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FAC SIMILE OF THE
GOLD MEDAL,
STRUCK FOR AND WORN BY



THE MEMBERS OF

The Society of the Friendly Sons of

ST. PATRICK."

1771.

From an original owned by the late George Campbell.

[Hood, Samuel]

A

BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

THE SOCIETY

OF THE

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK;

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF SOME OF THE MEMBERS,

AND

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES.

~~~~~  
"A Society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious  
cause in which we are embarked."—*Extract from Gen. Washington's*  
*Letter to the President of the Society.*—Post, p. 47.

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Philadelphia:

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED

BY ORDER OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY,

.....
1844.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1844, by
SAMUEL HOOD,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District
of Pennsylvania.

WM. S. YOUNG, Printer.

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TO THE
MEMBERS OF "THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY"
FOR THE
RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS FROM IRELAND."

THE Committee appointed at the meeting of the 17th of June, 1843, "to prepare and publish extracts from the rules, minutes, &c., of "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," with an account "of the Society and its Members," beg to present to you the result of their labours. They also ask leave to dedicate the same to "*The Hibernian Society*," the immediate successor and lineal descendant of the glorious Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Though they feel how imperfectly they have performed their agreeable task, they can assure you they have availed themselves of every means within their power, to render the account of the Society and its Members as complete as possible. They cannot omit to acknowledge their great obligations to the gentlemen who have so kindly aided them in their researches, particularly to Dr. James Mease,

who furnished them with much valuable information relative to the personal history of the members.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL HOOD,
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
JOSEPH JONES.

Philadelphia, March 17th, 1844.

Philadelphia, May 9th, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—

Among a number of old papers handed to me by the late Mr. David Caldwell, I find a minute book of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, commencing in September, 1771, and continued till March, 1796.

It contains the rules of the Society, with the autographs of many worthy and distinguished citizens whose memory is at this day most dearly cherished by the Sons of Ireland, and among them, that of General Washington, who was, on the 18th December, 1781, *unanimously adopted* a member of the Society.

It occurred to me that this book would be acceptable to the Hibernian Society, many of whose members are found on the roll of the old society. I have consulted Mrs. Caldwell, who cheerfully consents to this disposition of it.

Be good enough to communicate this note to your associates of the Hibernian Society, and say that the book which is at my office, will be delivered to such persons as they may authorize to receive it.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

SAMUEL HOOD, Esq.

Walnut and Sixth Street, May 9th, 1843.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—

I have received your kind favour of this morning, and have seen Mr. Tagert, the President of the Hibernian Society, Mr. Jones, the Treasurer, and several of the members on the subject of your letter. They all concur with me in saying that the Hibernian Society will consider the offer made by you on behalf of Mrs. David Caldwell, to present to them the minute book of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, as especially acceptable. They authorize me to receive it from you on behalf of the Society. I will avail myself of their next meeting, which will be on the 17th of June, to present to the Society this valuable and interesting donation, when I doubt not the Society will take occasion to tender their acknowledgments in a suitable manner, both to you and to Mrs. Caldwell.

I remain, Dear Sir, very truly,

Your friend and humble Servant,

SAMUEL HOOD.

“At a meeting of the Hibernian Society on the 17th of June, 1843, Mr. Hood having read the foregoing correspondence between Mr. Hopkinson and himself, and presented the minutes, &c., of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, it was resolved that the thanks of the Hibernian Society be tendered to Mrs. David Caldwell and Francis Hopkinson, Esq., for the valuable gift, and the courteous manner in which it was presented.

“The Book was ordered to be elegantly bound and carefully preserved in the archives of the Society, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Hood, George Campbell, and Joseph Jones, was appointed to prepare and publish an account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and its members, with the Rules and Regulations, and such extracts as they might select from its Minutes.”

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Hibernian Society having been presented with the Rules and minutes of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, ordered the most interesting parts to be published. Desirous also of perpetuating, as far as practicable, the memory of the many excellent men and ardent patriots who belonged to it, a committee was appointed to collect reminiscences of the Society and its members, and publish them, with the extracts from the Minutes. They were the more especially induced to this, because the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was the parent from which their own Society sprang, and it appeared to be a duty required of them to lose no time in prosecuting their scheme, since the last of its members had already descended to the grave, and those who could give any authentic account of them must in the course of nature soon follow.

It was hoped, too, that a brief history of this Society, and such sketches of its members as could be gathered even at this late day, might tend to show, in some degree, what part Irishmen enacted in the great drama of the Revolution.—Not that their services are forgotten or unacknowledged, but because there seemed to be little of a permanent character among the annals of the revolution, doing full justice to their merits, or showing, what is undeniable, that they were behind no other men in ardour, and efficiency in the cause of liberty, or in courage, devotion,

and sacrifices for their adopted country, “in the times that tried men’s souls.’

It is not imagined that the brief and rapid sketches which this design necessarily contemplates, can supply all that is wanting in this respect. It is hoped, however, that these hasty memoranda snatched from the fast rising tide of oblivion, may contribute something to fill up this hiatus in the reminiscences of the American Revolution.

The *time* during which the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick existed, from 1771 to 1798,—*the men* of whom it was composed, some of the most active and influential patriots of the country, including John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzsimons, Generals Washington, Wayne, Irvine, Butler, Thompson, Hand, Cadwalader, Moylan, Knox, and Stewart, Commodore Barry, and numerous others, distinguished in the Army, Navy, Cabinet and Congress,—*the place* in which the Society was formed and met, Philadelphia, then the focus of every political and diplomatic movement, the Capitol of the nation, where Independence was declared, national conventions and Congress met, the seat of the confederated Federal and State Governments, the residence of the Foreign Ambassadors and ministers, and occasionally the theatre of war—all these circumstances of *time*, *persons* and *place* combine to give additional *interest*, if not importance to its memoirs. The devotion of its members to the cause of liberty rests not on the high testimonials of Washington alone, but on the history of the society itself, and of its individual members; to give an outline of which is the principal object of the following pages.

A
BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS
OF
ST. PATRICK, &c.

SECTION I.

OF THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE EMIGRANTS WHO CAME FROM IRELAND TO PENNSYLVANIA BEFORE THE REVOLUTION, AND THAT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

In speaking of the early history of the province of Pennsylvania historians dwell much on the settlements of the Swedes under the direction of Gustavus Adolphus, Christina, and the Chancellor Oxensteirn, on the pretensions and inroads of the Dutch—but especially on the paramount influence exercised in the government by the Society of Friends after William Penn became proprietor.

It is natural that we should be curious to know the history of these early settlements, and it is instructive and amusing to trace the causes of the frequent disputes and heart-burnings between the assembly and the governors, but if the true use of the history of the past be to throw light on the present, neither the early Swedish, Dutch, nor English settlements in Pennsylvania, nor the political movements of the

provincial government, are so intimately connected with her real history, and true prosperity, as the immense influx and settlement of Irish emigrants. Whilst the proprietary and popular parties were carrying on a fierce war of words and resolutions, in the province; when Lloyd scolded and protested, and Logan and Franklin shed torrents of ink, weak men supposed that the very existence of the province depended on the success of some of the belligerent parties.

In the mean time, the true foundations of the subsequent prosperity of Pennsylvania were laid without noise or ostentation, by successive bands of brave, industrious, and intelligent Irishmen, whilst, in the inland counties, her real history was all the time writing; not, it is true, with the pen, nor on paper, but by the spade, the axe, and the plough, in characters that remain engraven on her soil to the present day.

Thus, from Dec. 1728 to Dec. 1729, the proportion of the various classes of emigrants who landed in the province, was as follows:

English and Welsh,	-	-	-	267
Scotch,	-	-	-	43
Palatines, (Germans,)	-	-	-	243
Irish,	-	-	-	5655*

The Irish emigrants to the province were thus nearly ten to one of all other emigrants taken together, and that proportion was doubtless sustained down to the revolution. These, the true founders of Pennsylvania, scattered their settlements thickly over the interior, until then covered with the woods which

* Gord. Hist. 207-8, &c.

gave name to the province. The constant recurrence of Irish names on the State map of Pennsylvania, abundantly proves the localities whence the first settlers came. Thus the Derrys, Donegals, Tyrones, Strabanes, Raphoes, Belfasts, Dublins, Coleraines, &c., were again revived among Penn's Woods, where Irish names became almost as numerous as on the map of Ireland. The greater part of these settlers were from the north of Ireland, as the names of the settlements indicate, and generally of the Presbyterian religion.* The neighbouring colony of Maryland held out inducements in those times to the Catholic Irish, which led much greater numbers of them to that colony than to Pennsylvania.

If, as it is said, the stern spirit of Puritanism sowed the seeds of freedom in New England, and the genius of Episcopacy gave an aristocratic tincture to the Southern colonies, if the Catholic colony of Maryland has a just claim to setting the first glorious example of religious liberty and toleration; the potent leaven of Presbyterianism, whose form of church government is so eminently republican, leavened with republicanism the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania.† It was remarked (by Burke, or Barré perhaps,) that the Presbyterian emigrants from the north of Ireland were among the most active and instrumental in exciting, urging on, and accomplishing the revolutionary movement in America. The

* Gord. 570-1.

† For the influence of Presbyterianism in giving a republican form to the various governments of the States, see Smyth's Ecclesiastical Republicanism.

greater part, indeed, of the Irish emigrants of every sect, brought with them an abundant stock of dissatisfaction. The comparative freedom of the colonies, whilst it presented in strong relief the inequality of the laws and the administration of them in their native country, at the same time afforded them the opportunity of venting their feelings, and expressing their sentiments boldly, in their new homes. Thus the injustice of the English policy in the administration of Ireland, by an obvious process of retributive justice, exercised indirectly a most potent influence in bringing about the dismemberment of the British empire,—and the political crimes committed for centuries on the soil of Ireland were punished through the instrumentality of Irishmen on the soil of America. Among the Irish emigrants, it is needless to say, there were men of great intelligence and enterprise. James Logan (father of James Logan, a member of the Society of the Friendly sons of St. Patrick) the confidential friend and counsellor of William Penn, and for some time president of the council of the Province, (a monument of whose learning and liberality still remains in the Logonian Library,) was a native of the North of Ireland. Many others might be named, greatly distinguished before the revolution. Perhaps the most unequivocal token of the general intelligence and respectability of these emigrants of every class and sect, may be found in the tolerance with which they regarded the religious opinions of each other, since it is well known that in their native country, the spirit of sectarian intolerance and bigotry has always burned fiercely, in an inverse ratio

to the intelligence of the people. This religious liberality and charity will be found very conspicuous in the history of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, where Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers and Episcopalians were united like a band of brothers, whether they met at the banquet to relax the severities of business, or joined in plans of benevolence to relieve the distressed, or at the stern call of duty and patriotism, marched in close-knit ranks to vindicate the outraged rights of their adopted country, or offer up their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of her liberty. The lives of the members of this society abound in examples of self-denial, and sacrifices of time, labour, blood, property and life, and afford a fair specimen of the sincerity and ardour with which the Irish people throughout the whole continent espoused "the glorious cause in which America was then embarked."

Some, like Barry, exchanged the festivities of the Society for the ocean revels of the tempest and the battle. Many, like Wayne, led the van in every hard-fought field of the revolutionary war, or patiently endured the hardships of Valley Forge,—and none were more efficient in executing daring and confidential services than the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who fought in the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry. Other members of the Society, who by mercantile enterprise and industry, had accumulated wealth, freely poured it into the coffers of the National Treasury, or patiently submitted to its destruction by the wantonness of Hessian mercenaries.

In referring to the origin of the Society of the

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, we find some other associations in the Province with which many of its members were connected; and which, therefore, may be briefly mentioned here. The famous Fishing Club, which is still in existence, was founded in the year 1732, under the appellation of "The Colony in Schuylkill." After the revolutionary war, this colony, with mock solemnity, declared its independence under the name of "The Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill." The new State proceeded to elect its Governor, Council, and other ministers of sovereign power,—adopted a code of laws, providing for military expeditions against the squirrels, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants of the surrounding country,—and having especial regard to the preservation and gradual increase of their navy and ordnance on the Schuylkill, (namely, their fishing-boats and tackle,) without neglecting the fortifications of their Baronial Castle and seat of government, situated on the site now occupied by Mr. Borie's house on the Schuylkill, but after the construction of the Fairmount dam, transferred to its present location below Gray's Ferry. Among the members of this "Colony or State" are found the names of Tench Francis, at divers times counsellor, and treasurer of "the State," &c., Jas. Logan, Francis Johnston, (the facetious secretary,) John Donaldson, and John Dickinson, author of the Farmer's Letters; all of whom were members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. No doubt, others of the Society whose names will occur hereafter, were drafted from that jovial and happy "colony."

In the year 1766, the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club was instituted, and continued in existence until about the year 1818. Many of its members were also members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, for instance, John Dunlap, afterwards Captain of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, John Mease, Blair M'Clenaghan, James Caldwell, Samuel Caldwell, John Lardner, Alexander Nesbitt, John Boyle, Jas. Mease, John Mitchell, John Dickinson, Tench Francis, Rob't Morris, John White, John Cadwalader, Turbutt Francis, Rich'd Bache, Matthew Mease, James Moylan, Robert Glen, John Patton, Thomas Robinson, Sharp Delaney. In the memoirs of this Club it is stated that "not less than *twenty-two* of the members associated and formed the "First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry."

The greater part of these twenty-two were Irishmen, and members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. That Society has better claims than the Fox Hunting Club to the formation of the First Troop—for in addition to what has been already said, the names of thirty-five members of the Society are found in its muster roll.

This celebrated troop of cavalry, which still exists, and whose exploits during the revolution are so well known, was formed 17th Nov. 1774, by a number of "gentlemen of fortune," as General Washington calls them in his letter of Jan. 23, 1777. Of the original members of this troop, ten were drafted from the ranks of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, namely: James Mease, John Dunlap, Henry Hill, John Mease, John Boyle, John Mitchell,

George Campbell, Samuel Caldwell, Andrew Caldwell, and Blair M'Clenaghan. In 1775 and 1776, seven more of the Sons of St. Patrick joined the troop, namely: John Donaldson, John Lardner, Alexander Nesbitt, James Caldwell, George Fullerton, Francis Nichols, and Patrick Moore. In March, 1777, John M. Nesbitt, James Crawford, George Henry, ——— Wilson, (query if Jos. Wilson of the "Sons of St. Patrick?") and David H. Conyngham joined; and at various times before the end of the war the following members of the Society attached themselves to the troop, namely, George Hughes, John Murray, Michael Morgan O'Brien, John Barclay, John Patton and Francis Johnston; making altogether twenty-nine members of the troop drafted during the war from the "Sons of St. Patrick."* Others were afterwards added from the same source.

Twenty-six members of the troop served in the campaigns of 1776 and 1777;—were at the battles of Trenton and Princeton, took a number of prisoners, and distinguished themselves on every occasion when their services were called for. General Mercer and General Washington both bear testimony to their efficiency in these campaigns. The latter, in discharging them from duty in Jan. 23, 1777, "returns to them his most sincere thanks for the many essential services which they have rendered to their country, and to himself personally during the course of that severe campaign." "Though composed," says he, "of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble

* See Muster Roll of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, p. 47, 48.

example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions, have shown a spirit and bravery, which will ever do honour to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.”*

In the campaign of 1799, or Northampton expedition, having received notice of a general order directing the cavalry to hold themselves in readiness to march in a few days, Captain Dunlap makes the following characteristic reply.

Wednesday evening, March 29th, 1799.

SIR,—

About an hour ago I received through you, the general orders of the Commander in chief, dated this day, with a letter directing me to report when the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will be ready to march. With pleasure I tell you, that *when the laws and government of this happy country require defence, the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry wants but one hour's notice to march.*

I have the honour to be, with esteem,

Your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN DUNLAP.”

The troop joined the expedition, and were absent seventeen days.

