

LETTERS AND PAPERS
OF
GOV. JOHN HENRY
OF MARYLAND



Member of Continental Congress 1777-1788

Member of United States Senate 1789-1797

Governor of Maryland - - 1797-1798





J. WINFIELD HENRY.

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With some account of his Life, Genealogy and Descendants, as shown
by extracts from Records and Papers in the Maryland His-
torical Society, and original Letters and Memoranda
in the hands of the Compiler, one of his
great-grandsons,

J. WINFIELD HENRY

1904

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THIS BOOK
IS DEDICATED TO
MY GRANDFATHER
JOHN CAMPBELL HENRY
THE ELDEST SON OF GOVERNOR JOHN HENRY,
A NOBLE AND GENEROUS MAN, WHOSE
MEMORY SHOULD BE HONORED
AND CHERISHED BY ALL
HIS DESCENDANTS

1948



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LETTERS.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

YORK TOWN, Jan. 27th, 1778.

SIR: The unsettled state I have been in since I got here has put it out of my power to answer your letter of the 19th Jan. before this time.

Congress is extremely sorry the salt could not be procured; at the same time they highly approve of your Excellency's conduct, and desired the President to return to you and the Council the thanks of Congress for your respect and attention to their resolve.

Congress has accepted the salt you offered, and I expect the President has written you fully upon that head. The Commissary is likewise to purchase such quantities as he may think necessary, and I am in hopes with what he will receive from you, there will be a sufficient quantity for the present demand.

I am sensible of the low state of our own Treasury, and I believe I may assure you with truth that the Continental Treasury here is in a much worse situation. However, we have procured a warrant on Thomas Harwood, Esq., Commissioner of the Loan Office for the State of Maryland, for twenty thousand dollars, drawn in your favor, for the purpose of recruiting the Army.

The situation of our Army is truly alarming, and unless we can supply it with provisions by some means more effectual than any now adopted, I am afraid they must separate. A committee is now out for that purpose. The Army is to undergo a reformation. Mr. Carroll was one of the members appointed on that business, but the indisposition of Mrs. Carroll called him home. The other gentlemen who were appointed are now at camp.

Congress has at length agreed upon the just and equitable doctrine of retaliation, which you may see by the enclosed papers.

We have no news. Make my respects to the Council, and believe me to be sir, with great respect,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

YORK TOWN, Feb. 14th, 1778.

SIR: Congress a day or two ago took up the appointment of commercial agents, and concluded to refer the same to the Commissioners in France. Mr. Ross and your Brother were in nomination. If you have an opportunity, it would be well to write to Mr. Johnson. I do not at present know in what part of France he resides; possibly, upon inquiry, I may be informed. At this time I do not know of an opportunity, but as soon as there is one I shall write to him myself.

Besides our accounts lately from the West Indies, we are informed by a letter from Richd. H. Lee to his brother, that there is a large snow arrived at York Town 42 days from Bordeaux, loaded with salt and dry goods. The captain and supercargo say the number of troops sent to the West Indies is certainly very considerable. Among them are a very powerful body of artillery and two thousand dismounted cavalry. What the latter can be for, puzzles me. These gentlemen say that altho the utmost care is taken to quiet the minds and suspicions of G. B. that a war will most certainly take place in the Spring. They further say the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke de Choiseul and Dr. Franklin have had frequent and long conferences.

The state of our Army is critical. Four months' pay, if not more, are due them, and no money in the Treasury to satisfy their just and reasonable demands. The press

is at work, and attended with all vigilance and care, and has been for sometime past, and nearly a million a week is now made, and yet our demands are greater than we can answer. They come in from all parts of the continent. The avarice of our people and the extravagant prices of all commodities, joined with the imperfect management of our affairs, would expend the mines of Chili and Peru.

For the want of pay, of clothes and provisions, our Army is decreasing every hour, not by one or two at a time, but from seven to twelve. By a letter from Col. Smith he tells me some of the troops have been eight days at different times without meat, and only a bare allowance of flour. The State of Pennsylvania has passed a law appointing certain commissioners in every county of the State, with full power to purchase or to seize at stated prices all provisions necessary for the Army. These men are subject to the orders of Congress as to the quantity of each article of provisions to be purchased or seized. Besides this the Board of War have authority from Congress to purchase twenty thousand barrels of flour and other provisions necessary for the Spring. From these resources I expect fifty thousand barrels of flour, and quantities of other provisions, but to what amount is uncertain. Our Commissary General does not at this time, as I am informed, know that he has five thousand barrels of pork or beef. Upon such foundations the existence of our Army depends. At whose door this prospect of ruin lies, time will discover.

What think you of Dr. Franklin's assassination? With some gentlemen here, the tale has the appearance of probability, with others it is esteemed a fact. I hope both opinions are groundless. His death will stagnate

our system in France and probably shatter some of the Doctor's flattering hopes of serving his country through the sides of France.

Will the test go down? Will the law for recruiting our quota of troops succeed? The committee at camp, I understand, will recommend measures for filling the Army, which I expect will not be very agreeable to our people.

North Carolina has agreed only to part of the Confederation. The other States, I believe, have done nothing with it as yet.

Virginia, New York and Massachusetts Bay are unrepresented.

I am sir, your very humble servant,

JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

YORK TOWN, March 6th, 1778.

SIR: Col. Samuel Smith arrived here yesterday and acquainted me with the difficulty he met with in the recruiting service for the want of the Continental Bounty. Upon his solicitation and the prospect of advancing the public service, I have procured from Congress ten thousand dollars to be transmitted to you, to be distributed in such proportion among the recruiting officers as you may judge most proper. Colonel Smith has undertaken the carriage of this money, which I hope you will receive in a few days. It is the earnest request of Congress that the battalions from each State should be filled up as early this Spring as possible. Maryland, I hope, will not be backward. The draught of the militia, recommended by Congress, I fear, will meet with many obstacles in the Legislature. Should that measure fail, I am at a loss to discover what expedient can be fallen upon. The expedition into Canada is suspended. General Burgoyne and two of his officers, upon his earnest request to Congress, is permitted to embark for England. Enclosed you have a copy of the resolve upon which the ten thousand dollars, mentioned above, was granted, by which you will see part of the money is to be applied towards paying the premium for taking up deserters.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

YORK TOWN, March 10th, 1778.

DEAR SIR: Upon the representation of Col. Samuel Smith who was here last week, I obtained from Congress ten thousand dollars for the Recruiting Service. I sent it by him to you and I expect you have received it before this time. If that sum will not do, I beg you will be kind enough to acquaint me. I am informed the Committee of Congress at camp have among other States, applied to the State of Maryland for the purchase of a number of horses for the purpose of forming a body of light cavalry. If you should approve of the plan, or should you lay it before the Assembly, and it is adopted by them, I trust some estimate of the expense will be made that the money may be forwarded from this place. Should the Recruiting Service require a greater number of dollars I believe they may be had.

I believe you need not entertain any fears of the expedition against Canada going forward. The advanced season of the year, and the feeble preparations in that department has effectually put an end to it. I most cordially join with you in opinion, that it is the interest as well as the true policy of this Country to collect their force to a single point by strengthening the hands of General Washington. But this I fear will not be the case. It is the opinion of some, and they have weight with a certain class of men, that the whole force of the enemy will be turned towards the east the next campaign. A military gentleman in high office supports this

opinion. Should it prevail in Congress I think it will injure the Middle States in a high degree, as well as the common cause at large. The Virginia Frigate is ordered to make another attempt, if she fails, the measure you propose, I expect, will be adopted.

Virginia will this afternoon offer to ratify the confederation. No other State is prepared. I shall take this opportunity of stating the objections to it, from Maryland, though I have little hopes of this matter being soon determined. I fear it never will in our favor.

We had intelligence last night of one of our armed vessels in the Delaware, near Cristeen having taken two ships and a small sloop of war. We have not heard the cargoes. I believe this news may be relied on.

Enclosed you have some of the debates of the House of Lords and Commons. They will amuse you. Twenty thousand additional troops for the service of 1778 is voted without a division. With great regard, I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

YORK TOWN, April 5th, 1778.

DEAR SIR:—I acquainted you in my former letter that the Delegates had obtained from Congress the loan of one hundred thousand dollars. I expected when I wrote you, that I would have been able to send you the money in a day or two but the great demands on the Treasury have prevented me. In the course of this week you may expect the whole or at least some part of it.

Congress yesterday ratified the Treaties of Alliances and Commerce between France and these States. You will soon have a copy sent to the State. Mr. Chase writes you fully upon this subject.

I am, Sir, with great respect, yours,

JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

YORK TOWN, April 20th, 1778.

DEAR SIR : I have procured the inclosed paper with some difficulty. When you have read it, if the Assembly should be sitting, I wish you would send it to the Speaker. Different opinions prevail here with regard to the authenticity of it. For my own part, I have no doubt, from what I have lately seen in the English papers, but these two bills, before this time, are enacted into laws. I dread the impressions it will make upon the minds of many of our people. If it should, and I have no doubt of it, make its appearance in the form of a law, it will prove more dangerous to our cause than ten thousand of their best troops. It will, in a day or two, be under the consideration of Congress.

The cartel for the general exchange of prisoners is at an end. Upon our commissioners examining the powers of the commissioners on the part of General Howe, they discovered he meant the treaty to be of a personal nature, founded on the mutual confidence and honor of the contracting generals, and had no intention of binding the nation, or of extending the cartel beyond the limits and duration of his own command. They declared themselves ready to treat with us on this footing, with their present powers, which they deemed adequate to the purposes of their meeting. Upon this point the treaty broke off. I lament the situation of our prisoners, and must approve of the conduct of our commissioners. A cartel upon so narrow a foundation as the

personal honor of General Howe would be of little use to us and of short duration, liable at any time to be set aside by a subsequent commander or by the British King without a breach of honor. This conduct will teach us a lesson respecting General Burgoyne and his army. I make no doubt you have heard of the insurrection in the Delaware State.

By a letter from a Mr. Patterson, we are informed that a considerable number of the disaffected have assembled at a place near the head of the Chester River. They are exerting themselves to add to their number, and those who will not join them they deprive of their arms and ammunition. It is said here they have British officers among them, and expect to be re-enforced from Philadelphia. This matter is viewed here as very serious by some. Mr. Carroll gives his compliments to you and desires me to acquaint you that there is a considerable quantity of provision at Charles Town, at the head of our bay, which appears to be in a dangerous situation. There is also, as I am informed by Mr. S. Stewart, quantities of provisions at Princess Anne in Somerset, and other places in that neighborhood, which it would be fortunate for us if we could remove them without delay.

When I wrote to you some weeks ago I informed you that I had procured ten thousand dollars for the recruiting service, which I sent down by Col. S. Smith. I have never heard whether you have received it. If you should write to any of the delegates by the next post, I should be obliged to you to acquaint us with the receipt of the money if it has reached your hands. I am sir, with great respect, yours,

JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

YORK TOWN, April 24th, 1778.

SIR: I am desired by the delegates to acquaint your Excellency that we have this day procured from Congress thirty thousand dollars for the recruiting service. Colonel Williams applied to us for money for that purpose, and we have thought it proper to allow him out of that sum eight thousand dollars; the remaining twenty-two thousand will go from this place by Mr. Hamilton, an express put up by Col. S. Smith. I have desired him, as soon as the express reaches him, to send him forward to you.

As to arms and blankets I can promise you nothing certain at this time. A few have lately arrived in the Eastern States. The Board of War have promised me our troops shall have their proportion of them. Every step is taken to procure arms, and I hope, as the troops come forward, the Board of War will be able to supply them. The arms of the State I would keep; not one of them should, if I could prevent it, come out of the State but upon the most urgent necessity. I have just left the Board of War, and they are desirous and willing that you should have the goods now at Cambridge made up in Baltimore. And if you will be kind enough to write particularly what you want, they will immediately authorize you to take such articles and to distribute them among Maryland troops.

You will receive by an express, which left this place today, Lord North's speech, the two bills which occasioned it and the strictures of Congress upon them. They were drawn up in haste, but I trust they will be sufficient to show the wickedness of the Ministry.

I am, sir, with great respect, yours,

JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

YORK TOWN, May 11th, 1778.

DEAR SIR:—I sent you yesterday by Mr. David Poe \$36,000, part of the warrant of one hundred thousand Dollars, lately granted by Congress to the State of Maryland. This gentleman promised to deliver the \$36,000 to Mr. Lux, at Baltimore, whom I have requested to forward it immediately to you.

I received today a letter from Mr. Brown of Annapolis, he has expressed a strong desire to return home to his native country. His intentions are to apply to you and the Council for leave to go to Philadelphia and from thence to England. I cannot discover any reasonable objection against granting his request. Mr. Carroll will also write to you upon this subject; you will easily perceive this gentleman is very desirous of appearing before you, with the assistance of some of his acquaintances to strengthen his application. I assure you if I could apprehend the least danger from granting him leave to depart in the way he desires, I would be one of the last who would give him permission, but I am persuaded he cannot if he had an inclination, communicate anything to the enemy which they do not know already. When you consider the particular situation of this gentleman, I am inclined to think you will be of opinion that he has some claim to your attention and indulgence. If you should join with me in opinion in this, and there

are no particular State reasons for detaining this gentleman, I hope he will meet with your assent.

We have nothing new since Mr. Chase left us, except a report that the enemy are preparing to leave Philadelphia.

I am, Sir, with great respect and esteem, yours,

JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1778.

DEAR SIR: I had the honor of writing to you yesterday in the morning. Since that time the following intelligence received from Lord Sterling has changed the opinions of most gentlemen with respect to the immediate operations of the enemy.

“A certain Captain Clure, who was taken some time since by the enemy in a merchant ship, came out of New York yesterday and gave me more particular intelligence than I have been able to procure. He says that two hundred and fifty sail of transport are prepared for the reception of troops. The embarkation is in part begun. All the heavy iron cannon from the batteries are shipped. Sixteen sail of the line to go on what they call the grand expedition.

“I have this moment received the report of the officer I have fixed at Amboy to watch the motions of the enemy. He says, ‘October the 16th twelve ships fell down to Sandy Hook. October the 17th, early in the morning, about one hundred sail of ships of war and transports fell down to the Hook.’ Their grand movement is on the point of taking place, and I hope to be able tomorrow to know their destination.”

There is in the Secretary’s office twenty copies of the first and second volumes of the proceedings of Congress. If it is agreeable to the Assembly I will have them packed up and sent by way of Cristeen to Annapolis.

The Flag that was coming to this city with the manifesto and proclamation from the Commissioners is cast away on the Jersey shore. Two officers and ten men were saved. They had three pickets which were lost. If the General Assembly is now sitting you will be pleased to communicate this intelligence to them. I wrote to the Speaker yesterday and gave him the news of the day, which was not as perfect as the present, which, I believe, may be depended on.

I am at present alone, and from the important business before Congress, respecting our finances and foreign affairs, earnestly desire a representation as soon as any of my colleagues can possibly attend.

I am, sir, with great respect to you and the Council,
Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN HENRY.

The letter from Sterling was dated on Saturday last.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

IN CONGRESS, October 21, 1778.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received from the President of Congress, the inclosed copy of a confession of a pilot on board the Flag Ship that was cast away on the Jersey Shore.

I gave you yesterday the best intelligence we have respecting the motions of the enemy. I believe we may rest assured that Boston is the object of their destination.

I shall continue to give you the earliest account we have.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN HENRY.

Confession of the pilot is on page 220, Vol. 21, Archives of Maryland.

John Henry to Governor Johnson.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27th, 1778.

DEAR SIR: A considerable detachment, consisting of the new levies, left New York the beginning of last week. It is believed they sailed directly for the West Indies.

By a letter received from Lord Sterling yesterday morning it appears that the troops on Staten Island are ready to embark and only wait for the return of part of their regiments sent on the late expedition to Egg Harbor. They are destroying their fortification which puts it out of doubt that they do not mean to hold that island this winter.

I should be obliged to you, Sir, to inform me whether the State has any clothing for their officers. Their wants are great and distressing, and unless they are supplied, it will be out of their power to continue in the service. Some of them, I am told are at this time so circumstanced, that unless they have speedy relief it will be impossible for them to do their duty. To purchase out of their pay would leave them pennyless for eight months in the year. A suit of clothes will cost them seven or eight months' pay, and when obtained will not last them above five months; in this way many of them have spent their patrimonies, and unless they can now find some resources in the public benevolence, they must leave a service in which they can no longer exist. If there are any measures which can be fallen upon, in

which I can be of service, I should be happy in affording every assistance in my power. Would it not be a desirable thing to know the real state of the officers by sending some person to camp for that purpose. The men I expect will be provided for; fifteen thousand complete suits I am told are now on the way to camp and material sufficient in hand to clothe the whole army.

I am, Sir, with great respect to you and the Council,
Your obedient and humble servant,
JOHN HENRY.

John Henry to Marquiss de la Fayette.

DORSET COUNTY, VIENNA, April 19th, 1781.

DEAR MARQUISS: This letter will be delivered to the Marquiss by Dr. William Wheiland, a friend of mine. He has gone through a course of medical studies, and is now very desirous of making further improvements in the line of his profession. He has applied himself with much care and industry, and as far as I am capable of judging, is extremely well qualified to render service to the public. If the Marquiss can gratify his anxious desire of making further advances in his profession, by permitting him to attend the hospitals of his detachment of the army, he will not only oblige a young gentleman of abilities and application who will be useful, but also lay me under a particular obligation.

The Marquiss' attention to this request will be esteemed a favor by him who has the honor to be, with the highest sentiments of respect and esteem,

His obedient, humble servant,

[Signed.] JOHN HENRY.

