. The men that are off duty to parade for exercise and the officers of the respective companies carefully to examine their arms and report the state of them to the commanding officer.

1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 15 privates to mount guard until further orders. All prisoners with their crimes to be immediately reported to the commanding officers. The officer of the day to visit the barracks twice a day at least, and see that the men clean the rooms and dress the victuals properly and not waste any.

The orders given at Elizabethtown to be observed in this place.

An Orderly Serjeant will attend the Adjutant from each company, with an orderly book in which he will copy these orders, and take care to show them to all the officers of his company.

Return to be made this afternoon of the number of coats each company has and the number yet wanted by each company, that they may be procured as soon as possible.

AMBOY, *April 27, 1776.*

(5) The four Companies which now are in Amboy Barracks are to get in readiness to march for Elizabethtown to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock; the baggage belonging to said companies are carefully to be collected in order to be left in the Quartermaster's care, by him to be forwarded to New York in a boat.

It is recommended to the officers to be alert in seeing that their respective companies are completely prepared for marching, the men wearing their best clothes. The soldiers are to carry their knapsacks with their provisions and a blanket.

The soldiers are excused from fatigue and duty this afternoon to prepare for marching. The roll to be called at 6 o'clock this evening.

By F. BARBER,

Major 1st Battalion Jersey Troops.

Monday, April 29th.—Got breakfast and set out from Elizabethtown to New York about 9 o'clock; marched down to the Point and then went on board of a boat and arrived at New York about 2 o'clock P. M., just as it came on to rain; got quarters in a deserted house, and staid there viewing the town and fortifications till May 3d.

May 1st.—In the evening we and two or three battalions were drawn up in the main street for some secret purpose of the Generals, and were dismissed about 8 o'clock.

May 2d.—Were mustered by the Muster Master General, and the whole battalion greatly applauded. General Washington made bold to say we were the flower of all the North American forces. (5)

Friday, May 3d.—Embarked both Col. Wind's and Dayton's battalions on board of sloops for Albany: about 12 o'clock, having all things in readiness, we set sail, having Capt. Conway and 12 of his men with our company, beside some passengers. Those of our company that came with us are the following, viz :

<i>Cadet.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>
Edmund Thomas.	Elnathan Langley,
<i>Serjeants.</i>	Jona. Davis,
Recompence Leake,	Annianus Sayre,
David Dare,	Abram Garrison,
Street Maskill,	Philip Goggin,
Preston Hannah.	Ephraim Bennit,
<i>Corporals.</i>	Daniel Rice,
John Reeves,	John Nutter,
Caroll Whitekar,	P. Ketcham,
Jona. Lummis,	Samuel Dowdney,
Thomas Parker.	Samuel Potter,
<i>Drummer.</i>	Richard Burch,
Joseph Riley.	Tuley Jenkins,
<i>Fifer.</i>	Eben. Woodruff,
Lewis James.	Wm. Haynes,
<i>Privates.</i>	Alex. Jones,
Glover Fithian,	John Casperson,
John Jones,	Davis Langley,
Clement Remington,	Elijah Wheaton,
Ezekiel Brayman,	Wm. McGee,
Edward Russel.	Moses Tullis,

NEW YORK, May 2, 1776.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(5) SIR—You are to order the commanding officer on board each vessel which carries the troops belonging to your regiment to proceed directly to Albany and there wait for further orders from you or the commanding officer of your regiment then on the spot, who is to wait on General Schuyler or the commanding officer at Albany, and take his directions and pursue them; each Captain that embarks, as well as all field officers, to have a copy of these orders.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Brig. General.

To Lieut. Colonel WHITE.

Wm. McCrah,
 Davis Bivens,
 David Martin,
 Charles Bowen,
 Daniel Ireland,
 Daniel Lawrence,
 Elijah Moore,
 Wm. Tullis,
 John Major,
 Uriah Maul,
 Azariah Casto,
 John Burroughs,
 James Logan,
 Abraham Hazleton,
 Othniel Johnston,
 Henry Bragg,
 James Riley,
 James Buren,
 Daniel Moore,
 Wm. Smith,
 Peter Birney,

Charles Cosgrove,
 Isaac Hazleton,
 Charles McDade,
 Phillip Shepard,
 John Barret,
 James Ray,
 Robert Griggs,
 Reed Sheppard,
 Bennit Garrison,
 Matthias Garrison,
 Benjamin Ogden,
 John Royal,
 Joseph Garrison,
 Lewis Thompson,
 Samuel Jackson,
 Abraham Dorchester,
 Benjamin Simkins,
 Joel Garrison,
 Thomas Gibson,
 Oliver Shaw.

Benjamin Mapey and Erick Johnston left sick at New York. We left New York in good spirits and many groggy. With a fine southerly breeze sailed up the river; at evening passed the Highlands and went to rest.

Saturday, May 4th.—Wind very light and ahead, came to an anchor.

Sunday, May 5th, 1776.—Having run aground the night before and uncertain whether we should get off and no wind; about 2 o'clock P. M. Mr. Neal, a passenger, Mr. Thomas, Sergeant Leake and myself went ashore to walk up on foot about 40 miles. Travelled on till evening and put up at a Dutch tavern, in sight almost all the way of the Blue Mountain.

Monday, May 6th.—We got breakfast and travelled on thro' the country. It is very hilly and mountainous and of solid stones. The blue mountains lay on the west side of the river, to appearance about 40 or 50 miles up the river. Arrived at Albany near evening, all wet and weary, and put up at a Dutch tavern upon the river.

Tuesday, May 7th.—Stayed all day reviewing the town and procuring quarters for our men, which are very hard to be got: towards evening the transport sloops began to arrive with a damp southerly breeze. The town is of some considerable bigness, with two Dutch churches and one English Presbyterian meeting in it.

Wednesday, May 8th.—Our company came up this morning with almost all the remainder of General Sullivan's Brigade. The day wet and the town crowded with soldiers and Indians, being about 4000

soldiers ; so that we were greatly put to it for quarters for our men, and at last were obliged to stow the whole company in one room in barracks.

Thursday, May 9th.—Fair weather ; about with the men ; towards evening the whole brigade were called together as follows, viz: Col. Stark's. Wind's, Wayne's, Reed's, Irvin's and Dayton's regiments, and paraded on General Schuyler's meadow ; reviewed by His Honor and General Sullivan, with a train of Indians following.

Friday, May 10th.—General Court Martial sitting, of which Lieut. Col. Ogden is President, and Capt. Bloomfield a member ; began to pitch our tents on an eminence at the S. W. end of the town ; had some exercising ; showery after, and dreadful slippery ; Court Martial trying an officer for heading a fray, in which the riflemen cut and hacked ours with their tomahawks much ; was introduced to Gen. Sullivan.

Saturday, May 11th.—Nothing material happened this day. Col. Dayton and Parson Caldwell arrived here : we now begin to feel some of the hardships of war ; may God of his Almighty power support and defend us.

Sunday, May 12th.—Went in the forenoon with a number of the men and half the officers to the Presbyterian meeting here, where Mr. Caldwell preached from several of the first verses of the 27th Psalm. He addressed us in a very pretty manner, exhorting us all to put our trust and confidence in the Lord, who is alone able to preserve and defend us. In the afternoon, he preached from Romans, v. 1 and 2, "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ"—from which he preached a good experimental sermon. At evening, tho' just come from meeting, we were very rude. (6.)

(6) General Orders issued by Brigadier General SULLIVAN at ALBANY, May 12, 1776.
PAROLE DURHAM.

Col. Hinds's regiment to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, the Colonel to order the general to beat the drum at half past 4, upon which the soldiers are to strike their tents and make them up. The tents and the baggage are immediately to be sent to the wharf, and put under the care of those persons who are to guard the baggage on board the batteaux. The boards for the tent floors are also to be taken and piled up in one pile, and at 6 o'clock the Colonel is to order the assembly to beat ; upon which the regiment is to parade with their arms, &c, and to march off immediately to Ticonderoga, the route, together with the marching orders, will be delivered out this day at orderly time. The Quarter Master of Col. Hind's regiment, or the persons acting as such, to see that the provisions are drawn for the men to-night, that no delay may happen on that account. Col. Irvin's regiment is to march on Tuesday morning, Col. Dayton's regiment on Wednesday at 6 o'clock, each of these regiments in their turn to follow the above directions for their march, and to call on the Brigade Major for their orders for marching and the route the preceding day at orderly time.

* * * * *

Monday, May 13th.—Cool and pleasant; wrote 3 letters home; at 5 o'clock P. M., three battalions of the brigade were drawn up, and a man for mutiny received 39 lashes on his bare back, and was drummed out of the regiment with the rope about his neck. After which our regiment were drawn up on parade and were addressed by the Colonel, in which he declared his hearty willingness to march on with us, to head us in all danger, and hoped none of the men would act so disgraceful a part as to leave him; after which the Chaplain then addressed us in a very spirited manner, setting before our eyes the gloriousness of the cause and the obligations we are under to our country and God to stand to our colours, and concluded with prayer. (7)

Tuesday, May 14th.—Attended prayers in the morning, and then were dismissed to prepare for marching to Ticonderoga next morning, according to general orders. (8)

The General expressly forbids the firing of guns upon any pretence whatever. He enjoins it upon the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers to use their utmost endeavours to suppress the pernicious practice of destroying ammunition, which is so much needed in our army. A Serjeant, Corporal and 18 privates from Col. Dayton's regiment, to parade at the City Hall to-morrow morning at half-past 5 o'clock, without arms, and wait for orders. * * * * *

The Quarter Masters of the several regiments, and those who act as such, are to see that the surplus provisions on board the several transports which brought up their troops are collected immediately, and delivered to the Commissary, and his receipt taken therefor. A true copy.

EBEN ELMER, Lt.

GENERAL ORDERS, *May 13th, 1776.*

PAROLE THOMAS.

(7) Col. IRVIN with his regiment do march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, observing the same rule for preparing as were pointed out for Col. Wind's by the orders of the 12th instant. A Serjeant and 6 men from the two Companies of Col. Wayne's, and a Corporal and 6 men from Col. Dayton's, to parade at the City Hall, at half-past 5 in the morning, and wait for orders. A copy of the route with the marching orders for Col. Irvin, will be delivered to his Adjutant by the Major of Brigade. This afternoon the officers and men who are to guard the baggage are to be paraded on the wharf by the City Hall, and at half past 5 o'clock in the morning, ready to go off with the baggage. The overseer of the batteaux to see that the batteaux, men, &c., are furnished ready to set off with the baggage at 6 o'clock precisely.

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Major BARBER, Field Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ALBANY, *May 14, 1776.*

(8) Col. DAYTON to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock; he is to observe the same directions in preparing for his march as pointed out for Col. Wind's and Col. Irvin's. The copy of his route and his marching orders will be delivered him by the Brigade Major this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Col. Waine is to march on Tuesday morning with that part of his regiment now in this city, or that may arrive by that time.

Wednesday, May 15th.—This day was appointed for us to set out from Albany to Quebec, but by reason of some matters not being

PAROLE, LAKE GEORGE.

Regimental Orders, May 14th, 1776.

Col. DAYTON orders—That the Quarter Master apply for boats this afternoon, and, if possible, the heavy baggage be put on board this afternoon; the tents to be struck half after 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, the whole to be on board by 5. The baggage guard will attend at the same time, the whole regiment is to be formed and ready to march at six precisely. All the officers are expected punctually to attend and to be very careful to prevent the men drinking to excess.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

ALBANY, *May 14th, 1776.*

SIR—You are to order the general to beat at your encampment at half-past four o'clock to-morrow morning, whereupon your men are to strike their tents, make them up and convey them with the heavy baggage of your regiment to the dock where the batteaux will be ready to receive them. The boards now used for flooring your tents are to be piled up in one pile and left under the care of a sentry, to be furnished from the main guard; a Captain with a sufficient guard is to be draughted out to guard the baggage, who are to be paraded at the City Hall at six o'clock, to take care of the baggage.

You are to order the assembly to beat precisely at 6 o'clock, upon which your regiment is to parade under arms with their packs slung, and you are to march them off immediately for Ticonderoga, taking care to hasten your march as much as possible.

You are to pay particular attention to the orders of Major General Schuyler, issued on the 9th instant. A copy of the route for your baggage, together with these orders, will be delivered you by the Major of Brigade. Your general character as an officer, the good conduct of your officers, and the orderly, soldier-like behaviour of your men since under my command, gives me the fuller assurance that no insult or abuse will be offered by your regiment to the inhabitants of the country through which you are to pass.

Should you depart from Ticonderoga for Canada before I join you, you will take care to see that the inhabitants of the country are treated in such a manner as will convince them that we come to protect and not to distress them.

True policy will direct us to cultivate the good opinion of a people whose friendship is of so much importance to the American cause.

At every place you may encamp a good guard should be furnished and sentry posted all around your encampments, as well to prevent desertions as to guard against any surprise.

It is a maxim in war to march with the same caution in an enemy's country as in a friend's, and this rule should be adopted in its fullest latitude in a country where the friendship of its inhabitants is at best but doubtful. In the whole of your march your regiment is to be marched in as close order as possible, and a strong and trusty rear-guard is to be kept at a convenient distance from your regiment, to prevent desertions and to prevent any abuses to the inhabitants of the country.

I sincerely wish you an agreeable march, and am, with much esteem, your most obedient servant,

JAS. SULLIVAN, Brig. General.

To Col. DAYTON.

Route for General SULLIVAN'S Brigade.

ALBANY, *May 9th, 1776.*

The first regiment to-morrow, the next on Saturday, the 3d on Monday, 4th on Tuesday, 5th on Wednesday, 6th on Thursday; batteaux will be provided here to transport their baggage to Half Moon, which is about 12 miles from hence; there all to disem-

made ready, the orders were countermanded. Very early, we were awakened by a report from the tents that some of our men had deserted, upon which we got up and went there, found Seeley and Benjamin Jenkins, Eben Woodruff, Uriah Maul, Lewis Thompson and James Logan were actually gone. Wm. McGrah of our company died this morning in the hospital with pleurisy, and we are told Erick Johnston, whom we left at New York, is dead. News from Quebec reports that General Howe has arrived there and drove away our men, who left all their sick, arms and provisions in his hands, upon which account they are now in a suffering condition. At 6 o'clock attended with the whole battalion the funeral of Wm. McGrah. The officers all marched in the rear, first Ensigns, then 2d Lieuts., then 1st Lieuts., then Captains and the field officers last. The guard consisting of 12 men armed, went before the corpse. At the grave our Chaplain addressed us and then prayed, after which we were dismissed. General orders, by reason of the situation of the troops at Canada, are for us to tarry till farther orders. (9)

bark and put in wagons and carried to Still Water, twelve miles farther. At Still Water it is again put into batteaux and carried to Peter McLarin's at the Little Falls, about 15 miles. There it is put again into carriages and carried across a small portage of about half a mile. Batteaux take it there and convey it to Fort Miller Falls, about three and a half miles, where it is carried across by land about half a mile and then transported by water to Fort Edward, about eight miles, and thence it is conveyed in carriages to Fort George, about 15 miles, where the troops embark in batteaux, and crossing Lake George—about 36 miles—the batteaux, provision, baggage, &c., are taken out and carried to the waters leading to Lake Champlain, about one and a half miles. From this place the whole goes in batteaux to St. Johns, at the north end of Lake Champlain—about 110 miles—and thence down the river Sorel to where it falls into the St. Lawrence—about 45 miles—and thence down the St. Lawrence to Quebec, about 130 miles.

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT GEORGE, *May 18th, 1776.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

(9) Col. Read's Regiment to march without the least delay to this port, bringing with them their field equipage and leaving all their heavy baggage, with a guard to take care of it.

All the other Regiments of General Sullivan's Brigade to halt where Capt. Windell may meet them, unless they should be between any of the ports above mentioned in their route, in which place they are to come on to the next place mentioned in their route.

Our affairs in Canada, of which the General has been informed by express, are in such a situation that he entreats every officer to exert himself in forwarding the provisions, without which the troops must most certainly leave the country.

In this state of matters he hopes the officers will induce the men to be contented with such provisions as can be procured for them.

The powder to come on with all expedition.

P. SCHUYLER, *Maj. General.*

Thursday, May 16th.—Clear bright morning ; towards evening we were all able bodied and effective with accoutrements complete, drawn up and strictly examined by General Sullivan, and ordered to appear 40 the most able from each company with two officers to morrow at 6 o'clock, with all things in order and 6 day's provisions in our knapsacks, to go on a secret expedition.

Friday, May 17th, being a Continental Fast Day. We assembled at 6 A. M., and prepared 40 of each company to march off, but a want of a sufficient number of cartridges detained them till 1 o'clock. Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Gifford went, but I was obliged to stay, being so lame I was not able to march.

Saturday, May 18th.—Wet ; exceedingly lame with my ancle ; staid in the house almost all the day. News from Quebec very threatening ; if we cannot keep our station at Montreal, most inevitable ruin must follow to the cause. (10)

* * * * *

Sunday, May 19th.—Pleasant agreeable weather. Received news by people but 12 days from Quebec, that in the retreat of our troops the 2d Jersey and Pennsylvania battalions acted with spirit, firing all the way back upon the enemy, by which they lost a considerable number of men. They could not tell whether any of the enemy were killed or not, but judged some were without any doubt.

* * * * *

Monday, May 20th.—Very lame, with my ancle ; mounted guard at half past 10 o'clock. Orders came to parade the whole guard and go up to the tents, mount a quarter guard, and dismiss the others to prepare for marching to follow after those gone with Col. Dayton, in order to subdue Johnston and his brood of Tories—upon which, as I was lame, it was agreed that the other officers should go along, and I

GENERAL ORDERS.

May 18th, 1776.

(10) Col. Wayne, with that part of his regiment now in this city, to march to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. His route and marching orders will be delivered him this afternoon by the Brigade Major. Col. White to remain here with Col. Dayton's Regiment till Col. Dayton returns with his party from Tryon county. As soon as these troops return, Col. Dayton is to march with the whole of his regiment, except three companies, for Lake George, pursuing the same route pointed out in his form for marching orders. These three companies to be left here to assist in forwarding provisions, &c. till further orders. Col. Cortland is appointed president of the General Court Martial in room of Lt. Col. White. Col. Wayne to take with him all the prisoners in the main or quarter guards belonging to his regiment. Col. Dayton to bring on all the prisoners belonging to the brigade, which may be in either of the guards at the time of his leaving this city.

stay behind with those who were sick and unfit for duty. At 5 o'clock they were all as were able paraded in the main street and marched off. Col. White gave the following orders—

ALBANY, *May 20th*, 1776.

SIR—You are to stay at this place; take care of the men left behind; see that the sick are taken care of by the Surgeon's mate; that all deserters are properly secured, and that the provisions are forwarded on very early in the morning. The Commissary will deliver you bread or any thing else that is wanting. You are to obey and take directions from the commanding officer of this town, as you are also to obey any commands that you shall receive, from time to time, from Col. Dayton, or your very humble servant,

ANTHONY W. WHITE, Lieut. Col.

To Lieut. ELMER.

Tuesday, May 21st.—Cool windy weather. Busy in the morning sending away the provisions and men. Drawing provisions for those behind, and settling matters among the companies. Received new intelligence from Canada this morning, which report that a second defeat is received from our foes; that all are sick, cannon and provisions are taken; that the Canadians, French and Indians have now risen against us, and that dreadful consequences are feared from that quarter. Indeed, if reports be true, nothing but the power of an Omnipotent God, stretched forth for our relief, can preserve us from utter destruction. * * * * Yesterday, before the troops marched on our encampment, there were 4 or 5 men whipped very severely, and dismissed to duty. About 8 o'clock, P.M., Charles McDade died in a miserable condition, without any bed to lie on. God grant we may all take warning by every death that happens amongst us, to prepare for our own dissolution, to which we are all hastening.

Wednesday, May 22d.—The men all scattered about; went up to the barracks, got a person to make a coffin for Charles McDade; with much trouble got men to dig the grave, all seemed to prefer their own ease to all things else. Having little regard to death, if it even comes into their own tents, so desperately depraved is human nature, that unless the Lord mollify their hearts, nothing will touch them. About 12 o'clock a dozen of us went and buried Charles in as decent a manner as we were capable, and I paid 10 shillings for his coffin of rough boards nailed together; after that I had considerable conversation with Dr. Read upon the practice of physic, and particularly the study thereof. He served his time under Dr. Harris of Philadelphia.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF ALBANY.

The town consists of a large number of houses, mostly old Dutch buildings: it stands in the valley on the West side of North River; the hill on the back of the town is as high as the tallest houses. It is the value of half a mile long upon the river, or more, and about 40 perches from the water up. There are no streets which lead straight up from the water, and those which run parallel with the river, which are only two, have several windings in their course. The land is very clayey and slippery in wet weather. In the hilly part of the town is very fine meadow ground. Some distance from town, on the S. W. side upon the brink of the hill, stands General Schuyler's house, which is a very stately building, with fine meadows before his door. The land in general, especially on the east side of the river, is pine woods and very hilly. There is, however, some very good land on the west side in the vales. The city has a Mayor and Alderman in it, tho' the Mayor is a rank Tory, and so are many of the inhabitants, though a great many are staunch Whigs. Lodged all night in the Colonel's markee.

Thursday, May 23rd.—Finding the men left behind with me very negligent, and careless of their duty, I issued out the following orders:

ALBANY, *May 23rd, 1776.*

SIR—You are to take six men out of different companies, such as are the most able, this morning at 8 o'clock, for a guard, one only of which to stand sentry at a time and be relieved properly. You will take care to inform the guard, that unless they attend to their business and not be strolling about from their duty, proper notice will be taken of them, which, perhaps, may not be very agreeable. I should be very glad if you could, with the assistance of Serjeant Seamens and others, who may be trusted, procure a complete list of all the soldiers and women now in this town belonging to Col. Dayton's regiment, the state of their health and the place of their lodging, and make return thereof to me this afternoon, which will greatly oblige your very humble servant,

EBEN ELMER, Lieut.

To Serjeant PARKER.

This day 10 deserters from our battalion were brought into town. I went and put them under guard with handcuffs on them, two joined together. The deserters confined aae as follows:

Jacob Hunt, John Fox, James McNight, John Hoof, of Capt. Ross's Company; John Love, Cornelius Love, John Sedam, Jacob Smith, of

Capt. Reading's Company; John Liber, Philip Rickar, or Capt. Sharp's Company.

Friday, May 24th.—Went to the guard and got provisions for the deserters, &c. Mr. Caldwell came to town. By the last intelligence from Canada, we are informed that no new troops have come there; but it being their last tragic effort—being bare of provisions—by the use of some merchant ships to make our people think there was a reinforcement arrived, and by that means drove off our people and took possession of their provisions. The most stupid and cowardly piece of conduct, to all appearances, that ever our people were guilty of. When one would have thought that a little spirit and resolution could have finished the contest and given us possession of the town, we are deprived of all provisions and a great many arms, and indeed out of almost all hopes of being able to recover our loss in season to make a conquest there before more troops do actually arrive. * * *

Had some talk with Mr. Caldwell. Our people expected back some time next week.

Saturday, May 25th.—Cool windy morning, much cooler than any weather I ever knew of this time of year before. Not fully informed when our regiment is to return, bought a pair of mockasins, price 6s. Some better of my lameness. The night proved wet.

Sunday, May 26th, 1776.—The morning was cloudy. Slept till 8 o'clock; become like the sluggard, never satisfied with sleep. * * * Went to the English church here in the forenoon, attended prayers and reading of a sermon from James 3—17. In the afternoon it came on to rain and proved a very cold storm.

Monday, May 27th.—Cold and cloudy. Reports say that a fleet of the English troops are now off Sandy Hook, and about coming up to York; if so I do imagine they will meet with a warm reception. Our people expected to-morrow. A man belonging to Connestioga, coming in his chair from that place here, was murdered about 4 miles from here and all his money was stolen. No news of consequence from Canada. To-day is a holiday among the people here; very few stores or workmen of any kind are at work, not even so much as they are of a Sunday. Towards evening a vast crowd of people were gathered upon the hill, where the negroes and some white people held a merry dance. They continued their dance, shifting it when night came into the houses, all night long.

Tuesday, May 28th, 1776.—Clear and pleasant. Drew provision this morning for the remainder of the Battalion here, a copy of which I insert as a precedent to be remembered:

Return of provisions to be drawn for the remainder of Col. DAYTON's Regiment, or Battalion, now in Albany, for four days, from the 28th to 31st of May, 1776, both days included.

	Men.	Days.	Rations.
For Capt. Bloomfield's Company,	14	4	56
For Capt. Dickinson's Company,	7	4	28
For Capt. Potter's Company,	7	4	28
For Capt. Paterson's Company,	15	4	60
For Capt. Ross's Company,	7	4	28
For Capt. Reading's Company,	4	4	16
For Capt. Imlay's Company,	7	4	28
For Capt. Sharp's Company,	6	4	24
For new Recruits,	6	4	24
Total,	78	4	292

EBEN ELMER, Lieut.

A COPY OF A MORNING REPORT.

A morning report of Capt. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD's Company lying in Camp at Albany, May 26th, 1776 :

	Ser-jeants	Corporals.	Drummer & Fifer.	Rank & File.
Present fit for duty,	3	3	2	56
On duty,	1	0	0	7
Sick,	0	1	0	8
Deserted,	0	0	0	6
	4	4	2	77
Extraordinaries,				1

STREET MASKELL, Orderly.

What a scene of trouble and fatigue is brought about by war! And what an immense cost it will bring upon the Colonies! There are at present about 7,000 soldiers in the Northern service at 6 2-3 dollars per month each, which amounts to £17,500. Commanded by 4 Brig. Generals, whose pay is \$130 each, which amounts to £185 per month, with 15 Colonels, whose pay is \$50 each per month, which amounts to £281 5s. per do. ; with 15 Lieut. Colonels, whose pay is \$40 per month, which amounts to £225. Reckoned all up thus :

4 Brig. Generals at \$130 each per month, is	£185	0s.	0d.
Subsistence, 8 rations each, at 19s. 6d. each ration per month,	31	4	0
15 Colonels, pay \$50 each per month, amounts to	281	5	0
Subsistence, 6 rations each, at 19s. 6d. each per month, is	87	15	0
15 Lieut. Colonels, pay \$40 per month,	225	0	0
Subsistence, 5 rations each,	73	2	6
15 Majors, pay \$32 each,	180	0	0
Subsistence, 4 rations each,	53	10	0
120 Captains, pay \$26 2-3 each,	1200	0	0
Subsistence, 3 rations each, at do.	351	0	0
240 Lieuts., pay \$18 2-3 each per month,	1630	0	0
Subsistence, 2 rations each, at do.	468	0	0
120 Ensigns. pay \$18½ each,	600	0	0

	Subsistence, 2 rations each, at do.	234 0 0
7,000	Soldiers, pay 6 2-3 dollars each,	17,500 0 0
	Subsistence, 1 ration each, at do.,	6,825 0 0
	Per month,	£29,879 16 6
		12
	Per year,	£358,557 18 0

This calculation, however, cannot in the whole be reckoned complete, as there is an omission of Aid de-Camps, Brigade Majors and all Staff Officers, which will amount to a considerable sum.

Now, if we compute this to be one fourth part of the cost of our

Army, which is little enough, the whole amount thereof will be,
per year, £1,434,231 13s. 0d.

To which, if we add the Congress and other expenses, at least it
must be

565,768 8 0

Whole expense per year,

£2,000,000 0 0

This, at best, is but a very random draft, yet by what I can find out, the expense is laid full as small as what it in reality is. Besides all this, every Colony is striking money for discharging debts of a Provincial nature.

Went in the afternoon to their holiday dance, which still continues. They hold their dance on the back part of the town. Negroes, men and women, dance with a number of the first rate young and old men and women, as spectators. But what is most remarkable of all is their music, which is what they call a drum with a bee hive or the like, with a sheep skin stretched over it, upon which they beat with their hands, to which they dance with great jollity and mirth. This evening Capt. Bloomfield, with another Captain came in town with Lady Johnston, a prisoner, bringing news that we are to be stationed at or near Johnston, to keep back the Indians.

Wednesday, May 29th, 1776.—Cool morning. Waited on Captain Bloomfield. Lady Johnston was delivered to the Committee. Capt. Patterson and Mr. Norcross arrived. Patterson found much fault of our losing some of his spirits, &c.

“EXTRACTS FROM CAPT. BLOOMFIELD’S JOURNAL.

JOHNSTOWN, *May 20th, 1776.*

“This morning the Commissioners, appointed by General Schuyler to treat with the Indians, arrived in town, and at 12 the Indian King, accompanied by the Sachems and Indian Warriors, painted and dressed in a warlike manner, arrived, and the treaty was opened by the Indians demanding in a haughty manner of our great warrior (as they called Col. Dayton) what he meant by coming into their

country with armed troops, and whether he was for peace or war? To which Col Dayton replied, that he came not to molest our brothers, the Mohawks, but to suppress the Highlanders and others who had taken up arms against Congress, and hoped our brothers, the Mohawks, would not interfere in our family quarrel with Great Britain. They said we came to take Sir John's life, their good old friend, Sir Wm. Johnston's son; that they loved Sir Wm., who was their father, for his sake they would protect his son; that Sir Wm.'s blood ran in their veins, was mixed with their blood, and they would stand by him. After much more altercation, the treaty was adjourned till to-morrow, the Indians first promising that their warriors should be peaceable till the treaty was over. It is really surprising to see what an assuming behaviour those savages put on whilst on Council, they sat in their Indian painted warlike dress, with their Indian tomahawks with pipes. The handle of the tomahawk being the tube, and the head of the hatchet being the bowl, and smoking with such a confident air of dignity and superiority as if they were above all other beings, ruled, and their authority extended over the whole earth.

"*Tuesday, May 21st, 1776.*—This morning the Indian Treaty was again opened. Our great warrior, Col. Dayton, told the Mohawks by the interpreter, that if they offered to take up the hatchet, or oppose his warriors in their present expedition, he would break the covenant chain; he would burn their upper and lower castles on the Mohawk river, would burn all their houses, destroy their towns, and cast the Mohawks with their wives and children off the face of the earth; on the contrary, if they would be still and let us alone in our quarrel, his young men (meaning the soldiery) should not come near nor molest them. At the same time our detachment, with drums and fifes, was parading and made a most martial appearance through the street. I believe this had a good effect, those savages can't bear to be supplicated; it makes them think they are of great consequence. The only way is to strike terror into them. This is the way the brave and politic good old Sir Wm. used to treat with them.

Upon this the Indian Chiefs and Warriors withdrew for an hour; then returned, appeared more mild, submissive and peaceable; said they were determined not to meddle with our family quarrel, all they wanted was to be assured Sir John would not be killed; we might do as we pleased with the highlanders. Upon which our Chief, Col. Dayton, told them that not a hair of Sir John's head should fall to

the ground. We loved him also for his father's sake; what we were going to do would be for his good. We should destroy the highlanders and those Indians who joined them only.

"After which some friendly speeches passed, the covenant chain was promised by both to be brightened and the hatchet buried— Our Chiefs desired them not to let their young men imprudently come about our camp, especially in the night, for fear our young warriors and huntsmen might be rash and take their scalps. The Indian Chiefs promised that the young men should stay at home and not hunt till we were gone out of the country. Then this great and mighty Council broke up, after drinking plentifully of toddy, which was the best drink the place could afford.

"I will now give a description of Johnstown, with my sentiments of its importance.

"Johnstown lies in Tryon County, New York Government, 45 miles W.N.W. of Albany, 4 miles from the Mohawk River, between the upper, called Fort Hunter, and the lower called Fort Hendricks; Mohawk Castle. 12 miles from Sonondaga; from thence a creek communicates with the North River, and from thence there is a communication to Canada by land. The noted Tory rascal White, and others, went this way and were taken up by our troops at Lake Champlain.

"By examination of several persons, Whigs and Tories, it appears that Sir John can raise of his own tenants about 300 Scots and as many Dutch and Irish: that they have arms and ammunition. The town contains about 30 houses, mostly small half stories. The country round the town is fertile, and would, by proper cultivation, produce abundantly. It is well situated (connecting the North and Mohawk Rivers,) to tamper with the Indians, to connect Tories below with those above, and in case we should be unfortunate on either side to fall upon us, or the weaker party, cut off our retreat, and take advantage of the fluctuating passions of mankind, that any circumstances might be improved against us. It is very evident Sir John's tenants are against us, from the very circumstance of their being tenants, and otherwise in debt to Sir John and dependant on him. Till these circumstances are altered, they cannot be our friends. There appears to be but two ways of procuring this country in our interest. The one to keep a garrison here to support the Whigs and molest the Tories; the other in planting Whigs in the room of Tories.

"*Johnstown, May 22d, 1776.*—I was early this morning directed

by Col. Dayton to take a file of men and go to Johnson Hall with my side arms only, and wait on Lady Johnson with a letter—the substance of which was to demand the keys of the hall and drawers in the room—with directions for her immediately to pack up her clothes and go to Albany, that an officer and a guard should wait on her there if she chose. I went to the Hall accordingly, and after directing the Sergeant of my guard to place sentries around the Hall, I asked for her ladyship, who was then in bed, and after waiting an hour, she came into the parlor. I gave her the letter, with assuring her it gave me great pain, I was under the disagreeable necessity of delivering her a letter that must give her ladyship a great deal of uneasiness, and which my duty obliged me to do in obedience to the order of my superior officer. She hastily broke open the letter and immediately burst into a flood of tears, which affected me so I thought proper to leave her alone. After some time she sent for me, composed herself, ordered the keys of the Hall to be brought in and given to me, and which I desired might lie on the table until the Colonel came. After which I breakfasted with her ladyship and Miss Chew. After breakfast Col. Dayton, Lieut. Col. White and Major Barber came, and we, in the presence of her ladyship and Miss Chew, examined every room and every drawer in Johnson Hall, which is a very beautiful, large and elegant building, with two forts built last war, about half a mile from town, on a small eminence, with two fine streams of water about 40 rods on each side of the Hall. I had a view of Sir Wm. Johnson's picture, which was curiously surrounded with all kinds of beads of Wampum, Indian curiosities and trappings of Indian finery, which he had received in his treaties with the different Indian nations—curiosities sufficient to amuse the curious; indeed this search gave me an opportunity of fully satisfying my curiosity in seeing every thing in Johnson Hall. We saw all Sir Wm.'s papers of all the treaties he made with the different Indian nations, with medals of various sorts sent him from Europe and others which he distributed at his treaties to the Indians, &c.; with innumerable testimonials, &c.; which showed Sir Wm. Johnson's character in every important station of life, and that he merited, greatly merited the warmest thanks of his country.

But when we reflected on Sir John's (his son's) conduct, it afforded a contrast not to be equalled. Whilst we admired and commended the wisdom, prudence, patriotic spirit, valor and bravery of the father, we could but detest and discommend the foolish, impru-

dent, treacherous and base conduct of the son; who, instead of walking in the paths of his good old father, in supporting liberty and thereby meriting the applause of his country, has basely endeavored, and is endeavoring, to destroy the liberty and property of his native country, and to cut the throats of those who feared, lived and fought under the command of his valiant father; and who now (with a degree of tenderness and respect) are obliged to search the Hall, built by the good old, industrious Baronet, to discover and detect the young profligate Knight's treachery. The Committee refused having any thing to do with Lady Johnson until they heard what directions General Schuyler should give concerning her. He almost acquired the supremacy over the people here, tho' at the same time they do not like him; but being in authority and a smart man withal "

Albany, May 30th, 1776.—Towards evening, Lieut. Hagan and Volunteer Kinney, of our Company, came to town, walking all the way up from Types Hill, near 40 miles to-day. * * * * We are informed that a party of our men at Sir John's being informed that a number of Col. Butler's Indians, &c., were coming down to join Charlton at Quebec, went out in an escorting party to waylay them as they came down; that they had an engagement by which many were killed and wounded on each side, but the particular place or situation of the affair is not yet known. Breakfasted this morning with one Mr. Halstead, who had fled with his wife and six children from Quebec just as our men retreated from there. He left behind him in possession of the Tories all his estate, consisting of £500 sterling worth of rum, besides other things of great value. He informed that all our friends had fared the same fate with him in losing all their effects. It would, he says, have been a very easy matter last winter to have taken the town; and even now, altho' it is much stronger, 3 or 400 might effect the stroke, but thinks if they neglect it much longer, especially if more troops arrive, it will be almost impracticable. Not more than 200 troops arrived at farthest when our men retreated, but we being small and out of heart, could not pretend to withstand them. Lodged at Mr. Willetts all night.