In the list of honorary members of the troop found in p. 28—30 of their bye-laws, &c., thirty members of the Sons of St. Patrick are found. The close connexion, or rather identity of so many members of the Society and the troop, will be a sufficient apology for noticing so fully the records of this dis-

* See Bye-Laws of First Troop, p. 10, 11, &c.

tinguished body of patriots in an account of "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick." We would not, however, be justified in following them farther. Enough has been said to lay a fair claim for the members of the Society to have had a large share in the honour of originating and long sustaining the troop. It may be added, that the members of the troop fully equipped themselves with horses, &c. at the expense of the individual members, so that even the scriptural query "who goeth a warfare any time at his own charge?" might receive in their case an affirmative response.

After the revolution, the famous Society of the "Cincinnati" was instituted. In this, too, we encounter the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, figuring among the most active and prominent members. Brigadiers General Hand, Irvine, and Wayne, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, were original members of the Cincinnati. So were the following: Stephen Moylan, Thomas Robinson and Walter Stewart; each of whom rose to the rank of Brigadier General; Richard Butler, afterwards Major General, Colonels Johnston, and Thos. L. Moore—Major James Moore, Capt. John Patterson, Capt. John Barclay, Capt. John Barry of the Navy, (the Commodore,) all of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In like manner many other members of the Society became honorary members of the Cincinnati; for instance, William Bingham, Sharp Delaney, John Dickinson, Blair M'Clenaghan, Robert Morris, Col. John Patton, Richard Peters, &c.

With the exception of its honorary members, the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was

composed of Irishmen, or of those whose parents, (or one of them,) were Irish. They were for the most part "men of fortune," and associated on terms of familiarity, friendship, and equality with the first men of the province, or rather included among them the very best men of the country. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise, to find many of them occupying the highest and most responsible stations in the army, navy, cabinet, and in congress; and all of them "distinguished for their firm adherence to the glorious cause of liberty, in which they embarked," with a zeal, ardour, and ability unsurpassed in those days of intense patriotism.

SECTION II.

OF THE OBJECTS AND RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of the Society were purely social and convivial;—want and distress being at the time of its formation rare in the Province, did not require, so much as now, the union of individuals into associations for the purposes of charity. Yet it would be a great mistake to infer from this, that the Society was a useless one. As well might we condemn as useless, the friendly intercourse, which gives a zest to the dull routine of business and the stern requisitions of duty, as censure "those happy meetings when" (to use the language of Curran in reference to similar scenes,) "the swelling heart conceived and communicated the pure and generous purpose,

the innocent enjoyment of social mirth expanded into the nobler warmth of social virtue, and the horizon of the board became enlarged into the horizon of man." Certainly an association could not be deemed useless, which brought together in familiar contact, such men as Dickinson, Barry, Morris, Wayne, Fitzsimmons, Peters, the Moylans, Hopkinsons, and many others distinguished for their genius, talents, wit, and patriotism,—which bound them together by the tie of friendship, and made them acquainted with the character and qualifications of each other. The Society was formed too at a time when unity of sentiment and purpose among men of influence, was vital to the success of that mighty movement, which had already begun to agitate the minds of men. The circumstances of the times, and the character of the members, rendered such societies schools of patriotism and political wisdom, as well as associations for amusement, relaxation, conviviality and intellectual enjoyment.

The regular meetings of the Society were held on the 17th days of March, June, September, and December. Each member was required to furnish himself with a gold medal of the value of three guineas, agreeably to the following description: On the right Hibernia—on the left America—in the centre Liberty joining the hands of Hibernia and America, represented by the usual figures of a female supported by a Harp for Hibernia,—an Indian with his quiver on his back, and his bow slung, for America,—underneath, Unite. On the reverse, St. Patrick

trampling on a snake,—a cross in his hand,—dressed in Pontificalibus,—the motto “Hiar.”

These devices, designed some years before the Revolution, were certainly ominous, if not prophetic.—The goddess of Liberty joining the hands of Hibernia and America, with the superscription “Unite,” was sufficiently significant, considering that the effect of that union powerfully promoted the subsequent dismemberment of the British empire, and the establishment of the liberty and independence of America. The motto *Hiar*, or without the aspirate *Iar*, in the Celtic language, signifies “West,”—and from it came the name of the country Ere, Erin, or Ireland; and Ierna, aspirated Hibernia. But the word *Hiar* had in it a duplicate and equivocal signification, peculiarly appropriate as the motto of a society, whose object was to “*Unite*” in fellowship, the sons of the *little* Isle of the “*West*,” with those of the *great* continent of the “*West*.”

This medal the members were obliged to wear at the meetings of the Society, under the penalty of 7s. 6d. for neglect to do so on St. Patrick’s day, and 5s. on the days of the quarterly meetings.

Ten honorary members were eligible. The qualifications for ordinary members were, that the applicant should be a descendent of Irish parents on either side in the first degree, or a descendant of a member ad infinitum (Honorary members excepted.) So that the applicant must either have been a native of Ireland himself, or one of his parents must have been so, or he must have been a descendant of a member. Honorary members could not vote, and

were not subject to fines. These were the principal rules, and in how many particulars the Hibernian Society followed the parent Society, is obvious. The rules were doubtless pretty strictly adhered to when possible to be enforced. There is, however, one remarkable departure from them. When it was proposed to elect General Washington a member, it was found that neither of his parents were Irish. It is true he might have been elected an Honorary Member, but whether the constitutional number of ten was already full, or what is more likely, desiring a closer and more intimate fellowship with him than they enjoyed with the Honorary Members, and wishing him to have all the privileges of a genuine Son of St. Patrick, the fertile ingenuity of some of the members invented a plan by which Gen. Washington could be converted into an Irishman, and thereby at once rendered eligible. They reasoned in this way, we ourselves have no American blood in our veins, yet, by adoption, we have become members of the young republic of America, and thereby Americans. Why then may not the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick make General Washington an Irishman by adoption? This process of argumentation appears to have removed all scruples about the integrity of their rules, and "His Excellency, General Washington," (to use the language of the minutes of the 18th Dec. 1781,) "was unanimously *adopted* (not elected) a member of the Society." But we will have occasion to refer to that event hereafter.

SECTION III.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY, FROM 1771 TO 1798, AND OF ITS ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

The first meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, appears from the minutes to have been held at Burns' Tavern, on Tuesday the 17th Sept. 1771,—when fifteen regular and two honorary members were present. There appear to have been twenty-four original members, besides seven honorary members.

Before proceeding to the history of the Society, it is proposed to give in this place, (as far as we are able,) some sketches of the original members, reserving other members for subsequent notice.

Stephen Moylan's name stands first on the list of original members, and his signature the first attached to the rules. He was the first President of the Society, and was doubtless one of the most active in its formation. He seems also to have been the last President of the Society, being restored to the office in 1796, after an interval of twenty-two years. This gentleman was a native of Ireland, and brother to the Catholic Bishop of Cork in that country. Three of his brothers, Jasper, James and John, afterwards joined the society. Stephen Moylan entered the army of the Revolution, in which he soon became distinguished, was much in the confidence of General Washington, and rose to the rank of Briga-

dier General. He was a man of high honour and respectability, and one of the original members of the society of the Cincinnati. After the war he resided some years in Chester county, where he was Prothonotary of the Court. He died at Philadelphia, and is interred in the burial ground of St. Mary's Church, South Fourth street, where a monument covers his remains.

George Meade, a native of Ireland and a Catholic, was a highly respectable and wealthy ship owner and merchant in Philadelphia, and many years partner in trade with Thomas Fitzsimmons, one of the original members. Mr. Meade's high character and integrity may be inferred from the following anecdote. About the year 1790 he became embarrassed in his business and failed, owing to the insolvency of a house in France. His largest creditor was John Barclay, an extensive and liberal merchant of London. Immediately upon his failure Mr. M. wrote to Mr. B., informing him of the condition of his affairs, but expressing a hope that he might yet be able to retrieve his losses. Mr. B. in reply requested Mr. M. not to trouble his mind on account of the debt he already owed, and directed him to draw at sight for £10,000 sterling more. With this generous assistance Mr. Meade was enabled to retrieve his fortunes, and had the satisfaction not only to repay Mr. B., but to discharge all his former obligations in full. He was somewhat eccentric in his manners, but social, hospitable, and benevolent.

He was one of the founders of the Hibernian Society, and subscribed £5000, to supply the army with provisions in 1780. He died about thirty years ago.

William West, the father of Francis West, and John West, also members of this Society, and grandfather of Captain West and Dr. West now of Philadelphia, was a native of Ireland, and in those early days, one of the heads of the Irish interest in Philadelphia. He was an eminent dry goods merchant, greatly esteemed for his moral worth, sound discretion, abilities, and business talents. He was quarter master in the American army of the revolution, and died during the war.

George Campbell was a native of Stewartstown in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, where the family had been long settled. He was admitted to practise at the Armagh assizes in 1751, and pursued the profession until 1765, when he emigrated to Philadelphia, where he passed the remainder of his days. At the time of the difficulties with Great Britain he took a warm interest in the question, and was among the originators of the first City Troop, in which he served until they obtained their discharge after the peace. He continued the practice of law, and was elected a member of the Legislature from the City, and appointed, in 1783, Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, which he held by appointment of successive Governors until the year 1800, when from party feelings, he was removed. He died in the year 1810, at the age of 80 years, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was one of the subscribers to the old Pennsylvania Bank in 1780, to supply the army with provisions. His son, George Campbell Esq., is a member of the Hibernian Society.

Matthew Mease was born in Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated at an early age to America, settling in Philadelphia, where his uncle, John Mease* an eminent and wealthy merchant, resided. Though educated for a merchant, he entered the American Navy, and became Purser of the "Bonhomme Richard." In the desperate encounter between that vessel and the *Serapis*, Mr. Mease, not relishing the thought of being an idle spectator of the engagement, obtained from Paul Jones the command of the quarter deck guns, which were served under him, until he was carried below to the cockpit, dangerously wounded on the head by a splinter.† He died in Philadelphia, in 1787.

James Mease was born in Strabane, Ireland, brother of Matthew Mease, already mentioned, came to

* *John Mease*, here referred to, was a native of Ireland, (Strabane,) and amassed a large fortune by mercantile business in Philadelphia. He was very liberal in his charities. As an instance, it may be mentioned, that he presented to the 1st Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, the ground now occupied by the Presbyterian Church and grave-yard in Pine St., between 4th and 5th Streets, and a parsonage-house near 3d and Willing's alley. He died in 1767. Two branches of the Mease family still exist in Ireland, one near Castlefin, county Donegal, and the other in Strabane. The late *Dr. Mease* of Strabane, was for many years physician in the family of the Marquis of Abercorn, and afterwards practised in Strabane, until his death some years ago. He was one of the most eminent physicians in the North of Ireland. The writer of this remembers him well.

† See Paul Jones' account in Sherburne's life of him, p. 120.

America before the revolution. He was one of those who originated the first Troop of Philadelphia cavalry, and served in it with gallantry, during the war. He was an eminent merchant, and subscribed £5000 for supplies to the American army in 1780.

John Mease, brother of the foregoing, was born in Strabane, Ireland. He came to this country, in the year 1754, and for many years was an eminent shipping merchant of Philadelphia. He was an early and an ardent friend to the cause of independence, and one of the original members of the first Troop of city cavalry, of which his grandson, John Butler, is at present the Captain. On the ever memorable night of the 25th of December, 1776, he was one of twenty-four of that corps who crossed the Delaware, with the troops under General Washington, when the Hessians were captured.

Mr. Mease was one of five detailed to the service of keeping alive the fires along the line of the American encampment at Trenton, to deceive the enemy, whilst the Americans marched by a private route to attack their rear guard at Princeton. He served with the Troop until the end of the war, and suffered great loss of property, in his warehouses and dwelling. For the last thirty years of his life, he was one of the admiralty surveyors of the Port of Philadelphia, and died in 1826, at the advanced age of 86. He subscribed £4000 to supply the army in 1780. His son, Dr. James Mease of Philadelphia, still survives him. Mr. John Mease was the only man who continued, in the latter days, to wear

the old three-cornered hat of the revolution, and was familiarly called "*the last of the cocked hats.*"

Thos. Fitzsimmons was a native of Ireland, and a Catholic. He was an extensive merchant of Philadelphia, before and during the revolution, commanded a volunteer company, and was engaged in active service during the war. After the war, he was for many years a member of the State Legislature, and represented Philadelphia in Congress with distinction. He was for a long time a Director in the Bank of North America, and President of the Insurance Company of North America, in which latter office he continued until his death. He was a man of high and honourable character, and his influence in the country, and especially among the merchants, was second to none. He married a sister of George Meade, and died about twenty years ago without issue.

Mr. Fitzsimmons was one of the most efficient and able men who laid the foundations of the commercial and financial systems of the United States. He, and Mr. Goodhue of Salem, though they spoke but seldom and briefly, were always looked to in Congress for facts and the correction of errors in practical questions of commerce, exchange, &c., and the operation of legislative measures in relation thereto. To have been a counsellor and adviser of Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, &c., the coadjutor of Robert Morris, in what vitally concerned, not only the present safety, but the future prosperity of these United States, is fame that few men of those times could aspire to, and yet is nothing more than

may with justice be claimed for Thomas Fitzsimmons. His house, namely, Geo. Meade & Co. subscribed to supply the army in 1780, £5,000. His name is attached to the Constitution of the United States.

John Mitchell, a native of Ireland, (a nephew of Mr. Andrew Caldwell, hereafter noticed,) was brought up a merchant. His father died of yellow fever in 1768. He resided many years in France as a merchant, was afterwards Consul of the U. S. at St. Jago de Cuba, and Admiralty Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. He was a member of the First City Troop; a man of handsome manners and various and extensive information.

Randle Mitchell, a native of Ireland, was a partner of his brother John Mitchell, mentioned above, and a highly respectable man.

Wm. Mitchell, was the first Secretary and Treasurer of the Society.

John Maxwell Nesbitt. This eminent merchant and devoted patriot, was a native of the North of Ireland, who emigrated to America before the revolution. In 1777 he joined the First Troop of Philadelphia cavalry. He conducted one of the most extensive mercantile houses in Philadelphia, under the firm of J. M. Nesbitt & Co., during the war, and afterwards under the name of Conyngham & Nesbitt. He embarked his all in the cause of liberty, and with a devoted patriotism, not exceeded in history, fearlessly staked his life, his fortune, and, what he valued more than both, his sacred honour, on the success of America. His benefactions to her cause had in them a simple greatness which should make his

memory dear to America in every future age, as he was, whilst living, beloved and trusted by all his compatriots. Mention will hereafter be made of the formation of the Pennsylvania Bank for the supply of the army of the United States with provisions, to which J. M. Nesbitt & Co. subscribed £5,000. But before that event, Mr. Nesbitt had already rendered most essential service to the army. This is related in Hazard's Reg. of Pa. vol. 6, p. 28. "So great was the distress of the American army in 1780, that General Washington was apprehensive that they would not be able to keep the field. The army, however, was saved by a combination of providential circumstances; Gen. Washington having written to Richard Peters, Esq., giving him full information of the state of the army, that gentleman immediately called on J. M. Nesbitt, Esq., and explained to him the distress of the army and the wishes of the General." Mr. Nesbitt replied, "that a Mr. Howe, of Trenton, had offered to put up pork for him, if *he* could be paid in hard money. He contracted with Howe to put up all the pork and beef he could possibly obtain, for which *he should be paid in gold.*" Mr. Howe performed his engagement, and J. M. Nesbitt & Co. paid him accordingly. Mr. Nesbitt told Mr. Peters that he might have this beef and pork, and in addition a valuable prize just arrived to Bunner, Murray & Co. laden with provisions. "I need not tell you," continues Mr. Hazard's correspondent, "how pleased Mr. Peters was with the result of the application—the provisions were sent in time, and the army was saved. Mr. Nesbitt was a faithful coadjutor of Robert Morris during the war

in the supply of money and necessaries for the army and in the support of public credit when Mr. Morris acted as financier.”

Mr. Nesbitt was the second President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, succeeding General Moylan, in 1773, and served at that time for one year. He was re-elected President of the Society, in June, 1782, and continued to be re-elected annually until his resignation in March, 1796, having been President of the Society, altogether, for nearly fifteen years. He was one of the founders of the Hibernian Society.