Hambrook, Dorset Co., Md., Sept. 10th, 1863. The foregoing is a true copy of the interior of a letter in the handwriting of John Henry, grandfather of Daniel M. Henry, and now in the possession of the latter, who, at the request of Francis Southwick, Esq., of Albany, New York, to be furnished with an autograph of Governor Henry is about to forward it to that gentleman.

The endorsement of the letter is thus:

“The Honbl. Major General Marquiss de la Fayette”
“by Doctor Wheiland.”

Senator John Henry to Wm. Vans Murray.

JULY 14, 1793.

DEAR SIR: An acknowledgment by all nations that the individuals of every society have an inherent right to migrate in pursuit of happiness would have a most efficacious tendency to meliorate the condition of the oppressed.

Happiness is so ardently desired, and so constantly pursued by man through the whole varied conditions of his life, that no impediments, however dangerous or difficult, would restrain him to the spot of his nativity, while there remained another country which presented to his view greater portions of good. Rulers would then perceive that the only effectual remedy to correct this erratic disposition would be to make men happiest at home.

Whether so much fraternity and civilization will ever prevail in the monarchies of Europe to induce this acknowledgment, is too distant an event at present to excite hope, however ardently our philanthropy might wish to hasten its arrival, and in the present state of things little good is to be expected from the clearest and fullest refutation of the doctrine of indissoluble allegiance. The disposition, which for the last century has existed in some degree in most of the countries of Europe, has excited the attention of government and produced such prohibitory statutes that no reasoning, however clear and conclusive, which has only in view the happiness of man, will prevail.

If those, however, who wish to immigrate would once pass the barriers of their own country, I believe they would never after experience any personal inconvenience from the doctrine of allegiance. In trade and in war they might sometimes meet with difficulties, but as men and members of another society it is not probable they would be disturbed. Those who part from their country and retain no views of ever returning to it, seldom leave anything behind them in the power of government; and where the government has no hold of interest by which it can induce a return, I do not recollect an instance where it has made use of other means, such as a demand of the delivery of the individual, except in cases where he is charged with high crimes or misdemeanors; and, indeed, the law of England, as I understand it, does not provide any other mode to compel the return of an absentee but a privy seal, which proceeds by messenger immediately from the king and notifies the party to return upon his faith and allegiance. If he disobeys, his property, in the mode prescribed by law, is sequestered and remains, with its profits, in the hands of the king till his return. If then the only consequence of a refusal to return is the figure of property, this principle of indissoluble allegiance is of no importance to him who has shaken hands with his native country and left no property behind him.

There are many instances in the English law where a privy seal has been served and the property seized, but in no instance that I recollect of a demand of the person of the individual.

The multitudes that have abandoned their country and been permitted to remain in quietness abroad, countenance the idea that no compulsory process is known to

the English law or constitution by which a return is to be effected, except what I have alluded to above.

If one contemplates simply the strength and aggrandizement of a nation as such, without regard to the happiness and prosperity of the individuals of which it is composed, the doctrine of allegiance will be found to have its age. But I discard it as a slavish principle, incompatible with the liberty of man and the great object of his life, which, if he cannot obtain at home, he should enjoy his natural right of seeking abroad; and this liberty might be allowed to him without endangering the safety of nations, as the numbers are always small who incline to emigrate and abandon their country.

I return your tract upon allegiance and thank you for the liberty of reading it. In the present unsettled and alarmed condition of Europe, an attack upon one of the most subtle principles of their governments might increase difficulties upon those whom we wish to save. The feelings of both kings and nobles are too much alive to listen to the still voice of reason and humanity. The vicissitudes of a few years may produce a conjuncture in which your thoughts may be advantageously exposed to the public eye.

I hope to see you in a short time, as I am obliged to be in Cambridge.

I am, dear sir, yours,

JOHN HENRY.

Senator John Henry to Hon. Wm. Vans Murray.

DEAR SIR: Your several favors, the last of them, of the 19th inst., the two preceding ones of earlier date, have come safe to hand.

Mr. Madison's resolutions and the report of the Secretary of State, upon which I presume they are founded, I have never seen; the letter, if not too voluminous and weighty for post conveyance, I should be obliged to you to transmit.

You intimate pretty strongly that the propositions of Virginia wear a hostile appearance towards Great Britain; that war should be directly and openly sought, or measures proposed which lead but remotely to that event by any of the Southern States, is in my mind the height of imprudence; as the States south of Pennsylvania are circumstanced, there are few causes that ought ever to induce them to embark in so perilous an undertaking. Not only the condition and treatment of our slaves have been meliorated by the benign influence of the principles established by the late war, but their minds have been enlightened and their morals improved.

They have now for several years been accustomed to think and talk of liberty; and man will not long think of his rights and of injuries for ages inflicted on his ancestors without entertaining the disposition to reclaim and redress them. That he will remain tranquil when it is in his power to assist the former and to avenge the latter, is not to be expected, without the influence of foreign causes. The progressive state of things among ourselves, may place the master in the condition of the debased African.

In this struggle for a change of condition, we must be influenced by sentiments which governed the conduct of the late General Lee, who openly professed that the strongest army could set the providence of God at defiance. In such a cause, such a belief would be necessary, for the Deity has no attribute which could induce a hope that his providence would be favorably disposed towards the white man.

If this revolution is among possible events, which in time will flow from the principles which we hold and the Government which we have adopted, with what facility might it be hastened and accomplished by foreign aid. A Roman General boasted that an army would rise at the stamp of his foot. A British Standard displayed in the heart of the Southern States, proclaiming liberty to all men, of whatever color, with professions to maintain the equal rights of all, against the usurpations of any, would exceed in assembling an army, the celerity of the Roman General; an army too, to any amount that might be desired, composed of materials vastly superior to that by which the fate of the Republican form of Government of Rome was forever lost. That memorable battle was fought in the decline of Roman virtue. The black man of our day and country is inured to every species of labor and fatigue. He possesses size, strength and patience, is submissive and obedient from habit, and when animated with the enabling spirit of liberty, would become indeed, a very formidable enemy. The recollection of past injuries and the desire of revenge, so strongly planted in the human breast, would expose his enemy, the white master, to the most mortifying and cruel outrages.

Against such an enemy whom should we oppose. The dread of degradation and motives of self preservation,

would justify me in counting upon the full exertions of the whites in the States alluded to; but what avail would that be against a formidable foreign foe and a still more terrible domestic one. Could we rely on the assistance of our Eastern Brethren. In this cause I fear not. They as individuals love liberty and justify it to all men. They like not that disproportion of wealth which arises from the labor of slaves. To what exertions they would go, under the faith, influence and engagements to which they would be bound by the General Government, I will not undertake to determine.

Whenever I reflect on the numbers of these injured people and the eagerness with which they would embrace a foreign standard, I tremble for our Southern country. Under this view of their situation, it is madness to seek a war. It is bad enough when the safety of the country and the faith of solemn engagements imposes it upon us.

That all the men with whom I have served did not feel and act as the representatives of an independent people is most certain. But the number of Mr. Clark's agents must be numerous indeed, from the apprehensions which you seem to entertain of foreign influence. Our public men very wisely regulate their opinions with a due regard to the sense of the people, and they are as yet steadfastly fixed in the paths of peace, and I sincerely hope will continue to walk therein, till the honor and safety of their country shall render a deviation both prudent and proper.

Although there are naval powers against whom it is not in our ability to oppose an equal force yet, I think well of the good you are creating. It will generate as fast as our resources and they are more abundant than is generally acknowledged. I take it for granted that

the strength of the force against which your ships are to act has been accurately ascertained, and that they are adequate to the service to which they are destined. Although I hear little and see less of what is passing, I have nevertheless understood that the force of money is to be tried during the interval of maritime preparations. I wish its influence may prevail.

Continue to send me the papers and believe me to be

Very affectionately yours,

JOHN HENRY.

Governor John Henry to General Smith.

ANNAPOLIS, July 25th, 1798.

DEAR SIR: I wrote to you a few days ago. I am satisfied that you have done what you considered to be your duty respecting the orders which have been issued at various times by the Commander-in-Chief.

I am really anxious that the militia should be placed on a respectable footing, and I assure you that nothing in my power shall be wanting. In my last letter I informed you that I should soon see you in Baltimore. I am now obliged to go first for a few days to the Eastern Shore. On my return I will see you, and if my visits to Baltimore can aid the cause of union and concord, I shall hasten to pay them.

I really am so much of a Marylander that I find my pride not a little interested in seeing our militia at least equal to any in the Union; nay, better, in our capital city of Baltimore, the commercial prodigy of the age. I should rejoice to see the spirit of arms and discipline as preeminent as its commerce; and if you will consent to become the soul of such a system, we shall soon be as splendid in arms as in trade. Let no disgusts, however well-founded, induce you to withdraw from the civil or military service of your country. I have a list of the late military appointments of the new army. The order in which they stand may not be according to their rank; if it is, it surprises me. By a proper selection we might have a corps of officers in point of talents, experience, mental and personal accomplishments equal, I may say, with truth, superior to any in the world.

I entreat you, by your orders and military spirit, to effect the drafts as soon as may be, although I have no

apprehension that they will be wanted, yet there are personal reasons, exclusive of the respect and obedience due to the orders of the President of the United States, which will occur to you, and which induces me to press for the returns of your division.

Will the President call upon the States for their proportion or will they proceed by indiscriminate enlistments throughout the States to get the men for the new army?

Do you suppose it will be an easy matter to procure by voluntary enlistments an army of fifty thousand men? As far as my knowledge is connected with the state of population in the lower parts of the Eastern Shore, it leads me to think that it will be very difficult to get our proportion. We want that class of men, which, in the old kingdoms of Europe, are inclined to become common soldiers.

There is lately published a book called *The Monk*, which I will thank you to procure for me. It is called also a novel, but I presume it is a political one.

I am, dear sir, affectionately yours,

JOHN HENRY.

Senator John Henry to Levin H. Campbell.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29th, 1776.

DEAR SIR: The inclosed letter will fully explain the state of your money matter in New York. I lament that the business has so far frustrated your present views. My health is so bad at present that I am unable to be more particular.

I have just heard that my brother is at the point of death, which has filled me with the deepest sorrow and distress. I hope for the best, altho the interval of doubt will be full of anguish; yet I have no expected relief, except from the return of the post, as my state of health and the distance puts it utterly out of my power to see him before an amendment or the fatal stroke is felt. His loss, and the precarious state of my own health, melts me into tears whenever I think of his and my own children. Continue to let me hear from you, and be sedulously attentive to your books.

I am, with affection, yours,

JOHN HENRY.

Senator John Henry to Levin H. Campbell.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec., 21, 1794.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th instant I received some days ago. I rejoice to hear that you have so fortunately succeeded in getting into Mr. Ray's office.

The necessary and incidental expenses attending the prosecution of your studies, being so considerable, will, I hope, be an additional inducement to excite your industry and attention.

You will always remember that it depends solely upon yourself whether you make a figure in the world and in your profession, or sink into obscurity and insignificance.

It is immaterial where or with whom you read, unless your attention is sedulously bestowed upon the subject before you.

Time now well employed will render the profession easy and honorable to you, but if the present opportunity is lost or misapplied, it will be in vain to think of recovering the past.

The first impression at the outset in life is of the first importance, and without knowledge in your profession, the prospect will be barren and hopeless, you will therefore, I trust, for your own honor and interest, cherish every moment of your time.

Your letter to Mr. Murdock I shall send this week by a vessel bound to London. I shall write to Mr. Murdock myself and express to him what I think most for your interest.

I have had a most severe attack of the gout in the breast. I have not been out for more than three weeks. Tomorrow I shall go to the South.

If you have lately heard from my house, inform me how they all do. I have had no letters since I left home.

I shall make constant inquiries how you spend your time, and I hope and believe they will afford me the highest pleasure. Having the sincerest desire for your prosperity, I feel an interest in all that relates to you.

I am, dear sir,

Yours,

JOHN HENRY.

Senator John Henry to Levin H. Campbell.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1796.

MY DEAR SIR: I hope the time will not occur when you will cease to feel the pleasure you now express in your correspondence. The sensibility of your heart is a pleasing and satisfactory return for the concern which I have always and still do take in whatever relates to your happiness and prosperity.

The reform of the testamentary code is a subject of general concern. I fear, however, that the consideration of a single session will be found inadequate to this end. One mind would be better than many; the former might give a system which it would be wise to adopt; there is no probability that the latter would. Whatever you do, suffer it not to be done with too much haste. These perpetual changes set everything afloat; publish your system for general consideration, with also a special reference to judges and law officers for their opinion and amendment in writing.

Humanity may require that some measures should be adopted respecting our jails; at least, it has been so hinted to me. While men are liable to imprisonment, the place of confinement should be both safe and not unsuitable to health or life. Our jail is said to be liable to both these charges. If, upon consideration, repairs or a new one shall be thought necessary, let a tax be gradually levied upon the people.

The purchase of Dawson's house does not appear to be so necessary as to require haste; let it be thought of by the people, and, if found proper, money may be raised by degrees.

The loan to the federal city seems to me proper. This object is of immense moment to the State, if the union continues and the course of things is in its favor; if it should be otherwise, I trust it will be at so distant a period that the ascendancy which the city will have gained will, by its being a great mart for the produce of the country, indemnify the State for this advance.

My compliments to all my friends. Yours,

JOHN HENRY.

Senator John Henry to His Overseer.

TO WILL.: I approve of your writing to me, and expect that you will continue to do so, when you have anything to inform me of.

I am sorry to hear that Rock has been hurt, but I suppose that it was an accident, and we must make the best of it. It was very proper to get him to Mr. Isaac Henry's or home as soon as the weather and the wound would permit. Be attentive to your other horses and cattle.

I hope you do not suffer anything to run on the wheat except when the ground is covered with snow. Have your corn stocks cut up and carted out for the cattle.

The money that I left with Mr. Lewis will get the iron and vice from Baltimore as soon as the weather will admit. I will order some more iron to be sent from Baltimore by writing to Mr. Bailey.

I shall endeavor to get iron traces here, but there will be no prospect of getting them to you as soon as you will want them. The river here is frozen as hard as iron itself and will continue for a long time. The wagons now go over it deep loaded as if it was the high road.

As the quantity of pork is very short this year, you must tell the people who had hogs that they must not expect as much meat as those who had none, and enough must be kept to give the people of the Indian Town their allowance, if possible, as they had no opportunity to raise hogs.

As the winter is very dry, I am in hopes that you will be able to get a good deal of work done. Do not fail to get enough logs so that we may not have that work to do in the Summer.

As the winter is very severe, unless Leah is attentive to the hogs and cattle, they must suffer. As I expect you to be active and to move quickly from place to place, you should always have a horse at hand, ready to ride whenever it shall be necessary and proper to do so.

Job Robinson and his son-in-law were to get me a quantity of boards. When you see either of them inform them that I hope they will not fail to fulfill their promise.

I am, with regard,

JOHN HENRY.

January 9, 1797.

Governor John Henry to Mr. Skinner Ennalls.

ANNAPOLIS, June 8, 1798.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kindness in attending to my little concerns and for the liberty you give me in calling upon you in future.

Will you get me forty gallons of whiskey for my harvest, and send it by the first safe vessel that goes to Nanticoke, to Mr. Alexander Smith in Vienna.

A friend of mine got some within a few days from Mr. Askins at 4s. If the price of New England rum does not exceed 4s. 6d. be pleased to get that.

Request Mr. Askins, or the person from whom you get it, to send the bill by the packet and the money shall be paid.

Mr. Askins lives on Mr. Bowley's wharf. I will thank you to drop me a line.

I am building a boat and wish to know the price of sail cloth and oakum. The boat will be rigged as a schooner, and the masts about forty-five feet. The sail maker can tell the quantity of canvass that will be wanted, also the quantity and size of the rope; also the length and size of the cable and the weight of the anchor.

Upon these several things will you have the goodness to give me information.

My sister and myself will be very happy to see you and Mrs. Ennalls, and I hope when your leisure and convenience will suit, that you will call upon us.

I am, dear sir, with the highest respect and esteem,

Yours,

JOHN HENRY.

Senator John Henry to (address illegible.)

MAY 12th, 1794.

DEAR SIR: I wrote to you an hour ago. Since that time I have seen Mr. Randolph and put into his hands the papers which you inclosed to me. He will lay them today before the President.

Mr. Jay certainly sails today from New York, so that the business, if it should be judged proper for diplomatic interference, cannot now go by him. Mr. Randolph is of opinion that it is proper for the Government to take up this business, should the President be of the same sentiment an instruction to Mr. Jay will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

Mr. Randolph will be glad to see your former statement. Forward it to me as soon as it can be copied.

I am, Sir, with great respect and esteem,

Yours,

JOHN HENRY.

Hon. Thomas Jefferson to Senator John Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1797.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Tazavell has communicated to me the enquiries you have been so kind as to make relative to a passage in the notes on Virginia, which has lately excited some newspaper publications. I feel with great sensibility the interest you take in this business, and with pleasure go into explanations with one whose objects I know to be truth and justice alone. Had Mr. Martin thought proper to suggest to me that doubts might be entertained of the transaction respecting Logan as stated in the notes on Virginia, and to enquire on what grounds the statement was founded, I should have felt myself obliged by the enquiry, have informed him candidly of the grounds, and cordially have co-operated in every means of investigating the fact and correcting whatsoever in it should be found to have been erroneous, but he chose to step at once into the newspapers, and in his publications there, and the letters he wrote to me, adopted a style which forbade the respect of an answer; sensible, however, that no act of his could absolve me from the justice due to others, as soon as I found that the story of Logan could be doubted, I determined to enquire into it as accurately as the testimony remaining after a lapse of twenty odd years would permit, and that the result should be made public, either in the first new edition which should be printed of the notes on Virginia, or by publishing an appendix to it. I thought that so far as the work had contributed

to impeach the memory of Cresap by handing on an erroneous charge, it was proper that it should be made the vehicle of retribution; not that I was at all the author of the injury.