Albany, May 31st, 1776.—Clear bright morning. Arrived here about 8 o'clock, Lieuts. Tuttle, Loyd, Hazlitt and Ensign Hennion, with some of the men to take up our baggage and other affairs to Johnstown. * * * * About, busy settling matters and preparing for marching to-morrow. The people of this place, we understand, have sent in a petition to General Schuyler to have us in and about

this town for the security of the place; but I think it not likely their petition will be granted, as we must be more wanted in other places.

Saturday, June 1st, 1776.—Wet morning for marching, so that we were long parleying about the matter. However, it slackening in some manner, we began to prepare for marching; and having all things in readiness about 4 o'clock P. M., Ensign Hennion and self set out from Albany with Capts. Dickinson, Potter and Bloomfield's baggage and deserters and marched on our way for Johnstown. Just at evening we arrived at an Inn, 11 miles, at a place called Cripple Bush. The country thus far is sandy and some low cripples, with little other timber growing but pines, and those very low and scrubby; much like the country on Egg Harbor. Some few houses along on the road and all public ones. Lodged on the floor. Expenses 2s. 9d.

Sunday, June 2d, 1776.—Set out early in the morning on our march, the morning dull and heavy. Just as we arrived at Schenectady, which is 16 miles from Albany it began to rain very hard and we got very wet; however, having got our wagons and prisoners safe, went to a tavern and got breakfast. Schenectady is a very fine village, lying on the east side of Mohawk River, with a large number of stately buildings. At 10 o'clock ferried over and proceeded on up the river within the valley on the river; towards evening one of our wagons gave out just at the house of Guy Johnson—a very neat and elegant building—very curiously finished off; now lying in a desolate condition, whilst its owner is in England doing all in his power against his country. It lies about 11 or 12 miles from Johnstown. Proceeded on as far as Col. Cloas', (who is now in Canada) which is about 1 mile farther up, where we put up to stay all night—the dwellers being Irish tenants, frankly opened the doors and let us have what rooms we pleased. After settling matters, I took a walk into the garden, where, among other curious affairs, is a philosophical engine, which by a pipe under ground, conveys the water into the kitchen and then into the garden, where is an iron spout which is plugged up, and when taken out the water spouts out with a velocity equal to carry it 3 perches. In the evening Lieut. Tuttle came up with us and lodged on the floor.

Monday, June 3d, 1776.—Being flushed for want of a wagon, prevented our setting out till about 8 o'clock, when we proceeded on to Types Hill, where we stopped. When we rise the hill our course turns to the north and the river to the west, so that we leave the river on our left hand. The country here is exceedingly rich and full of timber which makes it very bad clearing; but if it was properly cultivated,

would produce grass, &c. in bundance. About 12 o'clock we arrived at Johnstown, which consists of one street only, and a number of small houses, with a fine large church and Court House. About a quarter of a mile on the NW. side of the town stands Johnson's Hall, a very neat building with many out houses, from which he has run off with his brood of Tories, leaving the whole in our hands. P. M. By virtue of a Proclamation, issued out by Col. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief here, all the Tories appeared and were confined in the Court House, and all their names taken, Scotch, Irish, German or American, who stood disaffected with the measures the Colonies are now following, many of which are tenants to Sir John, which circumstance of itself must be sufficient to prove them Tories, as most of them are indebted to him. There were about 100 Tories as near as I can guess, tho' I have not seen the list since it was complete. Some of which, however, upon giving security, entering bonds, &c. were dismissed. How very different it is from being here and in our own country! Noise and tumult is all we have, and expecting daily and hourly, if Sir John has a sufficient number, to be attacked—that we are obliged to keep constantly upon our guard. Received certain intelligence that General Arnold with a reinforcement have been up to the Cedars for the relief of our men who were defeated there, and ran upon Col. Butler's army, cut them off and took them all prisoners. God grant it may be true.

JOHNSTOWN, *Tuesday, June 4th, 1776.*—Cloudy morning We appeared out upon parade at 9 o'clock. I went in company at 11 o'clock with Major Hubbell, an Engineer with us, Lieuts. Gifford and Hagan to Johnson's Hall. We took a view of the out buildings, but did not go into the Hall; but we were admitted into the office by the officers of the guard, in which is a large number of books and various kinds of writing. Many of the officers have taken more or less from thereof books, as well as other affairs of considerable value. At 6 o'clock I had to mount guard, which consists of a Captain, 1st and 2d Lieuts. and Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, and 60 Privates some of which go to the Hall and others stay at the Court House keeping sentries to the number of 15 round it and the town to prevent any alarm from our enemies. Lieut. Tuttle and self were at the Court House taking care of the Tories there confined, which now are reduced to about 20, which are to be sent to Albany to-morrow. In the evening, had considerable conversation with them, particularly one who was with Sir William at the taking of *Niagara*, and has travelled through most of those parts. He tells me it lies rather to

the south-west from this place, distance about 400 miles from hence. In travelling to which, they proceed on up the Mohawk River till they get to the head, when they have a land carriage of about 1 mile into a creek, down which they go till it empties into a large lake, which carries them to Oswego about 200 miles, and from thence to Niagara 200 more, which stands upon a point of the river, and the large Gara Lake from thence to Detroit is called 400 miles. Not far from Niagara, up the river, is the great Falls called the Niagara Falls, which are 260 feet perpendicular. The fort at Niagara, he says, is very strong, into which we expect Sir John is now fled, where, without any doubt, he will raise as large an army as in his power and endeavor to do us all the mischief he is capable of; as he has once forfeited his honor and fled, he must reasonably expect that his estate is confiscated; and that unless he be able to raise an army sufficient to overpower and drive us back from here, it will be converted to the army and others who have stepped forth in defence of their country; and if we can be able to bring over those who are on a parley to our side, and confine the others, or cause them to sit neutral in the affairs, in my weak opinion his designs will prove abortive: Which may God grant! And in the erecting of a fort at German Flats, which we are about to do, will still contribute to our defence; and however important the having possession of Niagara may be to us, yet I think it matters but little for the present; and if we can stand our ground here and bring over the Indians on our side, time will open a door to give us possession of that likewise. Slept but little, as I was obliged to see that the sentries did their duty and were properly relieved; however nothing happened, nor any alarm.

Wednesday, June 5th, 1776.—In the morning at parade 50 men, with Capt. Potter and 3 Subalterns, were paraded for a guard to go down with the Tories to Albany, that they might be dealt with as the General or Committee see fit. Accordingly, between 9 and 10 o'clock they set off with 30 or 40 of the prisoners. There began to be great suspicion among the people that the officers had been plundering at the Hall, which coming to the Colonel's ears, and he making strict enquiry and search, it appeared to be true, and that to a considerable value. And as a great part was taken last night when Capt. * * * * * was Captain of the guard there which was entirely contrary to orders, his place being at town, yet pushing himself there made it appear very evident that he and Col. * * * * * (as many declared he took things) were confederates and had with Capts. * * * * * and * * * * * most of the booty, which is supposed to be near £500. However,

after evening roll call, the Colonel desired us all to attend in his room ; when we got there, he informed us that many things were taken from the Hall contrary to orders; that altho' he did not deem that as the property of Sir John, yet we had by no means a right to take one farthi g's worth from there until it is properly confiscated by Congress and delivered out in such a manner, or to such use as they saw fit—that he did not know who were guilty of it, neither did he want to know, as his duty would then oblige him to cashier those who were foremost in it; but as he imagined it was done inadvertently, he would therefore request every one to return whatever he had got that evening in the entry, for which purpose he would order the door left open and no one would know who brought them. This being a method which screened the guilty from any punishment, shewed the desire the Colonel had of not bringing it to light, which was exceedingly favoring; but as he was no doubt fully convinced in his own mind who were the principal ones, and his thus endeavoring to hide their faults, so that all would suffer equally alike, shewed, in my opinion, a small degree of partiality; and whether he, if it should have fallen upon others, would have acted in the same manner, time must discover. Capt Bloomfield come up.

Thursday, June 6th, 1776.—Went out upon parade at 8 o'clock and staid till 11, and received the following orders from the Colonel: That exercise be attended at 6 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon—that both officers and soldiers be careful to attend, unless upon duty—that no man's property be hurt upon any consideration whatever—that all gaming be set aside, and for the future the Colonel hopes to hear no more of that bad practice amongst the soldiers. (11)

I hope, if any person should happen to have the perusal of this incorrect journal, he would consider that as I am engaged in a very

(11) I shall insert an order given to Capt. Sharpe before we come out.

JOHNSTOWN, *May 24th, 1776.*

SIR: You are to march the party under your command to a place called Mayfield, there you will take immediate possession of the Grist Mill, and not suffer any provision to go out unless it be in small quantities to the poor inhabitants. You will likewise secure every place that you think it possible Sir John's party can get any supplies from: you will then proceed to Socondago and apply to Mr. Godfrey Sheve, who will assist you in finding out the route Sir John has taken, which, as soon as you have discovered, you will inform me of by express without loss of time. You will be careful to prevent a surprise by keeping a small party ahead and on the flanks in marching, and always planting proper sentries when you halt. If any number of the enemy appear to be near that place, let me know of it with all expedition, that you be as soon as possible reinforced.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

ELIAS DAYTON.

toilsome and fatiguing business, it necessarily prevents my reflecting with any degree of propriety upon the occurrences which happen, or arranging them in any kind of order. Having little time to spare, even for the entry of them; and if it be the pleasure of Almighty God to slay me in this glorious conflict in which I am engaged, (as I can heartily and sincerely say out of pure motives of regard for my bleeding country in its present dangerous situation) that this be preserved for the perusal of my friends at home, for whom I have a very tender regard.

Attended exercise again in the afternoon. Although the Colonel desired, and reason required, that every person who had taken any thing from the Hall should return it last night—yet it appears that not the quarter part was brought back. Some of our sops, whose wages will not maintain them in their gaiety, are determined to do it from other's effects, I believe. Slept this evening in a tent with Ensign Norcross.

Friday, June 7th, 1776.—This morning an express came to Col. Dayton (from some person) informing him that a company of regulars and Indians were about shortly to make an attack upon the people at German Flats, to which it is likely we shall repair pretty soon. There are some Indians here which appear very friendly; and I believe they are the most happy in the world, having to appearance but very little concern how the world goes. They can travel and sculk about where others would perish; and if they get any money, are constantly in good spirits as long as it lasts, without any concern about a further supply, and their behaviour at this time more especially shows that they think themselves superior to any other beings, and expect to be courted and carressed for their even acting in a state of neutrality. * * * * *

After the morning exercise, I spent some time at Johnson Hall with the Colonel, Major, and Judge Duer (one of the Commissaries appointed by Congress to treat with the Indians in these parts, a man of exceeding good learning and parts, living near Albany) and several others, playing billiards. * * * *

In the afternoon parade, Colonel Dayton reviewed us, and we went through the different movements and manœuvres to his satisfaction.

June 8th.—Attended parade according to orders at 6 o'clock this morning. Express came to the Colonel this morning from the Committee at the German Flats, informing him that a number of Regulars and Indians were a distance off from there and coming down upon them, and desired he would send up a party of men to their assistance as soon as possible. Upon which the Colonel, after parade, examined

those who had had the small pox, being determined to send no others. Accordingly about two o'clock the drums beat the assembly, when the men began to gather for marching. The whole that went were formed in 4 companies, commanded by 3 officers, ours and Dickinson's by Capt. Bloomfield, Lieut. Gifford and Ensign Anderson. Just before this march, being at dinner, Capt. Sharpe, who commanded one of the companies, Capt. Bloomfield, and myself were talking and laughing much about the fate of war, and they, laughing, gave me charge to take particular care of their affairs and communicate the circumstances of matters, in case they should be killed, to their girls. God grant they and each of us may be delivered from falling a prey to these savages, and may be taught to consider death more seriously. About half-past 3 o'clock the party marched with Major Barber, who is to command them whilst absent, or till the Colonel may join them. They all appeared jovial and in good spirits when they went off, that they may so return is my hearty desire. After they were gone, those of us which were left behind gathered together, struck our tents, which were before pitched, and collected them altogether in a small lot at the upper end of the town. The Colonel desired of the officers which were left, at least one from each company to sleep in a tent at the head of their men. Reproved the remissness of the officers on guard, and strictly charged that he might never hereafter call upon the guard and they be absent, it being undoubtedly their duty to appear upon the spot when the commanding officers come to visit them. Having forgot to mention an incident which happened at Schenectady on our march up here, I shall now (tho' something out of the way) insert it. A number of Oneida Indians with their Priest, came down there, who were attended by a guard of our men, and seemed much pleased with their company. Their priest was an American, and appeared to be a very smart man.

Lodged alone in a tent which we pitched, but had not a very agreeable night's lodging.

Sunday, June 9th, 1776.—This morning we had roll call at 6 as usual, when I took a roll of those left behind and that were fit for duty, which amounted to 15 only. The day appointed by God himself, the maker and preserver of all mankind, for to be kept for his special service, and which we ought to remember and consecrate to holy purposes, is but just thought of by most of us; our calling leads us to deem every day alike, and allows of no omittance from duty. But may God enable me, altho' employed in tumults of war, to pay a due reverence to his name, attributes, and the time which he has appointed

for his service, that I may at last receive the glorious appellation of his faith'ful servant. The day proved warm, most part of which I spent in the house writing, sleeping, &c., except what was taken up in duty, attending to our sick, &c.; among which Daniel Lawrence is one, who is very likely to die—Lord have mercy upon and save him, that he may yet serve thee in the laud of the living and return to his native land again, to the joy and comfort of his friends; or, if otherwise determined, may his soul, thro' the merits of Jesus thy beloved Son, alone be received into the enjoyment of thyself in glory.

In the afternoon Col. White came up from Albany, but the particular news I have not heard; however, it appears not to be very good.

At 6 P. M., paraded again according to rule, in order to relieve the old guard; at which time Col. White came out and spoke to all of us.

Monday, June 10th, 1776.—Cool clear morning. Capt. Potter with his party of men which went down to Albany with the Tories, returned last evening, and brings a report that a number of militia are coming up here from Schenectady and thereabouts, in order to proceed to German Flats. Exercised at 6, when the Colonel came out to view us, and ordered some of those who were awkward to go upon drill one hour extraordinary. Exercised again at 4 P. M., and after exercise I was put upon guard and sent over to the Hall, when a particular charge was given me by our Colonel to take care that nothing be taken from there, or any way damaged, which I determined strictly to adhere to. Having a book, which I found in the guard room, to read in, called the Young Man's Polite Preceptor, I slept but very little, keeping a good watch for fear of a surprise, but had peaceable times all night. The days here are pleasant and warm, but the nights very cool with heavy dews. Have heard that Sir John is not nigher than Oswego, and the surprise came from a drunken Squaw.

Tuesday, June 11th, 1776.—Upon guard to-day, and obliged to stay constantly there without leave to go and get some victuals. The woods here are exceeding thick and bad clearing. Large trees standing very thick, and a great part of them hemlock pine, very few oaks; their fences are made mostly of logs and poles, having but little timber that will split to make rails.

Capt. Potter officer of the day. Parole, New York. He went the rounds twice by day and once by night. Received a letter from Capt. Bloomfield, dated yesterday, A. M., at German Flats, which informed me of their safe arrival; that the enemy were at Oswego and expected to march in a few days for Fort Stanwix up at the head of Mohawk River, 50 miles from there; but whether they will go is un-

certain. I think our best security will be to fortify here and at German Flats, and, if it could be done conveniently, at Fort Stanwix station a party of our men. Nothing happened. At evening I was relieved from guard. Slept in the tents. It proved very cold, so that I came nigh suffering therewith

Wednesday, June 12th, 1776.—Waked this morning early, being very cold. Conversed with Capt. Dickinson, who boards with me at Mr. Van Voorts. Attended exercise at 6; the men behaved very well and performed their exercise completely. I am informed by news from Albany, that the fleet which lay off Sandy Hook, expected to be English, have proved to be French, and have come up to York loaded with military stores, brandy, &c. I hope it may be true, for if so it will be the best stroke for America it has ever yet received. Began at 10 o'clock to throw up a log fortification round our tents sufficient to hold a thousand men; just large logs laid upon notched skids, with port holes notched in the logs at a suitable height. In the afternoon we applied ourselves again to work in building up our log fortification, which we prosecuted with the greatest agility, considering the few overseers we had among us. Col. Dayton, however, was with us greater part of the time, and showed himself very familiar. Drank some toddy in the evening with Capt. Potter, Lieut. Gordon, &c. Lodged in house.

Thursday, June 13th, 1776.—Attended exercise at 6, according to orders. Our party that we left behind improve exceeding well in their exercise, giving very good attention when under arms, which is the main point in our performing in a proper manner. Worked again at the fortification, both 'fore and afternoon; after which we had a small sport playing fives, and roll call. At evening, Mr. Caldwell came up here from Albany, who brought intelligence that our privateers lately fitted out from Philadelphia have taken three ships from the West India Islands, laden with wine and other stores, with a considerable sum of silver and gold, going to the Ministerial troops; and that 4 French ships are arrived into New York.

Friday, June 14th, 1776.—Slept till very late, the men being on parade. After they were dismissed, I went to the Hall with several other officers to play billiards. Lost 6d. Capt Bloomfield, arrived here from German Flats, says the place is very agreeable and an acceptable post for the soldiers; that General Schuyler has certainly summoned a treaty to be held with the six Indian nations, the first of July next; that Major Barber had 150 militia under his command there besides our troops; and he expects a party will proceed on to

Fort Stanwix in a short time. At 4, paraded again, and at 6, I and Ensign Leonard were put upon guard. I staid at the Court House and he went over to the Hall.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS, June 14th, 1776.

“PAROLE CONNECTICUT.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow. Capt. Potter, who goes on with guards as usual.” * * * * *

Visited the sentries in the night according to orders, and then about 12 o'clock took up my lodging on a bench in the guard room.

Saturday, June 15th 1776.—Arose from my bench bed as much refreshed as tho' I had slept on a bed of down in a king's palace. Sent letters which I wrote last evening to the Jerseys by Daniel Kinney, who is discharged. Spent my leisure minutes in reading the History of England in a series of letters from a nobleman to his son. Capts Dickinson and Ross set out for Albany. No very material occurrence happened. P. M. Came on showery. Made out a guard report for the officer of the day, and another for Lieut. Gordon, who relieved me at the usual guard mounting. Continued to rain. Went and slept in tent all night.

Sunday, June 16th, 1776.—Slept till late, then got up and attended roll call. Cool and cloudy day. At ten we had meeting in the church here, where there are a very complete pair of organs, upon which Dr. Adams played for us. Mr. Caldwell gave us a very good sermon from Galatians v.—“*Be not deceived, God is not mocked; that which a man soweth, the same shall he reap.*” 'Tis really very extraordinary that mankind, although they know that they are indebted to God for every mercy they enjoy, that He requires the whole of their service; and that unless they submit to his sceptre of grace, they will be eternally damned, yet they will persist in their evil practices and put far away the evil day. Keeping death, judgment and another world far out of view—thus trifling away their time in making their Maker and his kindness and threatenings mere trifling matters.

At 3 P. M., the drums beat again for meeting, when I attended, and Mr. Caldwell addressed us from Haggai 1 : 7—“*Thus saith the Lord of host, consider your ways.*” And gave us all the most solemn exhortation to consider our ways, to study the mind and will of our Maker; and not to offend or abuse him and ruin our own souls by rash and inconsiderate acts of profaneness and debauchery. But diligently to weigh and consider the justness and importance of every action before we proceed to the execution thereof, that we may free ourselves from the wounds of an upbraiding conscience in this world,

and from the eternal and unsupportable revenge of a damned conscience thro' the unwasting ages of eternity. God grant that I may take warning from this opportunity of grace, to consider and direct my ways in such a manner that I may not be ashamed to live or afraid to die. After sermon Mr. Caldwell baptized 4 Scotch children. 'Tis really odd to see the ignorance and awkward behaviour of these creatures, who are scarcely able to present their children in a decent manner. They could not understand or speak English, so that Mr. C. had to make use of an interpreter to baptize them. At 6 had roll call and relieve of guard as usual.

Spent the evening in company with Mr. Caldwell, Capt. Patterson, &c., discoursing upon the spirit and circumstances of the time. Mr. Caldwell informs us, that by information from General Wooster and several others who came from Canada the returns sent in since General Sullivan's brigade arrived there, are to the amount of about 4000 fit for duty, and 4000 sick and unfit for duty; near 3000 of which are down with small pox, which clips the strength of the army greatly. He further says, that 6000 militia are ordered up there as soon as possible—and that we shall not go there this campaign, but stay upon the Mohawk River among the Indians, building forts, &c. Slept in tent all night

Monday, June 17th, 1776.—Capt. Bloomfield set out this morning for German Flats. Attended exercise as usual.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“June 17th, 1776.

“Col. Dayton positively orders that every thing taken from Johnson Hall, either by officer or soldier, be returned this day to the Adjutant or Quarter Master. Capt. Dickinson and Capt. Inlay's companies to take possession of the stone gaol to-day, if cleared out for them. The rest of the regiment to hold themselves in readiness to march to German Flats on Tuesday morning. The men's packs to be made up this evening, that they may be in readiness to sling them early in the morning. Wagons will be provided to carry the tents and other heavy baggage. The sick to be conveyed to the house on the hill to the eastward of the gaol, and left in the care of the Surgeon's mate.”

Very busy in taking care and providing for the sick. Packing up and preparing for our march to-morrow, except a small time taken up in playing fives and nine pins, at which I lost a mug of beer—7d. Spraint my ancle very much, which causes my walking lame and undergoing much pain. Had exercise at 4 as usual. After exercise I

was put upon guard and sent over to the Hall, where I staid taking particular care that nothing went amiss. Read some time the History of England. Slept but little. Ankle very lame. Not any time, except when I was there upon guard, but something was taken from the Hall, especially the cellar door broken open, and wine taken; and notwithstanding the positive orders of the Colonel, very little was returned. Sad affair!

Tuesday, June 18th, 1776.—Arose in the morning not very well. Continued at the Hall till past seven, when I was called away to join the others, and proceed to German Flats. When I got up to town the men were just assembling to march, the wagons all loaded and none of our goods gone; however, I went, got one wagon and loaded up our things; eat my breakfast, settled my affairs, paid off the landlord and then followed on after the others with my gun and other accoutrements on my back. Marched on till we got down to the river, where I overtook the others; made a small stop, and proceeded on up the river. The flats upon the river are very fertile and produce grass or any kind of grain in great abundance; the woods above the hills are stony, but good. Marched upwards of twenty miles, and put up all night at a house; very tired and lame. Ananias Sayre was taken so sick on the road that I was obliged to get a bed for him at the place where we lodged; bled him, &c. Lay all night on the floor. Parson Caldwell staid about two miles back of us to meet with the Committee here to morrow, and got to Cherry Valley, which is about 12 miles on the south side the river, to get linen for the regiment. Colonel there too.

Wednesday, June 19th.—Got up early and proceeded on our march. Expenses 3s. 3d. Left Sayre there not much better. Went about 3 miles and ferried over the river, and marched up the south side thro' the country; about 10 o'clock arrived at the Indian Castle, and halted; the Indians all came out to see us. They have a clever little church with a steeple; their houses are small huts covered with slabs, &c. They seemed very kind, and when we marched away, several of them came with us. Our men were very tired, many of them that were unwell and their packs to carry, were obliged to ride; and I was indeed very tired and could have got up and rode with the greatest pleasure, but my ambition would not suffer it, especially as there were so many getting up, which crowded the wagons; some not having courage enough to withstand the least inconvenience, but they must ride. In the afternoon got to the Flats, which are very good, the houses all standing upon the edge of the hill, and the occupants till the land upon the flats

below. About 5, P. M., got to the river and crossed, the battalion were then drawn upon the other side, so that when we got over they received us in form, and then we marched up to the camp upon the foot of the hill by the church. Exceeding tired. Lodged in tent with Lieut. Gifford, after we had been up where they boarded and got supper. Found our men there all well which were there. Slept all night well.

Thursday, June 20th, 1776.—Slept till just as the drums began to beat for parade, very stiff and weary. An express arrived to Col. Dayton this morning from General Schuyler requesting him to cover his tents with a good fortification for our defence in case Col. Butler, as was expected, should come down; and for our farther security, has ordered Col. Wyncoop to reinforce us. By the copy of a letter likewise from the Honorable John Hancock, requesting a large number of the militia to repair to New York with all possible speed, as Gen. Howe is expected in there by the first of July. 'Tis very probable we shall be attacked at the same time, thinking to effect their design by taking us on every hand. The fortification to be made at Fort Herkemer. Very hot day. Our men which came up yesterday were discharged from duty, as they were much wearied and worn out. Exercised again at 4 o'clock. Slept in tent, but so very unwell that I could sleep but little. Parson Caldwell came with us to-day. No prayers.

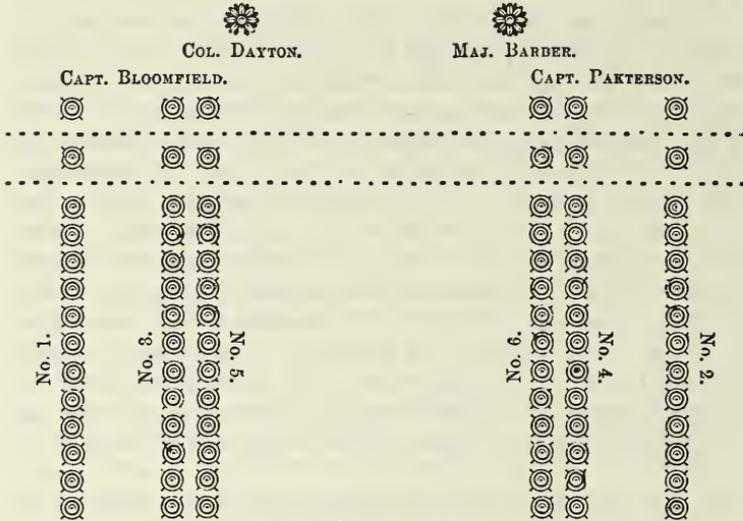
Friday, June 21st, 1776.—Arose before day, being unable to lie any longer. Men paraded at 6 as usual, but I being so unwell did not attend. The inhabitants are all German, but Whigs, and use us with the greatest kindness in their power. Very hot. Began this day to board ourselves in a mess, composed of our 4 officers and 2 volunteers. In the afternoon struck all the tents and had them pitched secundum artem.

Pitching our tents prevented parade this afternoon as usual; however, had roll call and guard mounted at evening, and were drawn up and attended prayers. I am extremely unwell with a camp dysentery, so that I had very near fainted and could not sit up.

Saturday, June 22d, 1776.—Unable to lie in bed. Very warm days. They exercised at 6. Court Martial sitting upon 2 Serjeants who were convicted of taking things belonging to the Hall. Serjeant Van Seaman destined to receive lashes and be reduced to the ranks. Reprieved by the Colonel of the lashes. Took a portion of rhubarb. Nicholas Dean, volunteer in Capt Patterson's company, was put under guard for pocketing a guinea, and abusing the officers when

they came in search of it; but, by application to the Colonel, he was taken out and pardoned at once. Men paraded again at 6, relieved guard, &c. Hardly able to stand. No news stirring.

PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT,
AT THE GERMAN FLATS BY THE CHURCH, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF
THE MOHAWK RIVER:



Sunday, June 23d, 1776 — Got up this morning something better than yesterday, but did not go to meeting. Orders are altered for roll call and parade, to be attended at 5 o'clock, A. M., and 4, P. M. Meeting held at the church, beginning at 9, A. M. and 4, P. M. After forenoon meeting, the Dutch held one. In the afternoon came up a heavy shower of rain, which overset our tent; and I being obliged to go out for to set it up again, and lying in it all wet, the rain beating through with great impetuosity, greatly impaired my recovery and brought on a relapse. 'Tis very different from being here and at ease in our native land. Instead of a dry and warm house and beds of down, we have little else but the canopy of heaven for our covering and the naked earth with at best a bear's skin for a bed to lodge on. But amidst it all, (could we have good usage, and every one receive an equal treatment,) since it is in so glorious a cause as that of saving an oppressed land from the hands of tyranny, I can freely undergo it all, and am heartily willing to spend, and be spent for its recovery. Towards evening, Lieut. Tuttle came here from Johnstown, but

brought no particular news, except some letters to the officers from their friends in the Jerseys: which, in general seemed to agree in certifying the spirit of the inhabitants, and their almost unanimous voice for a new form of government being erected to take place in this critical juncture of affairs. Likewise, that several men-of-war and transport lie within Sandy Hook; that 6,000 militia are ordered to Amboy, Elizabethtown and the frontiers, till troops can be raised to relieve them. Slept but little.

Monday, June 24th, 1776.—Got up at roll call, but being so unwell I could not attend. Lieut. Col. White and Capt. Ross came up, who brings the following very serious intelligence lately received from Canada:—That General Thompson was informed that a number of regulars, to the amount of 600, were encamped near about the Three Rivers, upon which he summoned his brigade, consisting of about 14 or 1500 men, and went down to engage them; but when he came he found that instead of 600, Burgoyne with 4000 were entrenched and a number of cannon mounted, and the place so circumstanced that not more than 2 or 300 could make the attack at once; yet amidst these inconveniences and disadvantages, General Thompson engaged them; but, after about an hour's fire, was obliged to retreat, and upon examination the General and a number of other officers were missing. The General was taken prisoner without any doubt they say. Roll call again at 4; weather hot; had some talk with Parson Caldwell, while the rest were on parade. Slept in tent according to order. John Kinney and C. Cosgrove set out this morning upon scout.

Tuesday, June 25th, 1776.—This morning something better than I had been. Attended parade at 5 in the morning, when we went thro' the salutes and other manœuvres proper to be performed on a field day. At ten the choir of officers went by themselves for private parade, to perfect themselves in their duty. Col. White treated us with half a gallon of spirits, and appeared very clever and familiar. In the afternoon went in a swimming at Canada Creek. Mustering among the militia, over the river, Major, &c. there. Parade at 4, P. M., again. The weather exceeding warm and dry. Slept in tent as usual.

Wednesday, June 26th, 1776.—Went upon parade at 5 in the morning; the Major did not attend on account of a dispute happening last night between a Lieut. among the militia and another young man; and they agreeing to decide it this morning with sword and pistol chose Major Barber for one of their seconds. But when they came to the ground, their hearts I suppose failing them, it was put off to some future time. In the afternoon set out with Lieut. Loyd, Ensign

Gillaudet and about twenty of their men, who were going down to Johnstown to join their comrades, to see Annanias Sayre, whom we left very sick about 20 miles below. Travelled on about 10 miles and put up. Exceeding hot. Lay on the floor without anything.

Thursday, June 27th, 1776.—Arose very early and proceeded on our journey to the Mohawk Castle, and stopped at Sir William's Squaws'. Our design was to get a sight of the Miss Johnsons, which we were deprived of, it being early they were not up, for which we waited in vain for some time. We, however, saw and conversed with the old squaw lady, who appeared kind. We likewise saw a young white woman there, who was taken prisoner by them when she was a child, brought up and educated by them. She appeared sensible and would, if among white people, be very handsome. To see her dressed in their form and confined among them, really made me feel for her; but being accustomed to them from her infancy, I suppose has given her nearly the same regard for them as tho' she were of their blood. Proceeded on, got breakfast, and arrived at the Hall about 10 o'clock, A. M., where they stopped. Found Sayre much better. We being all weary, and the weather hot, lay down and slept till 3, P. M., when they proceeded on. After which I took a walk viewing the country, Mill-, &c. After it came evening, the people being Dutch, I could have little conversation with them. I went to rest.

Friday, June 28th 1776.—Got up and eat breakfast. One thing is worthy of remark among the people in general here, they never say grace out; but when they sit down to eat command silence and every one appears very grave, when I suppose that each one says grace for himself. Sauntered till about 4 P. M., when I called in my reckoning, paid it off, and set out back again. Express sent yesterday from Gen. Schuyler to Col. Dayton, requesting him to send a party of his men to Fort Stanwix to fortify, the remainder to stay and fortify at the Flats. Confirmation of former news from Canada—report that our people are driven back about 20 miles; that Gen. Thompson, Col. Irvin and others are taken prisoners. The whole of their conduct at Canada since the death of the gallant Montgomery seems nothing but a scene of confusion, cowardice, negligence and bad conduct. God send a second Montgomery, among them, that our land may yet be saved from devastation. Lieut. Quinby, 2 days ago, coming from Johnstown in a wagon, was upset about 4 miles this side, and very much hurt.

Travelled on all alone, crossed the ferry, and put up at a house where there were no people but one woman and some small children—

how disconsolate it seems in a strange country with no person near but strangers. Never did my mind more contemplate and hanker more after the pleasures which I have experienced at home, than I did in this lonesome situation. How much did I desire, if it could be for me, to be at home, if it were but one night, among the ladies of Cumberland. These Dutch girls seem not like women to me. Lay down, and after ruminating some time, fell asleep.

Saturday, June 29th, 1776.—Awoke very early and set out on my march alone. After I had travelled on by the Mohawk Castle, got breakfast and proceeded on without any company, and arrived at the camp about 10 o'clock A. M., near 20 miles from where I set out. Was informed when I arrived that an alarm was given in the camp last night, when all the men turned out with great spirit; but when they were paraded, they found it was a false alarm given to try the spirit of the men. Capt. Bloomfield and Major Hubbell have gone up to Fort Stanwix. Paraded in the afternoon, had prayers, and was put upon guard with Ensign Clarke.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“*June 29th, 1776.*

“PAROLE GENERAL SULLIVAN.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Reading. Guards as usual.”

Visited the sentries, gave them a particular charge to be vigilant and active in their duty; and after writing and seeing that the guard were in good order, about 12 o'clock I lay down upon a chest and went to rest.

Sunday, June 30th, 1776.—Ordered the men upon guard to sweep out the church and put the things there in good order by meeting time. Went and dressed myself, got breakfast, and returned. Placed a sentry over the prisoners up in the gallery, and went up there with all the guard, leaving the lower part for the rest of the soldiers. At 9 they attended, and Mr. Caldwell preached from Matthew vii : 13 and 14—*“Enter ye in at the strait gate, for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat; because strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth to life, and few there be that find it.”*

In a very pathetic manner he beseeched of us all to shun this broad road, which will inevitably lead us into utter misery; to shun in particular, the evil vices which our station naturally leads us to pursue, and strive, with all our might, to obtain the prize of great price, to fit ourselves for the enjoyment of heaven, obtained only by the rugged and narrow path of self-denial and christian godliness. After sermon

the inhabitants attended a burial at the church. The corpse was brought by four men on a bier, the attendants all marched with their hats off, singing as they came along, and so continued till she was buried; after which they came into church and their parson addressed them in Dutch, which I am not capable of understanding. 2 P. M., Capt. Bloomfield and Major Hubbell returned from their tour. Have been to the Oneida Castle and beyond, within 20 miles of Oswego. The Oneidas are on our side, but very fearful of being destroyed by the Seneca's and others, for that very reason.

