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BENJAMIN RUSH.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF FORT ERIE, August 15, 1814.—The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has been presented by Colonel E. P. Stacey, of Dover, Delaware, with the original MS. "General Orders" of General Edmund P. Gaines, issued after the battle of Fort Erie, August 15, 1814. This valuable document, in the handwriting of Lieutenant Samuel Sewall Stacey, of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry, grandfather of the donor, is signed by Roger Jones, the Assistant Adjutant-General of General Gaines.

"ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE
 "HD QUARTERS FORT ERIE U. C.
 "August 23d. 1814.

"GENERAL ORDERS—

"Brigadier General Gaines owes an Apology to the gallant Army under his Command for delaying until this Day the tender of his grateful acknowledgements and warmest Thanks for the steady Disciplined Valor, and determined Bravery, with which they received and beat the Enemy on the Morning of the 15th inst. The want of Returns and particular Reports from the Commanding Officers of Corps, to enable the General to do Justice to all, has rendered this delay unavoidable. The Reports are in part received, but in taking a review of the various Acts of individual bravery, and good Conduct which he witnessed among all grades of Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, he perceives that to mention the names and gallant acts of all would fill a volume. Our beloved and grateful Country will acknowledge that this Army has done its Duty.

"The General calls the attention of the Army to the subjoined Order of Lieut. General Drummond, by which they will see the plan of Attack, the Corps employed, and the Enemy's determination to make a '*free use of the Bayonet.*'

"The night of the Battle of Fort Erie will be long remembered by every gallant Spirit of the Army. It was stormy and dark—dark as the designs of the Murderous Foe, who resolved to give no quarter—but our faithful Centinels slept not. At half past two in the morning the right Column of the Enemy approached. His footsteps were heard, his course was marked by a blaze of fire from Captain Towson's Artillery and Major Wood's 21st Infy on our left. Five times the Enemy attempted to carry this Point with the Bayonet (having taken out their flints) and five times was he repulsed with great loss. The Cannon and Musquetry, on the right, now announc'd the approach of the Centre and left Columns of the Enemy under Colonels Drummond and Scott. The latter was received by the Veteran 9th under the Command of Captain Foster, and Captains Boughton and Harding's companies of New York and Penna. Volunteers aided by a 6 P^r judiciously posted by Major McKee, Chief Engineer who was most active and useful at this Point. The Enemy was repulsed. The Centre Column under Colonel Drummond

position of the left wing previous to the action and for the steady disciplined courage manifested by him and his immediate Command, and for the promptness with which he complied with orders for re-enforcements during the action. Brig' General Porter commanding the New York and Penna. Volunteers manifested a degree of vigilance and judgement in his preparatory arrangements, as well as military skill and courage in action which proves him to be worthy the confidence of his Country and the brave Volunteers who fought under him. Of the Volunteers, Captains Boughton and Harding with their detachments posted and attached to the line, commanded by Captain E. Foster of the Veteran 9th, handsomely contributed to the repulse of the Enemy's column.

"The judicious preparations and steady conduct of Lieut. Colonel Aspinwall commanding the first Brigade merit the General's approbation.

"To Major McKee, chief engineer, the greatest credit is due for the excellent arrangement and skilful execution of his plan for fortifying and defending our position, as well as for his active exertions in defending the right, and for his correct and seasonable suggestions to the General to regain the Bastion. Major Wood of the Engineers, also greatly contributed to the previous measures of defence. He had accepted the command of a regiment of Infantry (the 21st.) for which he has often proved himself well qualified, but never so conspicuously as on this occasion. He had the singular good fortune to receive, in conjunction with the gallant Captain Towson of the Artillery the first attack—never was the point of attack more ably or more gallantly defended than on this occasion by Major Wood and Capt. Towson, and the officers and men under their command. Towson's battery on Snake or Bunker's Hill emitted a constant sheet of fire, prodigiously splendid. Wood's small arms lighted up the space and repulsed five terrible charges, made between the Battery and the Lake. Brig' Gen. Ripley and Major Wood speak in high terms of the officers and men engaged, particularly Captains Marston and Ropes; Lieuts. Riddle of the 15th, (doing duty with the 21st.), Bowman, Hall, Learned and Bean, and Ensigns Greene, Jones, Cummings and Thomas of the 21st.; Capt. Chunn, of the 17th; and Lieut. Neally of the 19th.