I had only concurred with thousands and thousands of others in believing a transaction on authority which merited respect, for the story of Logan is only repeated in the notes on Virginia precisely as it had been current more than a dozen years before they were published, when Lord Dunmore returned from his expedition against the Indians in 1774, he and his officers brought the speech of Logan, and related the circumstances of it. These were so affecting, and the speech itself so fine a morsel of eloquence, that it became the theme of every conversation in Williamsbury, particularly and generally, indeed, wheresoever any of the officers resided or resorted. I learned it in Williamsbury, I believe at Lord Dunmore's, and I find in my pocketbook of that year (1774) an entry of the narrative as taken from the mouth of some person whose name, however, was not noted nor recollected, precisely in the words stated in the Notes on Virginia. The speech was published in the Virginia Gazette of that time (I have it myself in the volume of Gazette's of that year), and though it was the translation made by the common interpreter, and in a style by no means elegant, it flew through all the public papers of the continent, and through the magazines and other periodical publications of Great Britain; and those who were boys at that day will now attest that the speech of Logan used to be given them as a school exercise for repetition. It was not till about thirteen or fourteen years after the newspaper publications that the Notes on Virginia were published in America, combating there the contumelious theory of certain European

writers, whose celebrity gave currency and weight to their opinions that our country, from the combined effects of soil and climate, degenerated animal nature in general, and particularly the moral faculties of man. I considered the speech of Logan as an apt proof of the contrary, and used it as such, and I copied verbatim the narrative I had taken down in 1774, and the speech as it had been given us, in a better translation by Lord Dunmore. I knew nothing of the Cresaps and could not possibly have a motive to do them an injury with design. I only repeated what thousands had done before, on as good authority as we have for most of the facts we learn through life, and such as to this moment I have seen no reason to doubt that anybody questioned it, was never suspected by me till I saw the letter of Mr. Martin in the Baltimore paper. I endeavored then to recollect who among my cotemporaries of the same circle of society, and consequently of the same recollections, might still be alive. Three and twenty years of death and dispersion has left very few.

I remembered, however, that General Gibson was still living, and knew that he had been the translator of the speech. I wrote to him immediately; he, in answer declares to me that he was the very person sent by Lord Dunmore to the Indian town, that after he had delivered his message there, Logan took him out to a neighboring wood, sat down with him, and rehearsing with tears the catastrophe of his family, gave him that speech for Lord Dunmore, that he carried it to Lord Dunmore, translated it for him, has turned to it in the Encyclopedia as taken from the Notes on Virginia, finds that it was his translation I had used, with only two or three verbal variations of no importance, these I suppose had happened in the course of successive copies. I cite

General Gibson's letter by memory not having it with me, but I am sure I cite it substantially right, it establishes unquestionably that the speech of Logan is genuine and that being established, it is Logan himself who is the author of all the important facts. Colonel Cresap, says he, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan not sparing even my women and children, there runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature, the person and the fact in all its material circumstances, are here given by Logan himself. General Gibson, says indeed, that the title was mistaken; that Cresap was a captain and not a colonel, this was Logan's mistake, he also observes that it was on a water of the Kanhaway and not the Kanhaway itself that his family was killed, this is an error which has crept into the traditional account; but surely of little moment in the moral view of the subject, the material question is was Logan's family murdered, and by whom? That it was murdered has not I believe been denied, that it was by one of the Cresaps, Logan affirms. This is a question which concerns the memories of Logan and Cresap, to the issue of which I am as indifferent as if I had never heard the name of either. I have begun, and shall continue to inquire into the evidence, additional to Logan's, on which the fact was founded, little indeed can now be heard of, and that little dispersed and distant; if it shall appear, on inquiry, that Logan has been wrong in charging Cresap with the murder of his family, I will do justice to the memory of Cresap, as far as I have concurred in believing and repeating what others had believed and repeated before me; if, on the other hand, I find that Logan was right in his charge, I will vindicate, as far as my suffrage may weigh, the truth of a chief whose talents and misfor-

tunes have attached to him the respect and commiseration of the world. I have gone, my dear sir, into this lengthy detail to satisfy a mind in the candor and rectitude of which I have the highest confidence, so far as you may incline to use the communication for rectifying the judgments of those who are willing to see things truly as they are, you are free to use it, but I say that no confidence which you may repose in any one, may induce you to let it go out of your hands so as to get into a newspaper; against a contest in that field I am entirely decided. I feel extraordinary gratification in addressing this letter to you with whom shades of difference in political sentiments have not prevented the interchange of good opinion, nor cut off friendly offices of society and good correspondence, this political tolerance is the more valued by me, who consider social harmony as the first of human facilities and the happiest moments those which are given to the effusions of the heart, accept them sincerely, I pray you, from one who with sentiments of high respect and attachment has the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, to John Henry.

ANNAPOLIS, December 3d, 1792.

DEAR SIR: Last Friday the law disqualifying members of Congress from holding seats in our Legislature, &c., passed the Senate, myself and Mr. Worthington only voting in the negative. On the same day I resigned my seat in the Senate of the United States. Tomorrow my successor will be appointed. Three persons are mentioned, Mr. Potts, James McHenry and Colonel Stone. Thus I have got rid of a trust which I really accepted with reluctance, and which, I assure you, hung heavy on my mind. I was mindful of the advice of Horace :

“Solve senescentem mature sanus equum,
Ne pecces ad extremum ridendus, et
Ilia ducat.”

Our electors of the President and Vice-President are chosen: Hanson, J. E. Howard, Thomas S. Lee, Sam Hughes, Richardson, Ja. Seney, (two names illegible.) I forget the other two. It is said they will all vote in favor of Mr. John Adams. I should be sorry to see that gentlemen not chosen Vice-President. He was a patriot in the worst of times and has rendered his country signal services. He has not merited such a slight from his countrymen, as some are endeavoring, I fear, to throw upon him. The House of Delegates has rejected a militia bill originated in the Senate, the exact counterpart of the Act of Congress, and every bit as harmless. We went a great way in our exemption, for we exempted one-third of the militia from mustering; our bill hinted

at a rotatory militia, in which I think it was better than that of Congress, if between two very bad things, one may be held to be better than the other. How goes on the enquiry into the failure of the expedition against the Indians? Is the Secretary of the Treasury as much the subject of debate and conversation as during the last session? I believe our session will be protracted till near Xmas; we shall spend between seven and eight thousand pounds, and not do a sixpence worth of good. Another insolvent debtors' bill; will the matter be taken up by Congress? We shall have another assessment law, this is necessary from the great change of property since the last assessment. Its principle, I am ignorant of, neither do I know whether a tax will be imposed. I believe I mentioned in my former letter, that we (Johnson, Forrest and myself) had settled the Van Chapports' claim.

If anything new and interesting turns up, drop me a line or two. Though not a player myself, I shall find myself in the game that is played.

With regard and respect, I remain,

Dear Sir, your most humble servant,

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, to John Henry.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16th, 1792.

DEAR SIR: I received, the 14th instant, your favor of the 11th. Since my last we have received from the House of Delegates, the Militia and Assessment Bill. The latter does not lay any rate, only directs the mode of valuing property, appoints commissions, &c. The former, the Militia Bill, we shall not pass in its present form.

It subjects the whole of the fencible men between eighteen and forty-five years of age, amounting at least to thirty thousand, to muster four times a year in the companies, battalions or regiments.

We propose to enroll in conformity to the Act of Congress all fencibles between eighteen and forty-five years of age, but then to direct the Government and Council only to muster three or four times a year a part of these (about five thousand) when so enrolled. I think the Act of Congress may be so construed as suffer us to throw such a clause into our militia bill.

Rest assured the mustering so large a body of men as these will amount to, between eighteen and forty-five years of age throughout the United States, will be a very serious evil and felt as such when we come to experience the consequences which will inevitably arise from such large assemblages of men, while waste of time and drunkenness will be the least pernicious of these consequences.

I fear as you do that our States will be found greatly behind on a settlement of accounts, this fear always inclined me to assume the State debts, as reported by the Secretary and to have no settlement.

I am confident you will be pleased with Mr. Potts on a better acquaintance, and the good opinion you now entertain of him will be increased in proportion to your personal knowledge of his character.

Please to inform me, as soon as you can, what alterations of the judicial system are in contemplation. I have heard it rumored that the State Judges are to be made Judges of the United States within the jurisdiction or boundaries of each State and the Supreme Court is to be sedentary at the seat of Congress. Such a system will never answer.

Our Constitution militates against such an arrangement. By 30th section of our Declaration of Rights it is provided "no chancellor, or judge ought to hold any other office civil or military of any kind?" Is not the office of Judges of the United States another office and distinct from that of Judge of this State? Again Section 32 of Declaration of Rights says: "No person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit, nor ought any person," &c.

Supposing an ingenious or prostitute lawyer could quibble away these sections so as to perplex and render doubtful what to common sense is plain and obvious, our late law, which is now become a part of our Constitution, puts the thing beyond all dispute. No person holding an office under the United States can now hold an office under this State, so that the acceptance of a commission of Judge of the United States would vacate the commission or office of judge of this State.

It gives me pleasure to hear that Mr. Adams will be elected Vice-President by a considerable majority. I beg my respects to that gentleman; we have served together in hard times, and I set a great value on his services, and I feel a sincere regard for all who stood firm in the most dangerous and critical situation of our affairs. When I think of those times the time of trial always occurs to me.

I forgot to send to the post office last night to see whether there were any letters from you. I am afraid this will be too late for this day's post, however, I shall send it to the postoffice. With sentiments of respect and regard, I am,

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

Gen. J. E. Howard to Senator John Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1792.

DEAR SIR : Several vessels have arrived at the Fort from the ports in St. Domingo which have lately been evacuated by the British, with passengers; among them are a number of negroes who it is said have been trained in the use of arms, and have some arms in their possession. The report that three or four thousand have embarked for this continent has excited much uneasiness, and a bill offered in and will pass the Senate to prohibit their landing in United States. These people having joined the British were afraid of falling into the power of the French and have come to this country for an asylum, but at this time it seems highly improper to suffer them to land, especially the negroes, who are slaves and attached to their masters. I suppose they will be sent to Halifax where it is said the British offered to make provision for them, but they preferred this climate. Some of the captains report that the British forced them to take these people on board their vessels, but that is doubted; however, suppose they have been paid for bringing them. Among the passengers is a Colonel Armand, who served in our Army.

Supposing that some of the vessels which are expected to arrive will come into the Chesapeake, I have thought it necessary to give you this information.

A resolution which has passed the House of Representatives is now before the Senate for adjourning the two

houses on the 9th July; it is not certain that the Senate will agree to the resolution, as several important bills are now before them; however, I hope we shall not be detained here much longer, as the weather is becoming very hot, and I am not well.

We have no kind of news from Europe. I am, with the highest respects,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HOWARD.

Gen. J. E. Howard to Senator John Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3d, 1792.

DEAR SIR: No proposition has been made in the Senate for declaring war against France, nor have I any information that such a motion is intended, though some of the members have expressed opinions in favor of such a measure. Some members of the other house are also known to be in favor of it, but other federal members are against it. I understand that it is a subject of conversation among the members out of doors, and if it is moved this session it will be tomorrow or next day. The argument most urged in favor of it is that our own citizens who may aid and assist the French will not be guilty of treason unless there is a declaration of war. The committee to whom General Lloyd's bill, to define and punish treason and sedition, was referred, reported in substance a new bill, a copy of which as it passed the Senate today, to a third reading, I enclose.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives for granting letters of marque against French armed vessels which you will see in the enclosed paper.

The bill which passed the Senate to prohibit and regulate the landing of French passengers has, by the House of Representatives, been postponed to the next session.

The accounts we had of those who lately arrived in this country were greatly exaggerated as well with respect to their numbers as to their dispositions; how-

ever, I think it is a misfortune to have any of them in the country. Many of these have been in arms with the British, but if France will offer them an amnesty, I have little doubt of the most of them accepting it and taking part against us.

I wish there was an entire prohibition to the negroes being brought into the country.

The bill for the valuation of houses and land has passed and the bill for laying a direct tax of two millions of dollars is now before the Senate.

The resolution of the House of Representatives for adjourning the 9th instant, is still before the Senate. I doubt whether we shall break up on that day, but hope we shall not be detained here more than a day or two after the time proposed for adjourning.

We have had reports of the yellow fever being in the city, but I believe they are greatly exaggerated if they are not entirely groundless. It seems to be generally agreed that one man died yesterday, or the day before, of a billious complaint with some of the symptoms of the yellow fever.

General Washington is appointed a Lieutenant General to command all the armies. I have not been able to ascertain whether he has given any reason to expect he will serve.

Livingston's motion respecting negotiation with the French, which, without doubt, was not introduced with the best motives, has been rejected, several members who upon most occasions vote with him, being against it.

I am, dear Sir, with great regard,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HOWARD.

Gen. J. E. Howard to Senator John Henry.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 6th, 1792.

DEAR SIR: Expecting that you are desirous of knowing how the electors in this State, for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, voted, I have the pleasure of informing you that only eight electors attended, and that G. Washington and John Adams had each eight votes.

If any regard is to be paid to reports, a great opposition has been made in some of the States to Mr. Adams' re-election, but I trust that if any attempt has been made to put him out it has failed. The sentiments of the people of this State have been fully expressed by their electors.

Mr. Carroll has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and this day is appointed for choosing a person in his place. Mr. Potts and Colonel Stone are the persons proposed to be balloted for. My own opinion is that the former will be elected.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. E. HOWARD.

Oliver Walcott, Esq., Secretary of Treasury, Philadelphia, to Senator John Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16th, 1795.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge and thank you for your obliging favor of the 3d instant, and though I am concerned to hear of the continuance of your indisposition, I cannot but hope that the present favorable season will even re-establish your health.

I am sorry to find that the anticipations which I reluctantly formed of Mr. Muir's situation are confirmed. I have thereupon supposed it to be my duty to advise the Comptroller to institute a suit; the attorney, however, will be instructed in case Mr. Muir's property is deemed sufficient to meet the debt, not to trouble the sureties. I presume, therefore, there can be no occasion for you to feel anxiety in respect to any personal responsibility as a surety. I shall regard your present communication as confidential, and shall be glad to receive from you any intimations in future, to which I shall not fail to pay attention.

Immediately after the arrival of the treaty it was determined that the contents ought to remain entirely secret until the meeting of the Senate. I believe that no persons except the President and the Secretary of State are yet informed of one syllable that the treaty contains. I may, however, with propriety say to you that Colonel Trumbull, Mr. Jay's secretary, informs me that in his opinion the terms are honorable and advan-

tageous, and such as might have been with propriety accepted, after a successful war. These several expressions, with the confidence arising from the known prudence and ability of our envoy, induce me to expect that the treaty will be satisfactory to the candid and intelligent minds of our country. I sincerely hope that the public will be availed of your opinion upon this interesting subject at the meeting of the Senate.

With sentiments of perfect respect and affection,
I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

OLIE WALCOTT.

The Honorable John Henry, Esq.

Gen. S. Smith to Gov. John Henry.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 23d, 1798.

SIR: I am indebted for many of your letters which want of time and years' absence has prevented me from answering. The idea of a loan of money on common interest is not practicable I believe in this city. Money is now worth from three to five per cent. per month.

You expressed a wish to be informed when the next review would be made here, I am only yesterday informed that General Juam's Brigade will be reviewed on Monday next. Perhaps your state of health may permit you to attend and review in person, if it should, you will gratify the brigade and be gratified with the sight of about one thousand men in uniform and armed.

My election is gained, but my character has been subjected to an immensity of calumny, some of which will probably adhere to me forever. I have been sorely vexed by men with whom I have heretofore been in the habit of intimacy. A coolness must ever subsist among us and tend to make my time less pleasant than formerly. It has completely sickened me with public life, but there is now no retreat for

Your friend and servant,

S. SMITH.

Gov. J. H. Stone to Senator John Henry.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 9, 1795.

DEAR SIR: Your friend Dr. Coates was appointed Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, and I am much pleased to say that in appearance it has made him a very happy man.

We are all alive here to be informed of the particulars of the treaty made by Mr. Jay, when it is disclosed, and all other interesting subjects. I shall consider myself very much obliged by your communicating them to doctor.

Your friend and humble servant,

J. H. STONE.

Benjamin Rush to Hon. John Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 8th, 1788.

DEAR SIR: The bearer, Dr. Ruston, has business with your Legislature. He was one of the friends of my youth, and after a connection with him in that capacity for nearly thirty years, I can truly say I have known few better men.

During the late war he defended the claims of his native country in England with so much zeal as to expose himself to persecution.

His letters to me in the beginning and after the close of the war breathe the highest degrees of the American Whig spirit.

Your attention to the doctor's claims will much oblige, dear sir,

Your most sincere friend,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Hon. W. Vans Murray to Senator John Henry.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1794.

DEAR SIR: The agitation of the public mind has been very high here since the knowledge of the last dishonest order of the British Cabinet, for it deserves no softer name.

When Mr. P. had his last communicated conversation with Lord Glenville, he (Lord G.) said everything that the most cordial friendship could have dictated as to the general state of the United States, their prosperity or his Majesty's pleasure at their great progress, and at this very time of gratulation the secret and mysterious order had been dispatched for execution in the West Indies. The mystery observed is one of the strongest evidences of their expectation that we shall go to war, as they, thus to avail themselves of our unsuspecting, march to seize all they can get. A judge of Jamaica indeed says the word "adjudication" is not equivalent to "condemnation," but the facts are against them. In truth their islands are a nest of rogues and of armed and licensed pirates. So universal was the sweep made that very few or none of the home or out-bound vessels have escaped. It is true that one day has regularly contradicted another as to the truth of particulars, but I believe it is certain the order is now considered as a warrant to condemn.