Fort Stanwix, once a beautiful, strong fort, is accounted to lie on the highest ground in all North America; as it is the head of the Mohawk River, which runs south to the North River and into the Atlantic Ocean. The head of Wood Creek, which runs directly north, into the different lakes to St. Lawrence. N. and NE to the sea. The Oneida Creek running directly west, and the waters on the East Canada and Fish Creeks eastward from the fort. Fort Stanwix, (12) so called after the General who built it in 1758, and is large and well situated, having a glacis, breastwork, ditch and a picquet fort before the walls, which are also well guarded with sharp sticks of timber shooting over the walls, on which is four bastions. The fort also has a sally port, covert way, bridge and ravelin before the gate at the entrance. The ruins of five houses and barracks in the inside, built for the accommodation of the stores, officers and soldiery. At about a mile distance is a picquet fort called Fort Newport, built opposite the dam made over Wood Creek, for the main guard quartered here for the defence of the batteaux. There are 5 or 6 families settled in this rich and beautiful campaign country; not a hill is to be seen round it, which is also an evidence of its being the highest land in this part of America.

In the afternoon Mr. Caldwell preached again from Psalm 76—*“Stand still and know that the Lord is God, for he will be exalted in the earth.”* From which he again very pathetically addressed us. May we not be insensible of the great account we must render to Almighty God for these singular privileges, and may He long continue them to us inviolate. After meeting was relieved from guard.

Monday, July 1st, 1776.—Attended parade at 5 A. M. and prayers, &c. Adjutant Sheppard, Ensign Leonard and myself took a walk thro' the meadows, when the Adjutant presented a petition, requesting the officers to recommend him to the first vacancy in the regiment, as he thought the pay he received was in no ways adequate to the fatigue

of his office. In the afternoon came up a heavy gust of rain ; after which we had parade and prayers again. Had an exceeding headache. Could sleep but little.

Tuesday, July 2d, 1776.—Rainy this morning, which was very agreeable, as the weather has been exceeding hot, and the ground very dry and parched for some time past. Major Barber set out for Albany on business. In the afternoon, exercised ; Col. White attended and we went through the whole salutes and manœuvres. Drank some toddy with Mott, Gifford, &c. Expenses 1s. 4d. Lodged in tent in a wet blanket as composed, and slept as profoundly as man could. Sat this day on a Court Martial, whereof Capt Patterson was President, for the trial of two prisoners for absenting themselves from their duty with aggravated circumstances, but the trial was deferred until tomorrow at 8 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 3d, 1776.—Attended parade in morning as usual, when a number of Indians came out to look on and passed us with the Lieut. Col., who reviewed. They behaved in a very decent manner, but their droll looks and carriage, and their seeming pleasure at seeing us, was enough to excite laughter in any person. Proceeded on the Court Martial to the trial of the prisoners above mentioned ; and upon duly considering the evidence for and against them, sentenced that they have 25 lashes on their bare back and be dismissed to their duty.

Col. Dayton issued orders by reason of soldiers making a practice of trying their guns out of camp, and thereby wasting ammunition, being an article much needed in our army—therefore, to prevent the atrocious practice for the future, it is ordered that each Captain take an exact account of the number of cartridges in his company, and make return thereof to the commanding officer ; and the more effectually to stop the said practice, every soldier is to have an equal number given him, and pay the sum of one shilling for each cartridge wasted, or fired without leave from an officer, besides subjecting himself to the trial of a Court Martial, and receiving such punishment as they shall see fit to inflict on him. These orders to extend to the other three companies now on the Flats, as well as those of the 3d Jersey Regiment. Orders which were much needed in our camp at this time, as guns were frequently heard in the bush, which were no doubt fired by soldiers ; but we were not able to find out the particular persons till this day, when 4 were brought in and sentenced by the Lieut. Col. to stand 1 hour stripped and tied altogether at the whipping post, which was immediately put in execution. In the afternoon paraded

again, when the guns were all fired off, which were charged the night of the alarm, and then proceeded to go through our manœuvres as usual. The men performed very well, for which they received sufficient applause.

The Serjeants received strict orders from the Lieut. Col. to parade every day at 10 o'clock A. M., to perfect themselves in the exercise; and that unless they acquired it in two weeks, they should be turned into the ranks.

Thursday, July 4th, 1776.—A number of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras (who are the best friends we have among the Indian nations) are daily with us and receive subsistence equal to the soldiers. In the afternoon, the other three companies here, viz: Capts. Sabers, McKean and Eisenberg, were drawn up with our regiment round the whipping post, when the 2 prisoners, sentenced by the Court Martial before mentioned, received the execution thereof. After which we went out to exercise; when we came in, had prayers, and then was put under guard with Lieut. Cox, who commanded the main guard, and I had the quarter guard at the tents.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“GERMAN FLATS, *July 5th.*

“PAROLE GENERAL DICKINSON.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Captain Reading. Guards as usual.”

By reason of a noise being made at the sutlers, the officer of the day sent me there after the beating of the tattoo, when I found a Serjeant and 4 or 5 privates drinking and singing, which I brought before him, but on their promise of behaving well for the future, he discharged them. Visited the sentries and found one man dozing on sentry, who I sent to the guard house. He belonged to Capt. Patterson's company. Had a smart shower of rain, which wet me and the book which I had in the tent, which was very thin. Lay, when I slept, on the naked ground in a wet tent; yet, notwithstanding, I slept very well.

Friday, July 5th, 1776.—Carrol Whitekar, a Corporal in our company, got a discharge from the company, and set out with his brother Thomas to Cherry Valley, who has lived hereabouts for 6 or 7 years and never heard of the death of his father or mother; and having married well, and in good circumstances, requested him to get a discharge, come and live with him some time, which the Captain granted upon his getting a man in his room. Showery all day. Kept steadily with the guard till I was relieved, after which there came up a heavy

gust, which overset many of the tents and floated all the things, which put our men in a great pet, having nothing dry to lie in—many, however, of our men lay in the church. About 12 o'clock at night an alarm was made in the camp by the sentries of the other companies firing five guns, upon which our drums and fifes beat to arms very briskly, and the men began to turn out. I waked just as the drums began to beat, and ran out with gun and cartouch box without any coat or hat, and had the men formed in a very short time. Captain Bloomfield took all his hard money, amounting to 30 or 40 pounds, giving charge to Edw. Thomas, if he should chance to get killed, to secure it. Col. White gave orders, that a profound silence be observed in the ranks; that sentries be sent all round the camp, and that no man in ranks should load till orders. After standing and some scouting round the camp for about an hour, Col. Dayton ordered that the men be dismissed, and ordered to lie all night on their arms. It appeared, when enquired into, that it proceeded from the falling of trees, which frightened the sentries and made them fire. Slept in our wet tent, which very few, either officer or soldiers, did.

I will take the privilege at this time to make some reflections on the conduct of this regiment. Col. Dayton, the first in command, is a man of steady, easy, forgiving disposition, who uses both officers and soldiers with the greatest tenderness, by which he has gained the love of the soldiers in general. Lt. Col. White is more unsteady and quick tempered, is therefore less beloved; but is, nevertheless, of a bold, generous spirit. Major Barber is a bold, soldierly, smart officer, but rather of a monarchical temper and haughty carriage, much for establishing the regular form of government in the army.

In a regiment or army something of the same spirit and conduct may be observed as in a State; some striving to establish monarchical government and others opposing it, giving liberty and privilege to every one to stand forth for their own right. Of this we have had several remarkable instances among us. Our soldiers, much fermented by the word Liberty, for which they acknowledge to fight, and for which they profess a willingness to suffer, cannot bear the least imposition, yet are under a necessity of encountering many difficulties and inconveniences from the Commissaries being ill provided with those necessaries wanted in an army, which often caused murmurs and disturbances among the soldiers, which the Major and Parson in a particular manner opposed—ever inculcating upon them submission to and contentment with whatever may be allowed them, affirming that they were as well provided as any, and that their complaints were

groundless—or, at least, that they had no right to contend with any of their officers, but calmly submit to whatever is allotted them. Capt. Potter, in particular, contends for the right of soldiers to demand of their officers the full of every article allowed them by Congress, which several times occasioned some disturbance in the regiment. Another article of no small disturbance and dissensions among us, was the taking of things from Johnson Hall by many of the officers contrary to positive orders of the Colonel, and therefore opposed by him and the Major and some others, and upheld by the parties concerned, who by that very incident was well enough known, altho' they performed it with all possible secrecy.

Saturday, July 6th, 1776.—Attended exercise, prayers, &c., and went over to visit the sick; found them all getting better. Lieut. Loyd and Ensign Anderson came up here from Johnstown with about £1000 cash. No news of any importance. Weather very cool since the rain.

Upon the north-west side of the Mohawk River lies the patent of Sir John Johnson, containing 120,000 acres of land, uncultivated the most of it. The centre of it lies nearly opposite the flats, where runs up a fine rivulet into the country called Canada Creek, its course is nearly NW.

Attended exercise again in the afternoon, and afterwards prayers; after which a number of us went down to the Creek to wash ourselves. Major Barber arrived here this evening from Albany, by whom we are informed that our forces in Canada were driven from Crown Point. How dismal and distressing are our circumstances! Justly, O Lord, dost thou afflict us for our sins. We pray that thou wouldst humble us for our iniquities; make us sensible that thou art God, that thou hast a sovereign right to dispose of all things according to thy divine pleasure. We pray thou wouldst humble us even to thy feet, that we may there learn to put our whole dependance and confidence in thee and thee only; make us sensible that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is the ruin of any people; and having sufficiently humbled us and made us proper subjects for thy mercy, wilt thou in thy tender love appear for our sinful land and deliver it from the hands of those who seek to destroy us, exert thy almighty power in bringing to nought their secret schemes to destroy us, and may we come off victorious over all our enemies in such a manner, that the victory may appear to be of God and not of man?

Sunday, July 7th, 1776.—Cool, pleasant morning. At roll call Parson Caldwell read some articles of Congress respecting the moral

conduct of soldiers, and exhorted them not to break them by profaneness, as they would wish not to incur the displeasure of Almighty God, in whose name we ought to go forth to battle. At ten we attended divine worship under the trees, when the parson addressed us from Jonah, 1st chap., 6th verse—"So the ship master came unto him and said unto him, what meanest thou? O sleeper call upon God, if so be he may think upon us that we perish not." From which he earnestly called upon all who are lulling their souls asleep in sin amidst the many very imminent dangers to which they are exposed at this time—to awake from their sleep and call upon God, if so be he might yet think upon us for good. Rain coming on prevented his prosecuting the subject as largely as he designed. He, however, made three reflections from the words: 1st, That God, for reasons best known to himself, often permits wicked men to succeed in their evil practices, and go for a long time unpunished. 2d, That tho' he may bear long and many affronts, yet he will execute justice upon all mankind, either for examples in this or in the awful day of universal retribution; when every man shall receive the full recompense for his doings, whether they be good or evil.

At 4 P. M., attended divine worship again under the trees, when Chaplain addressed us in a very pathetic manner, from Romans III: 18—"And the fear of God is not before their eyes." How surprisingly absurd is it for us who believe there is a Sovereign Omnipotent God—whose omniscience pierces even to the inmost recesses of the soul, and will surely bring us to an account for our behaviour in life, and reward us accordingly—to live as tho' there were none, or that he did not observe us when we daily transgress his laws and abuse his grace by sinning against him. Roll call and guard mounting after meeting was attended. Slept alone in the tent, Lieut. Gifford having charge of the guard.

Monday, July 8th, 1776.—Had exercise morning and evening as usual. Men received 2 dollars, which is all the cash they are likely to get very soon. Nothing else of any importance happened. Expecting to go to Fort Stanwix in a short time, when artillery gets up. Unwell with dysentery and fever.

Tuesday, July 9th, 1776.—Slept but badly. Arose at drum beating; but was so unwell, did not attend. The men were all ordered to be in readiness this day for an accurate review. Accordingly, at 4 P. M., the men appeared with their hair powdered off and all things in the neatest order possible under their present disadvantageous circumstances, and marched off to parade; Major first, Chaplain and

Surgeon next, and then Capt. Bloomfield and company—and, indeed they made a very respectable figure. Lieut. Gifford and myself were so unwell, we did not pretend to go on parade—not so much as to see how they went on. Lieut. Col. White returned from down the river after the regiment were gone out. Had some talk in our Captain's markee with the Parson, Major, Lieut. Col., &c., respecting the duty of sentries, &c. They affirm that an out sentry is bound to challenge every person, and keep them till the Serjeant relieves, who is to take him to the officer of the day or guard. Let him be officer or who he may, sentries have no right to know him; but on the officers examining him, and finding him to belong to the camp, and he giving a good account of himself, is to be discharged; if not, to be kept in confinement till further examined. But an inner sentry is obliged to let any one pass upon giving the countersign or watch word.

Wednesday, July 10th, 1776.—Got up in the morning at the drum's beating, but my indisposition prevented my attending exercise. A different climate from what I was brought up in, and being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, which is exceedingly changeable, with frequent large dews; the days often exceeding hot and variable, being likewise obliged to lie in a wet tent upon the cold ground, exposed at the same time to the night air, causes an almost constant laxity of my body and a debility of the whole system; but I hope that custom will be a means of preventing it for the future by bracing up the system, thereby forming my body proof against every inconvenience. In the afternoon, Capt. Imlay, with several of his men, arrived here from Johnstown. The batteaux with the cannon are coming up now at Little Falls. Drank some brandy toddy at evening with Lieut. Gifford, &c. Expenses 2s.

Thursday, July 11th, 1776.—Got up very early, being unable to lie in bed. The morning being pleasant, attended parade. The men were dismissed directly after prayers, in order to prepare for marching to Fort Stanwix to-morrow. We began to prepare, when the following orders were issued out:

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“*July 11th, 1776.*

“PAROLE NASSAU HALL.

“The whole of the troop at this place, except the companies of Capt. Bloomfield and Isenberg, who are to remain here, to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow morning. The general will beat at 4 o'clock and the assembly at 5 o'clock. The tents not to be

struck till farther orders. It is recommended to the officers of Col. Dayton's and Col. Wyncoop's regiments to leave all their things behind that they can do without, and the boats will be ordered to bring them forward the next trip, which will likely be in four or five days. The Serjeant Major will send this order, or the copy thereof, to the men under Capt. McKean.

ELIAS DAYTON.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Bloomfield. Guards as usual. Officers thereof, Lieuts. Cox and Elmer."

This day settled our mess and broke it up, having been in it but three weeks, wanting a day; yet our expenses for diet only, (by reason of such unnecessary and costly articles, which were destroyed,) amounted to £3—upwards of 20 shillings each. In the evening roll call. Went on guard according to orders. The batteaux, artillery and cannon all arrived here, and the men being fatigued, Lieut. Gifford with twenty of our company, besides Serjeants and Corporals, were sent off to relieve them, which, with ten on guard at camp, took all who were capable of going on. The night was very dark and stormy, and the quarter guard having nothing but their tents, made the night prove very disagreeable. In the evening we had a considerable mirth with two Indians who were something intoxicated with liquor. One of them appeared unfriendly to our cause, and threatened to kill all the soldiers; the other, a true Whig, was much displeased with his conversation, and endeavored by every means in his power to still him, but to no purpose, he would strike at our men and molest the sentry; at length drew his knife upon one of them, which so enraged the other, he clinched that one and pacified him so far that he put up his knife; but not being content, they again encountered each other, and the Tory drew his knife upon him, which I soon deprived him of; they then took it up and down till the Whig licked the other very badly, and then in a short time all things were made up and both were true Whigs. We have constantly a number of these savages around our camp of the Mohawks, Tuscaroras and Oneidas, who draw provisions as much and more fully than our soldiers; the only method we can pursue in order to keep them in our favor. Rum is an article we are obliged to give them, and many of them cannot be pacified till quite drunk. Visited the sentries and saw to the relieving all night.

Friday, July 12th, 1776.—Notwithstanding my indisposition, and being wet all night, I felt myself better this morning than I have been several days past. Blessed be God! who alone can preserve or re-

store. The assembly beat this morning according to orders at 5 o'clock; but not having all things in readiness, they were dismissed for some time. All, except our company, on guard were relieved, in order to prepare for marching. Wagons being procured in order to carry the tents, &c., down to the batteaux. They were sent off. The assembly again beat about 11 o'clock and marched off in about half an hour, leaving the Parson, Fife and Drum Majors, ours and Capt. Isenberg's companies behind. Upon the Colonel going away, he gave the following instructions to Capt. Bloomfield, who is left commanding officer here:—To lodge his men in the church and Capt. Isenberg's in the barn near the church; to have his men in good order; to attend the General when he comes, and keep good guards to prevent any surprise. After they went off, we struck our tents and pitched them near the church in good order, and had roll call, when Capt. Isenberg's company came over and joined us, when the following orders were given out:

“GERMAN FLATS, *July 12th, 1776.*

“PAROLE NEW JERSEY.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Gifford.

* * * * *

“Agreeable to Col. Dayton's orders, Capt. Bloomfield's company are to lodge in the church, and Capt. Isenberg's will occupy the barn near the church, and by no means to be absent after the beat of the tattoo. And both companies will attend call, and exercise together at the usual hours in the morning and evening in the camp.”

Drank tea with Mr. Caldwell; after which we had considerable talk, and after exercising and writing in evening, I went to sleep in our new habitation about 10 o'clock.

Saturday, July 13th, 1776.—Attended parade, when the whole of the men were set to clearing the whole parade from where our men marched. After it was completed we exercised some; Isenberg's men exceedingly awkward. After exercise, before the men were dismissed, these orders were read to them:

“GERMAN FLATS, *July 13th, 1776.*

“PAROLE WOODBRIDGE.

“The companies will take notice that volunteer Thomas is appointed to the duty of an Adjutant, and volunteer Kinney the duty of a Quarter Master, for the time being. And the non-commissioned officers are hereby strictly charged, and the privates left behind of those companies that have marched, to make proper returns to those

gentlemen of the state of their companies, and the provisions ; Returns always at Serjeant's call, precisely at 10 o'clock, when the orders of the day will also be given out by Mr. Thomas.

“ Capt. Bloomfield recommends that every officer and soldier, between the hours of exercise, clean their clothing and brighten their arms and accoutrements in order to wait on General Schuyler, expected to-morrow evening, in as decent and becoming manner as possible. No excuse will be taken if any of his own company should come on parade with their arms in any other manner than will bear the strictest examination whether the owners have endeavored by their industry and care to make them appear suitable to receive and attend upon the General.”

After parade Lieut. Gifford and myself agreed to join and draw one of our rations in provisions and the other to draw in money. Accordingly we went to our tents, got some breakfast, and then I went and made a cellar under our tent in order to keep our provisions in, and put things in order. Our men this day shifted all the stores into the church.

P. M.—Assembly beat at 5 o'clock, when the men mostly paraded, but being discharged and ordered to attend at the beat of the drum, they were very dilatory in turning out; upon which the Captain and Parson both spoke to them, reminding them of their danger, and exhorting them to alertness and attention to their duty. After which we had prayers and guard mounting.

At evening, great uneasiness arose for fear of an alarm, as many Indians were gathering round in the woods, and the General being now, as we hear and expect, on his road about 10 or 12 miles off; which makes it a very critical time, and may be taken to destroy us at the very time when we expect to treat with them in Peace. We have the greatest reason to believe many of them are not very friendly. Upon these considerations Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Gifford have moved off into the church within the stockade to sleep; but I am determined, unless strictly ordered, to stand my ground in my tent with my gun loaded and bayonet fixed lying by my side.

* * * * *

Sunday, July 14th, 1776.—Had no alarm, nor ever waked till after sunrise, so that I had no use for my loaded gun. We had roll call at 5 this morning, when the men generally attended, and were dismissed with orders to go and dress in the best manner possible, to attend upon meeting, and likewise upon the General, who we expect here this afternoon. At 9 o'clock assembled for church, when Adjutant

Thomas read the orders to them, together with the Resolve of Congress therein mentioned.

“ July 14th, 1776.

“ Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Hagan.

“ PAROLE CUMBERLAND.

“ No officer or soldier will presume to lie out of his quarters appointed by Col. Dayton, under penalty of the punishment inflicted by Ninth Article of the additional Rules and Regulations of War.”

Then we went into church in the most exact method and attended to prayer and a very good sermon from Mark 13th chap., from 33d verse to the end—“ *Watch ye therefore, for ye know not neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh.*” After sermon was over, the Dutch had church. About 1 o'clock P. M., Capts. Sharpe, Bloomfield, and Parson Caldwell rode off in order to meet the General, who we expected was then on his road hither. After some time the Parson returned with Capt. Sharpe, who had been over the river. But Capt. Bloomfield proceeded on farther to see whether he could hear any thing of the General. Had roll call, prayers, guard mounting, &c., as the General did not come.

After we were dismissed, Capt. Bloomfield returned with a whole bag full of news. He had received a letter from his father in which was enclosed a Declaration of the Continental Congress, passed the 4th day of July, declaring the Colonies *free and independent States*—which may God prosper and protect. Members of Provincial Congress from Cumberland, by his letter, are Theo. Elmer, Jona. Ayres, Ephm. Harris, Jona. Bowen, and John Buck, Esqs., Major Kelsey Captain in the forces, and Dr. Ewing Surgeon of that battalion.

Monday, July 15th, 1776.—Arose and exercised the men for two hours, those of Capt. Isenbard's (13) company come on considerably. After which had prayers; the Declaration was read to them, and we all gave three hearty cheers to the Independent States.

Lieut. Hagan, being left behind something unwell, and being appointed by Capt. Bloomfield officer of the day, not sleeping in camp, but having given the Serjeant orders, repaired to his usual place of lodging. When Capt. Bloomfield found out he left the guard, he put him immediately under an arrest, and wrote up to the

(13) This name is differently spelled at different times—Eisenberg, Isenbard, Isenlord, &c.

Colonel for directions concerning him. All which he took with all possible good nature.

About 12 o'clock an assembly was beat for the men to parade in order to receive a treat and drink the States' health. When having made a barrel of grog, the Declaration was read, and the following toast given by Parson Caldwell—"Harmony, virtue, honor and all propriety to the free and independent United States of America. Wise Legislatures, brave and victorious Armies, both by sea and land, to the American States." When three hearty cheers were given, and the grog flew round a main.

After parading a little, the men were discharged, and I went to visit the sick and see the Doctor of this place, who is a German, who has (he says) served as a physician and surgeon to the army in Germany for seven years. He now carries on farming, owns a grist mill, and doctoring all together. Staid with him drinking beer some time and conversing upon the subject of physic. He being brought up to the Dutch language prevented his discoursing in the English properly; but as far as I could judge by the conversation we had together, he has been well educated and appears to have a rational knowledge of the causes of diseases and the different methods nature makes use of to cast them off. He says Hickory, picked and dried whilst green and kept in sugar, makes a very excellent stomachic for debilitated people. Had exercise at 5 o'clock P. M., and the following orders were read:

"GERMAN FLATS, *July 15th, 1776.*

"PAROLE—THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Elmer. Guards to consist for the future of 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, 21 privates; sentinels by day, 3; by night, 7."

According to orders I went upon guard and attended thereto, which is not regular when so few companies are together, but were put thus (I suppose) on account of Lieut. Hagan pleading, when under arrest, that his being officer of the day could not oblige him to stay constantly with the guard.

Tuesday, July 16th, 1776.—Was aroused from my sleep at 2 o'clock in the morning by one of our sentinels firing his gun, upon which the Serjeant cried out for the guard. I jumped up and paraded them directly and set the drums to beating to arms, and the men formed in the Court House; I directly despatched Serjeant Maskell

and two of the guard round to the sentinels with loaded guns, in order to find out the cause of their firing; after being out a few minutes, they returned with an old deaf Dutch soldier belonging to Capt. Isenlard's company, who not being able to hear him, could not answer when challenged, upon which the sentinel fired. We put this fellow under guard till day, and so ended the mighty fray. When the gun was fired the Indians yelled in a most frightful and hideous manner. Corporals Parker and Lummis and Charles Cosgrove were confined by Capt. Bloomfield for quitting parade, lying out of quarters and not attending roll call this morning. A Court Martial was called by him to try them this morning, Capt. Sharp, President; members, Lieuts. Cannon, Elmer, Pierson and Clock. The prisoners were called and confessed to most of the charges, upon which the Court was adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Intelligence of General Schuyler being on his road, Lieut. Gifford with 20 of our best men, were despatched to wait upon his honor, who met him some distance off, saluted and attended him here, when Capt. Bloomfield had the remainder of the men drawn up to receive him. The Indians came in likewise in considerable numbers, and the following orders were issued:

"All sutlers in and about the German Flats are hereby strictly charged not to sell any liquor to any of the soldiers quartered in this place, nor to any of the Indians attending the treaty, nor to any persons that will supply the soldiers or Indians with liquor.

"All sutlers and retailers of liquors are also forbid giving, carrying, or sending any liquors to Fort Stanwix without the express leave of the commanding officer at Fort Stanwix." These orders are issued by direction of Major General Schuyler.

Capt. Jos. Bloomfield had four men constantly guarding the General, day and night. Exercised some in the afternoon, when a number of spectators attended. The Indians attending here for the purpose of Treating with us, consist of the Oneidas, Mohawks, Tuscaroras and Cayugas. Prayers were omitted this evening, as the Parson was attending the General and Capt. B. was constantly flirting about after him. After tattoo, the General and Parson, and others who lodged with them, were taken up, being out of their lodging taking a walk. The Serjeant of the guard being called, (who was Leake) let them go in, with a charge not to be out so late for the future.

(To be Continued.)

letter after reading it over twice, and considering it maturely. I wish I had one hour with you this week, but I cannot.

Adieu, and believe me your respectful friend and most obedient servant,

RICHARD STOCKTON.

Addressed "To Robert Ogden, Esq., at Elizabethtown."

"Mr. Hamell is desired to deliver this."

JOURNAL

OF

LIEUTENANT EBENEZER ELMER,

OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS IN THE CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

Continued from Page 146.

GERMAN FLATS, *Wednesday, July 17, 1776.*

Wednesday, July 17th, 1776.—Got up and exercised, when Parson Caldwell came out with Schuyler's Chaplain, who prayed with us. After parading some time, we dismissed the men and went to breakfast. The Court Martial sat again according to their adjournment, and proceeded to the consideration of the prisoners, when they were sentenced, the Corporals to be reduced to the ranks and confined seven days on bread and water. After being dismissed from the Court Martial and getting dinner, went with Lieut. Gifford, who having been with twenty of our men to wait on the General over the river, had returned up the hill, when about twenty of the Seneca Indians, who have just arrived here assembled for a dance. They were all naked, except their private parts, which were wrapped round with woolen cloth and all painted with different colors, most of them black in the face; round their necks and legs were many curiosities, as wampum and beads, with shells tied in bundles to jingle when they danced. Their music was a keg with a sheep skin for the head, and

a man striking with one stick, most of them singing at the same time and beating two sticks together; at the conclusion of each dance every one hooted and yelled as loud as possible and drank a dram out of a brass kettle, which they kept full of rum, till many of them got quite drunk. These antics they continued with intervals now and then, all the afternoon and most part of the night.

Among the Seneca Indians came a man who has been for some time in Niagara. He says about the 4th of May if any forces had been there, Col. Butler would have surrendered the fort without firing a gun, as they had been out of provisions near three months, except what they could get themselves; but now have a supply that will last them two years. There is not, however, but 2 or 300 soldiers there, and the Indians could not be persuaded to stay with them only by their keeping them constantly drunk. The fort is exceedingly well fortified, which will be much against us unless we can cut off all communication and so starve them out. He likewise informs us that a number of Sir John's men perished for want of provisions, on their march to Oswego Lake, at the head of St. Lawrence.

At P. M. parade, Corporals Lummis, Parker and Charles Cosgrove were brought out and ordered by Capt. Bloomfield to return to their duty in the ranks and behave like good soldiers for the future. The Corporals have the promise, by my request, of being reinstated in 7 days. Many spectators were present at exercise, when I put the men through most of the manœuvres, and they perform much better than what they did when they first joined us. Capts. Veeder and Vosburgh, of Col. Wyncoop's company, ordered by General Schuyler to join us and be subject to the same duty, they attended at the Captain's markee. I was introduced to, and had considerable discourse with them, after which went and drank tea with the Captain. The nights here are much cooler than in the Jerseys, and foggy. Almost every morning a fog rises from the river and mountains in large clouds and falls down in dews like a fine rain. If it does not fall in dews in the morning, it does generally in rain in the afternoon—verifying the saying of the Psalmist. Psalms 144: 8th verse—“*They go up by the mountains—they go down by the valleys into the place which thou hast founded for them.*”

We find, by being acquainted with the people here, that altho' the place here has a good name, yet there are some Tories amongst them. Most of the inhabitants on this river are Dutch, and many of them speak three languages, viz: German, Indian and English, though the latter but very badly.

Thursday, July 18th, 1776.—Arose early. At 6 the drums beat for parade, when I went out and exercised the men. A large number of the Indians attended, and when we came to charge and volley, and retreating promiscuously, they laugh-d and seemed much pleased with our proceeding. Dismissed the men after parade without prayers. The Indians drawing the provisions to the number of 2 or 300 of them. Upon the other companies being ordered to join us, the following orders were given out to-day :

“ *July 18th, 1776.*

“ PAROLE GENERAL HEARD.

“ Officer of the day, to morrow Lieut. Pendleton.

“ Capts. Veeder’s and Vosburg’s companies being ordered by Major Gen. Schuyler to join the troops and do duty in garrison, are hereby directed to attend roll call and exercise in camp at the beat of the drum, morning and evening.

“ Capt. Bloomfield’s company will form on the right at their usual place, Capt. Veeder’s on the left, Capt. Vosburg’s on the right of the centre, and Capt. Isenlard’s on the left of the centre.

“ In case of any alarm, all the companies will immediately form and repair to the church and parade within the stockade, where they shall be properly supplied with ammunition and receive farther orders.

“ The Orderly Serjeant of the day from every company will attend at the Serjeant’s *call* precisely at ten o’clock, in order to make returns of their companies and receive the orders of the day from Mr. Thomas, appointed Adjutant for the time being.

“ The guards will consist of 3 Serjeats, 2 Corporals and 40 Privates—11 from Bloomfield’s, 10 from Veeder’s, 8 from Vosburg’s and 11 from Isenlard’s companies. A Serjeant and 4 men from my company will hereafter attend the General by day.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD.

* * * * *

The General was out with the guard attending him, looking out for a proper place to fortify. Rain in the afternoon and night. Had no parade at all, guard mounting was performed in the church without any drums beating previous thereto. The night very rainy and dark.

Friday, July 19th, 1776.—The drums beat and the men attended roll soon after, when they were dismissed on account of the rain. Spent the day in walking about, hunting, &c. The Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Caldwell and others, were measuring the ground, taking the bearings of the houses, barns, &c., within the encampment, for informa-

tion to the General in respect to fortifying, which we expect to go about in a few days.

“HEAD QUARTERS, GERMAN FLATS, *July 19th, 1776.*

“GENERAL ORDERS.

“First Lieut., Robert Hagan, and Second Lieut., Samuel Hazlett, both of the 3d New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Col. Elias Dayton, being by sickness rendered incapable of doing duty in the regiment, and having requested leave to resign their commissions, the General has accepted their resignation; which, causing a vacancy and promotion in the regiment, the General has been pleased to promote 2d Lieut. Wm. Gordon to the rank of 1st Lieut. Ensigns Joseph Anderson and Cornelius Hennion to the rank of 2d Lieuts, in the said regiment. He has also been pleased to appoint Messrs. Edmund Disney, Thomas and John Kinners, volunteers in said regiment, to be Ensigns therein. By order of General Schuyler.

JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, Aid-de-Camp.”

“*July 19th, 1776.*

“PAROLE—THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Solsberry. Guards as usual.”

Capt. Launcing, belonging to the New York forces now raising, being up here was ordered to-day by the General to repair with all possible speed to Albany, and from thence with his company to Ticonderoga to join our army there, by which we had an opportunity of writing to the second battalion. I had not notice of it till a few minutes before he went away, so that I had just time to write a few lines to Capt. Howell, informing him of our situation here, &c.

In the afternoon had a parade at 4 o'clock, when Capts. Veeder's and Vosburg's companies joined us on parade. I exercised the men and put them thro' most of the manœuvres, the spectators, which were a number of gentlemen and officers, were much pleased with our performance. After exercise had prayers and guard mounting, after which I went with Capt. Vosburg, Col. Van Dyke, Lieut. Bates and some others, to take a drink of toddy. Col. Van Dyke very politely returned me thanks and the other officers of our company for our kindness in instructing the soldiers of his battalion in the discipline of war. After drinking awhile, I returned to our tents. The Indians had a very merry dance this evening; but my curiosity being satisfied by my former tour among them, did not go.

Saturday, July 20th, 1776.—Got up early and went, according to fulfill a promise made Capt. Vosburg, by invitation, to take a drink of

egg rum with him ; after we had got a drink, he returned with me to the camp, where we went to exercising for some time.

“ July 20th, 1776.

“ PAROLE—MONTGOMERY.

“ Officer of the day, to-morrow, Ensign Thomas. Guards by day 6—by night 12.”

Richard Bickerman, an Indian trader mentioned some time back as from Niagara, left the fort under pretence of going out to shoot pigeons, accompanied by his son, a young man ; but had previously communicated his design to a few Indians, who conducted him safely. The forces there were in a starving condition for some time, and would have gladly surrendered had any of our forces come against them before the 7th of May, when they got a large supply of provisions from Detroit. It is expected, he says, that Sir John has pushed for Montreal. He, however, suffered much in his march to Oswego Lake and lost several men—some say 15. The Seneca tribe, he thinks, are friendly. They are more attached to us than several tribes nearer to us. They have taken great pains to draw off the few who are at Niagara, but strong liquor is too powerful for their arguments and entreaties.

Tuesday last, in the afternoon, Mr. Dean, the Indian interpreter, and Mr. Kirkland, the Minister that lives amongst the Oneidas, set out for Oneida and Onondaga to hurry the Indians down to the Treaty. Wednesday, arrived 774 Indians, chiefly of the Onenhighwago tribe of Oneidas and part Tuscarorars, who, living in the neighborhood, chose rather to accompany them than their own nation. Mr. Crosby, a worthy Minister who is Missionary to those Indians, accompanied them. They are very civil and almost all of them profess the christian faith. They very soon made themselves little houses covered with bark, in which they lodge. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, we went on parade with the other companies now here with us.

“ HEAD QUARTERS, GERMAN FLATS, July 20th, 1776.

“ GENERAL ORDERS.

“ No Sutler at this place, on any pretence whatever, to dispose of rum or other spirituous liquors to any Indian or other person that shall evidently intend it for the use of the Indians, and all non-commissioned officers and soldiers are hereby strictly enjoined not to purchase any spirituous liquor for the Indians, or to furnish any of them with that article. By order of the General.

JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, Aid-de-Camp.”

After parade I went again to see the Indians dance. They were holding their antic before the General's door, painted in the gayest manner with their heads dressed in a very frightful form. There were about 20 of the young warriors who held the chorus; about half kept singing and beating, the others dancing and hooting. At the end of every dance they each took a dram out of a large pail, which was kept full. For spectators there were a large number of Indians and white people, among which was the General, his Aid-de-Camps, and other gentlemen of the army, Commissioners, &c.

Sunday, July 21st, 1776.—Had roll call at 6 A. M. Men were dismissed and ordered to attend at the beat of the drum at 10 o'clock, in order for meeting. At 10 the assembly was beat according to order, and the men formed and went to attend divine worship under the tree. The General, his Aid de-Camps, Mr. Dow, the former Mayor of Albany, and the rest of the gentlemen here were present. After seating ourselves, Mr. Caldwell addressed us from Jeremiah XVII: 5—*"Thus saith the Lord of host, cursed be the man that trusteth in man."*

From which he showed, first, What was implied in our trusting in man, or putting our confidence in an arm of flesh; 2d, Shewed the vanity and absurdity of such a practice; and, 3d, Endeavored to persuade us to the noble and manly resolution of relying wholly and entirely upon the Lord of hosts for the event and termination of the occurrences and tumults of affairs; at the same time making the most vigorous exertion of the faculties which God has implanted in us to bring them to an happy issue.