Gen. John Shee was a native of Ireland, and a merchant in Philadelphia, in partnership with Richard Bache, (one of the honorary members) the son-in-law of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He served a campaign in 1776, and resigned his commission. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, York Island, after the battle of Long Island.

Mr. Jefferson appointed him collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He was afterwards a General in the Militia, Colonel of Volunteers, and Treasurer of the City.

Mr. Shee was a man of excellent manners, and good acquirements. He married an heiress, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. Lawrence, one of the principal merchants in Philadelphia. He subscribed to supply the army in 1780.

Thomas Barclay was a native of Ireland, and a man of great influence and respectability. He was President of the Society from June 17, 1779, to June 17, 1781. Some years afterwards, he was appointed

Consul General from the United States to the Barbary powers, but died at Lisbon, on his way to the North of Africa. He subscribed £5,000 for supplying the army in 1780. He was a man of elegant manners. The family is connected with Mr. Shiel, M. P., the great Irish orator.

Colonel John Nixon, was a native of West-Chester, Pa., and a merchant of Philadelphia. His father, Richard Nixon, was born in Wexford, Ireland. Col. Nixon was an ardent, active, and most efficient friend of America in the revolutionary struggle. He was with his regiment at the battle on Long Island, and wintered at Valley Forge. He was for some time an Alderman of Philadelphia, and had the honour of first reading the Declaration of Independence, on the 12th July, 1776, to the people assembled in Independence Square. This he did from the central window of the State House fronting the Square, during the tolling of the bell, on which had been engraved, twenty-three years before, these prophetic words—“*Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.*” Lev. xxv. 10.

The country seat of Colonel Nixon was burned by the British troops. He served as the first of the two Directors of the famous Bank of Pennsylvania, established in 1780, for supplying the army of the U. States with provisions—and subscribed £5,000 for that purpose. After the establishment of the Bank of North America in 1782, which appears to have sprung from the Bank of Pa., he was made President of it, and continued in that office until his death. He carried the colours at the procession after

the establishment of the Constitution of the U. S. In his person Col. Nixon is described as a remarkably fine portly man. His talents, patriotism, integrity and many virtues, won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He died about Jan. 1st, 1809. Several of his descendants still live in Philadelphia.

John Boyle was a native of Ireland, and one of the original members of the First City Troop, celebrated for his social and convivial qualities.

Geo. Fullerton, a native of Ireland, served in the First City Troop in the army of the Revolution. He died from a wound received by the accidental discharge of his pistol at a review near Trenton, in 1776, and lies buried in the ground of the First Presbyterian Church, in Bank St., Philadelphia, near the spot which contained the remains of his gallant countryman "Haslet," who fell in the battle of Princeton.

George Davis, was a native of Ireland, settled in Philadelphia, and afterwards removed to Trenton, N. J., a private gentleman—a man of amiable manners and highly esteemed by all the inhabitants of Trenton. He died a bachelor.

Samuel Caldwell was a native of the north of Ireland, an eminent shipping merchant, and partner of James Mease, constituting with him the firm of Mease and Caldwell. He was one of the founders of the First Troop, and one of the subscribers in 1780 to the bank formed to supply the army of the United States with provisions. He was appointed by Judge Francis Hopkinson, clerk of the District Court of the

United States at Philadelphia, at the first opening of that court on the 6th of Oct., 1789. He continued in the office until his death in 1794. Mr. Caldwell was a man of great respectability, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was for many years secretary and treasurer of the society.

Benjamin Fuller, a native of Ireland, was treasurer and secretary of the society, and president from June, 1776, to June, 1779.

He was the most eminent ship broker of his time, in Philadelphia, remarkable for his correctness in business transactions. His accounts and minutes of the society are a pattern of neatness and precision. He accumulated a handsome fortune, and died a bachelor.

Like many other gentlemen of that day, he abhorred *physic*, and the visits of medical gentlemen in their official capacity. At one time, while lying dangerously ill, on his snug little bed, in his bachelor chamber, over his counting-house, a consultation of physicians was held in his room. The doctors conversed together in an audible voice, and just as they had concluded him past recovery, and that nothing farther could be done in his case, to their great astonishment, he drew aside the curtains, and exclaimed in his usual energetic manner, "Gentlemen, I am greatly obliged to you!—I feel much better since you entered the room!—You may go away now, gentlemen, I shall not want your services any longer." While the physicians looked at each other in amazement, he rang the bell, and addressing the servant, desired him to "show the gentlemen down stairs," They assured the servant his master was

delirious, and presuming there was no hope of his recovery, were proceeding to give directions that he might be indulged in any thing he should desire to have, when Mr. F. cut them short by calling out, "John, John, turn them out and fasten the doors after them;—I'll take no more of their infernal drugs." On the return of the servant he had all the bottles and medicines thrown out of the window, and the crisis of his disease being then passed, he from that moment rapidly recovered. He lived for many years afterwards, and when his friends joked with him on this treatment of the doctors, he would reply, "The scoundrels wanted to kill me with their cursed stuffs, but I lived to attend both their funerals." Mr. Fuller subscribed £2,000 in 1780, to supply the army with provisions.

Tench Francis was a native of Pennsylvania. His father was Attorney General of the Province, and a relative of Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, and Sir Philip Francis, one of the reputed authors of Junius' letters. Mr. Francis was for many years agent for the Penn family in Pennsylvania—and was the first cashier of the Bank of North America, which office he retained until his death, about 20 years ago. Several of his descendants are living. Among them are Mr. Charles Francis, Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. Joshua Fisher of Philadelphia, and Gov. Francis of Rhode Island, recently elected senator in Congress from that State. Mr. Francis was a *bon vivant*, wit, and man of talent. It appears from the minutes that Mr. Philip Francis was proposed as a member March 17, 1772. Query, was this the well known

Sir Philip Francis? Mr. Francis subscribed £5,500 in 1780, for supplying the American army.

Col. Turbutt Francis, a brother of Tench Francis, above named, served in the Revolutionary Army. He was the father of Samuel Mifflin, the respected President of the Union Canal Company, who took the name of Mifflin to inherit the estates of his grand-father.

Andrew Caldwell, a native of Ireland, a highly respectable and successful merchant, and a member of the First City Troop.

The attendance at the first meeting, Sept. 17, 1771, as has been said, consisted of fifteen ordinary and two honorary members. At that meeting, President Moylan appointed his council, treasurer, and secretary, which constituted the administration during the presidential term of office. At the meeting, January 17, 1772, after the election of officers and members, whereof three were honorary, namely, Samuel Meredith, Richard Bache, and Lambert Cadwalader, Mr. White reported that Mr. James Mease had written to him from London, that he had made inquiry there concerning the cost of a set of dies, for striking medals, (agreeably to the rules,) and found they would cost from £50 to £60 sterling. A tax of 50 shillings currency was thereupon imposed on each member to purchase a bill for £50 sterling, to be remitted to Mr. Mease, or in his absence to Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

The dies were accordingly procured in London, but were left there in order that the medals might be cast, and sent out as ordered by the members. This

arrangement had the effect of cutting off all supplies of medals during the continuance of the revolutionary war. When therefore General Washington, in Dec. 1781, was *adopted* a member of the society, and it was determined to present him with a gold medal of the society, Mr. James Mease gave his medal for that purpose, and after the war a new one was imported for Mr. Mease from England.* On the 17th Sept. 1783, we find Samuel Caldwell the secretary, remitting to Capt. Isaac All, one of the members then in London, a bill of exchange for 439 livres Tournois, to procure a supply of medals, which it is to be presumed were duly furnished. The medal which belonged to Geo. Campbell, (President of the Society in 1781-2,) is now in possession of his son, George Campbell, Esq. of Philadelphia, a member of the Hibernian Society, and the medal which belonged to John Donaldson, is still preserved and highly valued by his descendants.

The beauty and perfection which they retain unimpaired, reflect much credit on the London artists who manufactured the dies and cast the medals—to say nothing of the taste of those who proposed the designs.†

The meetings of the society continued to be regularly held, sometimes at Burns' Tavern, sometimes at Duffy's, sometimes at Smith's, sometimes at the Wigwam, afterwards Evans', and again at the City Tavern, till Dec. 1775. At this time the revolutionary feeling had become intense, and the side which the members of the Society of the Friendly

* See Correspondence, &c. † See Frontispiece.

Sons of St. Patrick had taken is very unequivocally indicated by the record of their proceedings at the meeting of Dec. 17, 1775. A motion was made and seconded "that Thos. Batt, a member of this Society, should be expelled for taking an active part against the liberties of America; the determination was postponed till the next meeting, in order for a more deliberate consideration." At the next meeting, March 1776, "The question being put upon the motion made at the last stated meeting, whether Capt. Thos. Batt be expelled from the Society, it was unanimously carried in the affirmative." At this meeting there were present twenty-one members, among them Generals Wayne, Shee and Nixon, and several of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry.

The pent-up flames of the war at last burst forth, and most of the members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick became participants and actors in the stirring scenes that followed.

The festivities of the society, the wit, the song and the joke, yielded to the stern requisitions of duty—and the excitement of the banquet was succeeded by that of danger, battle, and glory. The minutes of the society come down regularly to the meeting of June 17, 1776. Here there is a gap until Sept. 17, 1778, with this only entry, namely: "The State of Pennsylvania having been invaded, and the city of Philadelphia taken by the British army under the command of General Sir Wm. Howe, in September 1777, the society had no meeting until Sept. 1778; the minutes of the meetings of September and December, 1776, and March and June, 1777, are unfor-

tunately lost." The meetings from Sept. '78 until the end of the war were regularly held, and though those who were in the army and navy, are generally noted as absent, yet we find many of them snatching occasional moments of enjoyment, amid the hardships of war, in a reunion at the festivals of the society. "*Absent in camp,*" "*absent at sea,*" are frequent entries opposite the names of members, and at the meeting of the 17th June, 1779, it was "agreed that such members of the society as are officers in the army, shall not be subject to fines for absence while in service in the field." General Wayne was present at this meeting, as were several members of the First Troop—Colonel Walter Stewart, John Patton, Com. Barry and Mr. John Dunlap, afterwards Capt. of the First Troop. The case of members absent at sea had been already provided for in the 4th rule.

Intimately connected with the glory of the Society of the Sons of St. Patrick, is a matter which must be referred to in some detail.

In the year 1780, a transaction took place in Philadelphia, almost unparalleled in the history of nations and patriotism, which casts a lustre not only on the individuals who were the authors of it, but on the whole community to which they belonged.

If the glorious examples of the past could influence the conduct of men of the present day, the reputation and good name of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania would soon be firmly fixed on so immovable a pedestal, as to defy the malicious assaults of British libellers, and even the more dangerous folly, selfishness, and cowardice of our own partisan politicians.

At the time alluded to, when every thing depended on a vigorous prosecution of the war, when the American army was in imminent danger of being compelled to yield to famine, a far more dangerous enemy than the British, when the urgent expostulations of the commander-in-chief, and the strenuous *recommendations* of Congress, had utterly failed to arouse a just sense of the danger of the crisis, the genuine love of country, and most noble self-sacrifices of some individuals in Philadelphia, supplied the place of the slumbering patriotism of the country, and saved her cause from most disgraceful ruin. In this great emergency was conceived and promptly carried into operation, "the plan of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established for supplying the army of the United States with provisions for two months."

On the 17th June, 1780, the following paper, which deserves to rank as a supplement to the Declaration of Independence, was signed by ninety-three individuals and firms:

"Whereas, in the present situation of public affairs in the United States, the greatest and most vigorous exertions are required for the successful management of the just and necessary war in which they are engaged with Great Britain: We, the subscribers, deeply impressed with the sentiments that on such an occasion should govern us, in the prosecution of a war, on the event of which our own freedom, and that of our posterity, and the freedom and independence of the United States are all involved, hereby severally pledge our property and credit for the several sums specified and mentioned after our names, in order to

support the credit of a bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States: And do hereby severally promise and engage to execute to the Directors of the said Bank, bonds of the form hereunto annexed.

“Witness our hands, this 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1780.”*

Then follow the names of the subscribers with the sums respectively subscribed, amounting to £300,000 Pennsylvania currency, payable in gold or silver.

Of this amount, twenty-seven members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick subscribed, £103,500. The names of these, with the amounts of their subscriptions, are as follow: namely,

Robert Morris, -	£10,000	John Mease, -	-	£4,000
Blair M'Clenachan,	10,000	Bunner, Murray, & Co.		6,000
William Bingham,	5,000	John Patton, -	-	2,000
J. M. Nesbitt & Co.,	5,000	Benjamin Fuller, -		2,000
Richard Peters, -	5,000	Geo. Meade & Co.,		2,000
Samuel Meredith, -	5,000	John Donaldson, -		2,000
James Mease, -	-	5,000	Henry Hill, -	-
Thomas Barclay, -	5,000	Kean & Nichols, -		4,000
Hugh Shiell, -	-	5,000	James Caldwell, -	
John Dunlap, -	-	4,000	Samuel Caldwell, -	
John Nixon, -	-	5,000	John Shee, -	-
George Campbell, -	2,000	Sharp Delany, -		1,000
Tench Francis, 5,500.				

There were five inspectors of the Bank, of whom three, Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbitt, and Blair M'Clenachan, were members of the St. Patrick's. So was the first of the two directors, John Nixon,

* American Remembrancer, vol. x., p. 229.—6 Haz. Reg. of Pennsylvania, p. 28,—2 do. 259—261.

and the factor, Tench Francis. All these agreed to serve without compensation. The several bonds were executed to the two directors, and were conditioned for the payment of an amount not exceeding the sum subscribed by each obligor, for furnishing a supply of provisions for the armies of the United States. The bank opened July 17, 1780, in Front street, two doors below Walnut. The tenth and last instalment was called in on the 15th Nov. 1780. The bank continued in operation till the establishment of the bank of North America, Jan. 7, 1782, which appears to have sprung from it, and to have monopolized the glory which belonged to the old bank of Pennsylvania, of having rendered essential service to the country during the revolution.* Geo. Campbell, Esq., whose father was a subscriber, has in his possession several of the original bonds.

At length, the clouds which had hung heavily over the liberties of America, began to be dissipated by the glorious sun-burst of victory, and the surrender of Cornwallis extinguished the last hope of the British in America. Once more the convivial reunions of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick revived, and in the winter of 1781-2, commenced a series of brilliant entertainments, continued at intervals for several years, which fairly entitle this epoch to the appellation of the Golden Age of the society.

General Washington had now become acquainted with the talents, courage, and patriotic devotion of most of the members of the society; not to be sure at the festive board, but on many a hard-fought field,

* Gouge's History of Paper Money and Banking, chap. 4. 2 Haz. Reg. of Pa. 259—261.

and by the substantial evidence of pounds, shillings, and pence. The steady courage of Moylan, Irvine, and Cadwalader, the impetuous boldness of Wayne, the fiery valour of Thompson, Stewart, and Butler, the efficient services of the First Troop, were fully appreciated by the calm observation of Washington. These had all been among his dearest companions in arms,—and a fellowship in danger, hardship, and victory, already united them to him by the strongest ties of affection. It was very natural, therefore, that when these Sons of St. Patrick met, during the short intervals of war, and at the close of each campaign, they should desire that he who had been their commander, their companion and their friend, amidst other scenes, should unite in their festive enjoyments, to smooth the brow so long furrowed with care, but now crowned with laurels.

Accordingly, at a meeting of the president of the society and his council, on the 7th December, 1781. General Washington, being then in Philadelphia, by the request of congress, the secretary was directed to invite his Excellency and suite, in the name of the society, to dinner, on the 17th December, at the City Tavern, “but that this deviation from the rules of the society should not be deemed a precedent hereafter.” General Washington was prevented by other engagements from accepting this invitation. On the 17th, however, a numerous meeting of the society was held, and dined at Evans’ Tavern.—Generals Hand and Knox were proposed as members, and, afterwards, duly elected. On the same evening, “*His Excellency, General Washington*, was unanimously

adopted a member of the society. It was ordered that the president, vice-president, and secretary, wait on his Excellency with a suitable address on the occasion, and present him with a medal in the name of the society. Also, that they invite his Excellency and his suite, to an entertainment to be prepared and given him at the City Tavern, on Tuesday, the first of January, (1782,) to which the secretary is requested to invite the president of the state, and of Congress, the Minister of France, M. Marbois, M. Otto, the Chief Justice, the speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Francis Rendon, M. Holker, Count de la Touche, and Count Dillon, with all the general officers that may be in the city.”