The conduct of the people of this country has perhaps given some cause to excite jealousy in the combined powers, but the Government is not in one single measure implicated, either in avowed acts or inertness as to doubtful ones, except in one instance, viz.: Mr. Jefferson's admission (in his admirably well-written

letter to Mr. Morris) that the Government had permitted prizes to be sold in our ports, and he makes a minute of this, assuming that it is more than the treaty calls for. I have never heard this remarked on by any one of the British, and I am surprised at it, but I dare say it will be among our avowed departures from neutrality.

We yesterday took a question on embargo, a general one. I was in a minority of 45 to 48. It was — (this word illegible) from the supposition that the President could better do it, and on Monday will be reviewed Sedwick's motion to give the President power generally and particularly, and it must be carried. I hope so. The British are loading away at a great rate. I thought a general embargo would secure our own ships, and would not accelerate war, because not discriminating would secure the property now here from export, would deprive the British of supplies, and would be a good cautionary measure if war should come on soon, and by the period we wished to give it, would enable us to judge better whether war be likely or not. While we say we are neutral we cannot discriminate by embargo; the aggressions are fair objects for us to consider whether we shall yet remain neutral till it be decided that we shall remain neutral no longer. Any measure that is an open abandonment of neutrality would lead to war, and it is pretty well agreed that to afford supplies to one and not another party at war is a partiality inconsistent with neutrality. Goods will rise here; brown sugar 5.10 cwt.

Mr. Elsworth is very anxious for your arrival, which I told him would be the last of this or the first week of next month. I rejoice at your established health, and am, dear sir, sincerely and affectionately yours,

W. V. MURRAY.

Mr. Isaac Henry to Hon. John Henry.

NANTICOKE, JANUARY 10th, 1793.

DEAR SIR: I am now at your house and find your family very well. Your little boys are pert and prattling. I heard Master John a lesson this morning, he begins to have an idea of spelling.

I spoke to Mr. William Dodd, the schoolmaster in my neighborhood, upon the subject you requested me, he informed me that he could attend your children and instruct them in the house, and said he would wait upon me sometime in February and talk further about it. If you incline to engage him perhaps you had better write me what sum you think you could give him. Both Mr. Winder and myself believe he will answer your views for the instruction of your children better than any other character we know—shall be glad to hear from you if you are disposed to secure him, before he is otherways engaged. What charming weather! No snow as yet and but little frost. The air feels like May, and the ground and fields as fit for the reception of the plow as in the summer season.

I should have written to Miss Ragg before now and inclosed it to you, but Mr. McBryde's ship, it is expected, will sail for Glasgow in March and I shall improve that opportunity. The success of the French I suppose gave joy to the friends of liberty and equality. I wish their prosperity may continue. Kitty says she believes she made a mistake and did not send the measure of her foot, but it is now inclosed. I wish you health and tranquility, and, am yours, with great esteem,

ISAAC HENRY.

(Endorsement on back.) The Hon. John Henry, Philadelphia.

Miss Matilda Henry to Senator John Henry.

February 13th, 1795.

HONORED AND AFFECTIONATE UNCLE: I saw a letter you wrote papa, wherein you were so kind as to request me to send you the length of my foot. I have enclosed it. I shall always have a heart beating with affectionate gratitude for your attentions to me. I will endeavor to deserve them more, and as I grow older try to fashion my conduct so as to please you and gain your love. We are all very well, but we are very happy to hear of your health. We were extremely uneasy about you before you wrote to papa. I have lately heard that my little cousins, your sons, are well, and the rest of your family. My warmest wish is for your health and happiness.

I am, your affectionate niece,

MATILDA HENRY.

N. B.—I have taken the liberty of sending my sister's measure.

M. H.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Qualifications Required for Governors of Maryland in 1777.

The Constitution of Maryland in 1777 made the following provisions for the election of its Governor :

“SEC. 25. That a person of wisdom, experience and virtue shall be chosen Governor on the second Monday of November, 1777, and on the second Monday forever thereafter, by the joint ballot of both Houses,” etc.

“SEC. 30. That no person unless above twenty-five years of age, a resident in the State above five years next preceding the election, and having in the State real and personal property above the value of £5,000 current money, £1,000 thereof at least to be of freehold estate, shall be eligible as Governor.”

John Henry Elected Governor.

Record of House of Delegates, November 13th, 1797 :

“GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE : We have received your message and are ready to proceed in the election of a Governor, as proposed by you. John Henry, Esq., is put in nomination by this House.

“ W. HARWOOD, Clerk.”

The Clerk of the Senate delivers following message:

“GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE: We have received your message and are ready to proceed in the election of a Governor, as proposed by you. No gentleman is nominated in this House in addition to John Henry, Esq.

“ A. VAN HORN, Clerk.”

“The House having qualified agreeably to the Constitution proceeded to the choice of a Governor, and the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time reported that the Hon. John Henry was unanimously elected.

“The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, by joint letter, notified Mr. Henry of his election on November 14th, 1797.”

John Henry Takes the Oath as Governor of Maryland.

MARYLAND SENATE, November 28th, 1797.

“Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Littleton Dennis, Esqs., from the Senate, acquaint the Speaker that the Senate requests his attendance, with the members of the House of Delegates, in the Senate room, to see the Governor qualify.

“The Speaker left the chair, and, attended by the members of his House, went to the Senate room and saw his Excellency qualify in the presence of both Houses, by subscribing the declaration, taking the several oaths required by the Constitution and form of Government, the oath of office directed to be taken by Act of Assembly, and the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

“The Speaker, with the members, returned and resumed the chair.”

Letter of Acceptance of John Henry.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, November 22d, 1797.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter:

To the Honorable John Chesley, President of the Senate, and the Honorable William Thomas, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment received by an express your polite letter in which you announce to me the late appointment of Governor. The various instances in which I have experienced through a political life of twenty years, the confidence and attention of my fellow-citizens, excites my gratitude and receives my warmest acknowledgments.

I beg of you honorable gentlemen, on my behalf, to communicate in the most respectful manner to the Legislature my acceptance of the appointment which their confidence and goodness have conferred upon me.

I shall set out in a few days and expect to be in Annapolis in the course of next week.

With all becoming duty and respect for the two Houses over which you preside, I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with sentiments of respect and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HENRY.

November 17, 1797.

Address of His Excellency, John Henry, Governor
of the State of Maryland, to the Legis-
lature of Maryland.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, November 7th, 1798.

GENTLEMEN: In communicating the enclosed address from the Executive, an opportunity is afforded of expressing to the Legislature respectfully and concisely some sentiments on certain subjects which appear important to the peace and welfare of the people.

It is now obvious to all that the conduct of the French nation would long before this time have justified an open and direct state of hostilities. The love of peace has hitherto restrained the authorities of the Union from such a state of things.

How long it will continue to do so is not within our province to determine. The uncertainty renders it prudent to be prepared for the worst; and notwithstanding the defense of the Union is wisely by the Constitution intrusted to the General Government, yet no one can deny the propriety and importance at all times of a sincere and vigorous co-operation.

We are taught by the Constitution to rely upon the militia for our general defense.

On sudden emergencies it is certainly our only resource; it is, therefore, at all times important, but especially now, to place them on the most respectable footing.

My duty for the last twelve months has called me, in conjunction with the Council, often to deliberate on this subject, and it would be criminal in this crisis of our public affairs to withhold from the Legislature its derangements and imbecility.

In various parts of the State a spirit of patriotism has displayed itself, and the zeal and intelligence of the officers have surmounted the defects of the system, but such temporary results are not to be relied on. The safety of a community ought not to depend upon the voluntary effusions of a few patriotic men. The law must govern and invigorate the whole mass. To answer this important and necessary purpose, it is indispensable that it be revised in all its parts, and ample powers given to produce order, discipline and obedience.

All men are now satisfied of the propriety of putting the country in a complete state of defense; and in case of actual war, or a remote expectation of it, it would be unbecoming the wisdom of the Legislature to trust the peace and safety of the country to this present weak and defective system. Menaced as we are from abroad by a brave, intelligent and enterprising nation, this subject is all-important; and in the deliberations of the Legislature all others ought to yield to it as of inferior moment.

Attached to this subject is the condition of our arsenals. Their present state, and the conduct of past Legislatures, would induce a belief that they really considered themselves as exempt in all future time from the calamities of war.

Arms and ammunition are indispensable in times of profound peace—a certain proportion of both are proper—it is peculiarly so now; and while it is possible that

our altars or social happiness may not in any degree depend on these things, no rational man can doubt what course to pursue.

It appears important that the earliest and most unre-mitted attention of the Legislature should be bestowed on these subjects and a supply of both speedily procured.

Expenditures on these articles are not lost; they are of a double nature, and if from a display of animated and united councils, together with vigorous preparations for war, we should fortunately escape the present desolating scene, which is now laying waste the fairest portion of Europe, still they will be useful on future occasions.

HOW MUCH THE PEACE AND SAFETY OF A COUNTRY DEPEND ON A PREPARED CONDITION FOR WAR.

It was greatly desired by the Executive to complete the quota of men under the last call of the President of the United States. Orders from the Commander-in-Chief, before I came into office, and since, have been often but effectually repeated. It was finally determined to send the Adjutant-General to various parts of the State to try the effect of his official influence and exertions. Various returns were procured in consequence of this measure, but the business is still incomplete, and will continue to be so till the system is radically improved. By those who are best acquainted with military subjects, an Adjutant-General's office, upon a respectable footing, is essential. His residence ought to be at the seat of government, and his emoluments adequate to a suitable maintenance in revising the militia system. This subject will, no doubt, receive due attention.

It is with great deference that I call your serious attention to these important measures of defense; it may be thought unbecoming in an individual to press what is so obvious to the understanding of all. I shall, however, rely upon the seriousness of the times, the great deficiency of all military articles, the solicitude which a high public officer may be permitted to express for the general welfare, and, above all, the dangerous and embarrassing imbecility, as well as the utter insufficiency of the militia system, for my justification.

It was early foreseen that the principles upon which our Constitution was originally founded, and the spirit of the times, would have a discomposing influence on the minds of a certain species of property among us.

To these powerful and operating causes have been added the establishment of certain self-created societies; the practices of individuals among some religious orders of men have also combined to hasten this prediction; its effects are now in operation and daily felt, and the magnitude of the evil calls for all the aid and circumspection which is in the power of the Legislature to exercise.

The delicacy of this subject renders it inexpedient to descend to particulars. It appears, however, not improper to remark that while the laws of a great portion of the Union countenance this kind of property, self-created societies and individuals of certain religious orders of men among us ought not, of their own motion and without authority, to set up their own judgment in opposition to the settled order of things.

The height to which these matters are carried by individuals in some of the neighboring States call for a speedy remedy.

A candid representation from the highest authority in the State, or a deputation from the two Houses, would no doubt produce salutary effects, both on public bodies and private individuals.

As to those classes of men among ourselves, and who reside within the limits of the State, the laws can be framed to reach their delinquencies. The propriety of bestowing early and serious attention on this subject is, with great deference, submitted to your consideration.

An early practice, now sanctioned by a positive law, requires the Chief Magistrate, in cases where a sentence of death is passed, to issue a warrant for the execution of the criminal. Trials of this kind are often remote from the seat of government, where the parties and the circumstances attending their cases are wholly unknown to the Governor; it is difficult, however ardently it may be desired, to procure impartial information, and it can seldom be had except from the judges themselves.

A record is forwarded to the executive containing a naked sentence of death. Is it possible in such a case that he can exercise with due deliberation the authority with which he is constitutionally invested? Can he intuitively determine whether it is proper to execute or meliorate the sentence of the law? The difficulty is felt. It is thought and humbly suggested, that the judges before whom the trial is had, ought to be enjoined, either to state the circumstances of the case and the deportment of the criminal or to express their opinion on the propriety of executing or of extending mercy to the criminal.

Since the Legislature was last assembled, some resolutions have been received from the State of Massachusetts, respecting the dangerous tendency of foreign

influence, and proposing an alteration in the Constitution of the United States in this respect, which are now submitted to your consideration.

No one will seriously contend that there is any physical virtue in the spot of earth which first gave us birth, and yet all will readily acknowledge that without the exercise of our reason, and, indeed, independently of it, it produces a predominant affection and preference in its favor, which no time, nor scarcely any circumstances will eradicate, and from hence arise the exclusion of foreigners from the affairs of nations to which they are not allied by their birth.

The experience of our own times, and the history of past ages, equally assure us of the propriety and truth of this practice.

That philosophy, however flattering to the pride of human nature, which teaches men to look upon themselves as citizens of the world, and who, when they are asked where their country lies, will point with their fingers to the Heavens, is too loose and universal for the present age and will forever endanger the firmest structure which human ingenuity can devise.

The country from which we derive our origin, and indeed all the kingdoms of Europe with which we are best acquainted, have, from the most remote antiquity, fostered this passion. It has, in some degree, contributed to their grandeur and security. It is, therefore, no wonder that the prejudices of education should be put on its side, and the mind early impressed with its truth and importance.

Seeing then how guarded most nations have been upon this subject, and testing the truth of it by the short experience which we ourselves have had, we have sufficient

reason to be satisfied that it is either too late or too early to support such systems of liberality. However exalted the virtue or distinguished the talents of an individual may be, and however worthy of public confidence, yet it is nevertheless true that in general it is unwise to trust the high concerns of a nation to men not born within its limits.

My own mind has long been satisfied on this subject, and it appears salutary to carry the Massachusetts resolves into effect.

By a resolution of both Houses, the Governor was directed to transmit a copy of our laws to the executive of each State. This desirable measure I was not able to execute, from the impossibility of procuring the acts of some sessions. It was thought, therefore, advisable to wait till a complete copy could be procured.

I was early made sensible of the propriety of passing an order in favor of Charlotte Hall School. This fostering care of the Legislature, while it does honor to the individuals concerned, is most useful to the country at large; and, if I may be permitted to express an opinion, there is no subject on which the public money can be so usefully expended as on institutions similar to Charlotte Hall School, which brings a certain part of a liberal education within the resources of men of moderate fortunes.

From an early period of my life I have participated in the councils of my country, and it is not without reluctance that I now separate myself from them; and this, indeed, I cannot well do without looking back upon the various and interesting scenes which have passed, and of expressing with gratitude and great respect my obligations to my fellow citizens. My heart and its best

affections are devoted to their happiness, and will continue to the end of my life.

Should my name, therefore, be presented to you for the purpose of again filling the station which I now enjoy, you will be pleased not to receive it, as it is my determination to become a private citizen.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN HENRY.

The Honorable the General Assembly.

The Answer of the House of Delegates to Governor Henry's Address.

THE HON. JOHN HENRY, ESQ.:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the State of Maryland has received your communications on several interesting subjects which merit and will command their attention.

The peculiar situation of our country requires the utmost vigilance and energy. Of course our militia system will undergo a serious revision, for it is a deep and solemn truth, never to be departed from in republican governments, that their ultimate security rests on a well organized, prompt and disciplined militia. Connected with this subject we feel the necessity of attending to the situation of our arms and arsenals.

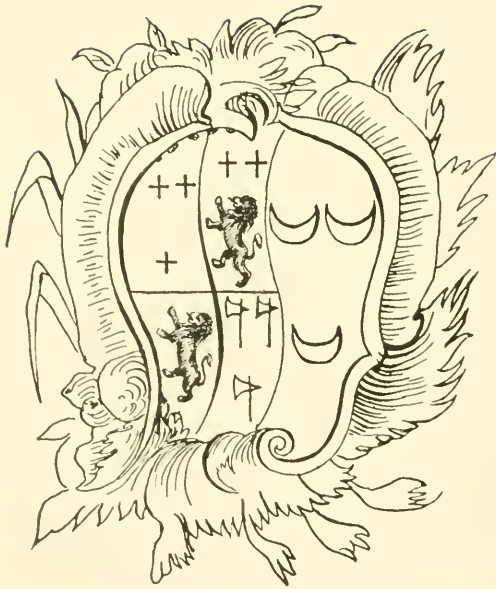
That species of property existing amongst us, to which you have with equal delicacy and propriety referred, shall not escape our consideration, and every attention will be paid to the separate objects recommended in your communication, and more particularly the Massachusetts resolves, the principle of which is of the utmost political consequence, and will most probably be adopted so far as is consistent with acquired and existing rights.

In reply to your observations respecting the order in favor of Charlotte Hall School, we cannot but concur with you, that institutions for the instruction of youth

merit, in a peculiar manner, our attention, and that the public money cannot be expended in any way more useful to the community than in placing the benefits of light and knowledge and their consequences, rational liberty, good morals and religion, within the resources of men of moderate fortunes.

We have heard with regret your determination to retire from public life, and sincerely believe that you will carry with you the consolation of an upright and virtuous heart and the grateful sense of your countrymen for more than twenty years' honorable and meritorious services in the highest offices in the power of the State or its citizens to confer. We sincerely wish you health, peace and happiness.

PART II.



HENRY COAT OF ARMS

A MEMOIR
OF
GOVERNOR JOHN HENRY,
WITH
Some Account of His Genealogy and Descendants.

NOTE. Much of this is copied from "A Brief Memoir" of him, written by his grandson, the Hon. Daniel M. Henry, in February, 1887, with additions and some corrections.

Of his paternal ancestors, the first who immigrated to this country was the Rev. John Henry, a Presbyterian minister, "who, it is said, stood high, not only as a divine, but as a citizen." He graduated at Edinburgh, Scotland, February 24, 1703, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country shortly afterwards.