After meeting, Mr. Gifford, in compliance to a request from Major Livingston, went and dined with the General. Capt. Dickinson, Lieut. Gordon and Dr. Read came up here from Johnstown to see us. No news by them worth mentioning.

At 4 P. M., meeting was again attended in the same place, when the parson lectured from the XV chapter of the Second Book of Chronicles, being the prophecy of Asariah to Asa, King of Israel, in a time of war and general calamity, endeavoring to inculcate upon him the necessity of casting off iniquities by repentance, and our sins by showing mercy if we would wish to have the Lord on our side, and appear for our deliverance and succor in times of danger and distress. After meeting we paraded round some time, formed battalion and mounted guard.

"GERMAN FLATS, July 21st, 1776.

"PAROLE—CATO.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Ensign Kinney. Guards as usual."

After the old guard was relieved, I went off and took tea with the Captain and Mr. Caldwell.

Monday, July 22d, 1776.—Turned out upon the parade this morning at 5 o'clock, or before. Paraded, and seeing the General coming over we went and formed to receive him. When he came up our men took their proper distance, and as he passed we gave him the usual salute. At 9 o'clock the whole of our men paraded, and went to work both 'fore and afternoon.

“HEAD QUARTERS, GERMAN FLATS, *July 22d, 1776.*

“GENERAL ORDERS.

“A picquet fortification is to be erected near the church at this place. Capt. Bloomfield will superintend the work, and make a detail of officers and men each company is daily to furnish, and the commanding officer of every corps will accordingly furnish his quota agreeably to such detail. The men to work eight hours each day; to begin and to leave off work at such times as Capt. Bloomfield shall direct. Three pence a day will be allowed to each non-commissioned officer and private in lieu of rum, to encourage them to go on with the work with alacrity and despatch. To be weekly paid by Capt. Bloomfield, who will be furnished with money for the purpose. By order of General Schuyler.

“JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, Aid-de-Camp.”

“GERMAN FLATS, *July 22d, 1776.*

“*Rules and Orders for the Working Parties.*

“Every officer and soldier, except those upon guard, shall appear upon the parade in the morning at the revelee beating; at which time such a number of officers and soldiers from each company as may hereafter be directed shall repair to their working posts diligently to labor two hours, and then retire to breakfast.

“After one hour and a half, the whole, as before, parade again and work three hours, when they will be dismissed for dinner.

“After three hours intermission, all to parade again as before, labor three hours more and be dismissed for that day.

“For the fatigue, or working party, Capt. Bloomfield's company will turn out twenty-six privates daily, Capt. Veeder's nine, Capt. Vosburg's six, and Capt. Isenlard's nineteen, the whole consisting of sixty privates. Every fifteen privates are to be officered with one commissioned and two non-commissioned officers, who will turn out and labor as before directed.

“Lieuts. Gifford, Solesbury and Cannon, and Ensign Thomas, will go out upon fatigue with the working party to-morrow.”

Had an invitation to dine with the General, which I accordingly did, with the Commissioners, Interpreters and a number of other gentlemen. After dining and drinking a glass of wine or two, I returned in order to prepare for labor, which was executed with courage and activity till 6 o'clock; after which we mounted guard, &c. I was this day appointed Adjutant for the present. Col. Dayton, with a Lieut. belonging to the artillery, came down from Fort Stanwix in a batteau. He came over and viewed our works and seemed pleased with our carryings on.

Tuesday, July 23d, 1776.—Got up at the beating of the reveille. Hurried out our men for fatigue according to the orders of yesterday—after some time got them all well to labor.

The following is a brief description of the Indian nations attending the Treaty, by the various accounts I have collected, viz: The five nations consist of so many tribes, or nations, joined together by a league or confederacy like the united Provinces, and without any superiority. They are known and distinguished by the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras, after a war it is said they had with the people of Carolina, fled to the five nations, and are incorporated with them; so that now, indeed, they properly consist of six nations. Each of them is again divided into three different arms, viz: the Bear, the Tortoise and the Wolf; the Sachems put that belonging to their tribe to every public paper.

They think themselves by nature superior to the rest of mankind, and assume the name of Ongue honwe; that is, surpassing all others. This opinion gives them that courage which has been so terrible to all the nations of North America; and that opinion they have taken such care to impress on all their neighbors, that on all occasions they yield to them the most submissive obedience. They have such absolute notions of liberty, that they allow of no kind of superiority, and banish all servitude from their territories.

An old Mohawk Sachem, in a poor blanket and dirty shirt, issues his orders with as arbitrary an authority as a Roman dictator. The authority of their Sachems who govern in all public affairs, as well as that of their Captains, consists wholly, and is only obtained, by the good opinion the nation have of the wisdom and integrity of the former, and of the courage and conduct of the latter; and they loose it by a failure in these virtues.

Their instruments of war are a musket, hatchet and long sharp-pointed knives; these they always carry about with them. The hatchet in war time they stick in their girdle behind; and they have

the art of directing and regulating its motion, so that though it turns round as it flies, the edge always sticks in the tree near the place they aim at. The use of bows and arrows is now entirely laid aside, except among the boys, who use them with surprising dexterity. Their castles or towns are generally a square, surrounded with pallisades, without any bastions or out-works.

They express peace by the metaphor of a tree and fire, and all nations make use of a hatchet or axe as an emblem of war.

Wampum is the current money among the Indians; it is of two sorts, white and purple; the white is worked out of the inside of the great Conch into the form of a bead,* and perforated to string on leather; the purple is worked out of the inside of the muscles of shell; they are wove as broad as one's hand, and about two feet long. These they call belts, and give and receive at their Treaties as the seals of friendship; for lesser matters a single string is given. Every bead is of a known value, and a belt of a less number is made to equal one of a greater, by so many as are wanting fastened to the belt by a string.

One hundred of these beads are usually valued at 4s., 200 8s., and so on; and in this manner they trade and barter with each other, and with all that deal with them.

Their dance (which I mentioned 20th instant,) is performed with such violent exertions of the body, that it seems calculated to inure, to harden, and to render the muscles vigorous. In the midst of the dance one of the chief warriors, a spectator, stepped forward and struck with a stick, which produced a constant pause. In a short speech he related his warlike exploits, the prisoners and scalps taken from other nations, appealing to those who were witness, and then finished with a present of a little paint wrapped up in paper, which he had received from the Commissioners for that purpose. This was received by all with great marks of applause. Some time after another Chief, and then another did in like manner. This custom is intended in the time of their mirth to inspire them with a thirst for war, and an emulation to have the like opportunity publicly to relate their gallant deeds. The Senacas are taller and better proportioned than the other Indians present, or the whites—and from their healthy, fleshy appearance, are more temperate and better fed than the other Indians. Every Indian nation has something peculiar in their own customs and manners different from each other.

* As the Indians live far from the sea, our people make and sell the purple, or exchange them for Beaver skins, &c.; and many, at Albany particularly, make a handsome living by that trade.

The Indians in general are tall and straight in their limbs, beyond the proportion of the whites. Their bodies are strong ; but of such a species of vigor, as is rather adapted to endure much hardship, than to continue long at any servile work : it is the strength of a beast of prey, rather than that of a beast of burden. Their bodies and heads are flattish, the effects of art, for the Squaws carefully brace their children, or papooses, till they walk alone, on a broad board, to which they lace the infant with broad cloths, carrying them on their shoulders in all their journies ; for most of them for the sake of the presents given at the Indian Treaties, take their whole families with them, carrying and lugging such papooses as are unable to walk in this slavish manner. The cottages in the mean time are shut up, and there being no furniture to lose, a string or thong of leather serves for a lock.

Their features are regular, but their countenance fierce ; their hair (those that wear it long) in general very black, lank and very strong ; they have no beards, owing to the custom of continually drawing it out by the roots with twisted wires. The color of their skin, a redish brown, is admired among them, and improved by the constant use of bear's fat and paint ; they in general go naked, except a clout, which they wear to cover their nakedness ; once in a while throwing a blanket over their shoulders. The Squaws dress in the same manner, only they always wear a striped blanket ; striped with red or yellow ferreting, or ribbons, agreeable to their quality in life, and these stripes are generally in the middle of the blanket and covered with silver and brass broaches of all sizes.

Their only occupations are hunting and war. Agriculture is left to the women. Merchandize they contemn. When their hunting season is past, which they go thro' with great vigor, and in which they exert great ingenuity, and their provisions laid up, they pass the rest of their time in an entire indolence. They sleep half the day in their huts ! They loiter and jest among their friends, and they observe no bounds in their eating and drinking. They are excessively fond of spirituous liquors, and the desire of acquiring these is a principal end they pursue in their Treaties with us ; and from this they suffer inexpressible calamities, for having once begun to drink they can preserve no measure, but continue a succession of drunkenness as long as their means of procuring liquor is left. In this condition they lie exposed on the ground to all the inclemencies of the seasons, which waste them by a train of the most fatal disorders. They perish in rivers and marshes, they tumble into the fire, they quarrel and very

often murder each other. And, in short, excess of drinking, although with us highly criminal, is generally not very pernicious in its effects; but with this uncivilized people, who have not heart enough to guard against the consequences of their vices, is a public calamity. The few among them who live free from this evil, enjoy the reward of their temperance in a robust and healthy old age. The disorders which a complicated luxury has introduced amongst us, are strangers to the savages.

The education of Indians from their infancy is solely directed to fit their bodies for this mode of life, and to form their bodies and minds to endure the inflictions of the greatest evil. They accustom their children, as soon as they are able to run alone, to deluging themselves in the waters. I have been greatly pleased and astonished to see how fond their small children are of running into brooks, and their mothers make small bark canoes to divert themselves with, playing with which they continue in the water stark naked for hours together, which so inures their tender bodies to the cold and inclemencies of the weather, that they soon get able to undergo great hardships. This instance of ducking among the savages has fully convinced me of the great utility of the cold bath to children.

As I said before, almost the sole occupation of the Indians is war, or such exercises as qualify him for it. His whole glory consists in this; and no man at all is considered till he has increased the strength of his country with a captive, or adorned his hut with the scalp of one of its enemies. And these scalps are so many evidences or trophies of his bravery.

The character of the Indians is striking. They are grave, ever to sadness, upon any serious occasion; observant of those in company, respectful to the old, of a temper cool and deliberate, by which they are never in haste to speak before they have thought well on the matter, and are sure the person who spoke before them has finished all he had to say; they have, therefore, the greatest contempt for the vivacity of our people who interrupt each other and frequently speak all together.

Nothing is more edifying than their behaviour in their public councils and assemblies; every man there is heard in his turn, according as his years, wisdom or service to his country have ranked him. Not a word, not a whisper, not a murmur is heard from the rest whilst he speaks; no indecent condemnation, no ill-timed applause. The younger sort attend for their instruction. Here they learn the history of their nation; here they are inflamed with the songs of those

who celebrate the warlike actions of their ancestors; and here they are taught what are the interests of their country, and how to pursue them.

Their habitations are very small, consisting only of a little cottage, in the middle of which is their fire-place. Here both they and the animals they breed live promiscuously. They have a particular fondness for dogs, and never are without three or four little curs in their huts; a hog or two, and a little poultry, with some earthen ware, as pots and jugs, and the cotton which their wives spin, constitute the whole inventory of an Indian's effects. Their beds consist of two or three sheep skins, without pillows or any thing else; and on these they sleep in their usual squatting posture; and as they never undress, appear always in the same garb.

This description of the Indians, taken mostly from Capt. Bloomfield's Journal, may suffice for the present; if by more frequent intercourse and conversation with them I may be led into any farther light into their customs and manners, it will be inserted promiscuously as time and opportunity may serve.

“ORDERS OF JULY 21ST, 1766.

“The different companies will take notice to make their reports and returns to Lieut. Elmer, who will do the duty of an Adjutant for the time being.”

After I had got the men to work, and set the different officers as ordered over them, I went over to the hospital to see the sick, as there is no doctor here now. Several of them are very unwell, and have no medicines except those herbs which can be gathered here, which makes it very troublesome to me amidst my other duties, and impossible to treat them in any regular method.

The men labored very well both 'fore and afternoon according to order, and almost finished the trench round the fortification. After labor at the usual hour the drum beat for roll call, when we had prayers, guard mounting, and dismissed the men.

Wednesday, July 24th, 1776.—Arose this morning at the reveille beating. Paraded the men as soon as possible, which, indeed, is no small trouble early, so called the roll and picked out the working party, and went off with them to labor before any of the officers appointed for fatigue were out except myself. After the officers came I went and visited the sick as yesterday, &c. This day we finished the trench and began to haul the logs for picquets, but for want of axes to square them, could not set them up. Wrote a letter and sent by the express to Col. Newcomb at New York. By whom we are informed matters are all well there.

In the afternoon it rained almost constantly, warm and growing showers; towards night it left off. We mounted guard, &c.

Corporals Parker and Lummis, who were broke by order of a Court Martial as mentioned July 16th, were publicly restored to their former posts at guard mounting. Capt. Sharp came down from Fort Stanwix in the afternoon. No news from there. The Indians were holding a dance this evening at their camp, and it is seldom a night passes but they dance till about midnight if the weather is good, making up for the loss of sleep in the night by sleeping and loitering about great part of the day.

Thursday, July 25th, 1877.—Got up at reveille as before. Got out the working party and went with them to the works; but not having any tools to work with for any more than what was done the evening before, and none of the officers being out, I dismissed the men with orders to be ready to repair to work at any time when the drum should beat; and men accordingly were set to work, soon after, placing the picquets ready for squaring when we can get axes. In the afternoon the Indians had a general ball play—which is performed with sticks crooked at the end with which they strike, and the bend filled up with net-work, with these they knock the ball from one to the other.

The game is won by one's knocking the ball such a number of times beyond the lines fixed upon the side of his antagonists. At this play were 15 or 20 of each side. The lines fixed were forty or fifty rods apart, and in knocking the ball they showed the greatest dexterity and no less activity and ability of body in continuing to run with great fury over the field for at least two hours, to the reproach of the luxurious whites who are bred in such a delicate and tender manner as to debilitate their constitutions, so as not to be able to endure such laborious exercise even for one half hour. O luxury! thou general source of effimacy in mankind, what havoc hast thou made among the gayer part of the human race? For spectators at this mighty play were the Colonel, Chaplain, and a number of other gentlemen.

Guard mounting, roll call and prayers were attended at the usual hour. Mr. Gifford was taken very ill this evening with the cholera morbus, which seems to be growing rife in the camp.

Friday, July 26th, 1776.—Got up and went out with the working party very early. Lieut. Gifford being sick, I was obliged to fill his place at work as well as the duties of my own station. This morning began to square, sharpen and set up the picquets in the trench, which we had dug before they came. Our men, together with a party from Col. Cook's militia, worked all day according to the orders in setting

up the pickets. I attended the sick at the leisure hours, and worked with them when at labor.

“ July 26th, 1776.

“ PAROLE—PERTH AMBOY.

“ Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Salsburry.

“ The officer of the day will see that the church is well washed and cleaned by the guard when not on sentry.

“ The soldiery will be careful to be more cleanly in and about the camp: for their own ease, comfort and health, this is particularly recommended.

“ Lieuts. Pendleton and Cannon, and Ensign Thomas, will attend the party on fatigue. Guards as usual.”

In the evening I received by Serjeant Wilkinson a few medicines, and a letter from Dr. Read at Johnstown, which afforded no particular news. Wrote a letter, after the people were all retired to rest, back to Dr. Read. By Serjeant Wilkinson from Johnstown, I am informed of the extreme dissatisfaction of Capt. Dickinson and all his officers and soldiers upon having either Mr. Thomas or Kinney appointed to the rank of Ensign in his company, by which it appears likely their appointments will be the occasion of a great deal of discontent and division in the regiment. These things ought not to be at this critical juncture of time when life is at stake.

Saturday, July 27th, 1776.—Obeyed the usual alarm of the reveillee beat at day break for turning out the working party.

After the men had got to work and properly officered, I went round to visit the sick, which were 16. Returned and made use of the medicines received last night in administering to those who stood in need.

Necessity drove to the following orders—

“ July 27th, 1776.

“ PAROLE—TRENTON.

“ A Court Martial will sit immediately—whereof Capt. Veeder is President, and Lieuts. Gifford, Pendleton, Cannon and Elmer, are members.

“ Officer of the day, to-morrow, Ensign Thomas.”

According to order the Court Martial sat, and reported as follows:

“ At a Regimental Court Martial, held by order of Capt. Bloomfield at German Flats, July 27th, 1776.

“ Capt. GARRET S. VEEDER, President.

“ *Members*—Lieuts. Wm. Gifford,

Do. Pendleton,

Do. Cannon,

Do. Elmer.

“ Michael Reynolds, soldier in Capt. Bloomfield’s company of Col. Dayton’s regiment, accused of lying out of quarters in disobedience of orders, non-attendance at roll call this morning, and attempting to absent himself from the camp without leave.

* * * * *

“ The Court, taking into consideration the above crimes, do sentence him to be led to the post, stripped and tied thereto for the space of a quarter of an hour, and then be dismissed to his duty, with a stoppage of one week’s pay from his wages.

“ GARRET S. VEEDER, President.

“ I approve of the above sentence, and order it put in execution immediately. JOS. BLOOMFIELD.”

At roll call this morning I drew up the men and brought Reynolds out, the Captain and Parson, with several other gentlemen, attended, and after tying him up the Parson addressed us in a very friendly manner, to leave off all such evil practices for our safety in this world and that which is to come; and after he had prayed with us we untied him, when, instead of true penitence, he accused us of acting a partial part; upon which the Captain ordered him immediately under guard, notwithstanding his begging pardon on his knees.

Sunday, July 28th, 1776.—After roll call the men were discharged, and it was recommended to them to attend with their arms at the beat of the drum, in order to march to hear Mr. Kirtland, a Missionary among the Indians, preach to them,—which a number of us accordingly did. When we got there, the Oneidas and some of the Mohawks were sitting round under a tree. Soon after we got there they began divine worship by singing a hymn, at which they excel any white people I ever heard for the melodiousness of their music. After singing the Parson prayed first in English and then in the Oneida language, and preached altogether in Indian. The Indians seemed very attentive and devout in worship. After Mr. Kirtland had done, an Indian, who is a head man amongst them, got up and spoke for some time: after which we concluded worship by singing and prayer. The Senecas the whole time were singing and drumming; whilst the others were worshipping God, they were abusing his day, ordinances, and attributes. They hold to the old absurd and atheistical doctrines.

There is one thing remarkable in all the Indians at their dances let it be of whatever nation, they have one and the same tune which they constantly beat; and yet are exceeding good singers, such of them as are civilized and had an opportunity of learning. I am informed that most of them will learn any tune by hearing it once sung.

In the afternoon, Mr. Caldwell preached to us at the same place, when a number of Indians attended who had some notion of the English language, which many of the Mohawks and Oneidas have. He addressed us from 2d Samuel, 12: 10—“*Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people and the Cities of our God, and the Lord do what seemeth him good.*”

After tattoo beating at night, I received orders from the Colonel to prepare with all speed to pursue one Jona. Moore, a soldier in Capt. Patterson’s company, who was sent out for Fort Stanwix by order of Lieut. McDonald, and supposed to have letters or orders from him to Capt. Patterson and Ross. Something respecting plunder from the Hall, for which he was sent down here. Accordingly, about 10 o’clock two of us set off. I rode a dark, blind road, to which I was entirely a stranger. In about 8 or 9 miles I came to Germantown, which is a small wooden village inhabited by Germans, their houses are small huts covered either with straw or bark. The land is rich and produces plentifully.

I continued to ride on till I arrived at one Thompson’s, about 12 miles from the Flats; when I arrived found the man in bed. I turned out my horse, went into the house and searched the lad, but found no letters which would give any intelligence; so about 2 o’clock in the morning I lay down upon the floor and took a nap.

Monday, July 29th, 1776.—Got up from my pine bed very early. Got up our horses, and taking the lad along with me, we returned. When I came to the General’s, I waited on him, informing him of my proceedings, and that the lad was present. He called him in, and having nothing farther for me to do, he returned me thanks for my service.

After the General had examined the lad and other matters respecting Lieut. McDonald, he ordered him under arrest, and to continue at his quarters until the President of the Court Martial should call for him previous to his trial.

“GERMAN FLATS, *July 29th, 1776.*

“PAROLE—LIBERTY.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Cannon.

“It is hereby strictly required of every officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier to use their utmost endeavors to discourage and prevent card-playing, and all other gaming for money, or the value of money.

“Gaming of every kind from this time is strictly forbid, and all those who offend in following this pernicious practice, may depend upon receiving the severest punishment.”

The Court Martial sitting to-day reported as follows :

“Capt. VOSBURG, President.

“*Members*—Lieut. Pendleton,

Do. Bates,

Do. Salsbury,

Ensign Thomas.

“The Court, after being duly sworn, proceeded to the examination of Michael Reynolds. By the evidence that appeared against him and his own confession, it is the opinion of this Court that the prisoner meant some private persons and not the Court in particular, and consequently shall be returned to his duty.

“The Court Martial taking into consideration John Cook, Luke Jennins and James Newenham, confined and tried for gaming at cards, it is the opinion of this Court that the prisoners shall make each other as good as they were when they began, pay four shillings fine and be returned to their duty.

“HERMAN VOSBURG, President:

“I have considered of the sentences of the Court Martial against the respective prisoners within mentioned, and do approve of the same, except the fines imposed on John Cook, Luke Jennins and Jas. Newenham, which are hereby remitted, except so much thereof as will pay for every pack of cards at the rate of 1s. per pack that is, or will be hereafter, publicly destroyed, by order of the officers of the respective companies in this place, agreeable to the orders of this day.

“JOS. BLOOMFIELD.”

The prisoners were brought out to the regiment at guard mounting, and were dealt with according to the sentence above mentioned. Rainy night. Just before evening the Oneidas and Tuscaroras had a great ball play, by which the Tuscaroras won a considerable of value in silver and other curiosities.

Tuesday, July 30th, 1776.—Got up and turned out the working party at the beating of the tattoo.

A general Court Martial sat to-day, by order of Major General Schuyler.

Col. VAN DYKE, President.

Members—Major Barber,

Capt. Bloomfield,

Capt. Sharp,

Capt. Veeder,

Capt. Vosburg,

Capt. Eisenlord,

Lieut. Van Rensselaer,

Lieut. Tuttle,

Lieut. Flannagan,

Lieut. Pendleton,

Lieut. Salsbury,

Lieut. Cannon,

Lieut. Eben. Elmer.

Lieut. McDonald, of Col. Dayton's battalion, arrested for behaving unbecoming the character of a gentleman and officer, in taking, or assisting in taking, things from Johnson Hall, the property of Sir John Johnson or other persons unknown, for aiding and abetting others so to do, for concealing things so taken, and for disobedience of orders, is to be tried.

* * * * *

After considering matters for some time respecting the charge laid against Lieut. McDonald, the Court finding it impossible to finish the sentence, adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday, July 31st, 1776.—Got up at reveille beating, and turned out a party of men for fatigue to labor [in the woods cutting pickets.

The Court Martial met according to adjournment and proceeded to the trial of Mr. McDonald.

* * * * *

The Court, after concluding upon the sentence of McDonald, adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock, after first appointing Major Barber, Capt. Bloomfield and myself as a Committee to draw up the proceedings and evidences in form and bring them in before the Court Martial to-morrow morning. Busy in the afternoon drawing up the declaration of the Court. Had roll call, prayers and guard mounting as usual.

Thursday, August 1st, 1776.—Turned out the working party at reveille beating this morning; got the officers out to their duty, got breakfast, and prepared to attend the Court Martial.

Nine o'clock, A. M., Court Martial met according to adjournment, when the Committee appointed to draw up the declaration brought it in, which was read to the Court, approved of, and ordered to be copied and sent to the General, when the Court adjourned till 12 o'clock. Major Barber being appointed to copy the sentence, and with the President to present it to the General.

At 12 o'clock the Court met again. The General having no business to lay before us, we were dismissed till to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

In the afternoon, went and visited the hospital and working party; and a bet being made, I undertook to fetch one hundred stones, laid one yard from each other, till the whole were placed, and won the wager in performing it in 54 minutes.

COPY OF THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

“ Before a general Court Martial, July 30th and 31st, and August 1st, by order of Major General Schuyler—whereof the President was Col. Cornelius Van Dyke; members as before mentioned.

“ Lt. Wm. McDonald, of Col. Dayton’s regiment, stood charged with behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, by taking or assisting in taking, out of the house of Sir John Johnson, at Johnstown, sundry effects, the property of Sir John, or other persons unknown; and for aiding or abetting others so to do, and for assisting in concealing effects so taken; as, also, for disobedience of orders. To all which the said Lt. McDonald plead not guilty; but was supported by the following evidence, viz;

“ Jona Moore, a private in said regiment, being duly sworn, declared, that being at his quarters, he was sent for by Lt. McDonald to Johnstown Hall, where the said Lt. was, who, on that day was officer of the guard; that when he came there, Mr. McDonald took him up into the Hall garret; that Mr. McDonald delivered to him a beaver skin, which the said McDonald wrapped up in a blanket of his own; that McDonald ordered him, in presence of Capt. or Ensign Patterson, to carry it to the said McDonald’s room, which the said Moore accordingly did; that the beaver skin was dressed, and there was some paint on it. Jona. Moore farther says, that he saw Lt. McDonald walk about with a cane, which he took from the Hall, and which the said McDonald yesterday told him somebody had taken from him.

“ Mr. Alex. Stewart informed the Court upon oath, that he saw Lt. McDonald take a cane with some fish hooks from Johnson Hall; that on the morning Col. Dayton’s detachment marched for the German Flats, Capt. Patterson and McDonald took him aside (ordering other persons present to retire,) and requested him to receive in charge some things to be found up stairs in a keg in the house of Mr. Lafferty, things belonging to the Hall, which they said they might as well have as another person; Lt. McDonald told him to bury, or otherwise secrete them: Capt. Patterson told him, if he should go to the Jerseys to carry them with him, if not, to secure them, and that Serjeant Newcastle would assist him in doing so; McDonald ordered him, if Col. White should ask him where these things were, he should answer—Capt. Patterson added, ‘in the Hall garden,’ where Col. White said they should be placed. Mr. Stewart also declared, that in the keg delivered to his charge, he saw most of the things which Lt. Tuttle brought from Mr. Lafferty’s house, in Johnstown, by General Schuyler’s orders, and were produced in his presence before the Court. He likewise affirmed that there was a dressed beaver skin, or blanket or two in the keg, which the said Lt. Tuttle did not bring with him.

“ Lt. Tuttle on oath, said that the things produced in Mr. Stewart’s presence before the Court were things taken out of a keg or barrel found in the house of Mr. Lafferty, and that he also saw two blankets,

the one Beaver, the other an Otter in said barrel, which he left behind.

“ Col. Dayton declared on oath, that he heard McDonald say he had taken a cane from the Hall, which he told him a few days ago he had lost; and that McDonald told him he had returned every thing else.

“ Major Barber being sworn, informed the Court that McDonald told him a few days ago, he had sent a cane to his father, which he took from the Hall.

“ Capt. Bloomfield being sworn, said that McDonald had told him in Johnstown he had returned every thing he had taken from the Hall, except a cane, which he had sent to Albany to the care of a friend.

“ Ensign Thomas said upon oath, that he saw McDonald take nothing from the Hall except a cane and some shrub, which he found in an open case up stairs; that McDonald made punch of some there, and took the rest home with him.

“ Ensign Kinney being sworn, declared that he saw McDonald take a bow and two arrows from the Hall, which he said he took for Col. White in consequence of his orders.

“ The last charge, to wit, disobedience of orders, was supported by the following evidence, viz:

“ Col. Dayton informed the Court, on oath, that during his march from Albany to Johnstown, and at Johnstown, he had repeatedly and publicly given to both officers and men Gen. Schuyler's orders, which were to the effect, that the persons and properties of every inhabitant should remain inviolable; that after the Hall had been plundered of sundry effects, he summoned the officers of his regiment to meet him at the house of Mrs. Tice, amongst whom was McDonald, when he insisted in the most pressing terms, nay entreated them by all the principles of honor, as well as obedience to general orders, that every thing so taken by them should be immediately replaced; that a few days after, being of opinion his orders were not complied with, he issued in writing similar orders at Johnstown, and again repeated them at German Flats.

“ Capt. Bloomfield on oath, said he remembered Col. Dayton's directing both officers and soldiers on their march to, and at their arrival at Johnstown, to be careful not to molest nor injure the property of the inhabitants, as he had it, in strict command to hold the property of individuals inviolable; that immediately after, Johnson Hall was plundered against General Schuyler's and his express orders. He directed, entreated, exhorted and positively ordered every officer who had taken any goods from the Hall, to return them the ensuing eve-

ning; that afterwards Col. Dayton issued an order in writing for every officer and soldier to be punctual in returning to the Quarter Master or Adjutant every article not already returned to the Hall, agreeable to his former orders.

“Almost to the same purport were the evidences of Major Barber, Capt. Sharp, Lts. Flaningham and Elmer, on oath.

“Whereupon the Court, after the most serious and mature deliberation, were unanimously of opinion, that Mr. McDonald is guilty of the whole charge exhibited against him, and consequently guilty of a breach of the 47th Article for the better government of the Continental Troops; as, also, of the 2d and last Article of the amendment (that clause of the second expressed by the term *fraud* being only excepted): and, therefore, this Court do sentence the said Wm. McDonald to suffer the penalties hereunto annexed.”

(Signed,)

“VAN DYKE, President.”

At roll call Major Livingston attended and read to the troops the following orders:

“HEAD QUARTERS, GERMAN FLATS, Aug. 1st, 1776.

“GENERAL ORDERS.

“The general Court Martial, appointed on the 29th July, having reported to the General that Lt. Wm. McDonald, of Col. Dayton’s regiment, stood charged before them ‘with behaving in a manner unbecoming the character of a gentleman and officer, by taking, or assisting in taking, out of the house of Sir John Johnson, in Johnstown, sundry effects, the property of Sir John or other persons unknown, and for aiding and abetting others so to do, and for assisting in concealing effects so taken; as, also, for disobedience of orders.’ And that they were unanimously of opinion that Mr. McDonald is guilty of the whole charge exhibited against him, and consequently guilty of a breach of the 47th Article for the better government of the Continental Troops; as, also, of the second and last article of the amendment, (the clause of the second expressed by the term *fraud* being only excepted), and that ‘they therefore do unanimously adjudge and sentence the said Wm. McDonald to suffer the penalties thereunto annexed; which sentence being approved of by the General and the 47th Article of War referred to in the sentence, declaring that whatsoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general Court Martial of behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service; and the second article declaring that all commissioned officers found guilty by a general Court Martial

of any fraud or embezzlement, shall forfeit all his pay, be ipso facto cashiered, and deemed unfit for farther service.' The General therefore, by virtue of the said sentence and the said articles of war, hereby discharges the said Wm. McDonald from the Continental service, as a person unfit for farther service as an officer, and orders that any pay to him be detained.

"That Mr. McDonald, on application to Henry Glen, Esq., Assist. D. Q. M. General, may have leave to have his baggage conveyed from Fort Stanwix to Schenectacy in any returning boats belonging to the public; but that he be not permitted to go to that post on any pretence whatsoever.

"That Major Livingston, Judge Advocate of the said general Court Martial, read the foregoing to the troops at roll call this evening, in the presence of the said Mr. McDonald.

"The General, with great satisfaction, observes from the proceedings of the Court Martial, that the gentlemen have conducted themselves with a regularity that reflects credit on them; and having no farther business for them, dissolves, and they are dissolved accordingly.

"By order of the General.

"HENRY B. LIVINGSTON, Aid de-Camp."

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"GERMAN FLATS, August 1st, 1776.

"PAROLE—ONEIDA.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Pendleton.

"Officers of fatigue, Capt. Vosburg, Lieuts. Gifford and Cannon, for to-morrow."

Friday, August 2d, 1776.—The beat of the reveille awakened me, tho' fast inclosed in the arms of Somnus, when I turned out the working party and labored with them until breakfast. The Indians, two of each nation, turned out for a race round half mile stakes; three heats without stopping. Much money was staked by the gentlemen who attended, and the whole was graced with the General's presence.

Lt. Wm. McMichael came down here to day from Fort Stanwix; he being just returned from Oswego, where he had been on a scouting party, and finding the Colonel and General were down here, he proceeded right on. As far as I can yet find, there is nobody within the Fort except one regular Serjeant, but the remainder is kept a secret.

"GERMAN FLATS, August 2d, 1776.

"PAROLE—ONONDAGA.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Salsburry.

“ Officers for fatigue, to-morrow, Lieuts. Pendleton, Elmer and Ensign Thomas.

A Regimental Court Martial will set to-morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M., whereof Capt. Jno. Eisenlord is President; Lieuts. Gifford, Bates, Clock and Ensign Kinney are members.”

In the afternoon attended the sick, &c. After guard mounting the officers paraded a short time; and after it was over, we all stripped and ran round the stakes. I came out in the centre. Went to rest soon after.

Saturday, August 3d, 1776.—Arose at the break of day, being awakened by the clattering and the rumbling of the drum, who, like the watchful cock, never forgets to teach us when the vigilant ought to arise. Having nothing to do at the fort, I destined 6 men for the forenoon and 6 more for the afternoon to go in the woods to assist in riding pickets to the fort—dismissing the rest to go and wash their clothes. Capt. Potter's soldier who had the small pox in this place, died this morning.

* * * * *

Lieut. Bates and myself with about 30 men, 16 of them with arms, went over the river to attend the burial of Capt. Potter's man, who died with the small pox, which we did in a decent manner, firing 3 vollies over his grave. After we returned roll call was attended, when the men were drawn up round the “Adjutant's Daughter,” and Edward Cassady was brought out and the following sentence was read to him :

“ A Regimental Court Martial held at German Flats, by order of Capt. Bloomfield, August 3d, 1776.

“ Capt. EISENLORD, President.

“ *Members*—Lieut. Gifford, Lieut. Bates,
 Lieut. Clock, Ensign Thomas.

“ Edward Cassady, of Capt. Eisenlord's company, being charged with sleeping on his post.

“ The said Cassady being brought before the Court, has acknowledged the whole of the charge against him. Therefore, the Court do sentence him to be whipped with 20 lashes on the bare back, agreeable to the 8th Article of the additional Rules and Regulations of the Continental Army.

“ I approve of the within sentence, and order that it be put in execution at roll call this evening. JOS. BLOOMFIELD.”

After the drummer had tied him to the post, and just going to put the sentence in execution, the following was delivered to me—

“ LIEUT. ELMER—You are hereby directed to postpone the punish-

ment of Edw. Cassady until next Monday evening, when you will see that the sentence of the Court Martial is put in execution.

“JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Commanding Officer.”

“August 3d, P. M.”

Mounted guard after this, ran round the stakes, drank our losings, and then retired to rest.

Sunday, August 4th, 1776.—Got up this morning later than usual, it being the day appointed by God himself for rest to man and beast; but instead of devoting in a way agreeable to his word and ordinance, it is spent by most of us in a trifling, unprofitable manner. Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Kirtland being absent from here, we had no preaching nor any duty except roll call, morning and evening. The Senecas, in particular, devote the Sabbath to dancing and singing and hooting; the Oneidas and some of the others in singing of psalms, hymns and other kinds of worship, some way according to the mind and will of God. In the afternoon, was some time in company with Capt. Bloomfield and Lt. Gifford, with whom I had considerable dispute respecting Capt. Dickinson, our rank, &c. But I told him as I think I have reason to, that I have never received any favors from him, therefore owe him no thanks, nor court his favor.