In pursuance of this order, the president and secretary waited on General Washington with the following address:

“ May it please your Excellency,

“ The society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in this city, ambitious to testify, with all possible respect, the high sense they entertain of your Excellency’s public and private virtues, have taken the liberty to adopt your Excellency a member.

“ Although they have not the clothing of any civil establishment, nor the splendour of temporal power to dignify their election, yet they flatter themselves, that as it is the genuine offspring of hearts filled with the warmest attachments, that this mark of their esteem and regard will not be wholly unacceptable to your Excellency.

“ Impressed with these pleasing hopes, they have directed me to present to your Excellency a gold medal, the ensign of this fraternal society, which, that you

may be pleased to accept, and long live to wear, is the warmest wish of

“ Your Excellency’s

most humble and respectful servant,

By order and in behalf of the Society,

GEO. CAMPBELL, President.

“ To his Excellency, General Washington,
Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army.”

To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer, namely:

“ SIR:

“ I accept with singular pleasure, the Ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city;—*a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked.*

“ Give me leave to assure you, sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honoured, but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented.

“ I am, with respect and esteem,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

“ To *George Campbell, Esq.*, President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the City of Philadelphia.”

“ After which the President, (by a card) having requested the honour of his Excellency’s company, together with the gentlemen of his suite, at dinner, at the City Tavern, on Tuesday, the 1st of January,

he was pleased to accept of the invitation, and according to the order of last meeting, the Secretary sent cards to all the persons therein specified, requesting the pleasure of their company at same place and time, namely, 4 o'clock.

“ At an extra meeting at George Evans', on Tuesday, the first of January, 1782, the following gentlemen were present.

His Excellency, General	John Nixon,
Washington,	Samuel Caldwell,
Gen. Lincoln,	Andrew Caldwell,
Gen. Steuben,	Mr. James Mease,
Gen. Howe,	Sharp Delany, Esq.
Gen. Moultrie,	Mr. D. H. Conyngham,
Gen. Knox,	Mr. George Henry,
Gen. Hand,	Mr. Blair M'Clenachan,
Gen. M'Intosh,	Mr. Alexander Nesbitt,
His Excellency, M. Luzerne,	Mr. John Donaldson,
M. Rendon,	Mr. John Barclay,
His Excellency, M. Hanson,	Mr. James Crawford,
His Excellency, Wm. Moore,	Mr. John Patton,
Mr. Muhlenbergh,	Mr. James Caldwell,
Col. French Tilghman,	Mr. John Dunlap,
Col. Smith,	Mr. Hugh Shiell,
Major Washington,	Mr. George Hughes,
Count Dillon,	Mr. M. M. O'Brien,
Count De la Touche,	Jasper Moylan, Esq.
M. Marbois,	Col. Ephraim Blaine,
M. Otto,	Col. Charles Stewart,
M. Holker.	Col. Walter Stewart,
	Col. Francis Johnston,
21 Guests.	
Geo. Campbell, Esq., President.	Dr. John Cochran,
Mr. Thos. Fitzsimmons, V. P.	Mr. Wm. Constable,
Wm. West,	Henry Hill, Esq.
Matthew Mease,	Robert Morris, Esq.
John Mease,	Samuel Meredith, Esq.
John Mitchell,	
J. M. Nesbitt,	35 Members.

This brilliant entertainment, it will be seen, was graced by the presence of the bravest and most distinguished generals of the allied army of America and France, Generals Washington, Lincoln, Howe, Moultrie, Knox, Hand, M'Intosh, and Baron Steuben—Colonels Washington, Smith, Tilghman, Count Dillon, a French officer of Irish descent, afterward much distinguished in the wars of the French revolution, and Count de la Touche. The French and Spanish ministers with their Secretaries, &c., were also present. Several of the First Troop, (members of the Society,) Colonels Charles and Walter Stewart—Colonels Blaine and Johnston, with Robert Morris, Samuel Meredith, and Henry Hill, honorary members.

The next regular meeting, (the anniversary meeting of the Society,) was held at George Evans', on Monday, the 18th March, 1782—and was even more brilliant than the preceding one. General Washington being still in Philadelphia, was present with Generals Lincoln, Dickinson, Moultrie, and Baron Steuben, Messrs. Muhlenberg, Moore and Hanson, Captain Truxton, of the Navy, &c. Of the honorary members, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Samuel Meredith and Henry Hill, were present. Commodore Barry is mentioned as beyond sea, and Wayne, Butler, Irvine and Cochran, at camp. Generals Hand and Knox, and Captain Thomas Read, were elected members.

But to pursue the history of the Society in farther detail would be tedious—suffice it to say that the usual conviviality, the elegant hospitality, and the

harmony and friendship which had ever characterized the Society, continued until its dissolution. During the long Presidency of J. M. Nesbitt, from June 17th, 1782, to March 17th, 1796, the meetings, especially the anniversaries, were well attended. It will be sufficient, therefore, to refer to the extracts from the minutes, and the original minutes themselves in possession of the Hibernian Society, for a more minute account of their transactions. This part of the work may be concluded, therefore, with lists of some of the guests who attended the dinners of the Society, and of the officers of the Society, from 1771, to 1798.

Among the guests at the quarterly and anniversary meetings, are the following.

Their Honours the Governors, in 1772-3 and 4, Richard Penn, and John Penn. Mr. Bayard, Jas. Delancy, Esq., Dr. Steel, John Ross, Esq., ——— Burnett, Esq., Colonel Fell, Philip Dickinson, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Haliday, Gen. Lee, Mr. Benezet, Dr. Sandiford, Cumberbatch Sober, Esq., John Ewing, Mr. Junifer, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Maurice, Daniel Roberts, Joseph Devonish, Pres. Reed, (1781,) Chevr. Paul Jones, Pres. Huntington, Mr. Speaker Muhlenberg, Gov. Howley, Col. Tennent, Capt. Nicholson, Gen. Howe, Major M'Pherson, Gen. Lincoln, Gen. Steuben, Gen. Moultrie, Gen. M'Intosh, His Excellency M. Luzerne, Mr. Sect'y Rendon, His Excellency M. Hanson, His Excell'y Mr. William Moore, Col. Smith, Col. Tench Tilghman, Major Washington, Count Dillon, Count De la Touche, M. Marbois, M. Otto, M. Holker, Colonel

Humphreys, Major Walker, Captain Colefax, Capt. Truxton, Mr. Van Berkell, Judge M'Kean, Gov. Morris, Judge Hopkinson, The Imperial Resident Mr. Lear, Gov. Mifflin, Judge Biddle, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Hamilton, Judge Wilson, Mr. Casseneave, The President of the State, (in 1786,) The Chief Justice, Charles Biddle, William Smith, John Shaw, General Armstrong, General Mifflin, Colonel Howard, &c. &c. Many of the most distinguished guests were in frequent attendance.

Presidents of the Society, from 1771, to 1798, viz.

Stephen Moylan, from 1771, to June 17, 1773.
J. M. Nesbitt, from June, 1773, to June, 1774.
Wm. West, from June, 1774, to June, 1776.
Benjamin Fuller, from June, 1776, to June, 1779.
Thomas Barclay, from June, 1779, to June, 1781.
George Campbell, from June, 1781, to June, 1782.
J. M. Nesbitt, from June, 1782, to March, 1796—
(thirteen years, nine months.)
Stephen Moylan, from March, 1796, to 1798.

Secretaries and Treasurers, viz.

Wm. Mitchell, 1771.
Benjamin Fuller, March, 1772.
Samuel Caldwell, Sept. 8th, 1775.
John Brown, Sept. 17th, 1792.

SECTION IV.

SKETCHES OF THE HONORARY MEMBERS.

Henry Hill was a native of Maryland, and many years a merchant trading with Madeira. "Hill's Madeira" was proverbial. He resided in the house in 4th street, below Spruce Street, afterwards occupied by the late Dr. Physick. He died of the yellow fever, in 1798, leaving a very large estate, but no family. Mr. Hill was a member of the Legislature, and a mild, amiable, highly respectable man. He subscribed £5,000 in 1780, for supplies to the American army.

John Dickinson, a distinguished lawyer, statesman and writer. He was President of Delaware and of Pennsylvania, a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, in 1764, of the general congress, in 1765, of the first revolutionary congress, in 1774, and subsequent years. Though doubtful of the expediency of declaring independence, yet when once declared, he was the only member of Congress who marched, within a few days after, to meet the enemy. He wrote many of the able and eloquent state papers issued by the first Congress, having already acquired an uncommon reputation by his celebrated "Farmer's Letters." His writings greatly contributed to the success of the Revolution. His conversation and manners were very attractive, and his countenance

and person very fine. He died at Wilmington, 14th February, 1808, aged 75. *Encyclopædia Americana*, Vol. iv. p. 227.

Robert Morris, the distinguished financier, was a native of England. At the age of thirteen he came to America and entered the counting-house of Charles Willing, Esq. At Mr. Willing's death he became a partner of his son Thomas Willing, Esq., and the connexion lasted 39 years. He took a decided part on the side of the Colonies against the mother country, and had the control of the American finances from 1781, to the close of the war. His house was a scene of the most liberal hospitality, and open for nearly half a century to all the strangers of distinction who visited Philadelphia. Mr. Morris was a man of temperate habits, but fond of convivial meetings. He died in impoverished circumstances 8th of May, 1806, aged 71. (*Encyc. Amer.* Vol. ix. p. 229.) Henry Morris, the late excellent sheriff of Philadelphia, was his son. In 1780, Mr. Morris subscribed £10,000 for supplying the American army with provisions.

Richard Penn, grandson of Wm. Penn, and son of Richard Penn, and — Lardner, his wife, was born in 1734. This gentleman was the most amiable and popular of all the descendants of Wm. Penn, and, had his spirit and principles been paramount in the province, much of the quarrelling and heart-burnings between the proprietaries, governors, and assembly, would have been prevented. He was lieutenant-governor of the Province from October, 1771, to September, 1773, when his administration was

terminated by the return of his brother, John Penn, from England. He married Miss Polly Masters, and died in England in 1811, aged 77, leaving several children. His wife died in 1829, aged 73. He is described as a fine, portly-looking man, and a *bon vivant*. Of course, he went to England on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, without, however, forfeiting the regard of his friends, who belonged to the resistance party. He presented to George the 3d the last petition sent by the colonies. At a dinner of the Society prior to his leaving Philadelphia, he is said to have perpetrated this significant pun. Several gentlemen present were discussing the expediency of union, and the necessity the friends of liberty lay under, "*to hang together,*" in order to ensure the success of their cause. Mr. Penn, laughing, remarked, "Unless you *hang together,* you will very likely *hang separately.*"

James Searle was a native of Cork, Ireland, and a wine merchant of Philadelphia, having also a house in the island of Madeira, under the firm of John Searle and Co. "Searle's Madeira" was as famous a brand as "Hill's." He died about the year 1799. Mr. Searle was one of the greatest wits of the time, a high-bred gentleman, and very convivial.

William Hicks was prothonotary of Buck's county, and died during the war.

General John Cadwalader, one of the best and bravest officers of the Revolutionary war, and one of the earliest advocates of the cause of liberty, was a native of Philadelphia, where he raised and commanded a company of volunteers, composed of the

young men of Philadelphia, called by the Tories the silk stocking company, but most of whom were afterwards distinguished officers in the regular army. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1775, appointed by Congress Brigadier General in 1777, participated in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. His vote in the council of war decided the question of the attack in the last mentioned engagement. Washington intrusted him with one of the divisions of the army, in the attack at Trenton. After the war, he was a member of the assembly of Maryland, where he died, February 10, 1786, aged 43. He was a relative of John Dickinson, and a gentleman of great fortune; grandfather of the present General George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia.

Richard Bache was a native of England, and came to this country in early life, and at the beginning of the Revolution was chairman of the republican society, in Philadelphia. He married the only daughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whom he succeeded, as Post-master General of the United States, November, 1776, which office he retained until 1782. He died in Berks county, Penna., July 29, 1811, aged 74. Mr. Bache was one of the originators of the Hibernian Society. His grandson, Alexander Dallas Bache, who now superintends the coast survey under the government of the United States, and was late a professor in the Military academy at West Point and in the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the most distinguished scientific men in the country.

Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, brother of the preceding General John Cadwalader, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was in the battle on Long Island, and at Fort Washington, where he was taken prisoner, but afterwards exchanged. He was a representative in Congress, from New Jersey after the war, and one of the commissioners appointed by Washington for receiving subscriptions to the first Bank of the United States. He died about 20 years ago, near Trenton, New Jersey, where his son, General Cadwalader, now resides. He was a highly honourable gentleman.

Samuel Meredith, son of Reese Meredith, an eminent merchant, the particular friend of General Washington, and early patron of Commodore Barry.

Mr. Meredith was a man of large fortune. He served as Colonel in the Militia in several campaigns during the war of the Revolution, and was appointed by Washington treasurer of the United States. He married a sister of General John Cadwalader, and removed to Luzerne, where he died, about 20 years ago. Colonel Meredith subscribed £5,000 for the army in 1780. He was a high-bred gentleman, and a most amiable and honourable man.

William Hamilton, a native of Philadelphia, and a man of very great wealth. He owned the ground upon which the city of Lancaster is built, besides very valuable real property in and around Philadelphia, and resided at the Woodlands on the banks of the Schuylkill. He was an eminent botanist, and fond of conviviality. Being supposed to have espoused the cause of Great Britain against the colonies,

and, after the commencement of the war, having ceased to attend the meetings of this society, we find the following entry upon the minutes of the meeting on the 17th June, 1782: "Upon motion made and seconded, resolved that the vote of this society be taken at the next meeting whether William Hamilton, Esq., shall be longer considered an honorary member of this society." And at the meeting on 17th Sept., 1782, the following: "The vote being taken, agreeably to the resolve of last meeting, respecting William Hamilton, Esq., the members met, having considered the circumstances respecting this gentleman, and particularly having observed that he hath not attended any of the meetings of the Society since the anniversary 1774, though he hath been regularly notified of all the meetings since held, we therefore presume it is either inconvenient or not agreeable to his own inclinations to attend, and therefore vote that he be no longer considered as an honorary member of the Society." Mr. Hamilton was afterwards tried at Philadelphia for treason, but acquitted. He died about twenty years since.

John Lardner was a native of Philadelphia, and son of Linford Lardner, an English gentleman of high breeding, and one of the council of the Province, both before and after the death of William Penn. Mr. John Lardner served during the war in the first City Troop, which one of his sons recently commanded. The Lardner family have always been highly honourable and respectable. Several of his sons are now living in the city of Philadelphia.

Richard Peters was an eminent American judge and agriculturist. Born near Philadelphia, August 22d, 1744. From his youth he was distinguished for his wit, humour, and vivacity. He was closely connected with Robert Morris in all the exertions and sacrifices which were made for supplying the necessities of the American army. At the opening of the Revolution, he became a captain of a company of volunteers; was afterwards employed in the War Office, and served for some time as a member of Congress. General Washington appointed him Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, which office he occupied with distinguished ability for thirty-six years, until his death. In private life he was pre-eminent for convivial humour, and the number and felicity of his bon mots. *Encyclopædia Americana*, Vol. X. p. 56. Mr. Peters subscribed £5,000 for supplying the army in 1780.

William Bingham was a native of Philadelphia, and a gentleman of great wealth and influence. During the American war he was prize agent for Pennsylvania, in the island of Martinique. In 1786, he represented Philadelphia in Congress, and in 1795 succeeded Robert Morris as senator. Mr. Bingham married Miss Willing, one of the most beautiful women of America, by whom he had several children, one of whom married Mr. Baring of England, now Lord Ashburton. The statue of Franklin, over the entrance of the Philadelphia Library, was presented to the company, by Mr. Bingham.