He was called to Rehobeth Church, in Somerset county, Maryland, from Philadelphia, Pa., about 1710 (succeeding the Rev. Francis McCamie, who, it is claimed, was the first Presbyterian minister who came to this country), where he continued to reside as the minister of the Rehobeth Church until his death, in 1717.

Several years after his settlement at Rehobeth, he married Mary Jenkins, the widow of Col. Francis Jenkins. He, having no children, gave her by his will

what in those days was considered an immense estate. Her maiden name was King. "She was the daughter of Sir Robert King, an Irish baronet," and is known by tradition and in the public records of Somerset county, Maryland, as Madam Hampton (having married after the death of Mr. Henry the Rev. John Hampton, also a Presbyterian minister.) **"She was an accomplished woman of many virtues, and was sometimes called a great woman."* She had no children, except by the marriage with Mr. Henry, by whom she left two sons, Robert Jenkins Henry and John Henry. At the time of their father's death they were both quite young, and he speaks of them in his will as his "dear babes," and appointed his brother-in-law, Col. Robert King, and his friend Ephraim Wilson, "their counsellors and guardians." Their mother survived her last husband a number of years, and died in 1744. She is buried at Hampton, the family seat, near Rehobeth, on the Pocomoke river, Somerset county, Maryland, and is described upon her tomb as "Lady Mary Hampton."

Both of these sons afterwards became prominent and important citizens and took an active part in public affairs.

Robert Jenkins Henry, the eldest son, was naval officer for Pocomoke District, and for some years a member of Lord Baltimore's Council. His wife was Gertrude Rousby, a sister of Mrs. Edward Lloyd (the third Edward). They left numerous descendants, who are now living in Maryland and elsewhere, and hereafter mentioned in "Memoranda of Wills, in Somerset county, by Judge Upshur Dennis." He died in November, 1766.

* From History of Presbyterian Church, by Irving Spence, page 97, chapter 55.



DOROTHY RIDER, NEE HUTCHINS.

John, the younger son, known as Col. John Henry, held numerous places of public trust, and was a gentleman of wealth and refinement. He married Dorothy Rider, daughter of Col. John Rider.

Col. John Rider was the maternal grandfather of Gov. John Henry, and was the only son of John Rider, of England, and Dorothy, the only daughter of Col. Charles Hutchins.

Colonel Hutchins, the great-grandfather of Governor Henry on the maternal side, was one of the early settlers of Dorchester county, and displayed great judgment in selecting and securing large tracts of valuable land.

He was for many years one of their Majesties' Council for the Maryland Colony (during the reign of King William and Queen Mary); was also commissioned to treat with the Indians, and at one time Colonel of militia. He accumulated wealth and built the large brick house at "Weston" on the Nanticoke river, which afterwards became the homestead of the John Henry branch of the Henry family. His daughter Dorothy was sent to England to be educated, and after the completion of her studies he was anxiously awaiting her return. In those days there was considerable direct trade between Vienna, on the Nanticoke river (six miles above Weston), and England, and when the ship in which his daughter was expected anchored in front of his house, he felt confident she was on board, but instead of this he received her miniature and a letter informing him that she was engaged to be married to John Rider.

In this disappointment he became very angry, and threw the miniature into the fire; fortunately it was rescued by some one standing near and before it was seriously injured. It is now in possession of one of her

descendants and still in a fair state of preservation. A copy of the miniature will be found in this volume. Dorothy Hutchins was married to John Rider in England about the year 1685, and their son, since known as Col. John Rider, was born there October 30, 1686. They afterwards sailed for America, and both she and her husband died on the voyage, leaving their infant son surviving them. The young son was received by his grandfather, Colonel Hutchins, and at his death inherited all his property.

Colonel Hutchins died in 1699, and from him are descended in the female line our branch of the Henry family, as well as the Steeles, of Maryland, and his name is still perpetuated in several living members of the Steele family. His grandson, Col. John Rider, married January 23, 1706, Anne Hicks, of Dorchester county, Maryland. He died February 16, 1740, and the entry of his death in his family record says of him: "He was an honest man, truly attached to the Church of England, of a solid, good judgment, reasoned well, without affectation, ostentation or passion." Colonel Rider left one son, Charles, and three daughters, Sarah, Anne and Dorothy surviving him. His son died unmarried about two years later. Of his daughters, Sarah, the eldest, married James Billings, a merchant of Oxford, Md. Anne married Thomas Nevitt, the father of John Rider Nevitt, and Dorothy married Col. John Henry, as before stated. Henry Steele, an English gentleman, at that time of Oxford, Md., afterwards nearest neighbor of Governor Henry, married a daughter of James Billings, and his son, James Steele, married Mary Nevitt, granddaughter of Thomas Nevitt and daughter of John Rider Nevitt.

The Nevitts, Billings and Steeles were all refined and cultivated people, as may be discovered from their



JOHN CAMPBELL HENRY.



MRS. JOHN CAMPELL HENRY, NEE STEELE.

letters and other writings still in existence. The Billings and Nevitts, I believe, are now extinct in the male line. The name of Nevitt still survives in several members of the Steele family.

Col. John Henry, of Weston, who married Dorothy Rider, died in 1781, leaving four sons and five daughters, namely, John, Francis Jenkins, Robert, Rider, Charlotte, Dolly, Nancy, Sarah and Keturah.

John Henry, the eldest son, United States Senator and Governor of Maryland, was born in November, 1750, at Weston, the Henry homestead, on the Nanticoke river in Dorchester county, Maryland. (The writer has seen several biographical dictionaries which gave Easton, Md., as the place of his birth, but this is incorrect.) He was prepared for college at West Nottingham Academy in Cecil county, Maryland, a school of renown at that time, under the direction of Rev. Samuel Finly, D. D., and was then sent to Princeton College, where he graduated about 1769. After this he devoted himself to the study of law for several years in this country and then went to England, where he remained two or three years engaged in prosecuting his law studies in the Temple. While in England the issues between the Colonies and the Mother Country grew warmer day by day, and excited intense feeling and anxiety. They were a frequent subject of conversation and led to animated discussions in the Robin Hood Club, of which he was a member. He took part in all these discussions and zealously defended the rights of the Colonies. He left England in 1775, and upon his arrival at home, thoroughly educated, with popular manners and a well stored mind, he was almost immediately elected by the people a member of the Maryland Legislature. In 1777 he was

sent to the Continental Congress, and remained by successive re-election almost continuously a member of that body until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

During his service there, he argued with great earnestness and force against Mr. Jay's proposed treaty with Spain, whereby our right to the navigation of the Mississippi river was to be surrendered in consideration of some commercial advantages, which inured almost exclusively to the benefit of the Eastern States. He contended that the Southern States and people of the Mississippi Valley ought to secede from the Confederacy, rather than submit to the occulsion of that river.

In 1787 he was appointed one of the committee to prepare an ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. When the ordinance was reported, and the clause prohibiting slavery, or involuntary servitude (the language of which is now embodied in the thirteenth amendment of our Constitution), was adopted, *Maryland, on account of the just and determined position which she had assumed in regard to public lands, was not represented.

While he was a large slave-holder at that time, I have no doubt from his expressed opinion that he would most heartily have concurred in and supported this clause.

In a letter in 1796, addressed by him to Hon. Wm. Vans Murray, who was a member of the United States House of Representatives, then in session in Philadelphia, it appears that his views on the subject of slavery were much in accord with those of Thomas Jefferson. He regarded it as an element of weakness in

* See McMaster's History, volume 1, page 508 and note.

the event of war with a foreign power, and deprecated its existence upon moral grounds and as contrary to the principles upon which our government was founded.

Mr. Murray and himself were natives and residents of the same county, and intimate friends. Mr. Murray was a most accomplished gentleman, and was afterwards sent as United States Minister to The Hague, and also as Envoy Extraordinary to France.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Henry was elected United States Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1789, and, upon its expiration, re-elected for the term commencing March 4, 1795, but afterwards resigned to accept the office of Governor of Maryland, which he held from November, 1797, to November, 1798.

The Constitution of Maryland in 1777 made the following provision for the selection of its Governor:

“SEC. 25. That a person of wisdom, experience and virtue shall be chosen Governor on the second Monday of November, 1799, and on the second Monday forever thereafter, by the joint ballot of both Houses.”

He declined re-election on account of ill-health and returned home to his estate on the Nanticoke river, where he died December 16, 1798. During the latter years of his life he frequently suffered from ill-health, the nature of which I have not been able to ascertain. In one of his letters he speaks of having been confined with the gout, and it is probable that he suffered with this or some kindred disease.

Governor Henry had scarcely passed the meridian of life when he died. From early manhood until his death he was kept almost continually in the public service, rising step by step, and in regular gradation, to the

highest honors which the people of his State could confer.

This, perhaps, is the best evidence of his private character, and of the excellence of his qualifications for public duty, but to show the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him intimately; and to give some idea of his personal appearance, I will make an extract from a letter written by Levin H. Campbell, Esq., to his uncle, Peter Murdock, who resided in Scotland. This Mr. Campbell studied law under the direction of Governor Henry, and afterwards became a successful lawyer in Cambridge, Md., leaving behind him a most enviable reputation. The letter is a long one, relating to matters of business and family affairs, but contains the following: "I would here forbear to add to the melancholy list of deaths and misfortunes which have happened to us in this part of the world, did I not owe a precious tribute to the memory of my dear departed friend and benefactor, the Hon. John Henry, who was a few years ago called off the busy stage of the world, where he had so long distinguished himself in all the various departments of life. This great man calls up to my mind a gloomy reflection upon the instability of human greatness, and also the changeableness of the natural and moral world, and this reflection assumes a much higher coloring when I survey the qualities that adorned his person and made him shine forth one of the brightest luminaries in our Western World. Adorned with every virtue, and an understanding capable of enforcing the most benevolent wishes of the soul, he blazoned forth the patron of political integrity and wisdom. He was for many years a distinguished member of the Senate of the United States. In private life this great man was not less remarkable for his virtues than in



DR. J. WINFIELD HENRY.

public—an affectionate husband, a fond parent, a humane master, a warm friend, a kind neighbor, and grateful of kindness. These are virtues among the many which he possessed—his person, which was most graceful and elegant, commanded veneration and respect approaching almost the servility of homage. His manners were the most soft, easy and engaging; his conversation free, instructive and agreeable; upon the whole, I doubt whether this country ever produced a purer or more finished man. The last year of his life he acted as Governor of the State of Maryland, and had but just declined re-election to spend the remainder of his days in ease and retirement, at his home on the Nanticoke river, when tired nature received the dread shock which gave a lasting period to his existence.

I will also make a quotation from a letter addressed some years since to the Rev. Dr. Handy, by Mrs. Aurelia Winder Townsend, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, in reply to a request from him for sketches of her grandfather, William Winder, and his brother, Levin Winder; also her great uncle, Gov. John Henry. She was a lady of much intelligence and culture, with a taste for genealogy and family history, and died not many years ago. Speaking of Governor Henry, she says: “That at the most important crisis in the history of his State he should have filled the most honorable and responsible offices in her gift, without intermission, from the age of twenty-five until his death (more than twenty years after), sufficiently attest the estimation in which he was held by the public, as the pride, love and reverence with which he was regarded by his sisters, and his memory cherished by their descendants, testify to the excellence and loveliness of his private character. Devoted as he was to important public duties, he yet found time and

inclination for all the small, sweet charities of life, and was now delighting his nieces, Arrietta Winder and Matilda Henry, with brocades imported expressly for them, and then directing his nephew, William H. Winder, in the commencement of his law studies, winning from him such respect and affection as only the highest, intellectual and moral character could command. Even in death his care for his sisters' children was manifested, as he bequeathed a farm to two of his nephews, Rider Winder and Hugh Henry." As a collateral relative she availed herself of the traditions and memoranda gathered from the older members of the family, and coming, as they do, from an independent source, corroborate those which I have received from others who knew him, including my father and mother; they both, although only eleven and nine years of age, respectively, at the time of his death, remembered his fine personal appearance and his dignified and affectionate bearing and manners. We regret that no portrait or likeness of him, as far as we know, is now in existence. His dwelling at Weston, his country homestead, was totally destroyed by fire a few years after his death, while his two sons were yet at Princeton College, and by that accident many of his papers and other valuables were destroyed.

"I have understood, as was to be expected from his long public life, that he left a very large number, but owing to that calamity, I have only been able to collect a few here and there; some of these, however, are of historic interest and value, and others showing the distinguished men who corresponded with him, and the friendly relations existing between them. He was acquainted with most of the great statesmen and soldiers of his day, and seems to have been on intimate terms with many of them. I have the original of Thomas Jef-



COL. FRANCIS J. HENRY.

person's letter to him while Governor, in regard to the authenticity of Logan's celebrated speech (which will be found elsewhere in this book). I will quote a closing sentence or two, as showing Mr. Jefferson's personal estimate of Governor Henry: 'I have gone, my dear sir, into this lengthy detail to satisfy a mind in the candor and rectitude of which I have the highest confidence. So far as you may incline to use the communication for rectifying the judgments of those who are willing to see things truly as they are, you are free to use it, but I pray no confidence you may repose in anyone may induce you to let it go out of your hands, so as to get into a newspaper, against a contest in that field; I am entirely decided. I feel extraordinary gratification in addressing this letter to you, with whom shades of difference in political sentiment have not prevented the interchange of good opinion, nor cut off the friendly offices of society and good correspondence. This political tolerance is the more valued by me, who considers social harmony as the first of human facilities and the happiest moments, those which are given to the effusions of the heart. Accept them sincerely, I pray you, from one, who with sentiments of high respect and attachment, has the honor to be, dear sir,

'Your most obedient and most humble servant,

'THOMAS JEFFERSON.'

John Henry and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, were elected United States Senators at the same time, and were the first two Senators from Maryland after the adoption of the Constitution.

The relations between the two were those of mutual respect and esteem. When they separated they corresponded with each other unreservedly.

You have probably noticed in some of the various compilations that at the third election for President and Vice-President, under the original provision of the Constitution, the Hon. John Henry, of Maryland, received two electoral votes for the Presidency of the United States.

* “In the year 1796 the Presidential Electors for Maryland, in accordance with the Constitution, met in Annapolis and cast the electoral vote of the State as follows :

For John Adams, the incumbent, Vice-President,	7 votes
“ Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina,	4 votes
“ Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	4 votes
“ Aaron Burr, of New York,	3 votes
“ John Henry, of Maryland,	2 votes.”

Attention is called to this fact, not because it is of any great significance, for he was not a candidate for either of those offices, but merely for the purpose of showing that he had friends who deemed him capable and worthy of such a position.

I have no information which enables me to speak with certainty as to his religious faith, but I presume, and have reason to believe, that he adhered to the faith of his grandfather and remained a Presbyterian until his death, although the Rider and Goldsborough families, from whom his mother and wife were descended, were devoted adherents of the Church of England.

It is not in my power to furnish a copy of any speech delivered by him, for in the last century, as you know, there was no Congressional Record. The Journals of Proceedings of Legislative Bodies were meagre and un-

* From Scarf's History of Maryland, volume 2, page 598.



HON. DANIEL M. HENRY.

satisfactory. Newspapers were few and the sources of information limited. Reporters had little or no admittance and the interviewer was almost unknown.

That he spoke frequently and well, may be inferred from what he and others have written.

In Wm. Maclay's Journal of the United States Senate, 1789-1791, he several times refers to speeches made by Mr. Henry in the Senate.

His letters to Governor Stone and others, and the general character of his correspondents as published herein, cannot fail to give a correct idea of the high estimate placed upon him by the noted and prominent men of that time.

My object has been to write a short sketch of him for the benefit of his descendants, which may serve as a basis for additions by them hereafter.

Now permit me, as one of the many descendants of Governor Henry who revere his memory, to say that the more I have learned of his life and character, the more strongly I have inclined to the conviction that his cultivated talents, manly virtues and devoted patriotism entitle him to rank in history by the side of the best and wisest of his great contemporaries.

I have not traced his ancestors back beyond their first settlement in this country as it is difficult to secure data that can be regarded as absolutely reliable.

Governor Henry is said to have left a will, which is mentioned in the letter of Mrs. Aurelia Winder Townsend, and I much regret that it cannot be published with the other wills in this volume; but, owing to the destruction of the records by fire in the Dorchester County

Courthouse, some fifty years ago, there is no will now in existence.

He married, March 6, 1787, Margaret Campbell, daughter of John and Elizabeth Campbell, of Caroline county, Maryland. Her mother's maiden name was Goldsborough.

Mrs. Henry's sister married Mr. Philip Francis, of Talbot county, Maryland, and she was the grandmother of Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland, who filled with honor a number of public offices, among them being that of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Governor Henry left two sons, John Campbell Henry, born December 6, 1787, and Francis Jenkins, born in 1789. His wife died about a month after the birth of her younger son, and he remained a widower until his death. His sons, after attending various schools in this State, were sent some years after his death by their guardian to Princeton College, where they completed their education. Francis Jenkins, the younger, died unmarried soon after becoming of age.

John Campbell Henry, the eldest son (my grandfather), was a man of fine personal appearance, remarkable intelligence and of the highest integrity. He was fond of bright and refined society, and his country home, "Hambrooks," was always the seat of generous and unpretending hospitality. In April, 1808, he married Mary Steele, a daughter of James Steele and a sister of I. Nevitt Steele, the distinguished lawyer of Baltimore City. She was a granddaughter of Henry Steele, who married Miss Billings.

Henry Steele was a neighbor and an intimate friend of Governor Henry, and when he died, in 1782, was



RIDER HENRY.

possessed of personal property which was appraised in the inventory returned after his death at £10,000, also leaving besides a large and valuable landed estate. Mrs. Henry and her husband both inherited fine estates, and together they possessed large tracts of land and many negroes. I have in my possession his account book, which contains the names of one hundred and seven negroes he owned at the time of his death, not including quite a number he had previously given to his eight children.