“GERMAN FLATS, *Aug. 4th, 1776.*”

“PAROLE—SENECA.”

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lt. Bates.”

Monday, August 5th, 1776.—Arose at reveillee beating and turned out the fatigue party to labor. Wrought till breakfast, and then did my other duty in attending the sick, making out guards, entering reports, &c. In the afternoon came in about 100 Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca tribe painted off in their warlike manner.

“GERMAN FLATS, *Aug. 5th, 1776.*”

“All Sutlers and retailers of liquors in and about German Flats, are hereby strictly directed not to sell any strong or mixed liquors to any persons whatsoever during the treaty, unless sold by leave and drank in the presence of an officer.

“By order of Major General Schuyler.

“JOS. BLOOMFIELD.”

“PAROLE—TUSCARORA.”

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lt. Cannon.

“Officers of fatigue to-morrow, Capt. Eisenlord, Lieuts. Gifford and Bates.”

Col. White, Capts. Patterson and Ross came down here from Fort Schuyler, formerly called Fort Stanwix.

Tuesday, August 6th, 1776.—Arose at the usual hour and destined a party to go into the woods, and others to set up what pickets were got ready—labored till breakfast.

The General sent for me to-day to come and bleed some Indians, which I accordingly did. I have a number of them to bleed almost every day. The disorders to which they are subject appear to be mostly of an inflammatory nature; but I have not been able to find out many of their complaints. Very warm day.

“GERMAN FLATS, *August 6th, 1776.*

“PAROLE—SIDNEY.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lt. Clock.

“Officers of fatigue, Capt. Vosburg, Lieut. Pendleton and Ensign Thomas.”

In the evening it rained very considerably, and proved wet all night.

Wednesday, August 7th, 1776.—Arose and set the men for the woods to preparing therefor; the others were destined to exercise, as there was no work for them and the treaty to begin.

After breakfast the General sent for all the officers to come down and wait upon him at the treaty. Accordingly we all went, except the officer of the day and one other left to exercise the men.

The General and the two other Commissioners, viz: Messrs. Dow and Edwards sat fronting the Indians under a shade, behind whom all the officers, &c., were placed; and the Indians on the other side with a fire between them. After all the Sachems and Warriors were gathered together, the General got up and opened the treaty with informing them of the design, which was to know whether the Six Nations were determined to interfere in the quarrel between the United States of America and Great Britain; and, if so, what part they would take. Mr. Dean was made use of to interpret the speeches to an Oneida, who delivered it to the rest. After two short preparatory speeches with two belts, the General proceeded to deliver the whole charge against them—particularizing six different instances wherein they had broken the covenant chain by which they bound themselves to each other at Albany last summer.

After the speech was over, the Mohawk Chief got up and said they acquiesced in what was said, thanked the Commissioners for their plainness, and that they would consider of it until to-morrow, when they would answer it. The General then invited them all to sit and take a drink and smoke a friendly pipe before they parted, which they were very fond of complying with—so we parted good friends for the first

time. Went home and got dinner, visited some of the sick, and was called to the Indians, whom I bled a number of.

Thursday, August 8th, 1776.—Dr. Read and Jos. Anderson came up from Johnstown to hear of the treaty and see the sick. The day was warm, which I spent in seeing the sick among the soldiers and visiting the Indians, among which was a son of Thomas, an Oneida Chief. At evening after guard, I was sent for by the General to go and see a young Indian lady, daughter of Schokara, a brother of Thomas, and himself a Chief, who had been knocked down by a Seneca with a stone. I accordingly went and found a great number round her in her hut crying and weeping greatly. I was led into her by Thomas, who assisted me in examining her. I found the cranium was cracked by the violence of the stroke in the os frontis just above the temple suture. I washed the wound and bound it up as well as I could and then returned to my tent. The Indians were very busy all day in Council, but did not get ready to make their reply this day.

Friday, August 9th, 1776.—The daily alarm, ere Aurora had arisen above the horizon, aroused me from my bed of earth, and warned me to repair to labor.

The Indians were setting in Council very demurely to-day. No people on earth, I believe, are more solemn and serious in their councils than these people. No interruption nor any wrangle is heard among them, but all serious and solemn.

In the afternoon, the Indians, after sitting all day, gave information they were ready to speak; upon which the General sent for us and we attended him there, when the Mohawk Chief got up, and, in behalf of the Six Nations, mentioned over some of the accusations which we had alleged against them, and thanked the General and other Commissioners for their plain dealing. The sun being near setting, he said it was contrary to the custom and doctrine of their ancestors to treat of matters of peace after the day was no more. He, therefore, thought proper to refer the matter until to-morrow morning, which the Commissioners agreed to, and invited them to sit and take a drink before they parted, which they are very willing always to comply with.

“GERMAN FLATS, *August 9th, 1776.*

“PAROLE—MORRISTOWN.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Ensign Kinney.

“Officers of fatigue, Capt. Eisenlord, Lieut. Bates and Ensign Thomas.”

Saturday, August 10th, 1776.—After the fatigue party were turned out at the usual call, the officers and a number of us pitched a match

at ball; at which I stripped and run so that I caught a bad cold, which fetched on an ague, pain in my bones, a rheumatism of the knees, &c., which disabled me so I was not capable of doing duty this evening—did, however, attend the treaty some time, when the Mohawk Chief, called Abraham, briefly recapitulated over the General's speech, and in a very slick and artful manner excused themselves of every accusation laid against them, and finally declared they were wholly for peace and would not take up the hatchet against us upon any account.

Being unwell and having a detail of the guard to make out, I left the treaty and repaired to my tent; as soon as I had got there, the Indians sent for me to visit a number of them which I bled, &c.

“GERMAN FLATS, August 10th.

“PAROLE—SALEM.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Salsbury,”

Sunday, August 11th, 1776.—Very wet morning, which greatly increased my disorder, yet I was obliged to wait on the Indians and bleed a number of them.

This day was spent by the officers in camp in a very loose and profane manner. Instead of devoting it to the service of God, they spent it in profaning his holy name and ordinances, which was very disagreeable to me, as I was exceedingly unwell, and always averse to such language.

Major Barber is here very unwell, not able to leave his room, with a nervous fever. In the afternoon Mr. Caldwell gave us a short discourse and prayers, but I was not able to attend. After sermon, Mr. Caldwell and Capt. Bloomfield gave Gifford and me a rally about condemning General Thomas for drumming out the fire ship, as they called it, and for disobeying orders; but I think we acted a good part, therefore value them not.

Monday, August 12th, 1776.—Still unwell. Weather dull. Bled the Indians, attended our sick, and went to see Major Barber. Being favored with a sight of Thomas's challenge to McDougal, I shall insert purely for the oddity of it.

“SIR:—As I have the Honor of being in A Company that condescended to receive you in the same Company As a gentleman volunteer, Now, sir, I am to inform you that the Character of a Volunteer has always been held sacred and unblemished, till you was pleased, by your Dastardly, cowardly behaviour, to sullet. I must therefore as a gentleman, Vindicate the Character of a Volutneer—Must therefore insist upon it that you will meet me to-morrow morning at 6

o'clock with a Friend and A Case of Pistols upon the Hill back of your house, to count for your Damn Raskley behaviour for asking a discharge from our Honorable company."

This was written by Col. White, signed and sent in the name of Thomas, and answered by McDougal, and the duel fought accordingly as before stated.

The General, Peter Dow and Timothy Edwards, Commissioners, made a reply to what the Indians had said, and all was concluded in the greatest friendship and the strongest ties of lasting peace, by 13 belts.

Tuesday, August 13th, 1776.—The men labored some at the fort. Lt. Gifford taken exceedingly unwell this afternoon. The Indians held a ball play to day for a considerable prize. Capt. Veeder's and Vosburg's companies ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow morning for Albany in company with the General and Commissioners.

"PAROLE—GENERAL ROBERDEAN.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lt. Cannon."

Continued unwell all day, yet the Indians are not pacified but by my attending them. Sent in an account to-day to the General of £5 for attending the Indians. Slept in tent as usual, the nights very dewy and wet.

Wednesday, August 14th, 1776.—This morning the men were paraded just after the reveillee beat, to form themselves in readiness to attend upon the General at his departure from this place. Capt. McKean's company ordered to march for Johnstown, and Capt. Sabre's* to join us here, where we are to continue till farther orders. Accordingly the whole paraded; and about 7 o'clock, Capt. McKean's, Veeder's and Vosburg's, marched off; ours, Capt. Eisenlord's and Sabre's formed, in order to salute the General; but I being not very well, did not think it worth my while to turn out; so I did not. After the General had gone away, I became acquainted with a most shocking affair between Lt. McMichael, volunteer Smith, Serjeant Newcastle of our battalion, Alex. Stewart, one Ridley, a clerk of Major Lundie's, and one more, in a secret plot, endeavoring to go off to the enemy, some of whom it is supposed are already gone. Ensign Kinney was immediately sent on express to Col. Dayton at Fort Schuyler, as McMichael set out from here last night with a pretence to go there. How it may turn out I cannot tell, they have without any doubt acted a very dastardly, treacherous and devilish part.

* Sometimes spelt Seeber.

I attended a burial among the Indians this morning. They bury and sing at the grave, much in the same manner as the Dutch.

“GERMAN FLATS, August 14th, 1776.

“PAROLE—GEN. SCHUYLER.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lt. Sabre.

“Officers of fatigue, Capt. Sabre and Ensign Thomas.

“The guards will hereafter consist of 30 privates and three non-commissioned officers—10 from Capt. Bloomfield’s 8 from Capt. Eisenlord’s and 12 from Capt. Sabre’s companies.

“All Sutlers and retailers of liquors are hereby ordered to remove from German Flats by to-morrow evening. No excuse will be taken for their staying any longer.”

I shall now accordingly, as the powers of my soul shall assist me, characterize the officers of our regiment.

Passing by the Field Officers, of which I have before spoken, I shall begin with the Senior Captains.

Capt. Bloomfield—Active, unsteady, fond of show and a great admirer of his own abilities; quick passions, but easily pacified.

Capt. Dickinson—Grave, but familiar; slow but steady; an admirer of himself, but kind and friendly.

Capt. Potter—Grave, solid, steady, robust, familiar, kind, affectionate, but unlearned.

Capt. Patterson—Peaceable, genteel, effeminate, familiar, active and learned.

Capt. Ross—A bold and manly look, but haughty and imperious carriage.

I must even confess I have begun a task I am not capable of going through, must therefore conclude with the words of a Poet—

“In great attempts ’tis noble e’en to fail.”

Thursday, August 15th, 1776.—The men paraded at the reveillee beat, when the Captain and myself were present, and he undertook to turn out the working party; and after divers kinds of orders, they were all, except a cook from each mess, sent to labor. Our men were set at pulling down the old pickets which were round the church, and others to setting up new ones.

Lt. Daniel Pierson came down this forenoon as an express from Col. Dayton at Fort Schuyler, informing us that Lt. McMichael, with volunteer Smith and Ridley, set out from there yesterday about 12 o’clock, and were no doubt making the best of their way for the enemy. That as soon as Col. Dayton became acquainted with the matter by Mr. Kinney, which was almost night, he offered a reward

of twenty dollars a head for them, dead or alive. Upon which Capt. Reading, Lieut. Loyd and Bellard, with about 30 men, set out immediately upon the scout after them; after which he came away.

“GERMAN FLATS, August 15th, 1776.

“PAROLE—DAYTON.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lt. Clock.

“Officers of fatigue, Lieuts. House, Cannon and Elmer.”

Visited the sick, which are considerable; gave Major Barber some Cort: Peru: as he gets no better yet. There was a small ball play this evening. Ensign Kinney returned from Fort Schuyler this evening with no farther news than we had before received from Lt. Pierson. Had an alarm in the night. The sentry, it is supposed, fired at a drunken Indian, but did not hit him.

Friday, August 16th, 1776.—About 12 o’clock an express arrived here from Col. Dayton at Fort Schuyler, informing us that Lt. Loyd, who commanded the party sent to the Lake, arrived there just as McMichael and his confederates had embarked to cross; they fired several guns to no effect, and there being no craft that they could get, were obliged to quit the pursuit. We are further informed, that Serjeant Younglove, with his party on the scout, were attacked about six miles this side of Oswego on their return from thence by about 10 Indians. The Indians fired upon them, but their guns were so wet they could get none of them off except one, which did no execution. A ball took Serjeant Aitkins, of Capt. Potter’s company, in the body, upon which he fell, crying out, “I am a dead man, but do not fly, if your guns will not go off, rush on them with your bayonets.” After which Mr. Ball, their guide, went down the hill and called out for others to follow him, and they would then endeavor to make a stand. Accordingly two of the men did, but Serjeant Younglove and one other besides the Serjeant wounded, would not. After these three had got down the hill, they heard two guns go off. They then attempted to get to the others, but found the Indians pursuing them; were therefore obliged to make the best of their way off, leaving the others behind, dead or alive they could not tell. They received several shots, but none so as to cripple them. After they left there, they soon fell in with two friendly Indians of the Onondago Tribe, who conducted them safely down to Fort Schuyler.

Almost finished the fort, but could not enclose it for want of some pickets and the gate, carpenters making the gate and about repairing the barn.

Ensign Kinney was despatched expressly to Albany after the news

from Fort Schuyler. Had a small ball play in the afternoon—after which came up a brisk shower of rain. Lt. Gifford and myself struck our tent and moved all our things into the house along with the Captain and Major, pitching the tent within the garrison for the use of the officer of the guard. Our moving into the house consequently threw us into a mess with Capt. Bloomfield. The guard was moved from the church to that part of the barn formerly occupied by the Sutler.

In the night we had two alarms by the sentries firing off guns, as they supposed, at Indians; however, at a certain person or two who kept running round about them and heaving stones, but would not answer when hailed. Scouts were sent all round the camp both times to see if they could find out who was the person, but their search proved ineffectual.

Lodged in the house with Major and Captain—the first night I have lodged in a house for several weeks.

Saturday, August 17th, 1776.—This morning a press warrant was sent out by the Captain for wagons to ride pickets for us to finish the fort. Accordingly, in a short time a great plenty came in. We kept all our men at work loading the wagons and putting them up as fast as they came in, so we concluded enclosing the fortification except the large gate, which is not yet made.

“GERMAN FLATS, *August 17th, 1776.*

“PAROLE—MAJOR BARBER.

“Officer of the guard, to-morrow, Lt. Gifford.

“The officer will be punctual for the future in attending parade and roll call in the fort along with the men morning and evening, except the officer of the guard, who will diligently attend to his duty as officer of the guard.

“The officer of the guard is hereby directed, once every half hour after the beating of the tattoo until the reveillee, to call the sentry at the guard house, alls well. The sentry next him to pass the call to the next sentry on the right, and so on from sentry to sentry until the whole have cried “alls well.”

Still troubled with a laxity and debility of body, which so enfeebles me I am hardly capable of stirring about. Towards evening a man living in the Jerseys came here on his way home from Fort Schuyler. He brings word that the two men which McMichael took from the returning scout of Ensign Clerk's (whom he told that he was going to Oswego by order of Col. Dayton to burn it down, and that he should take more men if he should meet them,) were returned, leaving

him on the Oneida Lake; that the pursuers were so nigh when they embarked, that McMichael pulled off with great vigor. They being in another canoe, received several fires from the scout over their heads; that after the scout was gone, they wondered McMichael did not stay, and he continuing on with speed, they began to mistrust whether something was not the matter, and that it was our men who fired on them. They therefore concluded to return, for which they were exceeding glad when they found out the plot.

Lt. Gifford being unwell, I was obliged to take the guard in his place, which I visited frequently in the night, giving him strict orders not to fire upon any Indian till he was fully convinced they designed his life.

Slept all night in the tent pitched by the barn for the officer of the guard.

Sunday, August 18th, 1776.—This day, tho' the Lord's, by his setting his prerogative over it, we devoted to labor in levelling the fort and cutting and burning the wood round it. About 9 o'clock, A. M., Major Barber set out for Fort Schuyler, Capt. Bloomfield going along to accompany him as far as Thompson's, where he expects to put up for the first night.

“GERMAN FLATS, *August 18th, 1776.*

“PAROLE—CAPT. BLOOMFIELD.

“Officer of the guard, to-morrow, Lt. Sabre. Guards as usual.”

A thick and gloomy melancholy seems to hang upon my spirits to-day. * * * * The day is the Lord's; but the manner in which we spend it is entirely foreign to his service and wholly devoted to servile labor, hurry, tumult and noise.

Just at evening Capt. Bloomfield returned from accompanying Major Barber, who he left about 7 miles this side Oreskey. We had some dispute about one thing or another, and at length went to rest.

Monday, August 19th, 1776.—Turned out the fatigue party and set them to work; began to dig a ditch without the pickets to-day. Some men being employed in the woods preparing timber for the gate, but they did not get it hauled. Received a letter by Jno. Nutter, who returned from Albany to-day, from Jas. Ramsay and another from Hannah Seeley—all well at home. Letters were dated 1st July. Just as the forces were turning out from there for New York. Wrote letter to Capt. Ogden, Kelsay, Ensign Peck and Col. Newcomb. Capt. Sabre returned to-day, after his going home to see his friends Quite lame with my hand.

The following cure for the Flux is taken out of the Constitutional Gazette for August 14th, and said to be infallible:

“ Let the patient take half or a quarter of a gill of good rum, brandy or rye liquor, as his strength will admit, and as much good oak or hickory ashes as will thrice cover the point of a common table knife; mix the quantity of ashes and liquor well together, and take that dose morning and evening for several days, observing during the time not to eat any meat or any broth made of meat, but may freely use any other kind of food. Water is the best drink; but let a crust of bread or hot coal be first put into it, or a small quantity of spirits. Wrap a piece of flannel or other woolen cloth round the belly to keep it warm; the rest of the body as cold as the patient pleases.”

Mr. Kinney returned about 11 o'clock this evening from Albany. We are to continue here for the present to garrison this place.

Tuesday, August 20th, 1776.—Our men were set to building bark huts to sleep in within the garrison whilst the barn is repairing. Alex. Simson, a Sutler, who has been among us some time, was apprehended this morning by the General's orders, and examined concerning things concealed, taken from Johnson Hall. He acknowledged he had sent some goods to one White at Schenectady, which he bought of Serjeant Fitzsimmons, and which he believed Fitzsimmons took from the Hall: whereupon Simson was ordered under guard to Albany, he requesting Lt. Clock to accompany him: it was agreed to.

Wrote a letter to Abijah Holmes, Q. M. in Col. Newcomb's regiment, to Jas. Ramsay and Hannah Seeley, the substance of which is no way material. Fourteen Tories were taken up the other day on this river by our people. They had ten day's provisions packed up for their march; and by examining into the matter, it appeared that Sir John had wrote to them to meet him in the Oswegacha path, where he would provide them with provisions to convey them safe. They were sent immediately down to Albany—God keep them there till their hearts grow better.

At guard mounting I was obliged to take charge of the guard. Lt. Gifford continued so unwell, he was not able to mount. Gave the sentries particular orders concerning the Indians and the usual cry, all is well, to sound among them. I lay down to sleep about 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, August 21st, 1776.—Was aroused just before day with an alarm caused by a sentinel firing; upon which I got up, paraded the guard, and sent off the Serjeant with a party to inquire into the cause of the alarm. He found the sentinel was frightened by a hog,

or something walking about among the weeds, &c., under the hill, and its not answering when called to, caused him to fire at it, but did not kill. After finding the alarm not well grounded, I dismissed the guard and lay down again.

Lt. Gifford being unwell, lazy, dull and heavy for several days, now begins evidently to show his disorder proceeds from some obstructions in the biliary ducts, and that a jaundice is fast advancing. I having no means, sent for Dr. Petre, a German. When he came he ordered an emetic of Tart. Emet. to be taken this afternoon. To-morrow morning a dose of Rhei, and the following directions :

“After you have taken the portion of Rhei, take a quart of porter and a handful of bitter herbs, (such as wormwood and rue,) put the porter and herbs on a fire, and set it well warm, then strain it off, and take a gill three or four times a day.”

“August 21st, 1776.

“PAROLE—FORT DAYTON.

“Officer of the day, to morrow, Capt. Sabre.

“Officer of fatigue, Capt. Eisenlord.

“Capt. Bloomfield’s and Sabre’s companies will hereafter turn out for fatigue party 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, and 12 Privates, each ; and Capt. Eisenlord’s company 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal and 6 Privates, who will diligently attend the work ordered by the officer of the fatigue party. The fatigue party will turn out for work at 6 in the morning.

“The guard will hereafter consist of 1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals and 24 Privates, equally from each company ; guards by night, 8 by day 5.

“These companies, except those on guard and fatigue, will duly attend exercise at the beat of the drum at 5 in the afternoon.

“No officer or soldiers after 23d of this month will be suffered to sleep out of garrison under penalty of the 9th additional article of war.”

This day we erected the large gate at the entrance of the fort, and enclosed the pickets ; after which we erected a Liberty Pole in the north corner with a flag, on which was drawn in capital letters Fort Dayton and Liberty on one side, Property on the other. Although the day was wet, a heavy shower falling in the morning, yet, after we had the fort enclosed, the men were all loaded and called under arms, when a large quantity of grog was brought out, the lines all manned and I commanding the guard, gave the signal to fire by firing a pistol, when the whole discharged their guns through the port holes. After which they were again formed up, the liquor presented and Capt.

Bloomfield drank success to Fort Dayton, hoping that if ever it be attacked by our enemies, we may be able to put them all to flight; and the whole drank, giving three hearty cheers, after which there was drinking, scouting round the fort, hurrahing, swinging of hats and hawbucking about for an hour, when they were drawn up in a square, and the Captain gave them a smart preachment, pulling off his hat and beginning with

“FRIENDS, COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—

“Little did I think that I should address you to-day; but after making merry our hearts upon this occasion, I feel an impulse of mine to speak to you which I am not able to withstand. Many of you, my Cumberland lads, have travelled with me from your native homes 500 miles into this wilderness in this glorious cause of liberty.”

Much more of the like kind was uttered, and he added that, as he had the honor of commanding at the erecting of this fortification, and expected to still continue the command, he should therefore make it his study to cultivate harmony and concord so necessary among officers, and the love, esteem and respect of the soldiers, which was a great matter; and he could say with a degree of pleasure, yea of pride, that he had hitherto by his humane, kind behaviour, gained the love and esteem of his own company and doubted not but by his like kindness, he should likewise gain the regard of the other soldiers; and thus be harangued, swinging and flirting about for near half an hour, concluding with a wish for their safe return.

After which we had guard mounting, and allotting the proper persons for to-morrow's fatigue. Several persons drank tea with us, and after tattoo retired to rest.

Thursday, August 22d, 1776.—Got up at six and turned out the working party according to order, when the men began to put up the scaffolds for the sentinels to stand upon.

How stupid! How insensible are most of us grown! wallowing in sin and swimming in iniquity without ever considering the evil and abominable nature thereof—pleading for our excuse our inability to save or help ourselves; and that every power, will and inclination within us proceeds from God only. Even if we suppose this—that we are wholly destitute of any supernatural principle—yet sure we are capable of some considerations which may be of force to persuade us to a reformation, and in God's way bring about salvation. If the inward deformity and heinous nature of sin cannot affect us, at least we may be frightened by those dreadful consequences that attend it. That same selfish principle which pushed us forward into the pursuit

of sinful pleasures, will make us loath to buy them at the rate of everlasting misery. Thus we may encounter self-love with its own weapons, and employ one natural inclination for repressing the exorbitance of another.

“ August 22d, 1776.

“ PAROLE—CAPT. ROSS.

“ Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Eisenlord.

“ Officer of fatigue, Lieut. Sabre. Guard as yesterday.”

Artificers employed at Fort Dayton now, are the following—

Masons—Street Maskell, of Captain Bloomfield’s company, and
— Stone, of Capt. Eisenlord’s.

Carpenters and Joiners—Peter Birney, Ezekiel Brayman, John Jones and Wm. Smith, of Capt. Bloomfield’s company, with two from Capt. Sabre’s, each of which artificer have two shillings per day surplus money allowed them, with tenders sufficient.

In the evening of the 16th instant, I had a long dispute with Major Barber upon some points in Divinity. His notions therein are something singular, shall therefore insert some of them.

He acknowledges a supreme being: that he is the Creator, upholder and universal governor of the universe; and that he not only permits, but orders and directs every incident that happens among men. He particularly ordered the fall of mankind; and that unless he order it, man is no more capable of sinning than of doing good without the divine aid or particular influence of God; thereby he makes God to be the author of sin as well as righteousness. But why he, that is God, should order and direct sin to enter into the world, thereby making the human race miserable, he says it is best known to himself for the display of his divine attributes. That man has neither will or ability to extricate himself from his state of death, and that those who go in a state of profanity and sin, are in the most hopeful way of meeting the divine aid or power exerted on his soul; that it is all a farce for men or priests to persuade men from vice or evil practice, as man cannot save himself, they have nothing to do but follow the inclinations of their will; and if God designs mercy for them, he will so alter and renew their wills and dispositions that they shall, in following them, follow the divine law and do the will of God, their Creator and Redeemer. This, he says, by a careful attention to Scripture, he finds to be the drift of it.

In the afternoon at 5, we went out upon parade to exercise the cooks

and such of the men as are not upon guard or fatigue. Exercised about an hour and dismissed the men; soon after which we had roll call and guard mounting.

Friday, August 23d, 1776.—My birth-day. Weather cool. Got up at 6 and turned out the working party. About noon we attended the burial of one of Capt. Sabre's company at this place. The whole were armed, 6 only loaded, who went down to where they stopped to sing psalms: the officers were likewise ordered down by Capt. Bloomfield, when we marched up by the corpse, the men being paraded and resting upon their arms, who shouldered and followed after. They sung whilst he was being buried: after which a volley was fired and we went off.

“ August 23d, 1776.

“ PAROLE—CAPT. READING.

“ Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lieut. Sabre.

“ Officer of fatigue, Lieut. Gifford. Guards as usual.”

Lieut. Edward Patterson came up here from Schenectady from his brother, Capt. Patterson, who he left there very unwell. Serjeant Seamans, of Capt. Ross's company, who has been home to the Jerseys, was along with him. On his return they put up here, drew provisions, and continued all night.

I have now lived, or continued in this probationary state exactly 24 years, and am just about entering upon a new year. It becomes me, then, to examine with myself what I have done in the last year either for myself, my God or country? How far I have advanced in knowledge, virtue or faith? To enquire likewise into what evils, vices and extravagances I have fallen into within the compass of the last year, and to resolve for the ensuing year to shun or avoid them? A great alteration has taken place in my life. I was then at home in ease, peace and plenty at a far remove from all danger of distress—now 400 miles from home in a wild, inhospitable country engaged in all the clamours, dangers and fatigues of a bloody war: my country all in alarm engaged in one of the grandest and most momentous struggles that ever mortals were engaged in—God grant that ere another year subsides, peace and tranquility may be restored to our land with all its concomitant blessings. May I be enabled to stand forth in its defence like a good soldier; and like a true patriot refrain from all evil and cleave unto the Lord by a thorough and unfeigned repentance and hearty turning unto him; that I may be preserved from all harm, be supported under trials, afflictions and dangers, faithfully and diligently serve my country and God and be a happy

man, with the assistance of my fellow-soldiers, in speedily restoring peace to our oppressed land, putting to flight all its enemies, and afterwards return to my native home, in peace and great joy, to spend a series of years yet to come as a good citizen and faithful servant of God; and after the number of my days on earth are finished and my life faithfully worn out in the service of God and my country, may I receive the reward of the good and faithful servant, sleeping in the arms of Jesus, my Divine Redemer, through eternal ages.

* * * * *

We had a ball play in the evening, guard mounting, &c.

Saturday, August 24th, 1776.—Our men were set to clearing and cleaning the church, as they have now all left it and removed within the fort in bark huts, made for the purpose.

* * * * *

Edward Russell, who was sent yesterday to Fort Schuyler, returned this evening with a letter and medicines from Dr. Dunham.

“FORT DAYTON, *August 24th, 1776.*

“PAROLE—CAPT. PATTERSON.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Lt. Elmer. Guards as usual.”

We had a ball play this evening as the night before. Ensign Dunn returned to the Fort this afternoon. Weather dull, heavy, and some rain. Being on guard, I visited the sentinels and went the rounds till 11 o'clock, when finding peaceable times and the cry, ‘all’s well,’ being prevalent. being something unwell, and the night wet, I went into the house and took my rest.

Sunday, August 25th, 1776.—I went to visiting the sick and administering those medicines before received. We are informed by Russell from Fort Schuyler, that the private left among the Indians with Sergeants Younglove and Aitkin had escaped with a slight wound, running off and hiding till they had all gone off, but after that came near perishing in the woods, being a full week without eating any thing; but through divine assistance was supported and returned safe to his and our great joy. He is not able to determine whether the Serjeants were killed or taken prisoners. The Jadians were of the Messasagoe Tribe.

In the afternoon Capt. Hubbard, Pay-Master to a Regiment of Connecticut forces, arrived here, escorted by a number of men from Johnstown, with money, in order to pay off the forces on this river. We spent the evening in jolity and mirth.

Monday, August 26th, 1776.—The morning was cloudy and very like for rain. I, however, got a guard, consisting of Serjeant, Cor-

poral and 12 Privates, in order to escort the Pay-Master up to Fort Schuyler; and about 7 o'clock in the morning we set out, the day proved wet and exceeding bad travelling. We, nevertheless, proceeded on up the river in the most disagreeable circumstances—the weather exceeding wet and the roads miry. The moschetoës were very thick and troublesome, and what greatly added to our trouble and vexation was, that no houses were upon the road in which we might refresh ourselves, nor any spirituous liquors to refresh our tired and drooping limbs. We, however, surmounted all difficulties and arrived at Oreska a little before sunset, having travelled through the woods and rain about 28 miles. Here we put up and endeavored to refresh ourselves as well the circumstances of the place would admit, and after drying ourselves tolerably well and getting something to eat, we laid the money under our heads for a pillow, and tumbled down upon the floor to rest.

Tuesday, August 27th, 1776.—Two Dutch houses standing upon the Oreska creek and sundry Indian huts constitute the Castle at this place, from whence we set out this morning very early, in order to proceed on to Fort Schuyler, the place to which we are bound; and at which we arrived, after marching 12 miles along a blind path through the swamps wet and muddy, about 9 o'clock, A. M., and waited on the Colonel, where Mr. Hubbard put up. By, or in compliance with, his invitation I breakfasted at the Colonel's. After which he, Capt. Hubbard and myself took a walk out to view the Fort—I having got the privilege of a barn for the men to stay in and provisions drawn for them. The Fort is exceedingly well situated. The ditch deep, being the same which was made in the first erecting of it; the glacis being likewise old; the pickets even and low; the gates are strong, without any ravelling to the front; the sally-port leading out into low meadow ground, make it very commodious. Dined with Dr. Dunham, Mr. Norcross, &c., who board at one Roof's, an inhabitant of this place. Had a ball play towards evening, supped with Capt. Potter, and then took up my lodgings in Col. White's markee: being Ensign Kinney's berth.

Wednesday, August 28th, 1776.—The morning being dull and cloudy I waited upon the Colonel after breakfast to know whether the guard should return, and finding it his pleasure I went and fixed them off as soon as convenient, it being about 12 o'clock when they marched. Dined with the Colonel, who was exceedingly kind and clever. We drank a glass of wine after eating to cause a more easy digestion. I left them and went about among the officers and men

who were at work. News was brought in by a Dutchman to the Colonel that the Indians and Sir John with some Regulars were at Oswego, and would be down upon us here in a short time. Capt. Hubbard very unwell with a kind of camp dysentery, which detained him from settling his business with the regiment with that despatch which he might, had health been continued with him.

Thursday, August 29th, 1776.—Spent the morning in farther viewing the works and the artificers of every kind, who are daily employed in repairing and building. Farther intelligence corroborates the account brought in yesterday of Sir John with his party being on their road to this place, upon which the Colonel ordered all hands to work, and that Major Hubbell, Capts. Reading and Sharp and Ensign Reading, with a party of about 30 men, to set out immediately on the scout to the Oneida Lake; for which they prepared with all speed and marched off about 12 o'clock—after which we had some ball play. I drank tea in the evening with the Colonel, Major Barber and Capt. Hubbard, and afterwards repaired to Col. White's marquee and went to rest. Capt. Hubbard continuing still unwell prevented his being prepared to leave this place to-morrow.

Friday, August 30th, 1776.—Arose this morning just as the drums began to beat for men to parade for work. The whole were assembled, and all, both officers and soldiers, ordered to diligently attend labor—a very few only excepted for cooks. They labored earnestly all the forenoon; but the scout, consisting of 5 Oneida Indians who were sent some days ago to Oswego, returning with news that no forces of any kind were at Oswego, or on their march from thence, produced in almost every one a languor and disinclination for labor. Major Hubbell, with the scouts who were out with him, likewise returned in the evening without making discovery of any Indian foes or others. Got information by an Indian from Montreal that the two men which Capt. Sharp lost were taken away by 3 or 4 Indians, who found them without their arms fishing at Fort Bull, and carried directly off as prisoners to Montreal. We are also informed that the Indians were of the Seneca Tribe. He further says, that Sergeants Younglove and Aitkins were wounded and taken prisoners to Oswego, where a Mohawk Indian, being one of their young warriors, tomahawed their brains out. O cruel inhumanity! At evening, being in hopes of Capt. Hubbard being able to return to-morrow, I settled matters, waited on the Captain, he being yet unwell, and then retired to my former lodgings.

Saturday, August 31st, 1776.—Preparing all the morning for our

return. Accordingly, about 10 o'clock A. M., we set out on horseback to return through the difficult road, which we travelled before in the most fatiguing circumstances; but the weather being now tolerably good, which took away much of the disagreeable circumstances which attended it in our march up. We arrived at Oreska and got some refreshment; from thence we proceeded on to Thompson's, where Capt. Lancing, who commands the batteaux, was with his fleet going down the river. After refreshing ourselves there, about sunset we set out and rode down to German Flats, within Fort Dayton, where we found the men nearly the same as when we left it.

Whilst at the Fort above, I was one evening in company with Col. Dayton and Major Barber, who showed me a letter written by a young lady to one Dr. Deas, now in England with Guy Johnson, which was the best I ever saw for the sublime manner in which she extolled his worth, her unworthiness and love for him.

Sunday, September 1st, 1776.—Being Sunday made no impression on our conduct, as we spent it in settling matters, jovial mirth, &c. We had roll call both morning and evening, but no preaching, so that every man did that which seemed right in his own eyes. Capt. Hubbard by fatiguing himself in riding down, brought on a relapse of his troublesome disorder.

Monday, September 2d, 1776.—Got up early and attended in turning out the working party. At 9 o'clock, A. M., a Court Martial was called to try several persons who yesterday misbehaved towards a guard who were sent for them, getting drunk, &c., for which I was obliged to go before they could be got home, which caused a great trouble and uneasiness in garrison. The Court set, and reported something like the following—

At a Regimental Court Martial, held by order of Capt. Bloomfield at Fort Dayton, September 2d, 1776,

Capt. JOHN EISENLORD, President.

Members—Lieuts. William Gifford, James Cannon,
Eben. Elmer, John Dunn.

The Court, after being duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of Jno. Barrett, of Capt. Bloomfield's company, charged as principal in raising a sedition, insulting and striking a Corporal and his guard in the execution of their duty; likewise Isaac Hazleton, Abraham Hazleton, George Hamilton and Minord Outerkirk, as aiders and abettors thereto.