He was a gentleman of liberality and intelligence. He subscribed £5,000 in 1780, to supply the army.

He resided in the house now known as the "Mansion House Hotel," in South Third street. He died in England, in 1804, aged 52.

Colonel Thomas Lloyd Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, son of Gov. Moore of the province, who was a frequent guest at the dinners of the society. Thos. L. Moore was a colonel in the American army. He was a gentleman of high breeding and fine manners, and fond of social enjoyments. He was father of Mrs. Richard M. Willing, and grandfather of Thos. Moore Willing, Esq., of Philadelphia.

SECTION V.

SKETCHES OF OTHER MEMBERS.

Isaac All, or *Auld*, was captain of a merchant vessel, belonging to Mease and Caldwell, which traded between Philadelphia and France, after the war. He seems to have been in London in September, 1783, and was charged by the society with bringing from thence as many gold medals for the members as he could procure for 439 livres Tournois. He was an amiable man, and much esteemed by his friends.

John Barclay was a native of Ireland, a shipping merchant, and for many years president of the bank of Pennsylvania. He was mayor of Philadelphia in 1791, and remained in the city during the whole time that the yellow fever raged there, in 1793, attending

to his duty and business, and escaped the fever. He was one of the First Troop of City Cavalry. A man of very handsome manners, father-in-law of Mr. Clement Biddle.

Thomas Barclay, an original member. See ante.

William Barclay, a native of Ireland, and merchant of Philadelphia. He was on board of the *Shilelah*, which sailed for France from the capes of the Delaware after the war, and was never heard of.

John Barry was the first commodore of the American navy. He was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1745.* In February, 1781, he sailed in the frigate *Alliance*, from Boston to L'Orient, carrying Colonel Laurens on an embassy to the French court. He sailed again from Boston, in the same vessel, and carried *La Fayette* and the *Count de Nouailles* to France. It is related that Gen. Howe, at one period, attempted to bribe him to desert the cause of America, by the promise of 15,000 guineas, and the command of a British frigate, and that the offer was rejected with disdain. Commodore Barry served from the commencement to the close of the war, and was engaged in several actions with distinguished success. His exertions contributed in no small degree to the success of the revolution. He enjoyed

* Mr. Barry entered the merchant service in early life, as captain of a ship owned by Reese Meredith, (father of Samuel Meredith, one of the honorary members of this society,) with whom he was a great favourite. General Washington, on his visits to Philadelphia, always staid at Mr. Reese Meredith's house, and thus became acquainted with Captain Barry and his abilities.

the entire confidence of General Washington, from whom he, more than once, received a public expression of thanks. He died at Philadelphia in 1803, aged 58, after a life of usefulness and honour. This estimable man was about the ordinary stature; his person was graceful and commanding; his whole deportment was marked by dignity, unmixed with ostentation; and his strongly-marked countenance expressed the qualities of his mind, and the virtues of his heart. The late Commodore Dale was a favourite protege of Commodore Barry. (Encyc. Am.)

Captain Thomas Batt was for some time vice-president of the society; a retired half-pay officer of the British army, and a man of highly respectable character. Having attached himself to the Tory party at the commencement of the revolution, he was expelled from the society for his outrageous loyalty. (See *Minutes*.)

Colonel Ephraim Blaine, a native of Ireland, who had settled in Carlisle. He became a quarter-master in the American army during the war, and was well known in the interior of the State for his patriotic exertions in the cause of the American revolution.

John Bleakly was a native of Philadelphia. His father was born in the north of Ireland, and amassed a large fortune in America, which was mostly inherited by his son John. Mr. Bleakly was a gentleman of liberal education and great accomplishments. He was one of the few young Americans of the time whose fortune permitted them to travel in Europe. After spending some years abroad, he returned to

America, and died in Philadelphia about the year 1803. He was distinguished for his benevolence, and his zeal in the promotion of all literary objects. Being disappointed in love, he never married. He left a large estate, and among other charitable bequests, he left to the corporation of Philadelphia £1,000, as a fund to procure fuel during the winter season, for poor house-keepers, widows—and £1,000 as a fund to relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of the yellow fever, both of which bequests were paid into the city treasury in 1804. The former bequest, with Mr. Girard's of \$10,000, for a similar purpose, yields much relief to many of the poor of Philadelphia every winter. The yellow fever fund was paid over to the managers of Wills' Hospital, under the authority of an act of Assembly, passed April 16, 1838.

John Boyle was a native of the north of Ireland, and pursued the linen business in Philadelphia. He was an original member of the First Troop, of remarkably social habits, and much esteemed.

John Brown, a native of Ireland, accomplished in all gentlemanly tastes, came to America in early life, was engaged in the counting-house of Robert Morris, and was secretary of the board of war during the revolution. He enjoyed the confidence of all the distinguished public men of the time, and amassed a large fortune in trade. Some of his acquaintances speak of him as having contributed liberally to the necessities of his early friends. He died in Philadelphia a few years since. He was one of the founders, and

his nephew, Mr. John Brown Parker, is now a member of the Hibernian society.

Col. Richard Butler was born in Pennsylvania, of Irish parents. He was one of five brothers, all distinguished officers in the American army of the revolution. He distinguished himself on frequent occasions during the war, particularly at Stony Point, and Saratoga. He rose to the rank of Major General. He was second in command in the expedition under General St. Clair, against the Indians, in 1791, and was killed at the battle of the 4th of November, at the defeat of St. Clair. Two of his brothers fought desperately in the same battle. The Indian chief, Little Turtle, afterwards boasted of having tomahawked General Butler at that battle, having found him wounded, leaning against a tree. He was a member of the society of the Cincinnati. Honourable mention is made of General Butler in Marshall's Life of Washington. The Butlers are a branch of the family of the dukes of Ormond.

Andrew Caldwell, an original member. See ante.

David Caldwell, son of Samuel Caldwell, already referred to among the original members,—succeeded his father in the office of clerk of the District Court of the United States, and continued in it until his resignation in October 6, 1831, the forty-second anniversary of the original appointment of his father, as Mr. Caldwell remarks in his letter of resignation, addressed to the late Judge Joseph Hopkinson, son of Judge Francis Hopkinson, who had appointed his father. The reply to this letter of resignation, is highly honourable to the two fathers and the two

sons. "I reciprocate," says Judge Hopkinson, "most truly your expressions of affection and respect. Our intimacy commenced in our childhood, and was the growth of the friendship that subsisted between our fathers. I think we may now say that it is not likely to be interrupted during our lives." Speaking of the estimation in which Mr. Caldwell was held by the bar, he says, "You know how much they esteem you, and how highly they value your services, as well as the liberal and courteous manner in which they have always been rendered." The members of the bar presented him with a silver cup, on his leaving his office, as a testimonial of their esteem and regard, and of appreciation of his long and valuable services to the profession. Mr. Caldwell, at his death, left a widow and some children. One of his daughters married Dr. Bradford of Philadelphia. It is to Mrs. Caldwell and the good offices of Francis Hopkinson, Esq., that the Hibernian Society are indebted for the rules, minutes, &c., of the society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—a donation which led to the preparation of this work, by order of that society. Mr. Caldwell's long life of usefulness and unsullied integrity won for him the esteem of all who knew him, and that chief earthly reward of a well spent life, "a conscience void of offence towards God, and towards man."

James Caldwell—a merchant of Philadelphia, and a member of the First Troop of Cavalry. He was a very amiable man, and remarkably handsome. He died soon after the war. Mrs. Kepley of Philadelphia is his daughter. He subscribed £2,000 in 1780,

for the supply of the American army. He was an original member of the Hibernian Society.

John Caldwell, a native of Philadelphia, whose parents were Irish. He was by profession a lawyer—for a time first clerk in the war department, and afterwards removed to Baltimore.

Samuel Caldwell, one of the original members. See ante.

George Campbell, an original member. See ante.

James Campbell, a native of the north of Ireland. He was a worthy, honest, much esteemed man, and died of the yellow fever in 1797. He was a shipping merchant in company with the late Stephen Kingston, under the firm of Campbell and Kingston. His only child married Captain John Donaldson. He was an original member of the Hibernian Society.

Samuel Carson, a native of Ireland, and a very extensive shipping merchant of Philadelphia. He left a large fortune. Some of his descendants still reside in Philadelphia, among them Dr. Carson.

Daniel Clark, a native of Ireland—well known in Philadelphia in early life. A man of superior energy and business talents, and of high honour and integrity. He was for some time a merchant in this city, but removed to Natchez after the war, where he died, after having amassed a large fortune. His house was the scene of liberal hospitality. His nephew, Daniel Clark, was formerly a member of Congress from New Orleans.

Dr. John Cochran, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was a surgeon in the American army of the revolution. He settled in the state of

New York after the war, where he held an office under the general government until his death.

Dr. Cochran was beloved and esteemed at head quarters, and among all the officers of the army, and members of Congress. He married into the Schuyler family of New York. The Cochran family furnished to Chester county and to the several departments of the United States government, many of their most valuable and respectable officers.

James Collins was a native of the south of Ireland, a dry goods merchant, and partner of Capt. Truxton of the navy. The firm was Collins and Truxton. Mr. Collins was a member of the Legislature from Berks county, Pennsylvania, and a gentleman distinguished by his polite and affable manners.

William Constable was a partner of Robert Morris in New York, and married in the White family there. He was an elegant and accomplished man. His family is now in New York, and connected with the M^rVicar and other highly respectable families of that city.

David Hayfield Conyngham, a highly respectable gentleman, and very extensive merchant, a native of the north of Ireland. He was an original member of the First Troop of City Cavalry. He was a partner of J. M. Nesbitt and Co., and Conyngham and Nesbitt, already referred to. Mr. Conyngham died a few years ago, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. One of his sons, Mr. Nesbitt Conyngham, resides in Lancaster, and another is a judge at Wilksbarre. Mr. Conyngham was a relative of the famous Commo-

dore Gustavus Conyngham, a native of the county Donegal, Ireland.

James Crawford, a native of Ireland, and eminent shipping merchant, trading under the firms of Haines and Crawford, and James Crawford and Co. He was an ardent friend to the cause of American freedom, and one of the founders of the First Troop and of the Hibernian Society. After the war, he traded to the West Indies, and became an insurance broker in company with John Donaldson. He was ruined by the plunder of Lord Rodney at St. Eustatius.

George Davis, an original member.

Sharp Delany, a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland, was a druggist in Philadelphia, before the war. He was a member of the Legislature, and an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. General Washington appointed him Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, which office he held until his death. One of his daughters is still living. He was an active member of the Committee of Merchants, of Philadelphia, prior to the establishment of the Federal Constitution, in preparing the measures, (which were afterwards carried into effect,) for the regulation of commerce. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of all the public men of the day. He subscribed £5,000 to supply the army in 1780, and was an original member of the Hibernian Society.

John Donaldson, the son of Hugh Donaldson, a native of Dungannon, who emigrated to America early, and married in Philadelphia. John Donaldson was an enterprising man, and useful citizen, a member of the First City Troop. He was, for many

years, Register and Controller of the State, through many administrations, and died in the year 1831. He left a large family, many of them still living, and well known in Philadelphia. He subscribed £2,000 for supplying the American army with provisions in 1780.

John Dunlap was born in Strabane, County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1746. He emigrated at an early age to America, settling in Philadelphia, where, like Franklin, he became a printer, and by his industry and enterprise, one of the most extensive in the country. In Nov., 1771, he issued in Philadelphia the first number of the *Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser*. From Sept., 1777, to July, 1778, whilst the British were in possession of Philadelphia, this newspaper was printed in Lancaster. From 1784, it was published daily, being the first daily paper printed in the United States. It was afterwards transferred to Mr. Poulson, and continued to be published until a few years ago. Mr. Dunlap was printer to the Convention which met in Philadelphia before the Revolution, and also to Congress, and was the first person who printed and published to the world "*The Declaration of Independence.*" Thus an Irishman, Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress, first prepared this immortal document for publication, from the rough draft of Jefferson: the son of an Irishman, Colonel Nixon, as already mentioned, had the honour of first publicly announcing and reading it from the State House: a third Irishman, Mr. Dunlap, first printed and published it to the world, whilst hosts of Irishmen contributed their property and

their lives to sustain and establish it. Mr. Dunlap was one of the original members of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, and served as Cornet in it with distinction during the war.

He afterwards became Captain of the Troop, and commanded the right wing of the army against the insurgents, in Western Pennsylvania, with the rank of Major, under the United States, which has been already referred to in alluding to the First Troop. By his talents and industry, he amassed a large fortune. He purchased from the State of Virginia 98,000 acres of land, in Meade, and the adjoining counties of Kentucky, much of which is still in the possession of his descendants. He also owned the lands on which Utica, Indiana, is now built. The square of ground between Chestnut and Market, and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, now part of the estate of the late Stephen Girard, belonged to Mr. Dunlap, as did the greater part of the ground on Chestnut Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. He died on the 27th Nov., 1812, in the 66th year of his age, and was buried with all the honours of war. He left several children. One of his daughters married the late Dr. Bleight, whose son, John D. Bleight, Esq., is a member of the bar of Philadelphia,—another is Dr. Samuel Bleight, and their sister, Mrs. Hazlehurst, now resides in Kentucky. Mr. Dunlap subscribed £4,000 in 1780, to supply provisions for the American army.

Thos. Fitzsimmons, an original member—See ante.

Tench Francis, do do do

Turbull Francis, do do do

Benjamin Fuller, an original member—See ante.

George Fullerton, do do do

Archibald Gamble was Professor of Oratory and Classics, in the University of Pennsylvania, and greatly beloved by the students. He was from Chester County, Pennsylvania, or the adjoining District of Maryland. He was a self-made man,—one of the early political writers, and generally supposed to have been the author of some of the most able political tracts published in Pennsylvania, between the years 1780–85. He was father of the late Thos. Gamble, Esq., formerly American Consul at St. Thomas, and Aid-de-camp to Von Sholten, the Danish Governor of the Island.

Robert Gray was the son of George Gray, a native of Ireland. His father was owner of Gray's Ferry, and for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. Though of a Quaker family, Mr. Robert Gray was a *bon vivant*.

Captain John Green was the commander of a merchant ship. He had the honour of commanding the ship *Empress*, burden 360 tons, on her voyage from New York to Canton, in 1784, in the first voyage made to China by any vessel from the United States. He sailed Feb. 22, 1784, and returned May 11th, 1785. An account of the friendly reception of this vessel by the Chinese merchants, and the several commodores of the European nations, then at Canton, may be found in Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania, vol. I. p. 284.

General Edward Hand, one of the most distinguished officers of the American Army of the Revo-

lution, so high in the confidence of General Washington, as to be called one of his right-hand men. He studied medicine under Dr. Rush, and resided at Lancaster, Pa. He distinguished himself in many of the battles of the Revolution, and was intrusted with the management of some of the most difficult and important enterprises. He was one of the original members of the Cincinnati. It is to be regretted that no adequate biography of this most eminent man has yet been published, but it is understood his memoirs are now preparing for publication by a gentleman of Philadelphia.

James Hawthorn, a native of Ireland, was a respectable dry goods merchant of Philadelphia.

Charles Heatly was a gentleman of fortune and barrister, in Ireland. He was compelled to leave his native country and his estate, on account of some patriotic effort, whereby his zeal had exposed him to the malignity of the government. He practised law for many years in Philadelphia, and was highly esteemed for his integrity, conviviality, and many amiable qualities. His name occurs occasionally in Dallas' Reports. He was one of the founders of the Hibernian Society. His wit, like a sharp and highly polished sword, whilst it pierced without effort, left behind no clumsy gashes or incurable wounds. As a specimen, not so much of Mr. Heatly's wit, as of the manner in which the Philadelphia lawyers of the last century hit each other, the following anecdote may be related. A certain caustic veteran of the bar was remarkable for his skill in spinning the *thinnest* legal cobwebs, and for possessing the *thinnest*

pair of legs of any man in the community, legs, which Mr. Heatly frequently referred to under the appellation of "spindle shanks." In a certain encounter at the bar, Mr. H. ridiculed with a good deal of effect, the tenuity of his learned friend's distinctions, who retorted sharply, saying, "that the inability of his adversary to comprehend his distinctions was not owing to the *thinness* of the argument, but the *thickness* of his (Mr. H's.) skull." Heatly meditated revenge, and next morning having procured the longest and thinnest pair of eels to be found in the fish market, had the skins scientifically stitched together and carefully enveloped in a sheet of letter paper, which on opening in court the old lawyer discovered to the great amusement of their surrounding friends, what Mr. Heatly, in his complimentary note, begged to present to him as a "*pattern for a pair of breeches.*"

George Henry was a native of Ireland, and shipping merchant in Philadelphia.