He died in his seventieth year, in April, 1857, at Ham-brooks, his beautiful residence on the Choptank River, near Cambridge, Md. This attractive home and his open-handed hospitality were well known to all the best people of the State. He never sought public office, but was appointed one of the Governor's Council without his previous knowledge or consent, and after a few months' service resigned. It is said he could have been elected Governor, if he would have consented to accept the position. He had a large estate requiring his constant attention, and he preferred to devote himself to the duties of private life.

Mary Steele, the wife of James Steele, and the mother of Mrs. Henry was the only daughter of John Rider Nevitt and Sarah Maynadier. (Miss Maynadier was a daughter of the Rev. Daniel Maynadier, a minister of the Church of England, and for many years, and until his death, rector of the "Great Choptank Parish," Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland.)

Mr. Nevitt died early in life, and his widow, Sarah Nevitt, *nee* Maynadier, afterwards married Dr. James Murray and resided in Annapolis. She lived there to an advanced age, and died leaving two sons, Daniel and

James Murray, and three daughters, Sally, Nancy and Catherine, surviving her, all of them distinguished for their high social positions. Daniel married Miss Dorsey, James married Miss Radcliffe, Sally married Gov. Edward Lloyd, Catherine married Hon. Richard Rush of Pennsylvania, Nancy married Gen. John Mason of Virginia.

Mrs. Mason was the mother of the Hon. James M. Mason and grandmother of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, one of the recent Governors of Virginia.

Mrs. John Campbell Henry was a granddaughter of Mrs. Murray by her first marriage with Mr. Nevitt, and also a niece of the Murray children above mentioned.

Mrs. Henry survived her husband, John Campbell Henry, many years, and died at the residence of her son, Dr. J. Winfield Henry, in Cambridge, Md., November 20, 1873, at the age of eighty-four years. She was an accomplished woman, a lovely Christian character, exceedingly entertaining in conversation, and even in old age retained something of the beauty for which she was noted in her early life. They left eight children surviving them, four sons and four daughters, viz.: Dr. J. Winfield Henry, Francis J. Henry, Daniel M. Henry, Rider Henry, Kitty, Isabella, Mary and Charlotte.

* * *

Dr. J. Winfield studied medicine and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1838, and practised his profession successfully in Dorchester county, Maryland, for many years. He was a conscientious and capable physician and always regarded as a man of the highest integrity. In March, 1841, he married Anna Maria Campbell, daughter of Levin H. Campbell, a prominent lawyer of Cambridge, Md. (Previously

referred to as having studied law under the direction of Governor John Henry). She was a most sincere Christian woman, of decided character and opinions, and an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church. They both died in the Summer of 1889, within two months of each other, leaving five sons and one daughter.

“Of his sons, James Winfield is a merchant, and was for many years the head of a successful wholesale business in Baltimore, and at one time a director on the part of the State in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; also director in two of the national banks of the State.” He married, in 1882, Maria Louise Dulin, of Baltimore. The second son, John Campbell, is a practical and successful business man, and at present a farmer in Talbot county, Maryland. He married Elizabeth Hughlet, daughter of Col. Thos. Hughlet, of Talbot county, Maryland. They have one son, their only child, Hughlet Henry, who is now practising law in Easton, Md. The fourth son, Daniel Murray, was an able and talented lawyer in Cambridge, Md., with a large practice, but died early in life, at the age of forty-one. He had many friends, and his loss was deeply lamented by all who knew him; he married Miss Martha Adkins, of Easton, Md. His wife, two daughters (Levina and Mary) and one son (Adkins) survive him. His son Adkins Henry is now a student at the Maryland University Law School. The other sons of Dr. J. Winfield Henry, Levin Hicks and Charles Steele, are both engaged in business in Cambridge, Md., and are yet unmarried. Their only daughter, Nannie Campbell, married Dr. Brice W. Goldsborough, a practising physician of Cambridge, Md., and President of Cambridge (Md.) Hospital. They have four daughters—Anna, Etta, Louise and Mary Campbell.

Francis J. Henry commenced business as a merchant, but shortly afterwards became interested in politics and held the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county by successive re-election for twenty-eight years. He was a most courteous and hospitable gentleman, and of great popularity. In early life he acquired a fondness for hunting, and became noted as an excellent partridge and duck shot. It is said that he frequently shot from the hip and with great success. His wife, to whom he was married in August, 1836, was Willimena Goldsborough, youngest daughter of Robert Goldsborough of Cambridge, Md. He survived his wife some twenty years and died in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His oldest son, John Campbell, served with much credit in the Confederate Army during the late Civil War, and was several times wounded in battle; he is now a resident of New Orleans, La. The second son, Robert Goldsborough, is a practising lawyer, and at the present time is Mayor of Cambridge. Another son, Nicholas, resides in Washington, D. C., and is connected with the United States Coast Survey. They had four daughters, Mary, Nannie, Elizabeth and Willimina, all of whom married and have children.

* * *

Daniel Murray was an able lawyer, and for many years the head of the Dorchester county bar; he served in both branches of the State Legislature, also for two terms (45th and 46th Congress) as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. He was a man of much natural talent and fine legal ability, but of modest and retiring manners. He was twice married; first in November, 1845, to Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Gov. Charles Goldsborough. She died in 1846, leav-

ing an infant son, who died in the following year. After remaining a widower for thirteen years he married in 1859 Susan Elizabeth, only daughter of William Goldsborough, Esq., of Myrtle Grove, Talbot county, Maryland, and granddaughter of Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, United States Senator from Maryland, and also granddaughter of Gov. Charles Goldsborough, above mentioned. By the second wife, who died in 1883, he had six children, three sons and three daughters. He survived his wife about sixteen years, and died in 1899, at the age of seventy-seven years. His oldest daughter, Susan, a beautiful and accomplished girl, and his eldest son, Maynadier, a most estimable young man, both died shortly after becoming of age. His second son, Winder Laird, is a lawyer by profession, and a young man of much natural ability, and was elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress at the age of twenty-nine years. At the present time he is practising law in Cambridge. Another son, Robert Goldsborough, is a merchant in Baltimore, and has been quite successful in his business. He married Miss Roberta Bolling, of Virginia. The other daughters, Charlotte and Mary, are unmarried, and reside in Cambridge, Md.

* * *

Rider, the fourth son, married, in 1859, Miss Octavia Sulivance, only daughter of Dr. Vans Murray Sulivance, of Mississippi, (a relative of the Hon. Wm. Vans Murray hereinbefore referred to.) He selected farming as his vocation in life, and they lived for many years upon his fine estate called "Belvoir," near Cambridge, Md. After the civil war they moved to Mississippi, where he engaged in cotton planting for some years, but later they removed to Washington,

D. C., where he held an appointment under the United States Government. He died in Cambridge in 1900, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive him. The two sons, Clement and Rider, are engaged in the importing business in New York City, and I understand have been quite successful. His elder daughter, Mary, married John Goldsborough, a lawyer, of Washington, D. C., and the younger daughter, Betty, married the Hon. John Hemphill, of South Carolina.

* * *

Kitty, the eldest daughter, in 1846, married Daniel Lloyd, youngest son of Governor and United States Senator Edward Lloyd, of Talbot county. They lived for many years on his large estate, "Wye Heights," on the Wye river in Talbot county, Maryland, but in 1860 they removed to Cambridge, Md., where he died some years later. Mrs. Lloyd was a woman of sterling qualities and a sincere christian character. She survived her husband a number of years and died in 1886, leaving three children, one son and two daughters. Henry Lloyd, her son, studied law and practised his profession for some years in Cambridge, Md. He represented Dorchester county in the State Senate for several years, and in 1887 was elected Governor of Maryland. It is very remarkable that his name, Henry Lloyd, should represent both of his grandfathers, who were also Governors of Maryland. His Christian name, Henry, after Governor Henry, and his surname, Lloyd, after Governor Lloyd. At the present time he is Judge Henry Lloyd, of the first Judicial Circuit of Maryland. He married Elizabeth Staplefort, of Dorchester county, and they have one child named for his father, Henry Lloyd. Her



GOVERNOR HENRY LLOYD.

daughters, Mary and Kate, reside in Cambridge, and are yet unmarried.

* * *

Isabella, in 1850 married her cousin, Dr. Thomas B. Steele, formerly of the United States Navy, he having resigned his commission in 1861. While in the Navy he performed much active and arduous duty, participating for several years in the Mexican War, and afterwards in 1851 going with Commodore Perry's expedition on a long cruise to China. During the yellow fever epidemic in Norfolk, Va. in 1855, he exhibited great courage, being present and administering to the sick for the entire time, and for his courageous and constant professional services, the citizens presented him a handsome gold medal. For the past forty years he has been the leading physician in Cambridge and Dorchester county, Md. He is a man of very generous and kind impulses, and has been most unselfish in the practice of his profession, doing much for the poor and sick without any expectation of reward. Now nearly eighty years of age he has the gratitude and respect of the entire community. Mrs. Steele is a woman of strong mental capacity, and has been a most devoted mother. They have three children living, Ogle Steele, who holds a Government position, and resides in Washington, D. C. and Dr. Guy Steele, who lives in Cambridge, Md., and has recently taken up his father's practice. Their daughter, Isabella, married Mr. Lewis Trail, of Frederick, Md., and they now reside in Easton, Md.

* * *

Mary, in 1848, married Richard Tilghman Goldsborough, a son of Gov. Charles Goldsborough; he was a

farmer for many years, and afterwards engaged in the drug business in Cambridge. He died in 1895. Mrs. Goldsborough is still living; she has no children.

Charlotte married, in 1852, Hon. Charles F. Goldsborough, also a son of Gov. Charles Goldsborough. By profession he was a lawyer, and for some years held the office of State's Attorney for Dorchester county; he was also a State Senator for several terms, and was afterwards elected one of the Judges of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland, which position he held for many years, and until his death in 1892. Judge Goldsborough was a man of rare ability, and an accomplished speaker, possessing unusual conciseness of language. Mrs. Goldsborough, who survived him, still occupies their attractive home in Cambridge. She is an unselfish christian character and beloved by all who know her. They have no children now living.

RECORD OF THE MARRIAGE OF GOVERNOR JOHN HENRY AND MARGARET CAMPBELL.

Taken from the family Bible of Mrs. Charles Goldsborough:

"On Tuesday, the 6th of March, 1787, was married (at our house, Belvoir), Margaret Campbell, daughter of John and Elizabeth Campbell, to John Henry, son of John and Dorothy Henry.

"On the 6th of December following was born their first son. He was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Kerr a few months after his birth (at the wedding of Sally Henry to John Ratcliff) by the name of John Campbell. Their second son, born on Sunday night, the 6th of February, 1789. Mrs. Henry was taken very ill immediately after

the birth of her second son and continued so until the 17th of March following, when it pleased God to take her to Himself. She was interred on Friday, the 13th, after sunset, and on Tuesday, 24th, her funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Kerr from the words of St. John, 16th chapter, 33d verse. 'These things have I spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulations, but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.' At the same time her son was baptized by the the name of Francis Jenkins. C. G."

TRADITIONS OF "WESTON," THE HOME OF GOV. JOHN
HENRY, ON THE NANTICOKE RIVER,
DORCHESTER COUNTY, MD.

The incidents herein related come down to my generation through my grandparents and old negro servants of the Henry family:

When a boy I frequently heard my grandparents and an old negro servant (Job) describe the attack made upon "Weston" during the War of the Revolution, in the following manner, viz.: One day a British war vessel came up the Nanticoke river, greatly alarming the family, who retired for safety to the back country, and when approaching "Weston" opened fire upon the place, causing much damage to the buildings, and killing in the orchard a favorite riding horse of Governor Henry. The horse was struck by a cannon ball. They afterwards landed a squad of soldiers and pillaged the house, the men getting drunk on the fine old wines and liquors in the cellar and destroying all they could not carry off by knocking in the heads of the barrels. These proceedings were all witnessed by a negro man who secreted himself in the

limbs of a Lombardy poplar tree. He described his fright as being terrible, but after getting up the tree said he was afraid to get down again. Fortunately he was undiscovered and after the British had left he represented the scene as "dreadful," and said the tears came in his eyes to see all of "Marse John's" nice liquors running ankle deep over the cellar floor, and "we darkies jist got down on our knees and drunk until we couldn't drink no more."

Another fact transmitted is that the old brick dwelling at "Weston" was burned during the War of 1812 and that all the family portraits, library and valuable papers of Governor Henry were destroyed at that time.

J. WINFIELD HENRY.

December 28, 1899.

In confirmation of the above you will find in Letter Book No. 26, Letter No. 50, of the Maryland Historical Society.

Letter of Joseph Dashield, dated Salisbury, September 30, 1780, to Gov. Thomas Sim Lee.

One portion of the letter has the following:

"The enemy's boats, after landing at Vienna and destroying a brigantine and several vessels, went down the river to Col. John Henry's, where they gave a specimen of their savage disposition. They broke all the glass in the house, the doors, his clock; broke all his floors and pulled up all his wainscoat; broke his still and started all his cider and brandy, and did him a great deal more damage, and carried off two of his negro men, and near night they left him and then proceeded down to Dames Quarter in Somerset county."

INSCRIPTIONS COPIED FROM THE TOMBSTONES AT "WESTON," THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF THE HENRY FAMILY, WHERE GOV. JOHN HENRY LIVED AND DIED AND WAS BURIED.

In memory of Henry Steele, who departed this life the fifth day of February, Anno Domini 1782.

* * *

Under this stone lyeth the body of the Honorable Colonel John Rider, who departed this life on the sixteenth day of February, 1739.

* * *

In memory of Ann, daughter of the Hon. John Rider, and relict of Major James Billings, of Dorchester county.

This stone is erected by her only surviving child, Ann Steele, the 27th of February MDCCCVI (1741).

* * *

Here lies the body of Mr. James Billings, who departed this life the 11th day of September, Anno Domini 1747.

“There is a gloomy vale between us,
Pass on, I am gone before.”

* * *

Under this stone lyeth the body of Captain Charles Rider, who departed this life on the 20th day of October, 1741.

* * *

NOTE.—The above are all of the tombstones to be found at this time (October 12, 1897) in the old graveyard, except several small stones erected to the memory of young children of James and Ann Billings.

No tomb was ever erected over the remains of Gov. John Henry, which is much regretted by all his descendants, and at the present time it is impossible to locate his grave.

At the time of his death his two sons (the only children) were infants in a legal sense, being then only eight and nine years of age, and did not realize the importance of erecting some monument to his memory.

J. WINFIELD HENRY, JR.

October 12, 1897.

COPY OF LETTER OF MRS. AURELIA WINDER TOWNSEND.

REV. DR. HANDY:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I will endeavor to give you slight sketches of my grandfather, Wm. Winder, Jr., his brother, Levin Winder, and my great-uncle, Governor Henry. It will be easy to recount the leading incidents of their lives, but I fear impossible to convey to you the vivid, life-like impression of the men which I have derived from conversation with my mother from my earliest recollection. The likeness produced by these innumerable, minute touches cannot be copied by a stroke of the pen, at least not in my hand, especially as I am restrained by the consciousness that my near relationship to these gentlemen might occasion a suspicion of partiality if I wrote as every one acquainted with my subjects spoke of them. But I will attempt to give you an outline which shall be strictly truthful, however wanting in grace, spirit and finish. My authorities for the incidents I shall mention are my mother, my father, memoranda letters from our friend and relation, John B. Morris, of Baltimore, the nephew of my grandfather and Governor Winder, and a letter



DANIEL M. HENRY, JR.

from Mrs. Daniel Lloyd, of Cambridge, Md., a granddaughter of Governor Henry.

Gov. John Henry, son of John Henry and Dorothy Rider, was born in November, 1749, at the family seat, "Weston," on Nanticoke, inherited by his mother from her great-grandfather, Charles Hutchins, and now owned by her great-grandson, Francis Jenkins Henry. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., who kept a celebrated school at West Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, and graduated at Princeton in 1769. From there he went to England to finish his education, and graduated at Cambridge. He must also have studied law in England, as his whole life after his return was spent in public service, and he had no time either for the study or practice of his profession, his large property enabling him to devote himself with all the influence derived from fortune, station, talent, integrity and personal popularity to the service of his country at a most critical juncture.

In the Autumn after his return from England (about the time of the opening of the Revolution) he was elected to the Legislature from Dorset county, and in 1777 to the Continental Congress, to which he continued to be re-elected until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, when he and Charles Carroll were elected to the U. S. Senate, Mr. Henry for the long term. At the expiration of that term he was chosen Governor of Maryland, which office he resigned in November, 1798, and returning to his residence on the Nanticoke, died before the close of the month, of what disease I do not know; ill-health probably occasioned his resignation.

That at the most important crisis in the history of his State he should have filled the most honorable and

responsible offices in her gift without intermission, from the age of twenty-five until his death, sufficiently attests the estimation in which he was held by the public, as the pride, love and reverence with which he was regarded by his sisters and his memory cherished by their descendants testifies to the excellence and loveliness of his private character. Devoted as he was to important public duties he yet found time and inclination for the small, sweet charities of life, and was now delighting his nieces, Arietta Winder and Matilda Henry, with brocades imported expressly for them, and then directing his nephew, Wm. H. Winder, in the commencement of his law studies, winning from him such respect and affection as only the highest intellectual and moral character could commend from such a man. Even in death, his care for his sisters' children was manifested, as he bequeathed a farm to two of his nephews, Rider Winder and Hugh Henry.