The pleading not guilty, the Court proceeded to the examination of the evidences, when several were called and their evidences noted

down against the prisoners: after which they withdrew, and the Court consulting on the matter were of opinion, that Jno. Barrett is guilty of being principal in raising a sedition on a Corporal and his guard, and that Isaac Hazleton, Abraham Hazleton and George Hamilton, were aiders and abettors thereto, and are therefore beyond the limits of our power to try. No evidence appearing against Minord Outerkirk, he was discharged by the Court.

The men were assembled at 2 P. M., when Governor Bloomfield discharged Charles Cosgrove, who was ordered to be whipped with 78 lashes and drummed out of the army with infamy; likewise all the others tried to-day, except Jno. Barrett. After this I took the men out and exercised them for some time; when hearing that Col. Elmer was coming, I drew up the men in proper order to receive him. Accordingly, towards evening I, hearing the drums, prepared the men, and the Captain went off to meet them. When the Colonel came we saluted him in a proper manner; after which I let the men ground their arms, and was introduced to Col. Elmer, and found him to be a son of Jona. Elmer, brother to my grandfather, Daniel Elmer; likewise several of his officers. The Captains belonging to his regiment are Woodbridge, Walker and Smith, the others I have not yet heard. By these men we received word that the regular army have left Staten Island and removed to Long Island; that General Washington with the whole of the army at New York have gone over the sound in order to attack them, and it is expected they will have a bloody battle before long in that place: God grant they may have success in their undertaking! We likewise received orders by them from General Schuyler to march immediately to join our regiment at Fort Schuyler, for which we are now about preparing. Mounted guard, but put none of our men thereon, on account of their being about shortly to march. We had a drink of toddy with the officers in our room; after which the Captain and myself waited on the Col. to his lodgings at Col. Bellenger's.

Tuesday, September 3d, 1776.—Gave out to our men at roll call cartridges and dismissed them to prepare for their march to-morrow morning.

Little else was done all day but preparing for our march; it, however, was concluded for me to stay behind to take care of the sick, and follow after in a short time. Became acquainted with some of Col. Elmer's officers, along with whom we had a play at whist in the afternoon. The Lieut. Col. came over here this afternoon—his name is brown, Major last year, who commanded at Chamblee. After a

short stay this side, he returned to that part of the regiment stationed on the other side of the river. The evening proved wet and showery. In mirth and jollity we spent the evening, it being the last we expect to be together at this place.

Wednesday, September 4th, 1776.—At reveille beat we all turned out and prepared to march. Accordingly a little after sunrise the men who were to march assembled and set out with Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Gifford, giving three hearty cheers. After they were gone I mustered up the wagons and got our luggage down aboard the batteaux, and went as far as the upper end of the flats, leaving them there about 10 o'clock and returned to the flats where the officers were moving their things into the house we left. Dr. Cook is Surgeon to Col. Elmer's Regiment. Went over to the hospital and found left behind the following:—Isaac Hazleton, John Royal, Uriah Maul, Philip Goggin, Peter Sheppard, James Logan, Jos. Rigley, Jon. Lummis, Thos. Parker, Abraham Dorchester, sick and lame; Abraham Hazleton, Wm. Hains, Samuel Potter, Thomas Gibson and Annanias Sayre, who has just got clear of the small pox, and Richard Burch his nurse, besides Reed Sheppard and Daniel Ireland.

Orders were given by Col. Elmer out to-day for roll call and guard mounting to be performed at 8 o'clock A. M. That fifty men, equally from each company, be drafted out to-morrow for fatigue in enlarging the fort. Exercise was attended to by them at 4 P. M., when Lieut. Hewes exercised them.

Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1776.—Went over to the hospital to attend the sick, administering such remedies as I found their situation needed. After which I went to see the working party, who were under the direction of Capt. Walker, who acts as Engineer, being acquainted with that business, and one subaltern, appointed to attend the fatigue party. They were employed in filling up the ditch at the south-east side of the fort in order to level it, as they intend enlarging the fort to a considerable extent. Had considerable conversation with Col. Elmer, who appears to be a free, familiar man, and old soldier. The Colonel and most of the other officers went over the river to dine with the Major and others. P. M. Lieut. Edward Patterson came down express from Col. Dayton at Fort Schuyler, bringing a letter from the Oneida Chiefs, who inform us that 700 Indians and whites have just come down from Oswegacha to Oswego; that they expect more in a short time and threaten them very hard because they will not take up the hatchet against the country; that they keep scouts

continually out and are to distress the inhabitants and all other people on the Mohawk river killing and taking prisoners all they can find; that in particular Col. Herkemer and Major Fonda are to fall victims to their fury. Walter Butler they say commands the party, and they desire their compliments to all the officers and great men on the river hoping they will act with caution and assist them if distressed.

The Lieutenant had likewise a letter to Major General Schuyler, and shifting horses proceeded down to Albany.

Reports mention an engagement happening on Long Island between the King's troops and our men; that two of our generals were taken prisoners in attempting to force their lines.

I took board whilst I continue at this place at the house where Capt. Eisenlord and his officers board.

Friday, September 6th, 1776.—By Mr. Patterson, who came here yesterday, we hear that McMichael was killed on this month after he passed over the Lakes, by the same Indians who killed Younglove and Aitkin, taking him to be a spy—a very just end for such a traitor to come to.

Visited the sick, &c., this day. A dispute happening among Capt. Sabre's company, pleading that they had a promise from the Captain and officers of being free at the end of six months, which was now expired, they therefore grounded their arms and were determined not to take them up. Their enlistments, however, specified during the option of the Congress. Upon which Col. Elmer ordered a Court of Inquiry to set as soon as possible. Accordingly about 12 o'clock we set and drew up as follows:

At a Court of Enquiry held at Fort Dayton September 6th, 1776, to enquire into a dispute arisen between Capt. Sabre and his soldiers respecting the time for which they were enlisted—

Major ROBERT COCHRAN, *President.*

Members:

Capt. Theodore Woodbridge,	Capt. Parmelee,
Capt. David Smith,	Capt. John Eisenlord,
Lieut. Samuel Webb,	Lieut. Nehemiah Rice,
Lieut. James Cannin,	Lieut. Eben. Elmer.

After the Court were duly sworn, we proceeded to examine the evidences on the case, but concluded on the whole to defer the Court till to-morrow at 8 o'clock, that more evidences might be brought on the affair.

Playing of ball and other like matters, viewing the works, &c., took up the remainder of the day.

By express from Col. John Nicleson, commanding at Johnstown, we learn that Capt. McKean, out upon a scout, discovered some enemy to the northward of Hudson's Bay; that he endeavored to find their route and was fully persuaded they intended to go to Socandoga; but they soon fled as he supposed upon discovering them.

Saturday, September 7th, 1776.—The day proved showery and dull. At nine the Court met according to adjournment, when several other evidences were produced on each side, which the Court duly weighed and considered; after which they came to the following resolves:

1. That the men are holden by their enlistments during the option of Congress, notwithstanding any promise of the officers to the contrary.

2. That Capt. Jacob Sabre has made some arrangements whilst enlisting inconsistent with his instructions from Congress.

Spent the day in visiting the sick and other business here left me, after the Court Martial broke up. The fatigue party were laboring digging a trench, round the enclosed fortification. Towards evening the Colonel came over and had the whole of Capt. Sabre's company paraded, except about half a dozen, who have gone off and left us. He proposed to them to stay in garrison under his command without being particularly in company with their officers, to which they all consented, promising to do duty here; accordingly upon which they were set to work.

(To be continued.)

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JOURNAL

OF

LIEUTENANT EBENEZER ELMER,

OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS IN THE CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

[Continued from page 194, Vol. II.]

FORT DAYTON, NEW YORK.

Sunday, September 8th, 1776.—Orders issued by Col. ELMER, September 6th, 1776 :

“GARRISON ORDERS.

“PAROLE—WASHINGTON.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Seeber.

“The guard in garrison to consist of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 24 Privates. A Corporal and 6 Privates to mount guard at the Colonel's quarters. The officer of the guard to send a Corporal and 4 Privates round with the drums to beat the tattoo at 9 o'clock, will beat up as far as the Colonel's quarters and along the main street; the other way, as far as Col. Bellenger's. The officer of the guard will send a patrol round the main street, as far as any soldier's quarters, at 10 o'clock, who are to make prisoners of all that they find out at that time. The patrol are to guard again between the hours of 3 and 4 for the same purpose. The officer of the day will go the guard rounds between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and see that the guards are vigilant in their duty. The officer of the guard is to visit the sentries every four hours during the night, and to see that the sentinel next the guard house every half hour cries out, *all's well*—passing it round from sentinel to sentinel—confining those who are negligent in this part of their duty.

“The Colonel recommends to all under his command, as they regard their honor or safety, that they avoid all kind of plunder; but that public and private property be kept inviolable.

“The commanding officer of each company to make a true return of the state of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition belonging to his company, that the commanding officer may know the state thereof this evening, in order to supply those who need as soon as possible.

“SAM'L ELMER, Col.”

One of the Oneida Chiefs arrived here some time last night with information that there are 7000 Regulars and Indians now fortifying at Oswego, and making preparations to cross the Lakes; that when the Regulars arrived, they sent their Indians they then had, which were considerable, to the other Indians to come and join them, or else they would come up and destroy them root and branch—upon which the Cayugas, Onondagos and Senecas immediately fell in with them; the Oneidas and Tuscaroras still holding to their integrity and appear ready to assist us. No doubt a bloody battle must ensue if those blood-thirsty savages and George's men, who are worse than savages, cross the Lake. God grant we may have success!

The men were busily employed, notwithstanding it being a day of rest, in digging the trench round the fortification, under Capt. Walker.

Col. Elmer dispatched an express to Albany this afternoon, to inform the General of the express he received from the Indians.

Monday, September 9th, 1776.—P. M.—Lieut. Patterson returned from Albany. Brings more authenticated reports concerning the battle fought on Long Island between the King's troops and those of the American States. Generals Sullivan and Sterling are certainly taken prisoners; and General Parsons stood a very narrow chance therefor. It is said about 600 of our men were killed and 1800 of the King's: if so, although they obtained the ground, we certainly got the best of the battle. Busy towards evening in preparing some of our men, in order to march with Mr. Patterson to-morrow for Fort Schuyler.

Had ball play for some time in the afternoon, at which the Colonel was a jovial spectator. Visited the sick, &c., in the evening.

Tuesday, September 10th, 1776.—Got up at reveillee beat and gave out to our men cartridges for their march, who were fixed out, and set off about sunrise. These which follow, viz., Jona. Lummis, Corporal Richard Burch, Isaac Hazleton, Abr'm Hazleton, Jno. Burroughs and Samuel Potter, leaving the remainder behind. After they were gone I went out and attended to the sick. Lieuts. Tuttle and Quimby and Serj. Wilkinson came up here to-day in a wagon, being unwell; and, after staying some short time, proceeded on to Fort Schuyler, leaving the company behind to follow after.

Wednesday, September 11th, 1776.—The former part of the day was spent in attending the sick, &c., and reading Le Drans's Chirurgical works.

By Lieuts. Tuttle and Quimby yesterday, I was informed that a number of militia were draughted from below to come up and reinforce us at this place, as it is expected we shall soon be attacked by 7000 of the enemy said to be at Oswego; a formidable enemy for us to encounter, indeed!

Sat on a Court Martial to-day.

All hands at this post are daily ordered out upon fatigue at sunrise, to labor at the Fort, which they are enlarging to a very great extent, enclosing near half an acre of ground. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Lieuts. Gordon and Anderson arrived here with Capt. Dickinson's Company. I went with them to wait on Col. Elmer for orders; they, after staying some time, proceeded on up to the batteaux and slept by them. I waited on the Colonel, and after considerable persuasion, prevailed on him to let me go up, provided I took with me all our men possibly able. Accordingly, after getting Dr. Cooke to take care of the sick behind, I made preparations for marching to-morrow morning. The batteaux were so loaded I could not get my chest nor any luggage up but what I carried. Settled all my accounts at this place, and took a parting drink with the officers here, as it may possibly be the last; and though they are all strangers to me, yet being embarked in the same cause, united by one common band, and suffering and obeying together with me, they appear near.

Thursday, September, 12th, 1776.—At reveillee beat I arose and prepared everything; and about sunrise took my leave of all and departed from this place, with my knapsack and accoutrements on my back, and joined Capt. Dickinson's company 3 miles on the road. We marched on up to Thompson's, and there tarried until the batteaux arrived. One Mr. Hanson, a lawyer from Albany, came up also, who is going to the Fort as Comr issary to our Regiment. After a considerable halt, we proceeded on and marched up through the woods to old Fort Schuyler, now called Fort Desolation, the batteaux overtaking us again there, and night coming on we concluded to put up on the banks of the river, where Capt. Dickinson, Lt. Gordon, Mr. Hanson and self, built a very large fire; and although we had no other building but what the God of nature had formed, having the wide extended universe for both parlor and kitchen and the canopy of heaven as the roof thereof; yet having a little rum we took a drink to cheer us, and having eaten a little of such provision as we had with us, we lay down in good spirits, though I had travelled all day through the woods with very heavy luggage.

Friday, September 13th, 1776.—Got up tolerably refreshed, and

wading over the river we proceeded on our march. About 10 o'clock A. M., we arrived at Oreska ; it coming on to rain very hard we put up there and staid all day, it continued to rain incessantly. Went over towards evening to Indian Georges, who has just come from the Oneida' Castle, and by the help of an inhabitant for an interpreter, we discoursed considerably with him. He informs us that the Sachems had been in council and were determined to stand by their engagements—the whole of the Six Nations ; that few Indians only were at Oswego ; nor any more whites at Oswego than what have deserted and went with Sir John. He apprehends we shall be in no danger at this place.

Saturday, September 14th, 1776.—The morning was cloudy and some small matter of rain ; we, however, got up and proceeded on through mud and mire up the river, which proved a fatiguing route, and arrived at the Fort about 10 o'clock. I found, upon my arrival the men here in pretty good health and spirits, and much pleased at meeting, verifying the saying, ' enemies become friends, in distress.' About 1 o'clock P. M., Capt. Indian John with his party came in from Oswego, and informs us that very few Indians or whites are at Oswego ; and by what he can learn does not imagine there are 1000 in all at Oswegacha. He was told that the last they heard from Sir John he was in Canada, and it is believed he is now there ; he further says, the troops at those places are disheartened and almost perishing for provisions. God grant them no relief till their hearts are turned. Scouts were sent out to-day upon occasion of an alarm happening last evening from three persons coming round the camp, supposed to be Indians, but could not be found afterwards. The scouts soon returned, informing us that they discovered some tracks of Indians, as they supposed, and by the route they took, believe they were gone down the river and might molest our batteauxs ; upon which a scout of 30 men was immediately ordered to take them, of which I took the command, though just returned from a wearisome march. We discovered some tracks, and proceeded until we found all the batteauxs safe, and making no further discovery, nor like to, and night coming on, returned to the fort. The night proved wet. Our men all slept in a barn surrounded with dung and mire ; contiguous to which is our tent in which I lodged all night, Lt. Gifford being on guard, and the Captain, as usual, sleeping in a house. Slept quietly all night, except what molestation proceeded from the biting of flees, which are here as thick as ever mosquetoës were in the salt marsh.

Sunday, September 15th, 1776.—Ensign Kinney set out on express

to General Schuyler. Scouts were again sent into the bush—struck and pitched our tent again some distance off. This day, as is the usual custom on the Sabbath, the flag was hoisted, which is engravad in capitals with Liberty, defended with a flaming sword. The scouts ordered out to-day soon returned.

Mr. Kirtland, who supplies the place of Mr. Caldwell in this Battalion, and among the Indians, whose language he speaks very well, gave us a sermon this afternoon from Matt. xii: 31.—“*He that is not for me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad.*”—From which he shewed what it was to be on the Lord’s side, which, in a word, is to be conformable to Jesus Christ in heart and life—and then drew the conclusion from the nature of things and reason, that unless they are thus conformable to him, they are in reality utter enemies against him.

“FORT SCHUYLER, Sept. 15, 1776.

“PAROLE—ESSEX.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Imlay.

“Officers of the guard, Lt. Cox and Ensign Patterson.

“COL. DAYTON’S ORDERS.

“A regimental Court Martial to sit to-morrow, whereof Captain Dickinson is President; Members—Lieuts. Flanningan, Pierson and Elmer, and Ensign Leonard, for the trial of such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

“The whole of the men at this post not on duty to parade on Tuesday morning at 9 o’clock for exercise; clean, and completely equipped. The Adjutant to see the regulations of war read to the troops at least once every week.”

Lodged at night in tent on the wet and cold ground very contentedly.

Monday, September 16th, 1776.—We had considerable of a white frost here this morning. Rum is now selling here at a dollar a quart, and yet men will buy and drink, when they have money, even to drunkenness.

The people in this part of the world are just finishing getting in their harvest.

At 9 o’clock, A. M., sat on the Court Martial, and we were busy in trying prisoners till 3 in the afternoon. After which we had a long play at whirl with the Colonel and Mr. Kirtland, (who exercises among us with the greatest familiarity,) some of the Indians, and such of the officers as saw fit: continued at it for a very considerable time. After which I went with some others and took a drink of grog, and then went to rest in the tent almost covered with water, as the night proved wet.

Tuesday, September 17th, 1776.—This morning was very showery. At 9 o'clock I again attended the Court Martial, which was adjourned to this time. The wetness of the morning prevented the men parading according to orders; but it clearing up they were turned out at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., for a short time, and went through many of the manœuvres.

Wednesday, September 18th, 1776.—Guard mounting being at 8 o'clock, I came thereon, having the charge of the main guard; Lieut. Anderson, my colleague, having the 2d guard. The Regiment exercised 'fore and afternoon, and in the afternoon the Colonel, Parsons, and a number of us played whirl. In the evening I visited the sentinels, &c., which were all still during the night; when I lay down, which was but little, I had the ground for a bed and the canopy of heaven, from whence fell a very heavy dew, for my covering.

Thursday, September 19th, 1776.—Made a return of the guard and prisoners this morning, which are now reduced to one, as we had a general delivery last evening—whipping some and clearing others. At 8 was relieved from guard; Lt. Tuttle succeeded me. About 12 o'clock at night we had an alarm by 3 sentinels discharging their pieces; the whole camp was alarmed, and every company separately drawn up in battle array. After which I went forward to the sentinels and the Colonel came examining the cause. They were not sure of seeing any one, but certainly had stones thrown at them; upon the whole we could not determine how the matter was—but neither seeing nor hearing anything, the Colonel ordered all to retire and lie upon their arms until morning, in which time no farther alarms happened. We had a play at whirl again to-day.

Friday, September 20th, 1776.—At 9 o'clock, A. M., the Regiment was paraded, and grounded their arms to clear the parade; after which we had a game or two more at whirl; at which Dr. Dunham gave me a severe blow on my mouth which cut my lip, and came near dislocating my under jaw.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“PAROLE—BURLINGTON.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Bloomfield.

“Officers of the guard, Lt. Gifford and Ensign Thomas.

In the afternoon again had exercise, and went through the firing in divers way—covered the flanks of the Regiment by Grand Divisions, at which the 1st and 8th companies face to the right-about, and wheeling upon the centre of 2 companies and

making front outwards: the remainder of the battalion facing both ways. A scout set out this morning to the Lake, commanded by Lt. Bellord. Played ball again. Lt. Gifford put on guard.

The Regiment, such as were off fatigue and duty, (which are reduced now to artificers and their attendants, except some bringing stones down the river in batteaux, and theirs and the Carpenter's guard,) were paraded for exercise at 10 o'clock. Ensign Kinney returned from Albany. News no ways very important. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Regiment was again paraded and exercised till towards evening, when a number of Sachems and Warriors from the Oneida Castle came in to pay us a visit; who, by the Colonel's invitation, attended him and Mr. Kirtland in reviewing us, when we all behaved in a very alert manner, by this we were detained under arms until quite night. The Indians take possession of a barn to stay in whilst amongst us. By some of the Indians arrived this evening, we got information that an express was sent just before they set out from the Cayugas, that Sir John had arrived at Oswego with a number of cannon and all things in order to attack us; but it is only an Indian story.

This evening a small treaty, or correspondence, was held between the Indians which came in to-day and Col. Dayton: they seem yet to be very fearful that we shall be attacked this fall by what they can learn, and do not design to join with us in war, but will be standing in their own defence, and give us intelligence if anything should occur, and desire some sign whereby they may at all times know our scouts when they meet them, that no harm may happen between us—and they seem very serious in their speeches.

Sunday, September 22d, 1776.—The Colonel and Indians again had some friendly speeches together in the barn. They profess a willingness to stand forth in their own defence against an enemy, and to observe the greatest prudence and caution in preventing a surprise, and giving us intelligence of what they discover; but will not join in league with us, as their covenant chains do not specify it. The Colonel agreed to send them some provisions to entertain their friends, who are coming among them for counsel—which seemed agreeable.

Indian matters so far engrossed the Parson's attention to-day we had no sermons, but prayers were attended.

Great confusion was in the camp, as strong liquor is now plenty; and this day being appointed by the Creator as a day of rest, was allowed to most of them as such: but instead of spending it as he has directed, many were making use of it to satisfy their brutish

passions. May God Omnipotent convince us of our fatal error, and ere it be too late, deliver us from the bondage of sin and Satan, and bring us into the enjoyment of his free and benevolent kingdom.

* * * * *

Monday, September 23d, 1776.—This morning was frosty, but clear and serene. The men were employed to-day in cutting down a swamp to the N. E. of the Fort, heaping and burning the logs and brush all around the same. The scout which set out yesterday morning not returning, and frequent reports testifying the coming of an enemy, it was ordered that 7 good able bodied effective men from each Company prepare themselves with 3 day's provisions and 24 rounds of cartridges, to march to-morrow morning for the Lake. They are to take 24 axes with them. Capt. Sharp with Lieuts. Flanningham, Elmer and Anderson, to command the party. So accordingly we went to grinding axes and preparing to march till late at night, when I laid down to take a little rest.

Tuesday, September 24th, 1776.—At reveillee beat we prepared and set out with our budgets on our backs toward the Lake.

The Route.—Course due west—three-quarters of a mile from the Fort, being the usual carrying place, we crossed over the head of Wood Creek, which is a small stream over which is an old bank built for the purpose of raising the water to float the batteaux down the Creek—where there are the banks of an old Fort built for a guard to defend the batteaux, called Fort Newport. Three miles farther are the ruins of an old Fort built upon the Creek, which was taken by the French and Indians last war.

Four miles farther down is a Creek putting up to the north, called therefore Canada Creek, at the mouth of which was a small fort, now totally destroyed. The land around very good. But after passing this Creek some distance, we passed through a ridge of barren white and scrubby pine land, exceeding hilly, which reached for about 8 miles, when we came into low rich land again, and so upon Fish Creek and down the same until we came to the mouth where it empties into Wood Creek, making in the whole 24 miles, being 1 mile from the Lake.

We arrived at the Forks about 1 o'clock, P. M., where we encamped, falling some few trees, taking the tops to make ourselves bowers to lodge under. Soon after we arrived there, I took the batteaux kept there and a few soldiers and went down to the Lake, which appeared very beautiful, being 10 miles wide and 30 long; and the wind blowing from the west, brought a heavy swell

upon this shore, which is a fine shoal sandy shore. Some time on our march we met the former scout without getting any news; and upon our arrival at the Lake we discovered their encampment, but could see no signs of any enemy. After some time I returned to our camp, and Lt. Anderson with a Sergeant, Corporal and 14 Privates, went down there as a night guard. The rest of us continued at the Forks. Upon the mouth of this was their Royal blockhouse.

Wednesday, September 26th, 1776—I found myself very unwell; owing, I apprehend, to eating of grapes and getting wet last night by the rain which we had. Soon after breakfast, Capt. Sharp and myself, with 4 or 5 men, crossed the Creek and marched away round the cove, to the north side of the Lake, until we found an old Indian path upon a ridge of barren land, in which is white and black oak timber and exceeding fine white pine spars as ever I saw; indeed the land around the Lake is the most beautiful and agreeable of any I have seen in these parts. After taking a tour of 8 or 10 miles we returned to the camp on the Lake, where I put up to stay all night with the guard.

This evening I was exceeding unwell, yet determined not to make any complaint, but stand it out at all events. Towards evening a guard of 14 men came down to stay with me. Just at dusk we heard a gun fire on the south side of the Lake, to appearance like a swivel; and about half an hour a fire was made up, upon which many conjectures was made; although I was not very apprehensive of an enemy, yet not knowing what it might be, I sent an express to the camp, when Lt. Flanningham came—but the fire being gone out, and no appearance, we laid down and took some sleep.

Thursday, September 26th, 1776.—Very early Lt. Flanningham with two men set out in a canoe to see if they could discover the cause of the fire and gun last night, and I went with the remainder of the men to camp; and, after some time, he returned with a report that an Indian, there, fishing, had fired his gun at evening and built a fire to lodge by—therefore, finding all well, about 9 o'clock we set out to return home, I at the same time being very unwell, and arrived at the fort some time before sunset, carrying my budget all day. Got a dish of tea upon my arrival, which was exceedingly acceptable, as I had eaten nothing for the two days past. One of Capt. Sharp's men was buried this evening in form here.

Friday, September 27th, 1776.—Guard mounting and exercise was attended in the morning. Capt. Dickinson's Company, with some of the officers, attended the burial of one of his men this af-

ternoon, who died last night. The scout of which Lt. Stout was commander, who we met yesterday going to the Lake, returned Col. Fisher, with two other gentlemen, arrived here from Johnstown.

Saturday, September 28th.—We had a very heavy white frost this morning. The whole of the men, workmen, batteaux-men, guard, and every other, except the infirm and those on sentry, was ordered upon parade this morning. We assembled at 8 o'clock, and went through the salutes, &c., in the presence of those officers from Johnstown, who were much surprised at the great alertness with which our men performed, considering the hardships and disadvantages we labored under. We had 426 rank and file under arms, who were kindly thanked by the Colonel for their faithful attendance.

We had after exercise a considerable ball play—Colonel, Parson and all. Parade again at 2 o'clock, but soon dismissed.

Lt. Gifford and Ensign Thomas set out for Albany, last Wednesday, as witnesses upon the trial of Col. White, Capts. Patter-son and Ross.

Sunday, September 29th, 1776.—Cold stormy day, and I obliged to live in a cold wet marquee, which leaks considerably: whilst the Captain, with the field officers and other great men, have good rooms in barracks. The way of the world. This is what will try a soldier to live in this manner in this cold country: those who never tried these hardships, know not how to prize good shelters and warm fires to defend themselves from the inclemencies of cold and inhospitable climates.

The rain, and not having conveniences within doors, prevented our having any sermon to-day.

In the afternoon all the batteauxs arrived here, and with them came as a guard Capt. Woodbridge and Lieut. Elmer, son to the Colonel, with a number of men. Had some wine in the house, at Roof's, with the officers. Expenses 2s. Had my name sake to sup with me this evening, &c. Wrote a copy of a letter, to be sent to R. T., as the expiration of the time for our nuptials is now come.

Monday, September 30th, 1776.—Very wet, with an exceeding high wind greater part of last night, and the morning was very blustering; was along with Capt. Woodbridge and Lt. Down at batteaux, and about most of the morning preparing them for their departure, which was accomplished about 11 o'clock. Court Martial was sitting to day in our marquee, Capt. Reading, *President*; *Members*—Lieuts. Quimby, Savage, Bellord, and Ensign Leonard. Jno. Nutter went down with the batteauxs to-day,

having a discharge from the Colonel on account of an accident a few days ago; likewise Clement Remington and Jos. Riley got each of them a discharge, but did not set out. The day was so bad and so much labor going on, that we had no exercise, but some ball play—at which some dispute arose among the officers, but was quelled without rising high. Lodged in marquee as usual, though very wet and cold.

Tuesday, October 1st, 1776.—Blustering cold weather. Mounted guard at 8 o'clock on the main guard—which has nothing but a log cabin without cover, except a little brush, which made it exceeding cold standing. Wood-choppers and batteaux men were out to day, but no exercise.

The officers played ball most of the afternoon. Wrote a letter to Mr. D—-. Being on guard all night we came near perishing, having our bodies exposed to a severe white frost, which froze the ground hard, and some of the men barefoot.

Are informed by Major Hubbell from Albany, that the troops have evacuated New York, taking with them the most part of the cannon and effects. Few men were killed—the largest number of the enemy. It is said they are now fortifying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each other.

Wednesday, October 2d, 1776.—Not very well—seemed almost chilled through by my last night's exposure. Made report of the guard and was relieved. Clement Remington and Jos. Riley set out home this morning, by whom I sent my letters. A general Court Martial sitting, whereof Major Barber is President, for the trial of two of the Artillery Corporals for desertion.

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A Court of Enquiry to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the President's room, to collect some witnesses to be sent to a general Court Martial, now about to sit at Albany by order of his Excellency General Washington. * * *

The evidence was respecting the plundering of the Hall at Johnstown.

The general Court Martial, ordered by Col. Dayton, sat to day according to order. * * *

After they had concluded the business laid before them, there being a number of colts among them, they began drinking wine, which they continued successively till about 10 o'clock at night. Many of them got very happy; upon which, appointing Capts. Dickinson and Potter and Major Barber, Sachems, they knocked up an Indian dance, at which they yelled much—all this was done within the Fort: Mr. Kirkland and myself sitting in a room con-

tiguous thereto, discoursing on the scenes and vicissitudes of war all the time. We had prayers and roll call in the evening as usual, without any particular occurrence happening.

Thursday, October 3d, 1776.—The morning was exceeding wet, and so continued all day, so that nothing more was done but guard mounting and roll call, except by the artificers.

Most of the Court Martial people were here (in our room to which I have moved in barracks with the Captain,) and seem very squeamish after last night's merry dance. Unwell from a catarrh and diarrhœa; likewise a cutaneous eruption, which is now epidemical in our camp. Drank tea in the evening in the Major's room with him, Parson Kirkland, Captain, &c.: after which we went to Roof's in order to lodge, where some officers were playing cards; and being bantered by Major Hubbell, I laid and won and lost, according to the fate of gambler's: however, when I left off, had three dollars to pay him, which I did in hand, besides one bowl.

Friday, October 4th, 1776.—It was damp and cold. I and Lieut. Cox were sent into the woods with the working party to get fire-wood, which we drew home in wagons—continued all day thereat, and came home at night with the ague on me. An express arrived from Albany to the Colonel, ordering him to send with all possible speed all the officers which may be of any service in the trial of Col. White and the other officers, for which a Court is now sitting.

Lt. Bellord, with a party of 20 men, went off to-day with the cattle to Canada Creek, where they are to stay with them 10 days, pasturing. Likewise Indian John, Sergeants Scoby, Cartonch, with several others, and Peter Birney from our Company, set out to Oswego, to make discovery. Lodged within the Fort.

Saturday, October 5th, 1776.—This day Major Barber, Lieuts. Mott, Pierson, Anderson and Ensign Reading, with Capt. Osborn, of Potter's Company, set out from here to Albany as evidences on the trial of Col. White, Capts. Patterson and Ross, respecting the plundering of Johnson Hall, which seems as though it would not be settled until our regiment is broken up. Visited the sick in their old lousy hospital, which represents such a scene of wretchedness that one could hardly bear to behold the abject souls therein confined. But the Colonel moving into the barracks, they were permitted to remove into his house.

In the evening Capt. Potter with his officers moved into the room contiguous to ours, and between which there is no partition, and we spent the evening together in great mirth and jovial friendship.

Sunday, October 6th, 1776.—Cloudy, raw and cold weather. Mr. Kirkland being gone to the Oneida Castle, we had no preaching to-day; roll call and guard mounting were attended morning and evening, and the articles of war read to the regiment. Capt. Potter with his officers living with us, we spent the day in reading and social chat.

“FORT SCHUYLER, October 6th, 1776.

“COL. DAYTON’S ORDERS.

“PAROLE—PENNSYLVANIA.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Bloomfield. Officers of the guard, Lt. Elmer and Ensign Patterson.

“The new guard are to remain under arms until the old guard is marched off: the officers of the guards are to keep their men very silent from the time they march from the Regimental Parade until they return there again and are dismissed. The Colonel expects for the future the relief will turn out without so much noise, as every one is to keep at the guard house and turn out at the first call. One officer from each company is constantly to attend roll call—the commanding officer of each company is ordered to attend, or be answerable that some officer does attend.”

“Information being given of some of the soldiers being so imprudent as to sell their necessary clothing, such as shoes, shirts, &c., it is positively ordered that no soldier shall sell any of his necessary wearing apparel on any pretence whatsoever. Sutlers retailing spirituous liquors who shall purchase any of their clothing, shall be punished for disobedience of orders and immediately be obliged to return the articles so purchased.”

The first account we have of the Indians, who call themselves Rodinunchsious, now commonly known by the name of the Six Nations, (formerly of the Five, and by the French called les Iroquois,) was from the French who settled Canada under Mr. Champlain, their first Governor, in the year 1603, six years before the Dutch settled New York. When the French first arrived they found the Adirondacks at war with the Five Nations. The Adirondacks formerly lived about 100 leagues above Trois Rivières, where now the Utawas live. The Five Nations by the war, being undisciplined thereto, were drove from their habitations over the Lakes, where they improved greatly in the arts of war and getting war implements, withstood them and proved victorious.

Monday, October 7th, 1776.—Wet and stormy day. I was put on guard at guard mounting with Ensign Patterson, and was much fatigued with the disagreeable main guard, which is not ac-

commodated with a sufficient house; but notwithstanding stood to it pretty well all day and night.

“FORT SCHUYLER, October 7th, 1776.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“PAROLE—MARYLAND.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Imlay. Officers of the guard, Lieuts. Quimby and Hennion. Guards, &c.

“A Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them. Captain Sharp, *President*. *Members*—Lieuts. Hagan and Elmer, and Ensigns Patter-son and Gillaudet.

“The officer of the guard is to be very particular in directing the Corporal when he goes to relieve the sentries, that he keep the relief in close order and perfectly silent, and not a word to be spoken only by the Corporal, and that only to give direction to the sentries. The Corporal is to attend to the orders the old sen-try gives the new; and if the orders are misunderstood and given wrong, the Corporal will take notice of it and put him right. Nothing can be more unbecoming a military character than to have a noisy guard. The officer of the guard is not only expected to keep the guard peaceable and still, but is to quell any disturb-ance he may hear in camp. “ELIAS DAYTON, Col.”

Lts. Sabre and Flanningham returned from Oneida Castle. The night proved wet and exceeding dark; we, however, made out as well as possible in our hut-like house, but was not able to lay down or take any sleep during the whole night, which passed away without any alarm or disturbance in camp.

Tuesday—Made reports of the guard, and was relieved at the usual time.

“FORT SCHUYLER, October 8th, 1776.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“PAROLE—VIRGINIA.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Reading. Officers of the guards, Lieuts. Flanningham and Hagan—guards, &c.

“The Colonel is sorry to observe that the orders with respect to firing have not been more strictly attended to, and that he is obliged to repeat them forbidding any person to fire on any ac-ount without leave of the commanding officer; both commis-sioned and non-commissioned officers are to be very careful in seeing this order complied with as far as in their power.

E. DAYTON.”

The day was exceeding warm for the time of year, so that one could hardly bear their coats on. Was sitting on the Court Mar-tial ordered yesterday, and tried Samuel Osborn, of Capt. Patter-

son's Company, for getting drunk on his guard. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to receive 20 lashes on his bare back, which was put in execution at roll call. Likewise Morris Wooden, charged with absenting himself from his guard, and found him in some measure guilty, and therefore ordered that he be confined one day on bread and water, be publicly reprimanded at the head of the regiment, and return to his duty. The officers played ball some. By Capt. Bloomfield's orders I was obliged to lie in the tents along with the men, whilst he in quietude sleeps in the house.

Wednesday, October 9th, 1776.—The day was wet; attended roll call and turning out the guard according to orders.