Hugh Holmes, a native of Ireland, a merchant and partner of Robert Rainey, in the firm of Holmes and Rainey. He was amiable, sociable, good-tempered, and a *bon vivant*. He was one of the founders, and afterwards for many years the President of the Hibernian Society.

George Hughes, a native of Ireland, was a dry goods merchant of Philadelphia, a member of the 1st Troop, and the first cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which office he held until his death. Mr. Hughes was a *bon vivant*, very amiable, and a great favourite with all who knew him. He was one of the original members of the Hibernian Society.

Colonel Francis Johnston was born at New London Cross Roads in Chester county, Pa. He was a gallant officer during the war, through the whole of which he served with great distinction. He was the facetious secretary of the fishing club before the war, a member of the city troop, and after the war a member of the Cincinnati. He also served as sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, and was appointed by the general government a commissioner to treat with the Indians in 1784, when the treaty of Fort Stanwix was executed. His son, Alexander Johnston, still resides in Philadelphia, and his grandson, W. P. Johnston.—Col. Johnston was one of the founders of the Hibernian Society.

William Irvine, a Brigadier General in the Revolutionary army, was born in Ireland, educated for the profession of medicine, and served for some time as surgeon on board a British ship of war, afterwards removed to America, and settled as a physician at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In January, 1776, he was authorized to raise and command a regiment of the Pennsylvania line, which in a few months afterwards he fully equipped. He fought in company with General Wayne, under General Thompson (both also members of this Society) in Canada, was taken prisoner and detained nearly two years. After his release he was promoted and intrusted with the defence of the north-western frontier, which was threatened by the British and Indians; a charge not only requiring courage and firmness, but great prudence and judgment, and which was executed in a manner which fully justified the choice of General Washington. He was a member of Congress under

the confederation, and a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania. After the war he removed, with his family, from Carlisle to Philadelphia, where he became intendant of military stores, and president of the Pennsylvania society of Cincinnati. He continued to reside in Philadelphia, universally respected for his public and private virtues, until the summer of 1804, when he died in the 63d year of his age. His son, the late Callender Irvine, Esq., succeeded him in the office of Commissary General, which he held till the time of his death. He inherited all the virtues of his father, and was for many years vice president of the Hibernian Society.

Major General H. Y. Knox was born in Boston, of Irish parents, though of Scotch descent, in 1750: He was actively engaged, and greatly distinguished throughout the whole Revolutionary contest, and was Secretary at war and of the navy, under General Washington, until 1794, when, after serving his country for nearly twenty years, he retired from public life, and was declared by Washington to have "deserved well of his country." General Knox was celebrated for his amiable manners and convivial qualities. He died in 1806, aged fifty-six.

George Latimer was a native of Delaware, born of Irish parents. He was a commission merchant—and for some years Speaker of the assembly in Pennsylvania. He was afterwards appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. He was a man of high respectability, very benevolent and charitable. Mr. L. was one of the founders of the Hibernian Society.

Thomas Lea was a native of Dublin, Ireland. He was a shipping merchant of Philadelphia, counting house in Front near Arch Street. He married a daughter of Chief Justice Shippen; was an original member of the Hibernian Society,—and a highly respectable and accomplished gentleman of the old school.

John Leamy was a native of Ireland, and a Roman Catholic. He came to America after the war, from Spain, where he had been residing for some years. He was long an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, and a gentleman of high respectability. He was one of the original members of the Hibernian Society. Mr. Leamy had much of the true Irishman in him. Prompt, active and energetic in business, he possessed much of that generosity and liberality which it seems unnatural to find wanting in any of his countrymen. He died about eight years ago. He was for many years president of the Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

James Logan was a native of Philadelphia, son of the celebrated James Logan, a native of Lurgan, in the north of Ireland, the confidential adviser and tried friend of William Penn, and the munificent founder of the Loganian Library. The subject of this notice belonged to *the Society of Friends*, as well as *the Society of Friendly Sons*. He was a gentleman of great wealth and respectability. He died unmarried.

Many of the Logan family or blood still reside in or near Philadelphia. Dr. Albanus Logan, who resides near Germantown, retains so much of his great ancestor in his person and deportment, that he might

be mistaken for a true Irish gentleman, as he is in reality a true American gentleman.

Ulyssus Lynch, an original member.

Blair M'Clenachan was a native of Ireland. He was in business in Philadelphia before the Revolution, but, on the breaking out of the war, engaged in privateering, in which he was very successful, accumulating much wealth, and living in good style. He was most ardent and devoted to the the cause of liberty, and one of the founders of the first troop of Philadelphia city cavalry, in which he served during the war. He co-operated most liberally in all the patriotic exertions and schemes of Robert Morris, and his compatriots in urging on, sustaining, and establishing the cause of American freedom. He subscribed £10,000 in 1780 to supply the starving army, and on various occasions aided Congress by his money, and his credit, and suffered much thereby in a pecuniary way, though repaid by the approbation of the whole country, and the triumph of the cause. After the war he engaged largely in various mercantile operations, and was an extensive ship owner. His speculations resulted in his embarrassment, and, like his great friend Robert Morris, in his incarceration. Mr. M'Clenachan had a large family. One of his daughters married General Walter Stewart. Some of his descendants are living in Philadelphia. His granddaughter married Thomas Penn Gaskill, Esq., of Philadelphia, now a member of the Hibernian Society. Mr. M'Clenachan had much of the quickness, promptitude, and warmth of temperament which characterize Irishmen, and his generosity, patriotism, and

self sacrifices in the cause of his adopted country ought not soon to be forgotten by Americans. After the war he had for his partner in business Patrick Moore, a member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and an original member of the Hibernian Society. In local politics Mr. M'Clenachan belonged to the party who so much disapproved the provisions of "Jay's Treaty," and so warmly opposed its ratification. When asked what he would do with it, he indignantly replied, "kick it to ——, sir;" whereupon the opposite party immediately issued a laughable caricature, well remembered by many citizens of the present day, representing Mr. M'C. in the act of kicking the treaty to the dominions of his Satanic Majesty.

He died at Philadelphia, and was interred in the grave-yard of St. Paul's Church, in Third Street.

George Meade, an original member. See ante.

James Moore was an officer in the American army during the war, and afterwards a druggist in Philadelphia.

Patrick Moore, partner of Blair M'Clenachan, an extensive merchant and ship owner, and an original member of the Hibernian Society.

James Moylan, brother of General Stephen Moylan and Jasper Moylan.

Jasper Moylan was a native of the south of Ireland, brother of General Stephen Moylan. He practised law in Philadelphia for many years, and was a gentleman of high breeding, great wit, and a *bon vivant*. Mr. Moylan was a member of the First Troop, and accompanied it in the Northampton expedition of

1799. He is represented by those who remember him at the bar as being a lawyer of more soundness than brilliancy, and enjoying an extensive practice. His name occurs frequently in the Pennsylvania reports. He died about the year 1811. Several of his grandchildren are still living. Robert Walsh, Esq. (now of Paris, France) married his only child. He was an original member of the Hibernian Society.

John Moylan, brother of the preceding, was a Quarter Master in the American army. He was lost in the *Shilelah* on her voyage to France after the war.

Stephen Moylan, an original member. See ante.

John Murray, one of the firm, Bunner, Murray, and Co., dry goods merchants of Philadelphia. His firm subscribed £6,000 for the supply of the army in 1780.

J. M. Nesbitt, an original member. See ante.

Alexander Nesbitt, a highly respectable dry goods merchant, partner of General Walter Stewart. He was a member of the First City Troop.

Colonel Francis Nichols, an officer in the army of the revolution, appointed by General Washington the first marshal of the district of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Cincinnatti, and a member of Congress. He died at Norristown some years ago.

John Nixon, an original member. See ante.

Michael Morgan O'Brien, was a native of Ireland, a merchant and *bon vivant*. He married the widow of Wm. Bingham, Esq., a lady of large fortune. He was for some years consul at Algiers, and died in France, about the year 1804. He was an original member of the Hibernian Society.

Colonel John Patton, a native of Ireland, served with great gallantry in the Pennsylvania line during the whole war. He was afterwards an auctioneer in Philadelphia, in partnership with General St. Clair. He was a large, fine-looking man. He moved to Northumberland county, where he died. Colonel Patton subscribed £2,000 to supply the American army, in 1780.

John Patterson, an original member of the Hibernian Society.

Oliver Pollock, a native of Ireland, settled in New Orleans before the American revolution, where he amassed a large fortune in mercantile business. New Orleans then belonged to the Spaniards, who, at the commencement of the war, took no part in favour of the colonies. This did not prevent Mr. Pollock from rendering efficient services to the cause of liberty, which he ardently embraced. He had an opportunity of showing his sentiments on the following occasion. Colonel Gibson of Pittsburgh, father of Chief Justice Gibson of Pennsylvania, undertook a most arduous and perilous journey to New Orleans by order of the Governor of Virginia, to purchase gunpowder for the American army. The Spanish authorities could not openly sanction this transaction, but through the good offices, tact, and influence of Mr. Pollock, the gunpowder was purchased, and shipped to Philadelphia. In the journals of Congress* is a notice of a bill of exchange drawn by Oliver Pollock, at New Orleans, on Congress, for six thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars, and duly accepted, which doubtless was to reimburse him

* See Journals of Congress, Vol. VI. p. 244.

for this purchase. It is worthy to mention here, as an instance of the hardships, dangers, and sacrifices which the patriots of the revolution cheerfully encountered, that Colonel Gibson returned from New Orleans to Pittsburgh on foot through regions either altogether uninhabited by man, or inhabited only by Indians, many of them hostile.* Towards the end of the war we find Mr. Pollock attending the meetings of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which he became a member, June 17, 1783. He afterwards settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was an original member of the Hibernian Society.

Robert Rainey was a native of Ireland, and partner with Hugh Holmes, (also a member of this society,) in the house of Holmes and Rainey, largely engaged in the Irish linen trade. He was an amiable and worthy man. He married Miss Kepley of Philadelphia, and was one of the founders of the Hibernian Society.

Captain Thomas Read was commander of the Alliance frigate, turned into a merchantman after the war, and owned by Robert Morris. He was the fourth Captain who sailed to China after the cessation of hostilities. He made the voyage by a new route; sailed in June, 1787, and returned in 1788. He died at Bordentown, New Jersey. Mrs. Read was the grandmother of Captain Stockton of the United States Navy.

Thos. Robinson was a native of the north of Ireland, and emigrated to America before the war of the Revolution. He served with distinction during that struggle, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General.

* See an account of this expedition in Rogers' Am. Biog. Dict. tit. Gibson.—last edition, 8vo.

A branch of the Robinson family still resides at Naaman's Creek, Delaware County, the residence of General Robinson: and his son, Thomas Robinson, Esq., now lives in Philadelphia. General Robinson was one of the first American officers who visited England after the war of independence, and appearing in Drury Lane Theatre in his full uniform, was received by the audience with loud cheers. A few moments afterwards, another officer entered an adjoining box in *British uniform*, and was greeted by the audience with hisses and groans. That officer was General Arnold. General Robinson was brother-in-law of General Antony Wayne.

General John Shee, an original member. See ante.

Doctor Hugh Shiell, a native of Ireland, and a graduate of Edinburgh. He emigrated near the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and practised medicine for some time in Philadelphia. Afterwards he removed to Kentucky, and was drowned in crossing a river:—a man of education, good humour, and of very handsome manners. Mr. Crittenden of the United States Senate, and Mr. Boswell of Louisville, Kentucky, married in the family of Dr. Shiell. Dr. Shiell subscribed £5,000, to supply the American army with provisions in 1780.

General Walter Stewart, an Irishman, from Londonderry. He came to America very young, entered the regular army, and, about the age of twenty-one, was appointed a Colonel of infantry, to the great annoyance of many native American officers of greater age and longer standing. He was called "the boy Colonel." His conduct justified the choice,

and he rose to the rank of Brigadier General. General Stewart was remarkable for his beauty and elegant manners. He married the daughter of Blair M'Clenachan before noticed, and was an original member of the Hibernian Society.

General William Thompson was a native of the north of Ireland, emigrated to America before the Revolution, and settled in Carlisle. He accompanied Montgomery in his expedition against Quebec, was promoted to the rank of General, and commanded the American forces at the battle of Trois Rivieres, in Canada, June, 1776. Wayne and Irvine served under him in that engagement, and Generals Thompson and Irvine were taken prisoners. They were afterwards exchanged, and served during the remainder of the war. General Thompson died soon after its conclusion. His courage was of the most fiery and chivalrous character, and his patriotism equal to his courage.

George Washington, Commander in chief of the armies of America, in the war in which her independence was achieved. *First* President of the United States, “*first* in war, *first* in peace, and *first* in the hearts of his countrymen”—“the greatest man that ever lived in the tide of times—we ne'er shall look upon his like again.” These descriptions of Washington are trite, but true. They are admitted even by the enemies of America. Frederick the Great of Prussia, no mean judge of military talents, pronounced him “the greatest *general* of his age,” and Lord Brougham, a high authority in such cases, has declared him “the wisest of *statesmen*.” All

that need be said here is, that during the war of the Revolution, he received the most valuable aid from Irishmen, both as privates and officers, and ever acknowledged and appreciated their services. If the Irishmen who fought under him, and with him, during the war, or contributed their fortunes and influence to promote its success, had *not espoused* the cause of the liberties of America, the country might now, perhaps, be in a very different condition to what it is. Washington made no distinction of nations in conferring honours on merit,—and hence his Irish troops adored him, and he loved them in return. Nothing can be said at this time to add lustre to the character of *Washington*, or more widely disseminate his fame. From 1780, until he finally left Philadelphia,—he frequently attended the festivities of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which he was an *adopted* member, very many of the members being his brethren in arms, and among his most intimate and confidential friends.

Major General Antony Wayne was born of Irish parents, in Chester County, Pa., in 1746. His father emigrated from Ireland in 1722. He entered the army at the age of 29, and fought in Canada, in company with General William Irvine, under General Thompson, (both also members of this society,) was actively engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, &c., and led the assault in the most desperate attack on Stony Point, at the head of his men at the point of the bayonet. He succeeded St. Clair in command of the forces sent against the Indians, and gained a complete victory

over them at the Miamis, August 20th, 1794. He died in 1796, at Presque Isle, aged 57, and was buried on the shore of Lake Erie. General Wayne was sometimes called "*mad Antony*," on account of his desperate valour. It would seem as if he had *bitten* many of his associates of the Friendly Sons; for the fighting members appear to have been seriously affected by the same species of hydrophobia.

John West, brother to Francis West, Jr., mentioned below.

William West, an original member, see ante.

Francis West, Jr., son of Wm. West, one of the original members, and father of Dr. West, and of Captain West, (in the Liverpool trade) now of Philadelphia. The Hibernian Society obtained the long forgotten Records of this glorious old Society, on the 17th June, 1843, and twelve days afterwards Mr. West, the last surviving member of the "*Friendly Sons*," descended to the grave full of years and honours.

Had the "*Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*" desired to select a gentleman of their Society to transmit and illustrate to posterity, in his own character, all that was most amiable and honourable in theirs, they could not have found a more perfect representative than *Francis West, Jr.*

No information has been obtained concerning the following members, namely:

John West,
Ulysses Lynch,
Wm. Bourke,
Dr. Robert Boyd,
Henry Boyle,

Wm. Erskine,
Robert Glen,
Alexander Holmes,
John Mitchell, Jr.