I am not able to give the date of his marriage. The family mansion was destroyed by fire not long after his death and his papers lost. His wife, who died before him, was Margaret, daughter of John Campbell, of Belvoir, on Jenkins' Creek, which estate now belongs to his great-grandson, Rider Henry. Her mother was Elizabeth Goldsborough. Governor Henry left two sons, Francis Jenkins and John Campbell, both of them remarkably handsome men. The first died unmarried, soon after their return from Princeton. John Campbell died April 1, 1857, in his seventieth year, at "Hambrook," his residence near Cambridge. Mr. Henry was a very fine specimen of a Maryland country gentlemen of the old school. Inheriting a large fortune and the highest social position, endowed with a very handsome person, excellent abilities, cultivated by the best educa-

tion the country afforded, he married early in life his relation, (her grandmother Steele and grandfather Nevitt being first cousins of Governor Henry) Mary, daughter of Henry Steele, a woman of extraordinary beauty and great amiability, and settled down to the management of his estate, the enjoyment of his family and the exercise of a graceful, unostentatious old-fashioned hospitality. When the Governor of Maryland was appointed by the Legislature, overtures were made to elect him to that office and declined. Entirely satisfied with his position, with the exception of serving once in the Governor's Council, he avoided any conspicuous political office, while he willingly served his neighbors in offices such as Judge of the Orphans' Court that were compatible with his home duties and pleasures.

Long will his memory be green in the hearts, not only of his children, but of all the circle, which lost in him one of its chief ornaments. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-three, and retains, I am told, to a remarkable degree the beauty of her youth. His eight surviving children are all married and settled very near his late residence.

AURELIA WINDER TOWNSEND.

LETTER OF DR. JAMES MURRAY TO HON. WILLIAM
VANS MURRAY.

ANNAPOLIS, September 1st, 1799.

MY DEAR SIR: Your friends on this side of the Atlantic have for a long course of time had no direct communication with you, but as I well know the warmth of affection which you retain for your old friends, I embrace this opportunity of giving you a short detail of those whom you most love in this country, and to inform you that we shall be highly gratified to hear of your

health and happiness and that of your amiable partner. On a late visit which I made to Dorset, I found your brothers and sisters, with all your other friends, in health and spirits; but complaining, as we do in Annapolis, that your time is too much occupied to afford you leisure to write to us. Your brother Robinson has lately a stout son, and he expects, from his present size, that he will soon be able to shoulder a musket. Your neighbor, Mr. Steele, who has purchased the Goldsborough house at the Point, has also another son, and we are multiplying in every direction. My daughter Nancy, who married Mr. Mason, has two sons, and my daughter Sally, who married Mr. Lloyd since you left us, has given him an heir to his splendid fortune. Both the girls are, I believe, as happy as health and fortune can make them, and both Mrs. M. and myself feel a comfort and happiness in our children which falls to the lot of few. Mr. Mason is a man of great respectability and large fortune. He will probably take his family to Europe as soon as the convulsed state of that country will admit, and if, in the course of their excursions, he should have an opportunity of paying his respects to you, you will be much pleased with him. Mr. Lloyd, though a very young man, has great energy of character, is devoted to domestic enjoyments and is esteemed and beloved by his neighbors. In the several visits I have made to him at Wye House, he appears to be a most affectionate husband and father, a kind and indulgent master, and also shows an active and well-directed attention to his estate, and I believe my daughter has not a wish of her heart ungratified. This is a family detail, which I should not have given had I not been convinced that the affection which you bear the parties would make it a pleasing one to you.

I have now, my good sir, a word to say to you respecting my son Daniel, who about twelve months ago finished his collegiate education, and as our friend Mr. Dowell, who continues the same worthy good character you left him, assured me that he had talents which would qualify him to fill any station with respectability, I proposed to him the study of law, which he very diligently pursued for several months, but the preparations which we had been making for war has intoxicated all our young men, and I could not prevail upon him to be an inactive spectator of it. He has taken a station as midshipman on board the insurgent frigate which Truxton took from the French, and is now commanded by my brother, Captain Murray, who is on a cruise off the coast of Spain to give protection to our commerce which has suffered greatly in that quarter. A letter which I received from Captain Murray a few days after he sailed, says that Daniel's conduct, so far as he can judge in so short a time, promises everything he could wish, and he will found the most promising expectations. Now, my good sir, as you may suppose I have his advancement much at heart, and I well know that you do and ought to possess the confidence of the President. I trust that you will take an opportunity in your private communications with Mr. Adams to say that you have a relative who has just commenced his career in the Navy, whom you wish to see promoted. You may with confidence say of him that he is a young man of talents, probity and the strictest honor, and that he is of that class of society which will give respectability to the Navy. He has the principles and education of a gentleman and has a prospect of a handsome independence.

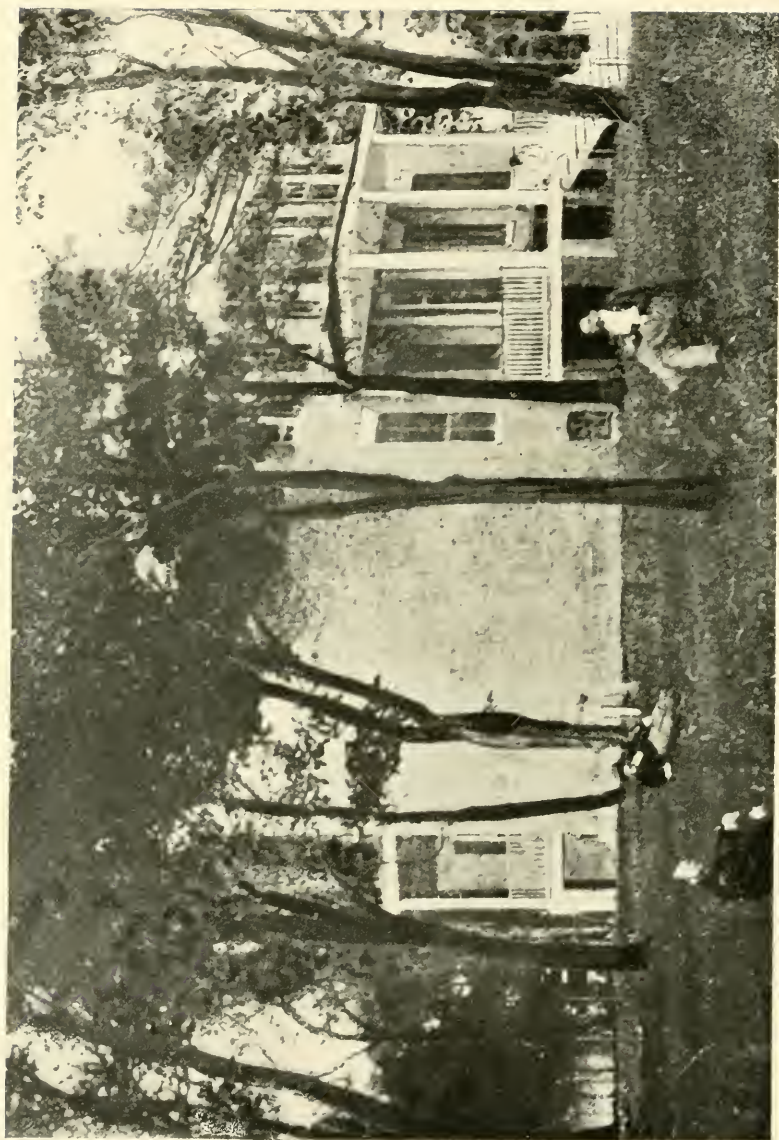
These are qualifications which you will think ought to give him a preference to a mere sailor; but I am in-

formed, as he is a good mathematician, a few months at sea will qualify him for a lieutenancy, and as all our naval officers are newly created, I trust that you will think it would not be improper to solicit an appointment for my son. I have a powerful personal interest with the Secretary of the Navy, and am confident he would willingly avail himself of every circumstance to promote my son's interest, and should it not be inconsistent with your principles to exert your interest with the President on such occasions, I should have very little doubt of his success. That he would be promoted in course with other midshipmen, I have no doubt, but I hope you will think his qualifications, connections, etc., ought to give him a preference, and as he will return from his cruise in the month of February, if you will add your interest to what I can do for him, I think we may get him a lieutenancy by the next cruise.

I have, my dear sir, expressed myself as a father partial to his son, but to you, whom I know has an affectionate attachment to my family, I need make no apology. If you think it consistent with your character, you will gratify me by an application to the President; if not, I shall impute it to that delicacy which your public situation requires of you. Mrs. M. joins me in affectionate wishes to yourself and Mrs. Murray.

I am, my dear sir, with great sincerity, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES MURRAY.



VIEW OF THE HAMBROOKS HOUSE.

MEMORANDA FROM WILLS IN SOMERSET
COUNTY, MARYLAND.

BY JUDGE J. UPSHUR DENNIS, OF THE MARYLAND BENCH.

I. Rev. John Henry, (Liber E. B. No. 9, fol. 53,) died about June 20, 1717. Married Mary, the widow of Col. Robert Jenkins, by whom she had no children. She was the daughter of Sir Robert King, an Englishman of wealth, who settled in what is now Kingston, in Somerset county. After Henry's death she married another Presbyterian minister, the Rev. John Hampton, an Englishman, but had no children by him. She is buried at "Hampton"—the family seat—near Rehobeth, on the river bank, and is described upon her tomb as "Lady Mary Hampton." Her three husbands are probably buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Rehobeth; it is possible, however, that one or more of them may be buried near her at Hampton, although I have never heard of any family burial-ground there, nor has any trace of one existed, to my personal knowledge, for forty years. The Rev. John Hampton died *circa* February 2, 1721, (will in Liber E. B. No. 9, fol. 85); while Lady Hampton survived until *circa* December 13, 1744. By her will she left the several tracts of land near Rehobeth, and which afterwards became known as "Hampton," containing about nine hundred acres, and large tracts elsewhere and also certain lots in Snow Hill, to her son, Robert Jenkins Henry, and several other tracts to her son John, and legacies to her brother, Col. Robert King and others, and named her two sons as executors. (Liber E. B. No. 9, folio 249.)

From Rev. John Henry and the above-described Mary were born two sons, the first called after the madam's

first husband, Robert Jenkins Henry, and the second John Henry. When the Rev. John died they were both under age, as he speaks of them as his "dear babes," and appointed his brother-in-law, Col. Robert King, and friend, Ephraim Wilson, as their counsellors and guardians. He left a brother named Hugh, who left a son of the same name, who left a son, the Rev. Hugh Henry; but I find no further trace of descendants on this brother's line.

By his will, the Rev. John Henry gave the larger portion of his estate to his eldest son, Robert Jenkins Henry; but left his son John also large tracts, especially a large body of land lying in the St. Martin's river (from which it is perhaps probable that the branch of Henrys in the upper end of Worcester descended from this son). As has been seen, both sons were under age at the time of his death.

II. Robert Jenkins Henry, eldest son of Rev. John Henry and Mary Jenkins (*nee* King). Died *circa* November 14, 1766 (wills, Liber E. B. No. 4, fol. 119). His wife was Gertrude Rousby and she survived him. She was a sister of Mrs. Ed. Lloyd (the 3rd Edward).

He left two sons, Robert Jenkins Henry and Edward Henry, and four daughters, Mary King, Ann, Elizabeth and Gertrude. Both of his sons were under age (he mentions that Robert, the elder, was ten years old), and two of his daughters, although it does not appear which two.

By inheritance, and his own acquisitions, he became possessed of very large wealth, not only of lands in Maryland, but also in Virginia and North Carolina. He gave the land upon which the Presbyterian Church at Rehobeth was situated, and also the land upon which the

Episcopal Church ("Coventry") is situated, to the congregations of those churches, and the land upon which the Government Inspection House (for custom's duties) was situated, for that use, as long as it should be needed for that purpose.

He gave the homeplace "Hampton," together with the larger portion of his estate, to his son Robert Jenkins Henry, as also his watch "with the hope that he will not part with it, as it is a family watch;" lands to Edward—particularly a large tract in "Sussex county, on Delaware Bay"—and to his several daughters; and "commemorative rings" to several friends (including "Cousin Betsy Lloyd and brother Lloyd"); and named his brother-in-law, the Hon. Edward Lloyd, and "Col. John Henry of Dorchester," as guardians of his children, and especially entrusted them with the education of his children.

From Robert Jenkins Henry and Gertrude, the oldest son was—(nothing is shown in the records of their son Edward, and it is probable that he died under age, or removed to Worcester or Dorchester)—

III. Robert Jenkins Henry, born November, 1766, (see his father's will). He died, without leaving a will, *circa*: 1822–1824; but his eldest son, who inherited from him "Hampton" and his other estates was

IV. Robert Jenkins Henry (old General Henry), who resided at Hampton and died without a will about the end of 1845. His wife was Mary Dennis Handy, granddaughter of old Col. Samuel Handy, of Snow Hill, who married a daughter of John Dennis, the second (and the third in descent in this country) and sister of the first Littleton Dennis. His wife's nephew, Dr. Littleton Dennis Handy (a great-grandson of Col. Samuel Handy),

was appointed his administrator. The date of his birth is not shown, but James U. Dennis says he was at least sixty years old, a very fine-looking man, although rather small in stature, very courtly in manner, but very "peppery"; and "would fight at the wink of an eye." He left descendants: Dr. Samuel Handy Henry, who removed to Elkridge Landing and afterwards to Baltimore; Robert Jenkins Henry, who removed to Mississippi about 1857, and Mary Dennis Henry, who married McPherson (of the Frederick county family), and Harriet Henry, who married the Rev. Henry Onderdonk. Both daughters are buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Rehobeth.

After the death of General Henry, my grandfather purchased "Hampton," containing at that time nine hundred and seventy-seven acres, and had it deeded to his son, James U. Dennis, now of Princess Anne. (See Deeds W. P., Liber No. 1, folios 269 and 431.)

J. UPSHUR DENNIS.

March 19, 1900.

II. John Henry, second son of Rev. John Henry and Mary Jenkins (*nee* King), died *circa* September 13, 1781 (Wills, E. B. No. 1, folio 147). He left four sons, John, Francis Jenkins, Rider and Robert; and five daughters, Charlotte (who married a Winder), Kiturah, Dolly, Nancy and Sarah. It would seem from his will that he married a Rider.

He left to his son John several tracts of land in Somerset and Dorchester, including the "plantation on Nanticoke, where I formerly lived; to his son Francis Jenkins Henry, all his lands in Worcester county; to his son Rider Henry, several tracts in Somerset and Dorchester, and lots in Vienna; to his son Robert

lands in Somerset; and legacies and some small tracts of land to each of his daughters (having previously provided for them by a deed of trust some years before his death).

This is probably the "Col. John Henry of Dorchester," referred to in the will of Robert Jenkins Henry (the first) and who, together with his brother-in-law, Col. Edward Lloyd, was appointed guardian of his children.

There are no further references to any of this branch in the male line in Somerset county.

J. UPSHUR DENNIS.

March 19, 1900.

WILL OF REV. JOHN HENRY.

In the name of God—Amen! The first day of October, Anno Domini 1715, I, John Henry, of Pocomoke, in the county of Somerset, province of Maryland, being sensible of my approaching dissolution, though now of tolerable health and sound judgment (blessed be God), do make, constitute and appoint this my last will and testament, disannulling and revoking all others before made; that is to say, I commend my soul to Almighty God through my blessed Redeemer. I bequeath my body to its mother earth, expecting my soul shall meet with it infinitely more glorious than now I lay it down, and it is my will it be interred decently, without any confusion or noise; also it is my will a sermon be preached then or next Lord's Day after, by some Godly minister, if to be had, from 2 Cor., 5th chapter, 12th verse.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my dear brother, Hugh Henry, and loving sisters, Jennett and Helen Henry,

fifteen pounds sterling, which I will, be quickly after my decease paid into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Alexander Sinclare, in Plunkett street, Dublin; or, if he be dead, into the hands of the Rev. Messrs. Francis Pudale, of Craghead, or either of them, in Cable street, Dublin; either of whom I order to distribute the said money in three equal shares among them, and if Alexander Sinclare be alive, I order him 20s. to purchase a commemoration ring. I give and bequeath to my dear son John and to the heirs of his body, lawfully begot, the half or moiety of a tract of land called Buckland, lying on St. Martin's river, viz., that half which lies farthest up the river, and order the divisional line to be run from the river up either of the said lines of my Brother King's two hundred acres that may be most convenient, and so on to the outside woodland boundary.

Item—I give and bequeath to my said son John and to his male heirs lawfully begotten, the one moiety of my stone house and lot at Snow Hill Town and one hundred acres of a tract of land called Pershoar, on the Whorekill creek, and I order it to be on the eastern side of said tract and that he have thirty-three perches of a third part of a perch from the last boulder of the said tract on the Whorekill point of land at the mouth of the creek toward the first boulder for his breadth, and for length backward at discretion, and if my son Robert disturb or put out him or his lawful male heirs of peaceable possession (and so cross my will), I leave and bequeath to my son John and to his male heirs lawfully begotten the other half of Buckland, but otherwise I give it not to John but dispose 'ont as afterwards.

Item—I give to my son John and to his heirs forever (after payment of my just debts and the decease of my



DENNIS KENNARD, AN OLD FAMILY SERVANT.

beloved wife) the half of my historical books and all the rest save my law books and a few practical sermon books, and the third part of all my personal estate.

Item—I give and bequeath to my dear son Robert Jenkins and to his heirs forever two tracts of land lying on Merattock River, in North Carolina, the one containing nine hundred and thirty and the other six hundred and forty acres, also the tract of land whereon I live called Mary's lot, containing four hundred acres, also Henry's Addition, lying on the south side of said Mary's lot, containing fifty acres; also a tract called Jeshimon lying above Snow Hill, containing one hundred and fifty acres; another called Providence, at Dividing creek, containing two hundred acres.