A Court was called at 9 o'clock—whereof Capt. Bloomfield, President, Lieuts. Savage, Elmer, Hennion and Ensign Kinney were members.

They tried Serg. Harker, our Quarter Master Sergeant, who stood charged with alledging that Lt. Funniwell had disposed of candles belonging to public stores, and of giving said Lieutenant the lie. The Court, by examination of evidences, found the prisoner guilty only of some few inadvertant speeches not designedly against the character of said Lieut., and therefore order him to be publicly reprimanded, and beg the Lieutenant's pardon at the head of the regiment. Whilst on the Court the Captain, by my opposing some sentiments, which I deemed improper, charged me publicly with taking a Tory rascal's part. I immediately resented the same—he hushed me, and so I let the matter drop; but this will serve for me to remember the kindness by. This affair happened upon the trial of a Sutler named Grant Cottle for defrauding a soldier, and suffering and making a party in a fray, which so far appeared, that we thought proper to order him to return the money and leave this place immediately.

Mr. Kirkland, Lt. Cox, and the others who went to the Oneida Castle last Friday, returned to-day.

Extract of a letter from General Clinton, dated Kingsbridge, September 18th, 1776:

“About the middle of last week it was determined for many reasons to evacuate the city of New York, and accordingly orders were given for removing the ordnance, military and other stores from thence, which by Sunday morning was nearly effected. On Saturday four of the enemy's large ships passed by the city up the North River, and anchored near Greenwich, and about as many more up the East River, which anchored in Turtle Bay; and from the movements of the enemy on Long Island, and the small Islands in the East River, we had great reason to apprehend they intended

to make a landing and attack our lines somewhere near the city. Our army for some days had been moving up towards this way and encamping on the Height south-west of Col. Morris's, where we intended to form lines and make our grand stand. On Sunday morning the enemy landed a very considerable body of troops, principally consisting of their Light Infantry and Grenadiers, near Turtle Bay, under cover of a very heavy cannonade from their shipping. Our lines were but thinly manned, as they were intended only to secure a retreat to the rear of our army; and unfortunately by such troops as were so little disposed to stand in the way of grape shot, that the main body of them almost instantly retreated, nay fled, without a possibility of rallying them; though Gen. Washington himself, who rode to the spot on hearing the cannonade, with some other officers, exerted themselves to effect it. The enemy on landing immediately formed a line across the island. Most of our people luckily were north of it, and joined the army; those few that were in the city crossed the river chiefly to Powles Hook, so that our loss in men, artillery and stores is very inconsiderable; I don't believe it exceeds 100 men; and I fancy most of them from their conduct staid out of choice. Before evening the enemy landed the main body of their army, took possession of the city, and marched up the island and encamped on the Heights, extending from Mr. Gown's and the Black House to the North River. On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, a party of the enemy, consisting of Highlanders, Hessians, Light Infantry, Grenadiers and English troops (number uncertain) attacked our advanced party, commanded by Col. Knowlton, at Mortie Davit's fly. They were opposed with spirit, and soon made to retreat to a clover field south-west of that about 200 paces, where they lodged themselves behind a fence covered with bushes. Our people attacked them in turn and caused them to retreat a second time, leaving five dead on the spot. We pursued them to a buckwheat field on the top of a high hill, distant about 400 paces, where they received a considerable reinforcement, with several field pieces, and there made a stand. A very brisk action ensued at this place, which continued about 2 hours. Our people at length worsted them a third time, caused them to fall back into an orchard, from thence across a hollow and up another hill not far distant from their own lines—a large column of the enemy's army being at this time discovered to be in motion, and the ground we then occupied being rather disadvantageous for a retreat, likewise without bringing on a general action, which we did not think prudent to risk, being rather insecure: our party was therefore ordered in, and the enemy was well contented to

hold the last ground we drove them to. We lost on this occasion Col. Knowlton, a brave officer, and 16 privates killed; Major Reed, from Virginia, and about 8 or 10 subaltern officers and privates wounded. The loss of the enemy is uncertain: they having carried their dead and wounded off soon after the action; but we have good evidences of their having upwards of 60 killed, and violent presumption of 100. The action in the whole lasted about 4 hours. I consider our success in this small affair at this time almost equal to a victory. It has animated our troops, given them new spirits, and erased every bad impression the retreat from Long Island, &c. had set on their minds: they find they are able, with inferior numbers, to drive their enemies, and think of nothing now but conquest. Since the above affair nothing material has happened. The enemy keep close to their lines: our advance parties continue at their former station: we are daily throwing up works to prevent the enemy advancing. Great attention is paid to Fort Washington, the post opposite to it on the Jersey shore, and the obstructions in the river, which I have reason to think is already effectual, so as to prevent their shipping passing; however, it is intended still to add to them, as it is of the utmost consequence to keep the enemy below us. We are getting a new supply of Connecticut Militia here. JAS. CLINTON."

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[There is a break in the MS. from Oct. 9th to Oct. 25th.]

Friday, Oct. 25th, 1776.—Pursued our march from the place of lodging, and marched down to the ferry crossing over into Schenectady, about 11 o'clock, A. M., where most of the regiment had got and were paraded. Took lodging in a tavern with Mr. Gifford, &c.

Three o'clock, P. M., our regiment was paraded and reviewed by Col. Dayton and the Commissioners from the State of New Jersey, viz: Cols. Dey and Symmes, with Capt. Kinney from Morristown, who much applauded the regularity and alertness of the men after such a fatiguing march. After we had gone through, the square was formed and the Colonel addressed the soldiers in a very kind manner; sympathized with them in their want of clothes and other necessaries, but painted before them the glory and honor they would acquire by pushing forward amidst all their difficulties in defence of their country, and for the destruction of our enemies—which so animated the men that every person gave three hearty cheers upon being told we must march to-morrow for Ticonderoga, in order to assist in driving Burgoyne from Crown Point, where they are now landed, and have sent for a surrender of the Fort to them, which would not be granted. God grant we may be able to defend it to the last.

The officers were all assembled in the evening with the Commissioners, who informed us of their business—which was to see who amongst us were willing to continue in service under the new establishment of a standing army during the war—when the question being put, all agreed except Capts. Porter, Reading and Sharp, and Lieuts. Flanningham and Quimby; and myself, who offered as surgeon or mate.

Saturday, October 26th, 1776.—Got up and began, after buying a few necessaries, to prepare for our march, which we set out about 10 o'clock and marched down to the ferry, where we crossed the Mohawk River, about 4 miles below Schenectady. After getting dinner, Col. White, Dr. Dunham, Capt. Bloomfield and Lt. Gifford, who marched with us, set out and pursued their march, leaving me to bring up the rear of our wagons which were not over the river; whilst Col. Dayton, Major Barber, Capts. Potter's and Sharp's Companies came over, and about sunset, I having got all the wagons over, marched on about 4 miles; and it being dark put up in a little house, where I laid on the naked floor.

Sunday, October 27th, 1776.—Got up very early and pursued on after the company, which I overtook 4 miles forward at widow People's, where the Albany and Schenectady roads meet, 4 miles from Half Moon, where we got breakfast; and I having no orders from Col. Dayton, stopped the company until we should hear from him,—who came after us about 11 o'clock, and we pursued on to Stillwater, 8 miles forward. Here we took dinner with the Colonels, &c.

A Lieutenant of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments being coming down the road, cut his throat at this place last night, but I could not get any information of the cause thereof. Here the Colonel received a letter from Gen. Schuyler, which seemed to hint that we should be ordered back, and that we should halt till it be determined; upon which the Colonel rode up to the General's farm at Saratoga, where he is now, 12 miles off, to know; ordering us to get the best quarters we could on the road, upon which we marched about 2 miles and put up. Expenses on the road 8s. Men in barns, &c.

Report came here this evening that the Regulars have all left Crown Point, and gone back, it is supposed, to St. Johns and Montreal.

We have been exceedingly favored with good weather this March, which still continues. God be thanked for the same, as the blessing is much more valuable on account of our want of shoes and other clothing.

Monday, October 28th, 1776.—Lay waiting for some time to get orders, when the Major came with orders for us to pursue our march, which we accordingly did until we arrived at the General's farm at Saratoga, where he was, and we marched by in the most pompous order, and proceeded on to where the barracks are building, about a half mile past. The farm lies on the North River by the side of the stream which puts out of Saratoga Lake. We drew one day's provision, which detained me along with a few men who staid with me until the evening, and then we went on and overtook the company at the ferry, 2 miles up, and there we staid all night—the Captain and Col. White were gone over the river. Lts. Flanningham, Gordon, Anderson and myself held a small Indian cantico.

Tuesday, October 29th, 1776.—The report of the evacuation of Crown Point proved to be altogether false.

After cooking our provision and paying 6 shillings reckoning, we crossed and marched up the river past Fort Miller and the fine saw mills standing on the river, passing by three regiments of militia, who are leaving Fort Edward in order to go to Johnstown and German Flats. We proceeded on to Fort Edward, where we drew some provisions, and in the evening set out and marched about 4 miles to one Jones's, on the road to Fort Ann, which leads by Skeenesborough and so round Lake George to Ticonderoga, which we were ordered to go to on account of the communication being cut off the other way at Sabbath-day Point; but, on account of the badness of the roads this way, which are almost impassable, it is supposed we shall not go it.*

Lodged here all night, which was cold and frosty.

Wednesday, October 30th, 1776.—This morning, the whole regiment coming up about 10 o'clock, A. M., we proceeded on our march to Fort Ann, about 10 miles through the worst and most disagreeable swampy road that ever was, the horses and wagons almost covering themselves in mud and mire; however, we worked our way through and surmounted every difficulty with spirit and resolution, arriving at Fort Ann just before sunset. They are building a

HEAD QUARTERS, SARATOGA, Oct. 29th, 1776.

* The following promotions and appointments to take place in Col. Dayton's Regiment: 2d Lt. Richard Cox to be 1st Lieut. in the room of Lt. McMichael, deserted to the enemy. Ensign Ed. Patterson to be 2d Lieut. in the room of Lieut. McDonald, cashiered. Ensign Wm. Clark to be 2d Lieut. in the room of Lieut. Cox, promoted. Volunteer Wm. Barber to be Ensign in the room of Ensign Clark, promoted. Serg. Abraham Stout to be Ensign in the room of Ensign Clark, promoted.

By order of the General.

JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, Aid-de-Camp.

new Picket Fort around the new barracks and store house—Col. Yates, from Schenectady, Commandant. The Fort lies upon Half-way Branch, just before it empties into Wood Creek. Here we lodged all night in one room, without any other accommodation than a naked floor and a mouthful of victuals among the men, who had mostly to lie without any covering but the canopy of heaven; and what added to our disaster, the night proved wet and stormy: I however comforted myself as well as possible, knowing that my country's cause called for me, and that we must undergo tribulation and fatigue in the profession.

Thursday, October 31st, 1776.—The morning was wet and disagreeable, yet we began to prepare and load our things in the batteauxs. I provided one which lay here, and which Capt. Sharp and Bloomfield took possession of together; so we began to load them, and put our whole baggage in, and all the lame; and the men with Mr. Gifford crossed over to march by land with the men about 14 miles. Cpts. Bloomfield and Sharp and 30 men set off down Wood Creek to Skeenesborough about 11 o'clock, and worked down with all speed; but the batteauxs leaked, and the Creek full of logs, caused me much trouble, as I had all the care upon me; however, we dragged down about 28 miles by water to Skeenesborough just at dusk, and went up to the Major's house with our baggage, where the Colonel, Major and most of us lodged in great confusion.

Mr. Gifford arrived long before night, and swore it was the damnest road ever a man travelled.

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[There is a break here in the MS. until November 29th, 1776. The following orders refer to the intervening period:]

TICONDEROGA, Nov. 5th, 1776.

“Col. Winds is ordered to prepare to embark to-morrow morning for Skeenesborough with such officers, non commissioned officers and soldiers of the said New Jersey Regiment, whose terms of enlistment are out, who are desirous of being immediately discharged. They will embark at 5 o'clock, 5 in a boat. They are to return all the ammunition that has been delivered out to them this afternoon to the Quarter Master of the Regiment, who will deliver in the whole when collected, to the Commissary of the Artillery.”

“Such officers, non-commission officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Battalion as have an attachment to their General, and an honest zeal for the service of their country, and willing to remain in camp until the 13th instant, shall then be permitted to depart with honor, and shall be allowed pay for their return home.”

“ November 7th, 1776.

“ The General returns his hearty thanks to the officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Battalion who remain with the army, for the honor and public spirit they shew in disdaining to follow the infamous example of their Colonel, and the deluded soldiers who accompanied him. The General would inform them that the drums were beat by his order in derision of the few who had the baseness to quit their posts in this time of danger.”

“ November 10th, 1776.

“ A vein of prodigious fine black flint stone being discovered upon Mount Independence, the General desires the commanding officers of regiments will make enquiry if there are any old countrymen in any of their corps who understand hammering flints. Such person or persons found, to be sent to the General at Head Quarters.”

“ November 11th, 1776.

“ Ordered that Lieut. Anderson with twenty men with arms, ammunition, &c., parade to morrow at 9 o'clock, to join Major Hay on command on the Lake.”

“ November 12th, 1776.

“ Lt. Col. White, Capt. Patterson and Lt. Gordon, of Col. Dayton's Regiment, tried by a general Court Martial held at Albany, whereof Col. Van Schaick was President, for being concerned in the embezzlement of certain effects belonging to Sir John Johnson, the Court, after due examination, are unanimously of opinion that the charge against the prisoners was malicious and groundless, and therefore acquit them with honor. His Excellency Gen. Washington has approved of the proceedings of this Court Martial, and orders this testimony of his approbation to be inserted in the general orders of the northern army.”

“ No officer of any corps whatever is to recruit from the regiment commanded by Col. Dayton.”

“ Major Hay and Capt. Bush of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, and Mr. Sickles of the 1st Jersey Battalion, are appointed to settle the accounts and payments for the army.”

“ TICONDEROGA, NOV. 13th, 1776.

“ The 1st Battalion of the Pennsylvanians, and the 1st and 2d of the Jersey Regiments, to be taken off duty and prepared to embark for Fort George as soon as the batteauxs arrive, that will be appointed to carry them over the Lake. The commanding officers of the regiment are to be answerable for any damage done

to the huts or buildings belonging to their respective corps. The troops that return home should be careful to preserve everything that can in the least degree be useful to those who remain here. Those corps that leave the army are to return in all their ammunition to the Commissary of Artillery. The guards are to be lessened agreeable to a detail given to the Majors of Brigades this day."

"Field officers of the day, to-morrow, for Ticonderoga, Capt. Wayne, Brigade Major Brown."

"Field officers of the day for Mt. Independence, M. Summers and Brigade Major Walters."

"TICONDEROGA, Nov. 14th, 1776.

"Col. Dehaa's and the 1st and 2d Jersey Battalions embark to-morrow morning for Fort George. The General thanks all the officers and soldiers of those regiments on the ground for their readiness in complying with his request to remain three weeks for the defence and security of this place, after the term of their service was expired. The General in a particular manner acknowledges the good services of Mr. Dehart, and the officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Regiment, who had the honor and virtue not to follow their Colonel to winter quarters. Col. Graton's, the late Col. Bond's, and Col. Porter's Regiments, to be ready to embark for Fort George to-morrow afternoon, provided there are a sufficient number of batteauxs to transport them over the Lake."

"Such artificers belonging to any of the corps going into winter quarters as are willing to remain at this post until the barracks, &c., are finished, are to be permitted to do it. Col. Reading, Chief Engineer, will pay and discharge them when the business necessary for the public is complete."

"November 17th, 1776.

"Col. Graton's, the late Col. Bond's, and Col. Porter's Regiments are to march to-morrow morning to Lake George, where boats will be provided for their immediate embarkation."

"Capt. Jos. Bloomfield, of Col. Dayton's Regiment, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Northern Army."

"November 18th, 1776.

"The following regiments are to hold themselves in readiness to march and embark at Lake George as soon as boats can be provided for that purpose:—1st Division, Patterson's, Phenice's (?) and Beadle's; 2d Division, Read's and Weaglesworth's; 3d Division, Wheelock's and Woodbridge's; 4th Division, Bower's and Willard's; 5th Division, Swift's and Mott's; 6th Division, con-

sisting of Wingate's and Weaman's, to march by the shortest and best route to the State of New Hampshire."

"Col. Anthony Wayne will take the command immediately of the Regiments Light Infantry, Artillery and Artificers, which are to complete the Garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence. Michael Ryan, Esq., is appointed Brigade Major for the Garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence, and is to be obeyed as such. Col. Wayne will order Mr. P. Frazer, Capt. T. Morris and Capt. Bonner to appraise on oath all the articles of clothing in the Garrison of Ticonderoga belonging to the United States, and order the same to be delivered to George Mason, Esq., Commissary General of Clothing, taking his receipt for the same, which is to be delivered to Col. Wayne, to be by him sent to the Treasury Office in Philadelphia, pursuant to order of Congress on the occasion."

"Col. Dayton is to march Lt. Col. White in arrest to Albany, for attempting to assassinate Mr. Varick, D. M. M. Gen'l, near Head Quarters."

"November 19th, 1776.

"The commanders of regiments are immediately to cause their Quarter Masters to make a return of such clothing as may be wanting for their soldiers to Mr. Mason, who will deliver them on order of the commander of the regiment"

"November 20th, 1776.

"Lt. Col. White having engaged his honor not to challenge or offer violence to Capt. Varick, D. M. M. Gen'l to the Army, until they have had an opportunity of settling the unhappy dispute in an honorable manner, is released from his arrest on the occasion, by the order of the honorable Major Gen. Gates."

[The Journal is here resumed.]

Wednesday, November 20th, 1776.—This morning very early Col. Dayton left this place in order to return home to the Jerseys. Col. White likewise set out to go as far as Fort George. After his departure orders came out that he was released from his arrest, he promising to make up the matter with Capt. Varick. What cannot friends do when their powers are exerted for our security—robbers and murderers have often been rescued from death by their interposition; but a day of just reckoning is coming, in which strict justice shall take place. Is there not some hidden curse in the stores of Heaven, red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man who owes his greatness to his country's ruin.

A list of the Artillery mounted at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, Nov. 8th, 1776 :

<i>In the French Lines.</i>		<i>In the Circular Redoubt.</i>	
3	12 lb. Cannon.	1	9 do.
4	9 lb. do.	3	4 do.
1	6 do.	<i>In the Stone Redoubt.</i>	
2	4 lb. Field Pieces.	1	24 Pounder.
4	1 do.	1	9 do.
<i>In the Jersey Redoubt.</i>		2	6 do.
1	32 lb. Cannon.	3	4 do.
2	18 do.	1	3 do.
1	9 do.	<i>In the Grand Battery, Mt. Independence.</i>	
1	6 do.	1	32 Pounder.
<i>In the Sandy Redoubt.</i>		2	18 do.
1	12 lb. Cannon.	3	12 do.
1	9 do.	8	9 do.
2	4 do.	11	6 do.
<i>In the old Fort.</i>		3	4 do.
2	12 Pounds.	<i>In the Citadel, Mt. Independence.</i>	
1	9 Pounder.	1	18 Pounder.
4	9 do.	1	12 do.
<i>In the Oblong Redoubt.</i>		3	6 do.
3	4 Pounds.	Total—Ticonderoga, 42	
		do. Mount Independence, 33	
		—	
		75	

Thursday, November 21st, 1776.—Drawing out Muster Rolls for the Muster Master. * * * *

Friday, November 22d, 1776.—Little to be done, and not over anxious of running about through the camp, I content myself with staying greater part of the day in the house reading and writing, &c. Gen. Brickett's Brigade preparing to march off the ground. The day proved cloudy and disagreeable.

Saturday, November 23d, 1776.—Serg. Wilkinson, of Capt. Dickinson's Company, is appointed and does the duty of Sergeant Major to this place.

To-day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Varick mustered Capts. Bloomfield's, Dickinson's, Potter's, Reading's, Imlay's and Sharp's Companies, sick and well, to make a true return thereof to the Generals and Congress, that justice may be done towards every one.

Last night one Ross, a soldier in Capt. Imlay's Company, died, and was buried this afternoon.* Exceedingly troubled with a cutaneous eruption all over my body. * * *

Sunday, November 24th, 1776.—Cloudy wet day, and I taking physic, so went out very little, but kept in the house most of the day, writing, &c., having almost forgot that one day is set apart for the Lord; it is hardly remembered by me, though not busily engaged. Pretty certain intelligence was brought us this day by the Paymaster that the troops were evacuating New York, and it is expected they will leave there shortly.†

Monday, November 25th, 1776.—Still continues wet and muddy; in the house writing and drawing Muster Rolls over again. Captain received his pay for 3 months.‡

Tuesday, November 26th, 1776.—Went with a number of men in batteauxs after wood up the Lake about 1 mile, and fetched a good load: returned in the evening very unwell.

GENERAL ORDERS.

November 23d, 1776.

* The several commanding officers of garrisons and posts in the Northern Department are not to give any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier leave of absence from such garrison or post, or suffer them to be absent therefrom on any pretence whatever, except such as may be sent down on public business to the Commander-in-Chief of the Department, or without first obtaining his leave. No leave of absence will be granted except on very special occasions, and that only on written application through the commanding officers of posts. Col. Whitcomb's Regiment to be mustered at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Any soldier who demolishes any of the huts, or carries away any of the boards or timber of the same, shall receive 100 lashes. Captain of the day for Ticonderoga, from 4th Pennsylvania Battalion; for Mount Independence, from Col. Burrell's. Col. Dayton's Regiment to furnish 1 Serg. and 23 privates for fatigue—to send a Sergeant and 12 men to Head Quarters.

November 24th, 1776.

† The commanding officers of those regiments now under marching orders, are not only to be accountable for the huts of their respective regiments, but Col. Wayne declares he will not allow the men to march if their huts are demolished. The Commissary is to serve out half a gill of rum to each man who was on guard last night. Captain of the day for Ticonderoga, from Col. Dayton's Regiment; for Independence, from Col. Burrell's.

GARRISON ORDERS.

November 25th, 1776.

‡ As batteauxs cannot be had to cross Lake George in time for the regiments now on the ground to cross before the 11th December, Col. Whitlock's and Woodbridge's regiments are immediately to march by way of Skeenesborough. Major Hay will furnish some batteauxs to carry the baggage of both regiments. Major Hay, with a Captain from each regiment, will inspect the tents, and condemn all those that are not fit for the field, in order that they may be immediately made up into beds for the use of the sick. A general Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to consist of 12 Captains—Major Barber, President—to try the prisoners now in confinement. All evidences and parties concerned to have notice to attend.

Wednesday, November 27th, 1776.—At guard mounting I took the charge of the main guard with Ensign Leonard. Having 28 men in the Garrison, with 12 sentinels and 12 men at the Stone Redoubt, with 5 sentinels and a great number of prisoners to be taken care of, which caused me much fatigue, and the weather being bad added to my misfortune in impairing my injured health. Was vigilant all night and received the guard rounds about 12 o'clock.

Col. Willard's and Col. Bower's Regiments to march to-morrow morning at sunrise.

Thursday, November 28th, 1776.—Made out my reports of the guard and was relieved at the usual time, being exceeding unwell.

Yesterday Capt. Potter set out for home.*

Friday, November 29th, 1776.—Still continuing unwell, as I have been these two days past. This day a dispute happened between Lt. Gifford and Ensign Norcross, which so ruffled Norcross that he forsook our mess in which he was engaged; went to live with Dr. Dunham. By a letter from Col. Dayton, of the 26th instant, at Albany, to Major Barber, we are informed that the Regulars have taken Fort Washington with near 2000 prisoners therein—that the Regulars have evacuated York and gone over to the Jerseys, as is supposed, to penetrate as far as Philadelphia; but our army are before them, and will no doubt be a substantial barrier in their way thither.

We are further informed, that after Col. White went down to Albany, Gen. Schuyler sent an arrest after him, but that he had gone off no one knew where, nor am I informed whether he was properly notified of the arrest; it is however certain that the General is much exasperated against him, and determines to rid the army of so dangerous an officer.

Upon information of Gen. Charlton being on his return towards this place with his army, a scout of riflemen were sent off to Crown Point this evening to make discovery.

Saturday, November 30th, 1776.—Nothing of importance.

Sunday, December 1st, 1776.—The day of the Lord was more peaceable than any before has been since we were on the ground,

GENERAL ORDERS.

November 28th, 1776.

* The pernicious practice of retailing spirituous liquors in this camp to the soldiers has become so prevalent, and attended with such consequences, that it is absolutely necessary to suppress it. Col. Wayne commands and enjoins all officers belonging to this army to make diligent search through their respective regiments, to seize all liquors found in the possession of any person retailing the same except those who have obtained leave for that purpose, and conduct themselves accordingly.

Cloudy, windy weather ; growing cold ; in the evening it snowed just so as to cover the ground. Capt. Bloomfield, Lt. Gifford and myself occupy Gen. Montcalm's room in a mess, pretty quietly.*

Monday, December 2d, 1776.—I with a party of about 30 men went up to the mills for boards in flats—the weather being cold and the business tedious, it were near night before we got loaded—and then our scows being aground, I was obliged to get out, and continued in the water until my clothes were all froze on me, and then was obliged to stand at the helm until we landed at Mt. Independence, about 8 o'clock, and went home in a frozen condition ; when I arrived the drums were just beating for orders to warn every man to lie on their arms and parade at the guns firing in the morning, owing to a report brought by Capt. Church and Lt. Hagan from Crown Point, affirming they saw a square rigged vessel, carrying, as they supposed, about 14 guns, come to an anchor at Crown Point, being for some time in chase of them.

Tuesday, December 3d, 1776.—We paraded at gun fire according to order, but were soon dismissed. The day proved wet and cold, so that it froze as fast as it fell, which caused it to be very slippery, and with the darkness of the night made it bad.

Towards evening a batteaux arrived from Crown Point, or rather below. with corn and potatoes, which was the same that our men saw the day before, which they took to be a large square rigged sloop or schooner, when she had only two blankets for sails. This proves matter of laughter enough at the scouters.

Wednesday, December 4th, 1776.—Was put on guard, but by request, being unwell, Mr. Thomas took my place, so I continued in the house all day.

Thursday, December 5th, 1776.—Dull, sloppy weather, but warm for the season. At the usual time of guard mounting I was put on with Lt. Hagan, and before we relieved the old guard, the whole regiment being paraded, we marched off to the grand parade round the Adjutant's Daughter, with all the other regiments this side of the Lake, and the whole of the prisoners being brought out of the main guard, five of them received 39 lashes on their

December 1st, 1776.

* The shameful neglect of the officers and non-commissioned officers commanding guards of late, is such that the sentinels have allowed their guns to be stolen from them. Col Wayne recommends it to the officers, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, to see that their guards are more alert, and do their duty as becometh soldiers, as he is determined to punish with the utmost severity such scandalous, unsoldier-like behaviour.

bare backs, well laid on ; after which we marched back and relieved the old guard.

Friday, December 6th, 1776.—Was relieved from guard and went to bed unwell. Capt. Patterson's and Ross's Companies were mustered to-day—after which Col. Varick left here.

Saturday, December 7th, 1776.—Strict orders were given to both the Generals and Regulars for the troops to dress and powder in the neatest manner possible, and appear on the parade to-morrow morning. Capt. Bloomfield and Lt. Gifford very unwell, so that they are not able to go out any. I spent the day in preparing the men, such as were able, for to-morrow's parade ; but a great number are sick amongst us : Serg. Leake is one, who I fear is near his end.

Sunday, December 8th, 1776.—Last evening Capt. Sharp and the other officers who were with him returned from Schenectady, with whom came Davis Rivers, Moses Tullis and Saml. Jackson, belonging to our company, leaving the remainder behind. Some stores were brought by them, but no news of importance.

This day, according to orders, at the troop beating, the whole of the men on this side of the Lake paraded, and after forming went through the manual firing a round by platoons, and several other manœuvres, and were dismissed. The whole were powdered off neatly, and made a very grand appearance ; but the weather was so cold, they could not exercise with that life which they usually did in warmer weather. Col. Wayne, Wood, &c, were on the ground ordering the movements.

After parade, Mr. Norcross and myself, according to invitation, went and dined with Capts. Donnell and Blair, and sat drinking with them until roll call, when we returned and attended thereto. Capt. and Lieut. still very unwell.

Monday, December 9th, 1776.—Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Gifford still continue unwell, but the Captain is getting better. Nothing material.

Tuesday, December 10th, 1776.—Lt. Gifford still exceeding unwell with the camp dysentery, which seems to bafflè all medicine. John Burroughs and Joel Garrison came up. We have now above 100 sick belonging to this regiment. "The most frequent complaint is the camp dysentery, and has been rife ever since we came upon this ground, though it now begins to grow less frequent as the weather grows cold and severe—and more inflammatory disorders, of a very complex nature, come in its place ; not many, however, die.

Wednesday, December 11th, 1776.—Clear, cold, and the Lake frozen over, except at the Forks. Mr. Gifford's complaint still

continues with full vigor, so that he seems almost to despair of his life. J. Ray very sick—nothing farther. Snowed in the night.

Thursday, December 12th, 1776.—Snowy morning. Nothing material occurred to-day.

Friday, December 13th, 1776.—Cloudy, dull day, but warm for the season, though it did not break up the ice any. Went on guard at the usual time of mounting with Ensign Leonard; had a pretty favorable guard. Capt. Church, of Col. Wayne's Regiment, officer of the day. Orders were this day issued by Col. Wayne* for our regiment to march to-morrow morning for Mount Independence—leaving our station, to which we was allotted by Gen. Gates, to ease the Colonel's stomach of a disgust which he has got against us for some reason. These orders were received by Major Barber and the rest of the officers with astonishment; yet they determined, however distressing they might be, to punctually comply with them, though it was with great reluctance after so many difficulties and hardships already undergone, and especially as this appeared unjust and altogether unnecessary. At night received the grand rounds *secundum artem*, and gave attendance to the guard.

Saturday, December 14th, 1776.—Made out my returns and was relieved at 9 o'clock, when the weather began to grow very cold and blustering and spits of snow; growing most excessive cold, and the bridge over the Lake being broken by the wind, it was concluded to be impossible to get over; however, in the afternoon each company began to get over as well as they could in boats, of which ours was one; Capt. Bloomfield being ordered as officer of the day at Ticonderoga to-morrow, would not go over himself, and Lieut. Gifford being sick, staid in our room, so that there was none but myself to go over with our company. Having things prepared, about 2 o'clock, P. M., we went down to the Lake, and with much fatigue, the wind blowing excessively hard

December 13th, 1776.

* Col. Dayton's Regiment is to remove to Mount Independence on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The officers will be careful that no damage is done to the barracks their regiment now occupies, as they will be answerable for the contrary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, SARATOGA, Dec. 13th.

The General having received advices of a signal victory, obtained by a part of the Army of the United States, under the immediate command of his Excellency Gen. Washington, over the enemy; and being willing that all should participate in the joys occasioned by this happy event, he pardoneth John Butterworth of the fleet, sentenced by a General Court Martial, held at Ticonderoga on the 6th Nov. last, to be shot for a breach of the 27th Article for the Regulations of Government in the Continental Army.

and much ice in the Lake, we got all over a little before sunset, and carried our things up to the barracks, which we found very open, without any doors, chamber floor, or anything except just covered and partitioned off; R. Ensign Kinney and myself gathered wood and made up a fire in our room, but the night was so excessively cold, and the room so open, I could not sleep—indeed suffered most intolerably all night; learning some thing farther of the fatigues of a soldier's life.

Sunday, December 15th, 1776.—This day being cold, we were obliged to send over the main guard to Ticonderoga from our regiment, which we took excessively hard; indeed they had extraordinary hard work to get over at any rate. I filled up our fire-place with clay for a hearth and other things about the house, in order to be something more comfortable.

Monday, December 16th, 1776.—Severe weather. Over on Mount Independence fitting up house, &c.*

Tuesday, December 17th, 1776.—In consequence of advice from Gen. Schuyler, that a very capital engagement has lately happened between Lord Howe and Gen. Washington, in which the latter proved victorious—the former leaving the ground covered with the dead and 13 field pieces, to the latter—the troops here were all paraded at Ticonderoga, we passing over the Lake on the ice, and formed in a body; when we gave six hearty cheers on the occasion, fired two rounds and were dismissed, with an allowance of a gill of rum to every man. M. Barber's mess and ours joined upon their coming over to-day.

Wednesday, December 18th, 1776.—Still continues very cold. Last night Serg. Leake died, after all that was done for him; and I must say upon his sick bed the Captain and all used him kindly, though before that I think by him he was ill treated. In the afternoon, the Captain and myself, with a part of our men and several Sergeants, buried Serg. Leake in a decent manner.

Our guards mount at the old Fort, notwithstanding we are moved over on the mount, and are obliged to cross on the Lake; and I suppose must continue so to do until they get fixed in the garrison barracks.

Thursday, December 19th, 1776.—The weather continues exceeding cold. No occurrences worth mentioning.

Friday, December 20th, 1776.—Yesterday orders were given

December 16th, 1776.

* The whole army which compose the garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, to be under arms to-morrow at 9 o'clock, in order to fire a feu de joie on account of the intelligence received of a glorious victory gained by Gen. Washington over the enemy. The Commissary will issue one gill of rum to each man who appears under arms to-morrow.

out for the whole of our regiment, sick and well, to go immediately over to Mount Independence. I went over accordingly to bring ours over, but as many of them were left in huts, I concluded there to let them stay.

Saturday, December 21st, 1776.—Regiment in general very sickly. Scarcely a day passes but some one dies out of it. Began to get something more comfortable than what we were in our rooms.

Sunday, December 22d, 1776.—No church, no prayers, no Saints to remind us, therefore the day of rest was spent much in the same manner as the others, even by those who have no duty to do. Dined at the landing with Mr. Adams, keeping entertainment there. A. Shepherd sold off his things at vendue in the evening.

Monday, December 23d, 1776.—The ice so hard as makes it good sledding over the Lake.

Tuesday, December 24th, 1776.—The whole of the men on Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence ordered to parade to-morrow morning at troop beating.

Wednesday, December 25th, 1776.—Being Christmas we paraded according to orders on the ice and snow the whole brigade, and went through sundry manœuvres, continuing until 2 o'clock, and the men almost perished, we were dismissed. The whole of Col. Whitcomb's officers except four were not out, consequently their men did not parade; upon which they were all immediately arrested by Col. Wayne. After parade, the Major, &c, went over to M. Hay's to dine, and did not return until very late. Most amazing works were transacted by Col. Craig and part of the Pennsylvania regiment, at Ticonderoga, in a drunken frolick this evening. Col. Whitcomb beat, stabbed, and most shamefully abused with the guard and sundry of his officers who came to his relief, and that for no reason at all, but to satisfy their drunken career. Capt. Bloomfield and Ad. Shepherd set out home this morning by way of Skeenesborough.

Thursday, December 26th, 1776.—Very snowy day. Col. Whitcomb's officers were not actually arrested as was at first ordered; but by complaint Col. Craig was, for his last night's work, which if it be not made up will certainly go very much against him.

The night proved equally stormy with the day, so that two men coming from Skeenesborough to this place, suffered greatly, one perished 5 miles off from here, and the other but just escaped.*

December 26th, 1776.

* The several commanders of regiments or corps are in their next return to insert all the casualties that have happened by death or otherwise since Gen. Gates left

Friday, December 27th, 1776.—This morning it ceased snowing, it being about knee deep. Visited the sick, and made provision in wood and other necessaries for them; still continued with Major B. in his mess: M. Hay and Pierce, Paymaster General, dined with us, and we had some very agreeable discourse.

Saturday, December 28th, 1776.—Cloudy and cold.