Henry Moore,

William Brown,
William Caldwell,
John Connor,
John White,

John Patterson,
Charles Stewart,
William West, Jr.
Joseph Wilson.

SECTION VI.

THE CONNEXION OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY
SONS OF ST. PATRICK, WITH THE HIBERNIAN SOCI-
ETY, AND THE ORIGIN OF THE LATTER.

SOME time after the conclusion of the revolutionary war, several members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in connexion with other benevolent persons, formed the design of creating a society whose object should not be solely convivial, but which, whilst it would tend to keep up and cherish that friendly and social intercourse, which appears more natural to the Irish than to the people of any other nation, would at the same time give exercise to other traits not less prominent in their character, generosity, charity, and protection to the distressed. Of the immense numbers of the surplus population of Ireland, which oppression and constant increase cast every year on the shores of America, many on their arrival, were necessarily in destitute circumstances. A little assistance to them on their landing, and for some time afterwards, might enable them by industry and good conduct, to become prosperous men and useful citizens;—Whereas, if abandoned on their arrival, to mendicity or destitution, they might form

such associations and fall into such habits, as would lead them to ruin and degradation, and to become inhabitants either of the jail or alms-house. To carry those objects into effect, and to prevent these evils, was the original design in establishing the Hibernian Society, and it has been uniformly adhered to down to the present time. While the Society has ever been ready to afford advice and assistance to the poor and oppressed emigrant from Ireland, its members have not ceased to assemble together, at stated periods, for social enjoyment; and the celebrations of their quarterly and anniversary meetings have not been unworthy of the successors of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick."

These members placed at their head the honourable Thomas M'Kean, the Chief Justice, and afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, who had often enjoyed the hospitality of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In conjunction with others, they formed themselves into a charitable association, under the name of 'The Hibernian Society, for the relief of emigrants from Ireland,' with a laudable view and intent (to use the words of the charter,) to aid and assist poor and oppressed persons emigrating from Ireland into Pennsylvania. The object appears to have met the cordial approbation of the authorities, and a charter of incorporation was granted to the Society on the 27th April, 1792, (signed by Governor Mifflin, who aforetime had frequently experienced the hospitality of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.) The preamble recites that "it is highly proper to promote the designs of the said Society, inasmuch as they may greatly contribute to the strength and prosperity of

this State, and of the United States, by encouraging emigration from Ireland.”

The names of seventeen members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are specially enumerated in the charter, namely,

Brig. Gen. W. Stewart,—of whom see ante, p.	81
John Leamy,	75
Patrick Moore,	77
Sharp Delany,	67
James Crawford,	67
John Brown,	67
Michael Morgan O'Brien,	78
Oliver Pollock,	79
Thomas Lea,	75
John Maxwell Nesbitt,	75
George Hughes,	72
Jasper Moylan,	77
George Meade,	77
James Campbell,	65
Robert Rainey,	80
Hugh Holmes,	72
Charles Heatly,	71

And five other members are found on the roll of the new society: namely,

Richard Bache,—of whom see ante, p.	55
James Caldwell, “ “ “ p.	64
Francis Johnston, “ “ “ p.	73
George Latimer, “ “ “ p.	74
John Patterson, “ “ “ p.	79

Though the glorious old Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick no longer exists, the Hibernian

Society may boast of being its offspring—not altogether unworthy of such a parentage. It is true that the *twenty-two* members of the old society, who undertook the creation of the new, had views very different from the *twenty-two* who many years before formed the other surviving offspring of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, namely, the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry,* (though several of them were the same men;) yet, perhaps, the Hibernian Society, in her long, though silent career of usefulness, might venture to oppose in friendly rivalry, its achievements in the arts of peace, against the more brilliant achievements of her brother, the First City Troop, in deeds of war. Both have long survived their parent, and both are still prepared, like that parent, to perform their duty faithfully whenever called on. The Hibernian Society is at present in the full tide of usefulness. Its funds amount to near \$15,000, and are constantly increasing, the interest whereof is annually expended in carrying out the objects of the Society.

Unlike its distinguished predecessor in one respect, the “Hibernian Society” embraces among its members, not only Irish, and the descendants of Irish, but those of other nations who desire to enjoy with them the pleasures of its convivial meetings, or extend the hand of kindness and protection to the needy and friendless *emigrant from Ireland*. On its roll of members of the past and present time, may therefore be found some of our most respectable and distinguished citizens, natives of France, Germany, England, and the United States.

* See ante, p. 17.

RULES,
AND
EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES.

RULES

TO BE OBSERVED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS
OF ST. PATRICK.

First, That the society shall meet four times in the year, to wit, the 17th of March, the 17th of June, the 17th of September, and 17th of December.

That public notice shall be given by the secretary, a week before the day of each meeting, and that the annual meeting shall be on the 17th of March.

Second, That the meeting on the 17th of June shall be always considered a meeting of business. That no strangers can be admitted on that day. That the president and vice-president for the ensuing year be then elected by ballot, and that the president so elected shall, at any time before the next quarterly meeting, call a council, to consist of eight members, including the vice-president, treasurer, and secretary.

Third, That each member shall furnish himself with a gold medal, of the value of three guineas, agreeable to the following description:—On the right, HIBERNIA; on the left, AMERICA; in the centre, LIBERTY joining the hands of HIBERNIA and AMERICA, to be represented by the usual figures of a female supported by a harp for HIBERNIA. An Indian with his quivers on his back, and his bow slung, for AMERICA.

Underneath, UNITE.

On the reverse, ST. PATRICK trampling on a snake, a cross in his hand, dressed in Pontificalibus.

The motto HIAR.

Fourth, That any member, (residing in the province,) neglecting to appear with his medal, at the meeting on the 17th of March, shall forfeit the sum of 7s. 6d., and for such neglect at any of the other meetings, the sum of 5s., unless beyond sea, and that such fine, as well as all other fines, shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer.

Fifth, That a number of honorary members, not exceeding ten, may be admitted.

Sixth, That the descendants of Irish parents, by either side in the first degree, and the descendants of every member ad infinitum (honorary members excepted,) shall have a natural right of application, to be admitted members of this society.

Seventh, That the honorary members shall not have a privilege of voting on any occasion, neither shall they be subject to any fines whatsoever.

Eighth, That any person desirous of becoming a member, shall signify his desire to the secretary, who is to give notice to each member ten days before the next quarterly meeting, mentioning the name of the person proposed, and that the said person so proposed shall be balloted for at the said meeting, and that at such elections three black balls shall exclude any candidate, and that there can be no election unless at a meeting of twelve or more members.

Ninth, That all fines shall be disposed of at the meeting of the 17th of June.

Tenth, That each member shall have the privilege of asking a stranger at his own expense. That at the annual meeting, the President shall have the privilege of asking any number of strangers he may think proper in the name of the Society, at the expense of the members then met, but the strangers introduced by him at any other meeting (the Governor for the time being excepted) shall be at his own expense.

Eleventh, That any member refusing to pay his fine, on or before the first meeting after such fine shall be imposed, shall be no longer considered a member, unless being again balloted for in the usual form.

Twelfth, That a book shall be kept by the Secretary, containing fair minutes of the proceedings, subject to the inspection of every member.

Thirteenth, That each member be furnished with a copy of these rules, and that no person shall be considered a member until he has subscribed them.

To these rules are attached the original signatures of members, both honorary and regular.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY OF THE
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

At a meeting at Burns', on Tuesday, the 17th of
September, 1771,

Present,

Stephen Moylan, President.

John M. Nesbitt, Vice President.

William Mitchell, Secretary and Treasurer.

William West,

John Nixon,

Thomas Barclay,

Thomas Fitzsimmons,

John Mease,

George Meade,

Randle Mitchell,

George Campbell,

John Mitchell,

Ulysses Lynch,

Turbutt Francis,

George Fullerton.

Honorary Members.

Henry Hill,

James Searle.

Mr. Moylan proposed John Cadwalader, Esq., as
an honorary member, to be balloted for next meet-
ing, of which the members met were desired to take
notice.

At a meeting held June 17, 1772, Mr. William
West, Jr., was balloted for, and elected, *nem. con.*

Mr. Stephen Moylan, President.

John M. Nesbitt, Vice President.

Elected for the ensuing year.

All the stock that may be in the Treasurer's hands, on the 17th March next, to be applied towards that day's expense.

Mr. Samuel Meredith proposed as an honorary member, by Mr. Moylan.

Richard Bache proposed as an honorary member, by Mr. Nesbitt.

Lambert Cadwalader proposed as an honorary member, by Mr. Barelay.

John Murray, (by Mr. John Mitchell,) applied for admittance.

Mr. John White having reported to the President and company met, that Mr. James Mease desired him, (in London) to acquaint the Society that he had made inquiry, what a set of dies for striking medals (agreeably to the rules) would cost, and found they could not be got under fifty or sixty pounds,—it is the opinion of the present company, that they ought to be procured, and therefore do order the Secretary to call upon each member of the Society for fifty shillings currency, and to purchase a bill for fifty pounds sterling, which he is immediately to remit to Mr. James Mease, or, in his absence, to Mr. Wm. Mitchell, towards the purchase of a neat and complete set of dies, to be forwarded *here by the first opportunity.*

Philadelphia, June 20th, 1772.

MR. JAMES MEASE, (London.)

DEAR SIR,—

I am directed to inform you, that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick came to the following resolve, at their quarterly meeting, on the 17th inst.

[*Then follows the above resolution.*]

On consulting with our mutual friend, Mr. Barclay, who is of opinion that you may have left London before this reaches you, have concluded to enclose the bill to Mr. Petrie, also this letter open, that in case you have been so good as to have purchased a set at your own cost, he might apply the bill to your credit. The enclosed note to Mr. Mitchell is only meant, that in case you have left Europe without the dies, he may get the bill and apply it to the design proposed. I take the liberty to give you the following description of the intended medal.

[*Here follows a description of the medal, for which see p. 22, 23,—91, 92.*]

If the dies shall cost more than the sum sent, the Society will cheerfully reimburse you with thanks.

I am very respectfully, dear sir,

Your most ob't. and humble servant,
B. FULLER.

Under the foregoing.

Philadelphia, June 20th, 1772.

MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL,

DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of acquainting you that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have intended you the honour of executing what is contained in the foregoing to Mr. Mease, in case that gentleman has left Europe before this reaches you, and has not done it. Mr. Petrie will have Mr. Barclay's directions to deliver the bill to either.

I am, &c.

B. FULLER.

At a meeting of the President and Council, (at Duffy's Tavern,) the 3d December, 1772:

Present,

Mr. Stephen Moylan, President.

John M. Nesbitt, Vice President.

William West,

Thomas Barclay,

James Mease,

William Mitchell,

Benjamin Fuller, Secretary.

Resolved, That the Society meet at Mr. Mullan's Tavern, on the 17th inst., and that notice be given accordingly.

Resolved, That Mr. Mease provide claret for said meeting.

Mr. William Mitchell, reported to the President and Council, that he had, (while in London,) received the fifty pounds sterling bill forwarded him, by the Secretary, and that he had bespoke a complete set of dies, which could not be got ready under two or three months. That he was informed they might receive injury at sea, and if they were the least rusted, they would be rendered useless; and also that in case they came safe to hand, it was more than probable, that a person could not be found to make proper use of them; for the least error in executing would totally spoil them; and that machinery to fix them for striking medals, would cost a considerable sum. On these considerations he had ordered them to be lodged with Mr. William Moore, Goldsmith, in Pater Noster Row, No. 4, until the sentiments of the Society were taken.

The President and Council having taken the above report into consideration, do submit their opinion thereon, to the quarterly meeting, on the 17th inst., which is,—That the dies do remain in London with

Mr. William Moore. That every new member, on their admittance, do pay unto the Secretary, for the time being, the sum of thirty shillings, towards reimbursing the present members (who have advanced for the payment of the dies,) the sum they have subscribed more than thirty shillings; and that after the advance is fully paid up, the said sum of thirty shillings shall be still collected from new members, and become part of the Society's stock, to be disposed of at every June meeting, as the fines are.

That each subscribing member may write to Mr. William Moore for his medal, or lodge money with Mr. William Mitchell, who has kindly offered to take the trouble of writing for any number that may be ordered.

At the anniversary meeting, (at Smith's Tavern,) the 17th March, 1774:

Present, 22 ordinary members—7 honorary members; namely,—

The honourable Richard Penn, John Cadwalader, Robert Morris, Richard Bache, Lambert Cadwalader, Samuel Meredith and William Hamilton.

Guests, His Honour the Governor, (John Penn,) &c. &c.

At a meeting of Council, 7th December, 1774:

Present, Mr. William West, President.
Samuel Caldwell, John M. Nesbitt,
Thomas Barclay, George Campbell,
William Mitchell, Benjamin Fuller.

Ordered, That the Society meet at the City Tavern, on Saturday, the 17th inst.

That an invitation be given to the Governor.

That Mr. John M. Nesbitt and Mr. James Mease order a good plain dinner for twenty, and choose the liquors.

Dr. Robert Boyd (per Thomas Barclay,) and Mr. Antony Wayne (per Sharp Delany,) have applied to be admitted members.

The Secretary to give notice thereof to each member.

At a quarterly meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 18th December, 1775:

A motion being made and seconded, that Thomas Batt, a member of this Society, should be expelled for taking an active part against the liberties of America, the determination was postponed till the next meeting, in order for a more deliberate consideration.

At a meeting of the Council, held at J. M. Nesbitt's, the 11th March, 1776:

Present, William West, President.

Thomas Barclay,

James Mease,

John M. Nesbitt,

George Campbell,

Samuel Caldwell.

Ordered, That Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Mease, speak for dinner at Mr. Smith's Tavern, for thirty gentle-

men, to be on table at four o'clock, on Monday, the 18th inst., and that they shall choose the wines and other liquors for the occasion.

At an annual meeting at Smith's Tavern, the 18th March, 1776:

The question being put upon the motion made at last meeting, whether Captain Thomas Batt be expelled from the Society, it was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

Note. The State of Pennsylvania having been invaded, and the city of Philadelphia taken by the British army, under the command of General Sir William Howe, in September, 1777, the Society had no meeting till September, 1778, the minutes of the meetings in September and December, 1776, and in March and June, 1777, are unfortunately lost.

At a quarterly meeting of the Society, at the City Tavern, the 17th September, 1778:

<i>Present,</i>	<i>Present,</i>
Benjamin Fuller, President,	John Mease,
Sharp Delany,	Blair M'Clenachan,
James Mease,	John Mitchell,
John Boyle,	Samuel Caldwell,
	Henry Hill, H. M.

Honorary members absent.

John Dickinson,	Richard Bache,
Robert Morris,	James Searle,
Richard Penn,	Lambert Cadwalader,
John Cadwalader,	Samuel Meredith,
	William Hamiltøn,

<i>Absent,</i>		<i>Absent,</i>	
Thos. Fitzsimmons,	<i>fined</i> 5s.	Thos. Barclay,	<i>fined</i> 5s.
J. M. Nesbitt,	“ 5s.	George Davis,	“ 5s.
John Shee,	“ 5s.	John Nixon,	“ 5s.
Andrew Caldwell,	“ 5s.	Tench Francis,	“ 5s.
John Murray,	“ 5s.	Stephen Moylan,	
George Henry,	“ 5s.	Antony Wayne,	
George Campbell,	“ 5s.	Randle Mitchell,	
William West, Jr.,	“ 5s.	Matthew Mease,	} beyond
George Meade,	“ 5s.	D. H. Conyngham,	} sea.
William West,	“ 5s.		

Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, Mr. John Donaldson, Mr. James Caldwell, and Gen. William Thompson, have applied by Mr. John Mitchell, to become members of this Society, of which the secretary is to give notice.