Item—I give and bequeath to my said son Robert Jenkins the southmost half of Buckland aforesaid upon the condition aforesaid. The half of my lot and stone house at Snow Hill, also a tract on Pocomoke whereon Thos. Ellis now lives, called Necessity. These I say I leave and bequeath to my son Robert Jenkins and the heirs of his body lawfully begot.

Item—I give and bequeath to him, the said Robert Jenkins, all my other real estate not here particularized and to his heirs forever, also my law books, some sermon books and the half of my historical books, and also the two-thirds of my personal estate after payment of my just debts and my dear wife's decease as above.

Item.—I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife the full and free use and occupation of all the estate God hath given me, both real and personal, all the days of her life, only I desire my books be not lent abroad nor spoiled; and her, together with my two sons, I constitute and appoint executors of this my last will, &c.

Item.—I order and appoint that my two sons have a genteel education such as their genius inclines them to and may fit them to live handsomely in this ill world, and in order to this I desire my dear brother Robt. King and good friend Ephraim Wilson be counsellors in every difficult point to my wife how to manage the estate and guardians to my dear babes, and if any of these die before my children come of age then I appoint my good neighbor Robert Mills to join with the survivor. I hope they will not refuse nor be unfaithful in discharging the last request of your deceased friend. Let not false men wrong my dear wife nor poor orphan babes.

JOHN HENRY. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared the day and year above said before.

JONATHAN NOBLE,
ROBERT HARRIS,
ELIZABETH DINELY.

It is my desire, too, that the Rev. Mr. John Hampton be a joint counsellor and director to my dear wife and children.

Probated June 20, 1717.

Recorded in Liber E. B., No. 9, folios 53 and 54.

Test: ESSINE BAYLY,
Reg. W. S. Co.

True Copy—Test: WILLIAM F. LANGFORD,
Reg. W. S. Co.

WILL OF MADAM MARY HAMPTON.

In the name of God—Amen. I, Mary Hampton, being in good health and of perfect mind and memory (thanks

be to God) do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

Imprimis.—I give and devise unto my son Robert Jenkins Henry all the several tracts and parcels of land now called or known by the names following, and situate in the County of Somerset (to wit) one tract of land called Mareys' Lot, one other tract of land called Henrys' Addition. The southermost moiety of a tract of land called Buckland situated on the seaboard side of Somerset county, including one moiety of two hundred acres of land purchased by me of my Brother Robert King, one other tract or parcel of land called Limbrick, my moiety of Cypress swamp called Conveniency, one other tract or parcel of land called Conveniency in a place called the Cypress Neck, one other tract or parcel of land called Highland, one other tract or parcel of land called Whitely, one other tract or parcel of land called Dickesons' Hope, one other tract or parcel of land called Goose Marsh, one other tract or parcel of land called Cow Marsh, one other tract of land called Providence, one other tract of land called Friends' Assistance and my Grist Mill near William Stevens' Ferry, and one other Grist Mill at Rehobeth Town, and all my lots in the said town, and one moiety of a lot in Snow Hill Town and the half of the store house there on the said lot, being numbered two. And also the moiety of a tract of land called Pershore, lying on Delaware Bay near the Horn Kill Creek in the County of Sussex; together with all profits, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the aforesaid lands, and every of them belonging, and also to the said lots and mills appertaining unto the only proper use and benefit of my said son Robert Jenkins Henry, his heirs and assignees forever.

Item.—Whereas, I some years ago entered into an obligation to a certain Thomas Shiles, conditioned to convey unto the said Thomas Shiles all my right, title and interest of, in and to a certain tract of land called Ignoble Quarter, situated upon Wickocomoco river, in the said county of Somerset, containing by estimation three hundred acres, which the said Thomas Shiles hath since sold unto the Rev. Thomas Fletcher, and not as yet from me conveyed, I therefore give and devise unto the said Thomas Fletcher, his heirs and assigns, forever, all my estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of, in and to the aforesaid tract of land called Ignoble Quarter, and all profits, privileges and appurtenances to the same, belonging unto the only proper use and behoof of the said Thomas Fletcher, and of his heirs and assigns forever.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my loving brother, Col. Robert King, ten pounds current money of the Province of Maryland.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my two nephews, sons of my said brother, and to my nephews and nieces, the sons and daughters of my dear sister Ballard, deceased, the sum of twenty shillings current money, aforesaid each, to buy each of them a commemorative ring.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Mr. Edward Round and his wife and Mrs. Katharine Round, the sum of twenty shillings, current money aforesaid, each to buy each of them a commemorative ring.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Jones, the wife of William Jones, of Manokin, one mulatto wench, named Eve, now in his possession, and her increase.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Mary Jones, daughter of the said William Jones, two cows and calves.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto my son, Robert Jenkins Henry, all the stock of every kind, negroes excepted, that shall happen to be upon my present Manns plantation, and any of the lands before devised to my said son Robert Jenkins, except such as may be upon that moiety of the said tract Buckland, to him as aforesaid devised at the time of my decease. I also give unto my said son Robert Jenkins my clock.

Item.—I give unto my son John Henry all the stock of every kind, negroes only excepted, that shall happen to be upon the lands before devised to my said son John, and upon my Savannah plantation at the time of my death.

Item.—After my just debts and the several legacies paid, it is my will and desire that all the residue of personal estate, of what nature or kind soever, be equally divided between my aforesaid two sons, Robert Jenkins Henry and John Henry, and that they may not have any discord in regard to the said division or of or concerning any other matter whatsoever.

Item.—It is my will and pleasure that, if my said son, Robert Jenkins Henry, or any claiming or that may claim under him, or his representative or representatives, any larger or other share of my personal estate than before to my said son bequeathed under the last will and testament of Mr. John Henry, my late husband deceased, or in any other manner, and shall sue or molest the said John Henry, my son, or any under him, in the quiet enjoyment of the part and portion of my personal estate to him as aforesaid given, then and in such case I give and devise unto my said son John Henry, his heirs and assigns forever the said tract or parcel of land called Highland, the said tract or parcel of land called

Dickeson's Hope, one tract of land called Goose Marsh, the said tract or parcel of land called Conveniency, my moiety thereof, the said tract or parcel of land called Providence, one tract called Cow Marsh, and the said tract of land called Whitely, to the said Robert Jenkins Henry, my son, so as aforesaid, devised with full liberty in case of such claim and disturbance into the said last-mentioned lands for him, the said John Henry, and his heirs to enter and to enjoy the same to his and their proper use forever.

Lastly.—I do hereby appoint my aforesaid two sons, Robert Jenkins Henry and John Henry executors of this my last will and testament, and hereby disannul and revoke all former and other wills by me made and do declare this to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto my hand set and seal affixed this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred forty-one.

MARY HAMPTON. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Mary Hampton as her last will and testament, in presence of us.

ARCHEBALD WHITE,
WILLIAM WHITE,
JOHN BAKER.

December 13, 1744, came Archebald White and William White, two of the subscribing evidences to this will, and made oath on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God that they saw the Testator, Madam Mary Hampton sign and seal and heard her publish, pronounce and declare this instrument of writing to be her last will and testament, and that at the time of her so doing she was to the best of their apprehension of sound and disposing mind

memory and understanding, and that they the said Archebald White and William White subscribed their names as evidences to this will, as also they further depose that they saw the other evidence John Baker subscribe as an evidence at the same time which was done in the presence and at the request of the Testator, Mary Hampton.

Sworn to before

NEHEMIAH KING,

Deputy Commissioner of Somerset County.

WILL OF COL. JOHN HENRY.

In the name of God—Amen. I, John Henry, of Somerset county, in the State of Maryland, being in good health and of perfect mind and memory (thanks be to God), do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, to-wit:

First.—I give and devise unto my son John Henry, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that tract of land called Henry Addition to Western, as also all that tract of land called Cow Quarter, as also all that tract of land called Marsh Meadow, lying in Somerset county opposite to my late dwelling house, as by patent and deeds thereof doth appear, to have and to hold the several tracts aforesaid unto him, the said John Henry, his heirs and assigns, forever, which is all the land I think proper to give my said son by this, my last will; for, as much as I hope he will live to possess and enjoy an ample provision of land made for him and comprised in a deed of settlement heretofore made by myself and dear wife, deceased, to trustees for the use and purposes therein expressed, and not from any disaffection to him.

Item.—I give and devise to my son Francis Jenkins Henry, his heirs and assigns, forever, all my lands of

what nature or kind so ever, situate, lying and being in Worcester county, in the State of Maryland, to have and to hold to him, the said Francis Jenkins Henry, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Item.—I give and devise unto my son Rider Henry, his heirs and assigns, forever, the tract of land called Spring Hill, and one other parcel of a tract of land called Gold's Delight, situate, lying and being in Somerset county, as also the following lands in Dorchester county, to-wit: A tract of land called Pasture Neck, whereon Benjamin Caves and Joseph Cox now live, as also one other tract adjoining thereto called Henry's Addition to Pasture Neck, as also an undivided half or moiety of two lots of land in Vienna Town, number thirty-six and seven, together with one-half or moiety (the other half being the property of Henry Steele, Esquire) of the houses, gardens or other improvements of whatever kind that may be upon the said lot, to have and to hold the said several tracts and parcels of land as by the patents and deeds thereof to him, the said Rider Henry, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my son Robert Henry, his heirs and assigns, forever, one tract of land called Rider's Forest, one other tract of land being part of two tracts of land lying on Chichacone, in the Indian town, the one called Hansell and the other Reserve, it being that part of the said lands which was my deceased wife's part and share on partition with her sisters, as by deed thereof may appear, containing four hundred and fifty acres; one other tract called Holly Swamp, one other tract called Addition to Holly Swamp, one other tract called Security, one other tract called Hog Range, as by patent and deeds doth appear, and also one other part or parcel

of a tract of land called Green's Loss, containing seventy-five acres, purchased by me of John Cope and lying upon his bond to me for conveyance, which said land was devised to the said John Cope by the last will and testament of his brother David Cope, lying and being in Somerset county; all of which said several tracts and parcels of land aforesaid, to have and to hold to him, the said Robert Henry, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Item—It is my will and desire that my five daughters, Charlotte Winder, Kiturah Henry, Dolly Henry, Nancy Henry and Sarah Henry have each of them a negro girl, paid by my executor hereafter named, the said negro girls to be between the age of ten and sixteen years, as near alike in quality as may be, as also one hundred pounds in gold or silver over and above their proportionable part of my personal estate as hereafter bequeathed; and if, at the time of my decease, I should not leave gold or silver sufficient to discharge these last bequests of money to each of my daughters aforesaid, it is my will and desire that they be discharged out of my personal estate, rating the articles which shall be applied to this purpose at the current price they would sell for in gold or silver.

Item.—I give and bequeath unto Esther Mahoon, who has long lived in my family, and in remembrance of her tenderness to all my children, the sum of fifty pounds in gold or silver, to be discharged as the money legacies to my daughters aforesaid.

Item—I give and bequeath all the rest and residue of my personal estate not herebefore devised, of whatsoever nature or wheresoever the same may be at the time of my decease, to be equally divided between my four aforesaid sons, John Henry, Francis Jenkins Henry,

Rider Henry, Robert Henry and my five daughters, Charlotte Winder, Kiturah Henry, Dolly Henry, Nancy Henry and Sarah Henry, share and share alike, and my intent and meaning is that when any of my children aforesaid have or shall be paid in advance any part of my personal estate in my lifetime, that such child or children shall consider the personal estate so paid or advanced as part of his or her share, and shall, upon the division of my whole personal estate, receive only such part, or shall make him, her or them equal to the child or children unprovided for in my lifetime.

Item.—It is my will and desire that as long as any child or children shall continue to live with my executor, he shall receive and enjoy to his own use the whole profits (except the increase of negroes) of the estate of such child or children, both real and personal for the expense and trouble he may be at in their education and maintenance, which I hope and expect he will perform in the same style and manner they have hitherto been educated and brought up; provided, that if any child or children aforesaid shall, on their arriving at the age of twenty-one, if sons, of sixteen, if daughters, demand his, her, or their estate, it is my will and desire, and I hereby direct my executor to pay and deliver over upon such demand to such child or children, the estate in kind as by this my will is devised; and it is my intent and meaning by the aforesaid clause that the estate aforesaid shall be delivered up clear of all taxes and of every burden whatsoever, and that no commission or any other charge shall be made on the payment of the said estates.

Item.—It is my will and desire that my executor shall not be subjected to make good the loss of any negroes

that may happen by death, or otherwise, while they are in his possession, for as much as he is not to have the increase, but such loss shall be born by the child himself or herself, as the case may be.

Item.—It is my will and desire that the crop which shall be made or that shall be in the ground of my plantation on Nanticoke, where I formerly lived, at my death, shall not be divided, but be to the use and the sole property of my executor.

Item.—As David Johnson, late of Worcester county, deceased, and myself some years ago made a survey of some cypress swamp called Second Choice, which was patented in both our names, and being the survivor without any division made, I am informed the title to the whole devolves on me; at the time of taking up the said swamp the intent was to apply it to the use of our respective plantations, and it was agreed between us not to sell or dispose of any timber to any person whatsoever, or to get any ourselves for sale, but to keep it as a reserve of timber for our plantations; now to do justice to the sons of the said David Johnson it is my will and desire, and I hereby direct that the sons of the aforesaid David Johnson and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, have at all times free liberty to cut and make use of all such timber as they may stand in need of for their plantation, but for no other use or purpose whatever.

Item.—It is my will and desire that there be no appraisement of my estate, and that the same may be amicably and equally divided as I have heretofore devised and directed by this, my last will and testament. I entreat my worthy friends, Mr. Henry Steele, Mr. James Muir and Mr. Charles Muir, or the survivors of

them to give my dear children their most cordial advice and assistance in the division and settlement of my estate agreeable to this my last will.

Lastly.— I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my dear and well-beloved son, John Henry, sole executor of this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 21st day of April, Anno Domini, 1781.

JOHN HENRY. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said John Henry, the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, have subscribed their names as witnesses thereto.

HENRY STEELE,

JAMES STEELE,

his

JOHN X ROBINSON.

mark

Memorandum.—What Mr. William Winder and Mr. Isaac Henry have had of my personal estate in advance towards their wives' portion, is entered in my account book (Liber E, folio 55).

Probated September 13, 1781, and recorded in Liber E. B., No. 1, folios 147, 148 and 149.

Test: ESSINE BAYLY, Regr.

True Copy—Test: WILLIAM F. LANKFORD,
Reg. W. S. Co.

WILL OF JOHN CAMPBELL HENRY.

In the name of God—Amen. I, John C. Henry, of Dorchester county, being in my usual health, and of sound mind and memory, but taking into consideration

the uncertainty of human life, and being desirous of disposing of my worldly property before I shall be called from this world, do make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, viz. :

Item 1st.—I give and bequeath to my dear wife, Mary Nevitt Henry, all my household furniture, plate, etc., during her life, in addition to her legal interest in my real and personal estate; I give to her also, all such supplies of corn, garden vegetables, bacon and groceries as may be upon my farm Hambrooks (for the year's consumption), for that year in which my death may happen, to the end that she may have a better opportunity to make such arrangements as may be necessary, from the change which must occur to her thereby. I here express the desire, and wish that she would divide her own property, both real and personal, equally, between all her children, as I have made no distinction between them, except such as is unavoidable, without a sacrifice of personal feeling.

Item 2d.—I give to my son Daniel Maynadier Henry (as I have advanced less to him than to any of my sons), farm Hambrooks, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, to him and his heirs forever, in lieu of all his interest in my real estate, including the lands or proceeds thereof, which I sold to the Larabees, and the farm I sold to James Brohawn, and provided he gives up his interest in his mother's real estate to be divided between his brothers and sisters, as I have lived so large a portion of my life at my present residence, and devoted so much of my time and attention to its improvement, I feel unwilling that it should be sold with the rest of my lands for the more equal and convenient distribution among my children (and hence the disposition I have made of it to my

son Daniel), and which I hope will create no dissatisfaction among them, as the intrinsic value of each will be so nearly equal as to give rise to no just cause for such.

Item 3d.—I give and bequeath all my real and personal estate, after my wife's portion is deducted, to be equally divided among my sons, James Winfield Henry, Francis Jenkins Henry, Daniel Maynadier Henry and Rider Henry, and my daughters, Kitty Lloyd, Isabelle E. Steele, Mary Goldsborough and Charlotte Augusta Page Goldsborough and their heirs, except the devise I have made to my son Daniel of my farm Hambrooks, as a full equivalent for all his interest in my and his mother's real estate as she possesses it at this date.

Item 4th.—As I have left accounts upon my book, letter H, against all my children, of advances made to them, towards their respective interest in my real and personal estate, it is my will that whenever a distribution is made these several sums shall be carried to the aggregate sum, and each child's advance shall become a part of his or her distributive share.

Item 5th.—I leave to my old cook, Sinah Nash, eighty dollars in testimony of my estimation of her long and faithful services. I also leave to my aged servants, Letty Jackson, of my Indian Town farm, and Sal Bayly, formerly of the same farm, twenty dollars each for their long fidelity and for the fidelity of their families, as none of them have ever fled from my service after being raised to adult age.

Item 6th.—I leave my old servants, James Kennard, and his brother, Dennis Kennard, to be free at my death, or to be sold to their wives, for a small sum, so as to legalize their freedom, as soon as my wife, their mis-

dress, can provide substitutes, and this I desire to be done as soon as her convenience will permit.

Lastly.—I leave my sons James W. Henry, Francis J. Henry, Daniel M. Henry and Rider Henry joint executors of this my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JOHN C. HENRY. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by J. C. Henry, the above named testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

THOMAS J. DAIL,
JAMES H. ECCLESTON,
JAMES L. COLSTON.

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