“Garrison orders to be observed by the troops for Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence:

“The reveille to beat at the break of day or gun fire every morning. The troop at half-past 8 o’clock, and the long roll at half after 9 for the guard to parade, fresh shaved, well powdered, arms and accoutrements in good order.

2d. “The retreat to beat at sunset, when the roll of each company is to be called, and every person absent to be reported to the officer commanding the company, and to be punished at the direction of a Court Martial.

“3d. No person that is not a commissioned officer is to be permitted to go out of the garrison or camp after retreat beating; nor is any person whatever to be suffered to return in after tattoo, which is to beat at 8 o’clock in the evening.

“4th. No officer is to sleep out of the garrison or camp on any pretence whatever. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall commit any nuisance in or about the barracks or camp, shall receive 20 lashes, well laid on, on his bare back for every such offence.

“5th. The respective Quarter Masters are to visit the barracks twice a week to see that no damage is done to them, and to cause all offal and other dirt to be carried off the parade every day. The 2d and 4th Regiments of Pennsylvania are to march into the barracks to-morrow—the fourth Rifle Companies belonging to them are to remain at the French lines—the officers of which will be accountable for all damage that may be done to the huts, as they must be reserved for the troops on their march to relieve this garrison.”

Sunday, December 29th, 1776.—Spent the day in the house.

this place. Col. Wayne is sorry to find so little attention paid to general orders by some officers; he now once for all solemnly declares that he is determined to have them obeyed in the minutest point.

Fair return is immediately to be made of the names of the soldiers who have been engaged to serve during the war agreeably to a former order.

Capt. James Taylor, of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, is appointed Judge Advocate to this army, vice Capt. Bloomfield, and is to be obeyed as such.

Monday, Dec. 30th, 1776.—Slaying very good; nothing material.*

Tuesday, December 31st, 1776.—Troops all ordered to parade to-morrow morning. Mr. Gifford still continues very low, and the Captain gone, so that I have the whole trouble of the company.

Wednesday, January 1st, 1777.—This is the first new year that ever the American States enjoyed, and this they receive with great affliction; may heaven relieve them ere the year numbers its full days. News Years day brought us news, but not the least suited to mirth. By the most authentic accounts from home, Gen. Lee is taken prisoner, and the enemy at Trenton in full possession of the Jerseys—occasioned by the times of our men being out, and they forsook their General to take care of their wives and children. My native place suffers greatly, and my friends that are therein; for whom I feel most sensibly. Yet it does by no means discourage me, but rather excites in me a thirst after satisfaction. This day, which was stormy, I was ordered on board the New York Gondola with 20 of our men, Capt. Dickinson and Ensign Thomas with 30 of theirs on board the Trumbull Galley. So accordingly I went, but found that not more than 7 or 8 men could possibly live on board: I dismissed the remainder to go to their huts, I myself, however, slept on board.

Thursday, January 2d, 1777.—This day I was backward and forward endeavoring to get the number of men on board altered, which I obtained in the evening, when the following orders were given:

Lt. Elmer with 20 of his men to go on board the Galley Gates; Serg. Coe with 12 of Capt. Dickinson's men on board the Galley Trumbull—whilst a Corporal and 3 men from Col. Buel's Regiment take the York Gondola; I, however, did not go on board this night.

Friday, January 3d, 1777.—This day being very cold, I went on board the Galley Gates with our men, which are fit for duty, and took possession of her, leaving Serg. Dore and some other well men to take care of the sick.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

December 29th, 1776.

* As it is very evident that several soldiers screen themselves from duty either through pretence of sickness, or by absenting themselves from roll call, of which number it is to be lamented that Serjeants make a part; Major Barber orders, as a reward for those who attend faithfully on parade, that the whole rum drawn for the whole regiment be divided among them: and as a punishment for delinquents, that those who do not appear without a just cause, be the next day ordered on duty or fatigue.

Major Barber is much astonished to hear that some of this regiment are so void

Saturday, January 4th, 1777.—Very cold, freezing weather. Busy moving on board and getting our men there; the accommodations not very good. After getting the things on board, having charge of the whole given me, I issued rules and regulations to be observed on board the fleet.

Sunday, January 5th, 1777.—Cold and frosty weather. Fresh troops arrived here to-day from Skeenesborough.

Monday, January 6th, 1777.—Piercing cold weather. More troops came in to-day, being the remainder of Col. Simon's Regiment of Massachusetts forces, 3 months men. Continue on board the Galley. Ordered to send off the sick as opportunity offers. Mr. Gifford set out for Albany.*

Tuesday, January 7th, 1777.—Our men which are not on board the Galley, ordered into the rooms to make way for the new troops.

Wednesday, January 8th, 1777.—Daniel Lawrence, Elijah Wheat, Henry Bragg and Oth. Johnson set out in sleds for Albany to-day. We hear farther news of the barbarities which the British troops commit towards our people in the Jerseys; likewise that Gen. Washington has taken the rear guard of the enemy as they were retreating from Trenton to Brunswick for winter quarters, which consisted of a number of officers and soldiers to the amount of 1700, with some brass field pieces. God grant it may be so; and hope ere long we shall be permitted to go and see the carryings on.

Thursday, January 9th, 1777.—This day, though cold, the whole of the troops here were paraded on the ice, and continued going through sundry manœuvres for two or three hours, till we had like to have perished. After which we were dismissed; afterwards repaired on board.

Friday, January 10th, 1777.—Spent the day as usual among the men, and preparing some of them to leave the ground.

of respect for their native province, (New Jersey) and so disobedient to the most positive orders, as to enlist with officers of other States. In order the more effectually to execute Gen. Gate's orders which he issued a few days before he left this ground, Major Barber declares that any soldier enlisting, or proposing to enlist, with any officer belonging to any other State than New Jersey, shall receive as severe a punishment as can be inflicted agreeably to the Articles of War.

January 6th, 1777.

*Notwithstanding the repeated orders to have the sick properly attended, and every possible care taken of the men, Col. Wayne finds himself necessitated to send them off the ground, in order to preserve the lives of men, who at another day may render essential service to their country. The commissioned officers of their respective regiments whose times are almost expired, are to send a portion of their

Saturday, January 11th, 1777.—Serg. Street Maskell, James Ray, Samuel Jackson, John Caskerson, Robt. Griggs and Philip set out for Albany, being unwell, for the recovery of their healths. A scout went out from our regiment to-day for Crown Point to intercept spies of the enemy, if any there should be coming among us. In the afternoon the whole of the sick ordered to prepare to go off to-morrow. Spent part of the day with Major Barber, Dr. Dunham and Mr. Norcross, &c., up in barracks.

Sunday, January 12th, 1777.—Two o'clock, P. M., by order of Col. Wayne, we paraded on the ice and exercised in the cold almost frozen till quite dark, when being dismissed I repaired on board much troubled with the rheumatism proceeding from standing so long in the cold. Capt. Imlay went down to-day with a number of our sick of the regiment—Charles Bowen and Jos. Garrison were the only two which went from our Company.

Monday, January 14th, 1777.—Very busy in trying to get away some more of our sick, but could not succeed. Col. Wayne came on board, and finding no sentry, (as we have not kept one in the day time) he damned all our souls to hell, and immediately ordered two by night and one by day, which I immediately put in execution—but shall not forget his damns, which he is very apt to bestow upon our people; but my great consolation is, that the power thereof is not in his hands, blessed be God for it.

Tuesday, January 14th, 1777.—The sun even in the most pleasant days thaws but very little. Major Barber and sundry of the officers went to Crown Point in sleighs for a pleasure spell; not well, stayed on board all day.

Wednesday, January 15th, 1777.—Up trying to get shoes for the men, but could not. Ordered to parade to-morrow on the ice—which I think a very extraordinary thing in our Major when on command to order us on parade; nor do I think his refusing to let me have shoes was acting an impartial part. However, I will endeavor invariably to obey orders and note the consequences.

Thursday, January 16th, 1777.—Went up to the barracks and paraded, were dismissed; and paraded again, but it continuing to snow, we did not go on the ice to fire as was ordered. Received December pay from the Paymaster; bought some shoes, &c. Had considerable dispute with M. Barber, on points of Divinity.

sick down to Albany in sleds, as they arrive, with an officer to attend them: that they are treated with the greatest tenderness and humanity on their way, as they will answer for the contrary conduct at their peril. No sleds or carriages are to return to Skeenesborough without first permission from Head Quarters.

Friday, January 17th, 1777.—This day the old brigade was paraded on the ice, and had 9 rounds of damaged cartridges without balls given them, which were fired away as the different kinds of firing went through. The day was excessive cold, yet we continued on the ice for near four hours, and were then dismissed.

Saturday, January 18th, 1777.—Lt. Cooper of the first came on board.

Sunday, January 19th, 1777.—Two of our men were ordered out on the scout with the others of the regiment. Major Barber seemed very snarling because our men did not do enough duty, when in truth he cannot deny but he has favored every company more than ours. News of the success of Gen. Washington over the enemy in the Jerseys, for which the regiment was called together and informed.

Monday, January 20th, 1777.—I hear that Col. Wayne is promoted to Brigadier-General, but believe it is a joke.

The news received yesterday from the Jerseys, is of such a salutary nature as to revive one's spirits afresh.

Tuesday, January 21st, 1777.—I spent much of the day in the gun room examining and putting to rights the cartridges, several of which we found damaged.

Wednesday, January 22d, 1777.—Spent the day on board writing, exercising cannon, &c. Towards evening went up and played a few games of whist with some of the officers. Part of Col. Wood's Regiment preparing to march off the ground tomorrow morning.

Thursday, January 23d, 1777.—Hear that Major Barber intends ordering us on shore for others to come on board, fearing, I suppose, our men cannot have fatigue and guard enough without driving them from pillow to post.

The above was verified, for about 10 o'clock Lt. Mott and Ensign Stout, the effectives of Capt. Patterson's Company, came down with orders from Major Barber to take post on board, and for me immediately to resume my former post in the battalion, which I put in execution, though at the same time thought it, as it really appears, very hard. Came and took lodging at Sharp's—played whist till 12 o'clock, and then went to bed.

[*To be Continued.*]

JOURNAL

OF

LIEUTENANT EBENEZER ELMER.

[*Concluded from page 56.*]

TICONDEROGA, NEW YORK.

Friday, January 24th, 1777.—Went into the Major's and took up my abode along with him. About 11 o'clock Wm. Tullis departed this life, after a long illness of almost three weeks. His former character, his upright and christian-like behavior since his engagement in the present cause, amidst all the evils to which soldiers are exposed, his calm and peaceable temper of mind in his last severe illness, fully testified to me and every other observer, that he was really prepared to meet the grim messenger, and now is happy, enjoying the blissful effects of a well spent life.

Saturday, January 25th, 1777.—Buried Wm. Tullis in as decent a manner as possible. No Sergeant to attend the company. I therefore have to act as Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, and every thing else. Nothing material more, except that Wood's and Wayne's regiments marched the whole of yesterday, upon which the 6th regiment took umbrage, and some of them went off, others fired several rounds, but were at last prevailed on to stay a few days. Peter Sheppard died.

Sunday, January 26th, 1777.—This day Major Barber, in a letter from Capt. Bloomfield, got the whole appointments of the officers in the State of New Jersey. So we spent most of the day in examining them.

Monday, January 27th, 1777.—We have well authenticated intelligence of the enemy's being driven out of the Jerseys. Major B. and I had a very warm dispute, he charged me with ill treating my Captain and him, which has fully persuaded me of what I before thought, that Capt. Bloomfield was working my ruin in a secret manner, which, however, he may not at last be able to accomplish.

Tuesday, January 28th, 1777.—Wrote several letters to send down by Capt. Sharp.

Wednesday, January 29th, 1777.—This day I was ordered to get ready for a scout to Crown Point, with 12 men. Accordingly

waited on Col. Wayne in the evening, and received orders respecting my march.

Return of the sick belonging to Captain Bloomfield's company, Mt. Independence, January 1st, 1777:

Gone down to Albany—Serg. Street Maskell, Fifer Henry Bragg, Privates Daniel Laurence, Elijah Wheaton, Oth. Johnson, Samuel Jackson, James Ray, Robert Griggs, John Casperson, Philip Sheppard.

Present—Sergeants Preston Hannah, John Reeves, Corporals John Jones, Thomas Parker, Dr. Joel Garrison, Privates Wm. Tullis, Eli Moore, Reade Sheppard, Azariah Casto, Peter Sheppard, James Yates, Daniel Ireland, Uriah Maul, Davis Langley, Charles Bowen.

Thursday, January 30th, 1777.—About 10 o'clock set out on the scout, and proceeded on the ice, which proved exceedingly slippery, up to Crown Point; a little before sunset, very wearied with travelling, took up our lodgings at one McKinzie's, on the Point. The works on the Point are very elegant, though much damaged, and the situation pleasant for a campaign.

Friday, January 31st, 1777.—After viewing the fortifications, we proceeded on down the Lake in order to make discoveries: passed by several inhabitants, and after travelling eight or ten miles making no discoveries of any enemy, we returned in the evening to our former lodgings, where we stayed again all night as quietly as before. Am informed by the inhabitants that the regular army which was here last fall consisted of 10 regular regiments, 500 Indians, and 500 Canadians.

Saturday, February 1st, 1777.—After getting breakfast, &c., we set out for home about 9 o'clock and arrived there about 3 o'clock, P. M., when I waited on Col. Wayne, informing him of my route. Found that Lt. Col. Barber had received a letter from Col. Dayton, Parson Caldwell and Major Bloomfield corroborating the former salutary account from the Jerseys, and that a capital engagement was shortly to be expected with the King's troops, which are yet at Brunswick. Likewise that Dr. Elmer is in the Continental Congress, Dr. Potter and Abijah Holmes commanders of a regiment raised till April, with whom are Josiah Seeley, Joseph Ransay and others, Ogden, Maskell and Pierson Captains. The officers received their warrants.

Sunday, February 2d, 1777.—Captains Sharp and Dayton set out from here to return to the Jerseys last Thursday.

Friday, February 7th, 1777.—Clear, pleasant weather. Stayed in the house playing cards, &c., a great part of the day.

Saturday, February 8th, 1777.—A scout ordered from our regiment to-morrow, Lt. Mott to command it.

¶ *Sunday, February 9th, 1777.*—Scout set out according to yesterday's orders. No troops coming in, nor any prospect of our leaving the ground, though the men's times are expiring in swift succession.

Tuesday, February 11th, 1777.—The garrison at present consists, on Mt. Independence side, of our broken regiment, 210 effective, and 30 men of Warner's regiment. Ti' side, 500, Col. Robertson, and 400 Col. Simons, all raw militia. Cards and drinking are the diversions which the whole garrison are daily employed at. Major Hay and wife, Major Barber, Col. Wayne, Major Ryan, Dr. McGray and McDole furnish a very intimate club. Our scout returned without any discovery.

Wednesday, February 12th, 1777.—Late at night the scout out from Warner's regiment returned, reporting that they saw a large number of regulars and Indians coming down upon us, upon which Col. Wayne sent over to Major Barber to reinforce our south guard with an officer and 12 men, and to alarm the whole garrison that they might be prepared for an attack. I accordingly was about till one o'clock A. M., when we all went to bed and slept unmolested till morning. The whole garrison to parade to-morrow.

Thursday, February 13th, 1777.—This day the whole of the forces composing the garrison of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence were paraded on the ice, our proper alarm posts pointed out, &c. Two Frenchmen from Canada were brought in prisoners, who informed us that on their way they saw at two different times a number of Indians, about 200, coming this way, and that we might therefore expect them here around our encampment for prisoners; they further say that Burgoyne is gone home; Charlton with a good part of the troops at Quebec: Gen. Philips with 1200 at Montreal; a number at St. Johns, Chamble, and Laprarie. By their appearing friendly, and declaring that they ran away in order to come over to us, and showing tokens which proved that they had been in our service last year, they were let go at their liberty. We began to get abatus to lay round our picket fortification which encompasses our barrack in order for a more solid defence.

Saturday, February 15th, 1777.—A fatigue party from our regiment was ordered out to place the abatus as fast as they were hauled, at which I labored part of the day. We are informed that troops are coming in, but cannot as yet have the satisfaction of beholding them.

Sunday, February 16th, 1777.—About 40 or 50 troops came in this afternoon, which gives us some hopes of leaving here some time this spring, at any rate. Mrs. Hay set out in a sleigh for Albany.

Monday, February 17th, 1777.—Spent most of the day in the house, reading, &c. In the afternoon laid abatus for some time. Ordered to take my guard to-morrow morning. Adjutant Shepard returned to the regiment late this evening, but brings no material news.

Tuesday, February 18th, 1777.—Went on guard at the usual time of mounting, and continued all day and night as usual vigilant on my post without the least molestation.

Wednesday, February 19th, 1777.—Was relieved by Lt. Gelaudit at the usual hour, and I waked up the guard and dismissed them. Ordered the whole troops which compose this garrison to parade to-morrow morning; likewise ordered to send the sick from each company to Albany in sleds to-morrow morning.

Thursday, February 20th, 1777.—Regiment paraded, but the inclemency of the weather prevented our going on the ice for exercise, and after some short time were dismissed.

Friday, February 21st, 1777.—Some few troops came in, so that we expect in a short time to be relieved.

Saturday, February 22d, 1777.—Sent down to Albany sick, Elijah Moore, David Dare, Alex. Jones, Wm. McGee and Daniel Ireland. Afterwards went over in company with sundry officers to dine. Spent the evening in drawing a muster roll for the M. M. General, who is to muster our regiment to-morrow.

A scene something diverting, though of a tragic nature, was exhibited some time ago on this ground; the men died so fast for some time that the living grew quite wearied in digging graves for the dead in this rocky, frozen ground: when it happened one day that two of our men being dead, graves were dug for them, but whilst they were busied in preparing the corpses and bringing them to the place, the Pennsylvanians took two of their dead men and carried them to the graves our men had dug, having none prepared of their own, and were just finishing their last kind offices to them, in covering them over in our mother earth, when our men arrived with theirs, and finding the Pennsylvanians making use of their repository a wrangle between the two parties ensued; and finally, our men proving the strongest dug up the others and buried their dead in their own vaults, so the others were obliged to cover their dead in gutters with logs and stone, thinking it too hard to labor so much for those for whom they might never expect any return as to cover them with frozen earth.

Sunday, February 23d, 1777.—This day, in consequence of Col. Barber's orders, the whole of our regiment, waiters, artificers, &c., hospital patients only excepted, were paraded, consisting of upwards of 250, and mustered by Col. Varick, M. M. General.

Monday, February 24th, 1777.—Oliver Shaw died very suddenly in the evening after a short sickness, with full reason to the very last.

Tuesday, February 25th, 1777.—Major Stevens with a company of artillery, arrived here to-day, as also Col. Baldwin, Chief Engineer; likewise upwards of 100 militia from the Mohawk river. Buried Oliver Shaw.

Wednesday, February 26th, 1777.—Busy in drawing out my muster rolls. Col. Bellenger and Capt. Isenlord being Major of this detachment of militia came to see me to-day. Major Stevens, Dr. Sergeant and some other gentlemen dined with us. A company more of artillery arrived here, well rigged and prepared for a campaign, coming from Boston. Expect to march homewards on Sunday next.

Friday, February 28th, 1777.—Orders were given this day for Col. Dayton's regiment to be taken off duty and prepare to leave the ground on Sunday morning at sunrise, we therefore began to prepare therefor.

Saturday, March 1st, 1777.—Delivered in the bed-ticks and other articles, and then went over with a company to take our farewell dinner at Wallis's, and by the fumes of wine, egg rum and all-fours, a very homogeneous mixture indeed, I was considerably intoxicated; nevertheless came home and prepared for marching to-morrow.

Sunday, March 2d, 1777.—Arose very early, and tackled up everything. Just as the drums beat the assembly I paraded the men; and as soon as the baggage was all packed up, without eating one mouthful, set out on the march with our men, in company with Capt. Dickerson's, Potter's and Ross's companies, and proceeded up the Lake towards Skeenesborough on the slippery road.

We arrived at Skeenesborough very tired, without eating, about two o'clock, and many being as yet behind; yet we pressed on with such as had arrived, leaving one sleigh to bring up the rear. I marched on with Capt. Dickerson about six miles, when it being just sunset the sleighs came up and we got in to ride, taking in all the men we could, and drove on, leaving a number behind. It being very cold, and not arriving at Fort Ann, 52 miles, till late in the evening, I had well nigh frozen stiff before we got there; after getting our men in the barracks a sleigh was sent back a few miles to take up any that might be perishing on

the road, they soon returned with several. To be short, after a world of trouble I got some supper, and Lieut. Harrison and I, laid down our blankets, upon the floor, to take our rest, but my hips were so sore and my limbs so weary that I got but little all night.

Monday, March 3d, 1777.—After waiting until about 8 o'clock for the rear to come up in vain, we set out and marched down the road. I travelled on foot about 8 miles below Fort Edward and then got in a sleigh and rode to within two miles of Saratoga, and then got out and went on foot there, and got in the barracks, which are pretty spacious, and stayed all night, with Capt. Dickerson, Reading, &c.

Tuesday, March 4th, 1777.—Made the best of our way to Albany through the new city; arrived in town just at dusk, having only 14 of my men with me, whom I got in the barracks and then took my lodgings with Capt. Gifford and Mr. Nercross, at Mrs. Willetts, and there got in a good bed, which, after such a fatiguing march, was very agreeable, and a great contrast to what I have been accustomed of late.

Wednesday, March 5th, 1777.—A number of our men who were left behind arrived to-day, as also Col. Barber and the whole of the officers. We paraded at sunset, and received orders to parade again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Left Albany March 7th, and arrived in Esopus the 9th; left Esopus, otherwise Kingston, March 11th, travelled by the way of the Wallkills through New Paltz, and arrived at Goshen the 13th; left Goshen March 15th, travelled on by way of Florida and through Sussex, and arrived at Col. Dayton's on the Succasunnah Plains, the 17th, where we lodged all night.

Tuesday, March 18th, 1777.—Left Col. Dayton's early in the morning and pushed on till we arrived in Morristown, about 12 o'clock; found the place quite desolate. In the evening Dr. Elmer arrived in town on business to his Excellency, Gen. Washington.

Wednesday, March 19th, 1777.—Pleasant day; paraded twice; towards evening the Colonel arrived, but was not able to give us our final determination respecting our discharges. Spent the day among my friends.

Thursday, March 20th, 1777.—Major Bloomfield came up here last evening. Drew the pay for my company for two months, made out our pay roll, &c.

On Sunday, the 23d, we set out for home, and I arrived at Bridgetown the Friday following, being the 28th of March, having been from there a year and one day, and oh! that I might be truly thankful to God who has brought me safely back.

Spent my time among my friends, settling accounts, providing clothing for another campaign, &c., until Sunday, 13th April, 1777, when I took leave of all my friends present, and set out in company with Mr. Mackey on horseback for Philadelphia, putting trust in the Lord of Hosts, who, I am fully persuaded, is able to preserve through the following as well as the former campaign. Lodged that night at "Death of the Fox," after passing through Woodstown and spending some hours with Dr. Duffe. Monday, 14th, arrived in Philadelphia, and there continued till Tuesday evening, when I went across to meet my chest and the Doctor's wife and James Ramsey, who have moved up. Likewise came up Capt. Gifford—we continued in town till Thursday, 17th, about 12 o'clock, when, having got our chests in a powder wagon going to Princeton, we travelled on thither. Lodged that night at Nashamany Ferry.

Friday, April 18th.—Set out and travelled on to Trenton, where we continued this night, viewing the ruins caused by the enemy's devastations.

Saturday, April 19th.—Set out and went to Princeton; waited on his Honor, Gen. Putnam, for a wagon and pass to join our regiment. Spent the afternoon and night with Lieuts. Bowen and Eli Elmer of the Artillery there.

Sunday, April 20th.—Having got a wagon bound for Morristown, we set out and travelled through the rain to Raritan, where I parted from the wagons, allowing my chest to go on, and travelled on through Bound Brook, Quibble Town, Samptown, &c., to Col. Shrieves' quarters near Spanktown, where I arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening, and agreed to enter as Surgeon Mate under Dr. Lewis Howell their Surgeon.

Monday, April 21st.—Spent the day in visiting some of the sick, &c. In the evening had an alarm by some firing of the enemy.

Tuesday, April 22d.—This day we were again alarmed, and so continued to be almost every day and night the week out. Wednesday night Capt. Lucy with a party of 60 men and 3 subalterns, went out to surprise the enemy's picquet near Amboy, but by its being removed they were not able to accomplish it as was desired, they however killed one sentinel and knocked down another; the garrison hearing the fire came out to their relief, upon which our men were obliged to retire. Thursday night Capt. Tlahaven went out with 20 men, but unluckily getting, as was supposed, within their lines in the dark and rain, not so much as one escaped to tell us of the fate of the rest; upon which the officers were lavish in their opinions concerning the affair, some commended

him as being a very brave officer, others disapproved the action and his conduct; upon the whole, I believe his bravery was indisputable, but his enterprising disposition and thirst for honor led him beyond the bounds of true bravery or good conduct.

Saturday there was firing with the enemy at or near Piscataway, which alarmed the troops all along the lines, and kept us under arms for a considerable time, till it was found to be nothing more than exercising among themselves, when the men were dismissed. Dr. Howell and Capt. Lowry set out home to-day.

Sunday, April 27th.—Spent some of the day with Dr. Riker, of Col. Alverton's Regiment, visiting the sick, &c., among whom Lieut. Bowman is one, very bad with a bilious fever.

Monday, April 28th.—Very cold for the season. Went up to the medicine chest, which is about four miles from our quarters, to make a return of the medicines and instruments to the Director General, and bring down some for the sick.

Tuesday, April 29th.—The troops were all paraded, and some orders read to them by Gen. Maxwell. The division we are in is commanded by Gen. Stephens.

Thursday, May 1st.—Col. Ogden, and Captains Peatt and Beeker dined with us at head quarters.

Friday, May 2d.—The enemy seem to be hatching something, as they have given us no alarm this two or three days.

Sunday, May 4th.—Employed in attending the sick, &c., which falls wholly on me now in the absence of the Surgeon.

Monday, May 5th.—Exercised myself in going to the medicine chest, &c. Court Martial setting at our quarters to try sundry prisoners, Col. Ogden, President, who dined with us. Much of the folly of gallantry is to be learned in the army, for my part I every day conceive a greater aversion to it.

Thursday, May 8th.—Some firing was heard at or near Brunswick, but what the occasion was we have not heard. At night Joseph Murphey, being sent on an errand to get some pigs for roasters with another lad, led him near Amboy, when Murphey declared he would not come back, so the other ran off and he proceeded on.

Friday, May 9th.—Was informed this evening that the firing heard yesterday was an engagement between the ministerial cut-throats at Brunswick and Gen. Putnam, near Rocky Hill.

Saturday, May 10th.—Yesterday was observed between one and three o'clock P. M., the Moon three days old and a star a little distance off. The report of the engagement between Gen. Putnam and the enemy yesterday proved false. This afternoon

Gens. Stephens and Maxwell took about one-half the men at Quibbletown and Samptown, with a part of Cols. Cook's and Hendrick's Regiment, leaving the rest as a guard, and went to the picquets at Piscataway, where they had a considerable brush with the 71st Regiment of Scotch regulars, and made them retire getting possession of some part of their quarters, when a reinforcement of the enemy coming from Bonhamtown forced them to retreat, taking with them some small matter of stores; the loss on our side was two killed, two or three taken prisoners, with a number wounded not yet ascertained. 'Twas supposed by what they saw that the enemy had near 30 killed, beside the wounded. Our people did as much as was expected, not intending to attempt any thing more than to give them an alarm. The same time there came out a number from Amboy, we mustered and went in pursuit of them, but they retiring, we could not get one slap at them. The account above I had from Gen. Maxwell, who was present, and came and lodged with us all night.

Sunday, May 11th, 1777.—In the afternoon we were alarmed by our picquets, who discovered the enemy in Woodbridge, so the whole of the troops were got under arms and sent in pursuit of them, but they retired upon our advancing, and thus ended the fray.

Monday, May 12th.—The whole of the sick were examined and I sent them off with two wagons to Westfield to the number of 36, and rode up, got them into quarters, and stayed all night at Dr. Philemon Elmer's.

Tuesday, May 13th.—After getting breakfast I went to visit the sick and made return thereof to Maj. Weatherspoon. Rode off to get Col. Shrieves's horse shod, and then returned home. Dr. Howell returned this evening.

We are certainly informed that in the action at Piscataway last Saturday we had killed and missing 26 or 27 men, four however were supposed to have taken that opportunity to desert.

Wednesday, May 14th.—Played ball, &c., till some time in the afternoon, when I walked up to Mr. DeCamp's, where I tarried all night. Capt. Reading, &c., was to see us to-day.

Thursday, May 15th.—Dr. Howell came up to my quarters, and after putting up a quantity of medicines we rode off to Westfield to visit our sick, which we found rather recovering from what they were. Stopped at Gen. Maxwell's quarters, where we dined with Major Weatherspoon and set a while.

Sunday, May 18th.—Came to my lodgings early in the morning, Dr. Howell and Quarter Master Osburn, on their way to

Morristown, by whom I sent two letters, one to Major Eisenlord, the other to Dr. Read. In the evening the Rev. Jonathan Elmer came to see me, to whom I was introduced by his son, the Doctor.

Thursday, May 22, 1777.—Drummer Grimes of our regiment out on a scout last night with three or four men, took a very good horse from within the enemy's lines.

Friday, May 23d.—In the afternoon went to visit the sick in Westfield: returning, came across Mr. Casey, with whom I spent a few hours at the tavern with a couple of young ladies, and then about 7 o'clock at night returned to my lodgings.

Saturday, May 24th.—Capt. Stout came to my quarters and informed me of the order for our regiment to march, and his going to Westfield for all that were able to go. Soon after Dr. Howell came with a wagon to carry off the medicine chest. Leaving me behind to take care of all the sick at Westfield, they set out for Bound Brook, the whole troops on the lines went off at night, carts and wagons with guards going.

Sunday, May 25th.—This morning we were alarmed before day by the Pennsylvania troops, which were moving towards Westfield and leaving the lines below entirely bare. About 8 o'clock I set out for Westfield to see the sick, but when I came there found they were all moved off to Chatham, and the troops, stores, and every thing gone off from here to Bound Brook. Could not get the least information, nor did I know what to do, as my chest and two sick were at Mr. Decamp's exposed to the enemy, nor knew I whether I must follow the sick or not. In the afternoon came back, found the regulars were out at Samptown and had plundered several inhabitants; those in this quarter began to pack up for a start, I concluded as being left to take care of the sick 'twas my best way to endeavor to get a wagon and carry my chest and the sick away after the others, but could not accomplish it this evening. The inhabitants assembled and kept a guard for the security of the place all night, so that though I slept but little yet was not disturbed.

[The subsequent portions of the Journal are wanting, with the exception of a few orders. The following Diary closes Dr. Elmer's Memoranda.]

August 24th, 1782.—The infantry of the Jersey line marched from their huts to join the others at Peekskill.

August 26th.—We received orders to march for King's Ferry the 29th.

August 29th.—We marched from our huts to a bridge below Pompton meeting house, and encamped for the first time this year.

August 30, 1782.—Decamped at 3 o'clock and marched to Suf-

frien's Tavern where we lay this night, being the coldest for the season that ever I knew.

August 31st.—Marched as before, and encamped near King's Ferry.

September 1st.—We decamped, marched to the Ferry and crossed; where we joined the whole of the Northern Army and took our station on the right near the Ferry.

September 2d.—I was ordered from camp to our huts, in order to take care of and bring up the men left behind. The ground the driest it has ever been known in this country.

September 11th.—A fine shower in the morning. At dusk arrived in camp with Lieut. Buck, and found the army very beautifully situated in one line with fine worked and arched bowers in front.

September 14th.—Count Rochambeau arrived in camp. The whole army were paraded to receive him and paid him the honors due to the Commander-in-Chief. After the salute he was pleased to express his entire approbation of their appearance and behavior.

September 16th.—The French began to cross their baggage, artillery, &c. Fatigue parties from our army were employed in crossing them day and night, till the night of the 18th instant, when the whole got over, consisting of about 5000, including artillery, &c., and about 5000 horses, with a very great quantity of baggage.

September 22d.—Second Jersey Regiment on fatigue to West Point.

September 30th.—Returned by the same route.

October 11th.—The Jersey and 1st Massachusetts brigades were mustered.

October 12th.—Our troops were manœuvred with the 1st Massachusetts brigade by the Baron himself, and performed well.

October 19th.—A part of the army were brigaded and manœuvred with blank cartridges, which they fired.

October 24th.—The army passed the Minister of War in review, and performed many evolutions in his presence to satisfaction.

October 26th.—The left wing marched to go into quarters.

October 27th.—The right wing marched. 2d Connecticut brigade halted near Continental village, where they will hut. 1st Connecticut brigade marched on and crossed to West Point, where they are to garrison this winter. York and Jersey met our baggage opposite West Point, where we encamped.

October 28th.—Crossed and marched over the mountains to Murderer's Creek, where we received our baggage from the boats

and encamped. The Rhode Island Regiment ordered to relieve the Hampshire line at the northward.

October 29th, 1782.—Marched with our baggage about five miles to our ground for hutting and encamped.

November 4th.—The ground for hutting being laid out in a wood about five miles north-west of New Windsor, we moved on it, pitched our tents, and began to build chimneys to them.

November 5th.—Our troops mustered, the inspection being dispensed with.

November 7th.—Began to erect the men's huts; dimensions, 27 by 18 feet, divided by a partition in the centre. Each company build two of these double huts, one in front and one in the rear, in two regular, straight lines. The timber was heavy and the work very fatiguing.

November 14th.—Some of the men began to move into their huts, and the officers to lay the foundation of theirs.

December 1st.—We moved into our hut and began to erect a kitchen.

December 12th.—Orders came out for one officer of a company to go on furlough, one non-commissioned officer and two privates.

December 13th.—Captains Ballard, Holes and Leonard left camp, and Lieut. Hopper.

December 16th.—Came on a snow which by the morning following was two feet deep.

January 2d, 1783.—Our regiment marched to do duty on the lines for two weeks.

January 19th.—Returned to their huts. C. C. liked to have fallen through the ice.

February 11th.—Lieut. Col. Barber, lately appointed to command our regiment, in riding from camp to his quarters about 1 o'clock P. M., was suddenly killed on his horse by the fall of a tree, which accidentally happened to cross the path where he was riding.

February 13th.—He was buried with the honors of war at Bethlehem burying ground and from thence carried, after the firing, to Wallkill, and deposited in the burying ground of his family.

April 19th.—The cessation of hostilities was announced in camp just eight years from the commencement thereof.

June 6th.—Our brigade received their furloughs, and we all decamped.

June 7th.—Arrived in Newark.

June 11th.—Chose the officers of the Cincinnati at Elizabethtown, where we received our baggage and proceeded on.

June 12th.—Arrived at Trenton.

June 14th.—Went to Burlington.

June 15th.—To Philadelphia.

June 16th.—To Woodbury.

June 17th.—To Cohansey.

September 16th.—Set out to Princeton.

September 22d.—The Jersey Society of the Cincinnati met.

October 1st.—Arrived at Cohansey.

November 3d.—Was discharged from the service of the United States by a Proclamation of Congress, after having served seven years and nine months, wanting five days, in the following capacities, viz:—

From the 8th of February, 1776, to the 9th of April following, as an Ensign in the 3d Jersey Regiment.

From the 9th of April, '76, to the 1st of April, '77, as a Lieutenant of the same.

From that day to the 5th of July, '78, as Surgeon's Mate in the 2d Jersey Regiment, and from that day till the present as Surgeon of said Regiment.

Two months and one day Ensign: eleven months and twenty one days Lieutenant; one year, three months and four days Surgeon's Mate; five years, three months and twenty-eight days Surgeon.