At a quarterly meeting at George Evans', the 17th June, 1779,

Thomas Barclay, Esq., was elected President, and George Campbell, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Agreed, that such members of this Society who are officers in the army, shall not be subject to fines for absence while in service in the field.

Colonel Francis Johnston is proposed as a candidate by General Wayne, to be balloted for at next meeting, of which the Secretary is to give notice.

At a quarterly meeting at George Evans', Monday, December 18, 1781,

<i>Present,</i>		<i>Present,</i>	
George Campbell, Esq., Pre-		Matthew Mease,	
sident,		Sharp Delany,	

John Mitchell,
John Dunlap,
George Hughes,
Hugh Shiell,
Jasper Moylan,
John Cochran,
B. M'Clenachan,
Ephraim Blaine,
Walter Stewart,

Guests.

General Howe,

Absent,

Antony Wayne,
Richard Butler,
William Irvine,
R. Mitchell, } out of the State.
G. Davis, }
John Boyle, sick,
Jos. Wilson, out of the State.
John Mease, *fined* 5s.
Thomas Fitsimmons, " 5s.
John Shee, " 5s.
John Nixon, " 5s.
Benjamin Fuller, " 5s.
Andrew Caldwell, " 5s.
James Caldwell, " 5s.
Tench Francis, " 5s.
John Murray, " 5s.
George Mease, " 5s.

William Barclay,
Alexander Nesbitt,
Charles Stewart,
Stephen Moylan,
James Mease,
J. M. Nesbitt,
D. H. Conyngham,
William Constable,
Samuel Caldwell,

Guests.

Major M'Pherson,

Mr. John Lardner.

Absent,

George Henry, *fined* 5s.
John Donaldson, " 5s.
John Barclay, " 5s.
John Patton, " 5s.
John Brown, " 5s.
John Moylan, " 5s.
M. M. O'Brien, " 5s.
Francis Johnston, " 5s.
Thomas Barclay,
William West, Jr.,
John Patterson,
James Moylan,
John Barry,
James Crawford,
John Mitchell, Jr.
Isaac All,
John Cochran, at camp.

} beyond
sea.

N. B. All the honorary members were absent.

Mr. William Constable having been duly proposed, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

At the anniversary meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at George Evans', on Monday, 18th March, 1782,

Present,

George Campbell, Esq., Pr'd't.
 Thomas Fitzsimmons, V. P.
 General Washington,
 Andrew Caldwell,
 J. M. Nesbitt,
 Alexander Nesbitt,
 John Barclay,
 James Caldwell,
 George Hughes,
 George Henry,
 M. M. O'Brien,
 James Crawford,
 Sharp Delany,
 D. H. Conyngham,
 Hugh Shiell,
 John Mitchell,

Present,

Walter Stewart,
 Stephen Moylan,
 John Dunlap,
 Benjamin Fuller,
 Charles Stewart,
 Ephraim Blaine,
 James Mease,
 Matthew Mease,
 John Moylan,
 John Mease,
 William Constable,
 General Hand,
 Samuel Caldwell,
 John Shee,
 George Meade,
 Jasper Moylan,

Honorary members present.

Governor Dickinson,
 Robert Morris,

Richard Bache,
 Samuel Meredith,
 Henry Hill.

Absent,

John Cadwalader,
 Lambert Cadwalader,
 James Searle,
 Richard Penn,
 William Hamilton,
 R. Mitchell, }
 G. Davis, } out of the State.
 J. Wilson, }
 Thomas Barclay, }
 Wm. West, Jr., }
 J. Patterson, }
 J. Moylan, } beyond sea.
 J. Barry, }
 J. Mitchell, Jr., }
 I. All, }

Absent,

J. Boyle, sick, }
 Antony Wayne, } at camp.
 Richard Butler, }
 J. Cochran, }
 W. Irvine, }
 John Nixon, *fined* 7s. 6d.
 Tench Francis, " 7s. 6d.
 John Murray, " 7s. 6d.
 B. M'Clenachan, " 7s. 6d.
 John Donaldson, 7s. 6d.
 John Patton, " 7s. 6d.
 John Brown, " 7s. 6d.
 Francis Johnston, 7s. 6d.

£3.

Guests,

President Moore,
President Hanson,
General Lincoln,
General Dickenson,
General Moultrie,
General Steuben,
Mr. Muhlenberg,
Colonel Tilghman,
Colonel Humphreys,

Guests,

Major Thomas L. Moore,
Major Walker,
Major M'Pherson,
Captain Colefax,
Captain Truxton,
Mr. Carroll,
Mr. Collins,
Mr. Daniel Clark,
Mr. David Hoops.

Doctor Hagen.

Mr. Archibald Gamble, General Edward Hand, General Knox, and Captain Thomas Read, were severally balloted for, and unanimously elected members of the society.

At an annual meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 17th March, 1783,

Present, thirty-two ordinary members, and these honorary, namely,

Lambert Cadwalader,
Samuel Meredith,
Richard Bache,

Henry Hill,
Robert Morris,
John Cadwalader,

Guests.

Colonel Moore,
Doctor Draper,
Oliver Pollock, Esq.,
Mr. William Hunter,
General M'Dougall,
General Baron Steuben,
Vice President Ewing,

Guests.

Hon. E. Boudenot, President of Congress,
Honourable T. M'Kean,
Chief Justice,
General Lincoln,
M. Marbois,
M. Livingston,

<i>Absent,</i>		<i>Absent,</i>		
Stephen Moylan,	}	Randle Mitchell,	}	
Antony Wayne,		Thomas Barclay,		out of
Richard Butler,		George Davis,	the	
Walter Stewart,		at camp. William West, Jr.,	State.	
John Cochran,		John Patterson,	}	
Gen. Washington,		James Moylan,		beyond
Edward Hand,		John Barry,		sea.
		John Boyle, sick.		

At a meeting of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the City Tavern on Tuesday, the 17th June, 1783,

John Maxwell Nesbitt was elected President. Andrew Caldwell Vice-President; and Samuel Caldwell Treasurer and Secretary for the ensuing year.

Mr. Oliver Pollock, Captain John Green, and Mr. James Collins, were balloted for, and unanimously chosen members of this Society.

Whereas, the war hath interrupted the intercourse with Great Britain, and thereby put it out of the power of the members who have been elected since its commencement, of providing themselves with medals, agreeably to the original rules of the Society: Therefore,

Ordered, That the Secretary shall write to Mr. William West, for as many as may be wanted, by the members, who are requested to signify their desire of being supplied, and to pay into his hands three guineas and a half, besides thirty shillings entrance, in order to be remitted to Mr. West, to enable him to comply with the order.

And, as Mr. James Mease supplied the Society with his own medal to present to General Washington upon his admission, which they are bound to replace, the Secretary is directed to order one for that purpose.

Philadelphia, 29th Sept., 1783.

CAPTAIN ISAAC ALL.

SIR:—Enclosed you have John Green's bill of exchange, at thirty days' sight, on Joshua Johnson of London, for four hundred and thirty-nine livres Tournois, which I request you will negotiate in the most advantageous way, and with the money be pleased to get as many medals for the St. Patrick's Society as will amount to this remittance, and bring them along with you.

The dies were left in the care of Mr. William Moore, goldsmith, in Pater-Noster row, No. 4, to whom you will please to apply, a reasonable time before your departure from London, that he may have time to prepare them.

Your attention to this small matter will very much oblige the members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, as well as,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

SAMUEL CALDWELL.

At a quarterly meeting of the Society, on Thursday, 17th June, 1784, at the City Tavern,

The officers elected for the ensuing year, were
John Maxwell Nesbitt, President.

Andrew Caldwell, Vice-President.

Samuel Caldwell, Secretary.

Mr. James Campbell is proposed as a candidate by John Moylan.

At a meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held at the house of Samuel Richardet on the 17th March, 1796,

The following members were present:—

General Stephen Moylan,	John Dunlap,
Thomas Fitzsimmons,	John Barclay,
Jasper Moylan,	Patrick Moore,
James Crawford,	William Bingham,
John Leamy,	Oliver Pollock,
John Barry,	John Bleakley,
Francis West,	John Moylan,
George Hughes,	Robert Rainey,
John Caldwell,	Thomas Robinson,
Thomas L. Moore,	John Brown.

The place of President and Vice-President being vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt, and Mr. Jasper Moylan. The members proceeded to the election of a President and Vice-President, when

General Stephen Moylan was unanimously elected President, and Thomas Fitzsimmons, Esq., was elected Vice-President.

8th March, 1797, present S. Moylan, J. M. Nesbitt, &c.

It was agreed that no strangers should be introduced on the 7th inst., in order to give the members an opportunity of revising the rules, &c.

1798. No strangers except Mr. Murphy of St. Thomas, asked.

ALPHABETICAL

LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

[The pages refer to the biographical sketches.]

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|                                              |         |
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| All, Isaac, elected June 18, 1781, -         | page 59 |
| Barclay, John, elected June 17, 1779, - -    | 59      |
| Barclay, Thomas, (original member,) -        | 33      |
| Barclay, William, elected March 17, 1781, -  | 60      |
| Barry, John, elected June 17, 1779, - -      | 60      |
| Batt, Thomas, elected Sept. 17, 1773, - -    | 61      |
| Blaine, Ephraim, elected June 17, 1780, -    | 61      |
| Bleakly, John, elected March 17, 1794, -     | 61      |
| Bourke, William, elected September 17, 1783, |         |
| Boyd, Robert, elected December 17, 1774,     |         |
| Boyle, Hugh, elected December 17, 1787,      |         |
| Boyle, John, (original member,) - - -        | 62      |
| Brown, John, elected December 17, 1779, -    | 62      |
| Brown, William, elected December 17, 1787,   |         |
| Butler, Richard, elected March 17, 1781, -   | 63      |

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|------------------------------------------------|----|
| Caldwell, Andrew, (original member, - -        | 38 |
| Caldwell, David, elected March 17, 1794, -     | 63 |
| Caldwell, James, elected December 17, 1778,    | 64 |
| Caldwell, John, elected December 17, 1787,     | 65 |
| Caldwell, Samuel, (original member,) - -       | 35 |
| Caldwell, William, elected March 17, 1786,     |    |
| Campbell, George, (original member,) - -       | 27 |
| Campbell, James, elected September 17, 1784,   | 65 |
| Carson, Samuel, (time of election unknown,)    | 65 |
| Clark, Daniel, elected December 17, 1784, -    | 65 |
| Cochran, John, elected September 17, 1781, -   | 65 |
| Collins, James, elected June 17, 1783, -       | 66 |
| Connor, John, elected March 17, 1783,          |    |
| Constable, William, elected December 18, 1781, | 66 |
| Conyngnam, D. H., elected March 17, 1775, -    | 66 |
| Crawford, James, elected June 17, 1779, -      | 67 |
| Davis, George, (original member,) - -          | 35 |
| Delany, Sharp, elected December 17, 1772,      | 67 |
| Donnaldson, John, elected December 17, 1778,   | 67 |
| Dunlap, John, elected June 17, 1779, -         | 68 |
| Erskine, William, elected June 17, 1780,       |    |
| Fitzsimmons, Thomas, (original member,) -      | 30 |
| Francis, Tench, (original member,) - -         | 37 |
| Francis, Turbutt, (original member,) -         | 38 |
| Fuller, Benjamin, (original member,) - -       | 36 |
| Fullerton, George, (original member,) -        | 35 |
| Gamble, Archibald, elected March 18, 1782, -   | 70 |
| Glen, Robert, elected December 17, 1772,       |    |
| Gray, Robert, elected March 17, 1781, -        | 72 |
| Greene, John, elected June 1783, - -           | 78 |

|                                                 |     |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| Hand, Edward, elected March 18, 1782,           | -   | 70 |
| Hawthorn, James, (time of election unknown,)    |     | 71 |
| Heatly, Charles, elected March 17, 1783,        | -   | 71 |
| Henry, George, elected September 18, 1775,      |     | 72 |
| Holmes, Alexander, elected December 18, 1780,   |     |    |
| Holmes, Hugh, elected March 17, 1791,           | -   | 72 |
| Hughes, George, elected March 17, 1781,         | -   | 72 |
| Irvine, William, elected March 17, 1781,        | -   | 73 |
| Johnston, Francis, elected September 17, 1779,  |     | 73 |
| Knox, Henry, elected March 18, 1782,            | -   | 74 |
| Latimer, George, elected September 17, 1792,    |     | 74 |
| Lea, Thomas, elected December 17, 1785,         |     | 75 |
| Leamy, John, (time of election unknown,)        | -   | 75 |
| Logan, James, elected March 17, 1775,           | -   | 75 |
| Lynch, Ulysses, (original member,)              |     |    |
| M'Clenachan, Blair, (time of election unknown,) |     | 76 |
| Meade, George, (original member,)               | - - | 26 |
| Mease, James, (original member,)                | - - | 28 |
| Mease, John, (original member,)                 | - - | 29 |
| Mease, Matthew, (original member,)              | - - | 28 |
| Mitchell, John, (original member,)              | - - | 31 |
| Mitchell, John, Jr., elected March 17, 1781,    |     |    |
| Mitchell, Randle, (original member,)            | -   | 31 |
| Mitchell, William, (original member,)           | - - | 31 |
| Moore, Hugh, elected March 17, 1783,            | -   |    |
| Moore, James, elected December 17, 1785,        | -   | 77 |
| Moore, Patrick, elected March 17, 1786,         | -   | 77 |
| Moylan, James, elected December 17, 1772,       | -   | 77 |
| Moylan, Jasper, elected June 18, 1781,          | -   | 77 |
| Moylan, John, " " "                             | - - | 78 |

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| Moylan, Stephen, (original member,) -                 | 25 |
| Murray, John, elected September 17, 1772, -           | 78 |
| Nesbitt, John M., (original member,) -                | 31 |
| Nesbitt, Alexander, elected December 17, 1778,        | 78 |
| Nichols, Francis, elected December 17, 1784,          | 78 |
| Nixon, John, (original member,) - - -                 | 34 |
| O'Brien, Michael Morgan, elected June 18, 1781,       | 78 |
| Patton, John, elected June 17, 1779, - -              | 79 |
| Patterson, John, elected December 17, 1772,           | 79 |
| Pollock, Oliver, elected June 17, 1783, -             | 79 |
| Rainy, Robert, elected March 17, 1791, -              | 80 |
| Read, Thomas, elected September 17, 1782,             | 80 |
| Shee, John, (original member,) - - -                  | 33 |
| Shiell, Hugh, elected March 17, 1780, -               | 81 |
| Stewart, Charles, elected June 18, 1781,              |    |
| Stewart, Walter, elected June 17, 1779, -             | 81 |
| Thompson, William, elected December 18, 1778,         | 82 |
| Washington, George, <i>adopted</i> December 16, 1781, | 82 |
| Wayne, Antony, elected December 17, 1774,             | 83 |
| West, Jr., Francis, elected March 17, 1783,           | 84 |
| West, John, elected March 17, 1786, - -               | 84 |
| West, William, (original member,) - -                 | 27 |
| West, Jr., William, elected June 17, 1772.            |    |
| White, John, (time of election unknown,)              |    |
| Wilson, Joseph, elected March 17, 1781.               |    |

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

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|           |                                              |   |   |         |
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| "         | Robert Morris,                               | - | - | 53      |
| "         | William Hicks, -                             | - | - | 54      |
| "         | Richard Penn,                                | - | - | 53      |
| "         | William Hamilton,                            | - | - | 56      |
| "         | James Searle,                                | - | - | 54      |
|           | John Cadwalader, elected December 17, 1771,  |   |   | 54      |
|           | Samuel Meredith, elected September 17, 1772, |   |   | 56      |
|           | Richard Bache, " " "                         |   |   | 55      |
|           | Lambert Cadwalader, " " "                    |   |   | 56      |
|           | John Lardner, elected December 17, 1782,     |   |   | 57      |
|           | Richard Peters, " " " 1787,                  |   |   | 58      |
|           | William Bingham, (time of election unknown,) |   |   | 58      |
|           | Thomas L. Moore, " " "                       |   |   | 59      |













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