"Major Hindman and the whole of the artillery under the command of that excellent officer displayed a degree of gallantry and good conduct not to be surpassed. The particular situation of Captain Towson and of the much lamented Capt. Williams and Lieut. McDonough—and that of Lieut. Watmaugh, as already described with their respective commands rendered them most conspicuous. The courage and good conduct of Lieut. Zantzinger and Lieut. Childs are spoken of in highest terms by Major Hindman and Capt. Towson, and also that of Sergeant Major Denoon. Captains Biddle and Fanning posted on the centre and right of the intrenchments, threw their shot to the right, left centre and front with considerable effect, and annoyed the Enemy's light troops and Indians approaching from the Woods. Lieut. Fontaine in his zeal to meet the Enemy was unfortunately wounded and made prisoner. Lieut. Bird was active and useful, and in fact every individual of the Corps did their duty.

"The detachment of Scott's gallant Brigade, consisting of the 9th, 11th, and 22nd Infantry did its duty in a manner worthy the high reputation the Brigade had acquired at *Chippawa and at the Falls of Niagara*. The 9th, under the command of Capt. Edmund Foster was actively engaged against the left of the Enemy and with the aid of Lieut. Douglass commanding the Water Battery, and that of the Volunteers under Captains Boughton and Harding effected their repulse. Of the good con-

of the Valleau family who are interested in obtaining correct genealogical evidence confirming this tradition have failed to do so. A copy has now been found of the "American Medical Record," Vol. IV., published in Philadelphia in 1821. The volume contains a memoir of Dr. Samuel Bard, and it is therein stated that "his mother was a Miss Valleau, who was a niece of the highly respected Doctor John Kearsley, Sr., of Philadelphia." Given on the authority of his son William Bard, his son-in-law Rev. Dr. John McVicker, and Dr. Hosack.

The niece referred to was a niece of Mrs. Dr. Kearsley. Mrs. Kearsley was a daughter of Pierre Fauconnier. Her name was Anne Magdalen. Her sister married Peter Valleau, whose daughter intermarried with Dr. John Bard, father of Dr. Samuel Bard.

Another daughter of Pierre Fauconnier, Jeanne Elizabeth, was the wife of Robert Assheton, one of the Supreme Judges, and was also one of the Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania. Assheton died suddenly at the council-table in 1727. In 1729 his widow was married to Rev. Archibald Cummings, who dying in 1741, Mrs. Cummings was again married, to the succeeding rector of Christ Church, Rev. Robert Jenny, D.D. Dr. Jenny died January 25, 1762, and Mrs. Jenny a few days later. The remains of both lie under a marble slab in front of the chancel at Christ Church.

W. R. VALLEAU.

Queries.

GLENN—WILSON.—Ancestry is requested of John Glenn, of York County, Pennsylvania, who served in Braddock's army. He married a Miss Spratt, and moved to North Carolina prior to the Revolution. Information is also requested of the ancestry of John Wilson, a boy during the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, and whose father was one of the defenders. He came to Pennsylvania, lived at Rocky Spring Church, near Newville, and married Sarah Reid. His eldest son, John, married Mary Wray, and removed to North Carolina. The fourth son, Samuel, graduated from Princeton in 1782, and was pastor of Big Spring Church.

L. C. GLENN.

Johns Hopkins University.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY.—Any one having any old papers or manuscripts relating in any way to the earlier history of the Germantown Academy, known also as the "Germantown Union School" and the "Public School of Germantown," or who can give any information relating to the scholars of this school prior to 1860, will confer a favor by communicating with the undersigned, as the trustees desire to preserve by publication the records of the school, together with a list of the scholars.

CHARLES J. WISTER, *President*.

Main Street, opposite Queen Lane, Germantown.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, *Secretary*.

410 West Lehman Street, Germantown.

LANGHORNE—MAULSBY—LLOYD.—About the year 1744 Mary Langhorne, daughter of John Langhorne and Mary Wheeler, of St. Bride's, Wales, ran off from home and came to Philadelphia. The captain of the vessel put her in charge of a Mr. Lloyd (said to be a silk merchant), who knew her family in Wales. She refused to return home, and before many months was married from his house to David Maulsby, of

duct of Lieut. Childs of the 9th, the General was satisfied as with that

of Lieuts. Cushman, Foot and Ensign Blake.

"To Major Jones, Ass't. Adjutant General, and Major Hall, Ass't. In-

spector General, Capt. Harris, of the Dragoons, Volt. Aid-de-Camp,

and Lieut. Belton, of the Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp, and Lieut. Genson,

Brigade Major, great credit is due for their constant vigilance and strict

attention to every duty, previous to the action, and the steady courage,

zeal, and activity which they manifested during the action.

"The Surgeons, Doctors Fuller, 23rd, Trowbridge 21st, with their Mates

Doctors Gale of the 23rd, and Everett and Allen of the 21st, merit the

General's warmest approbation for their indefatigable exertions and

humane attentions to the wounded of our army, as well as to the pris-

oners who fell into our hands.

"The officers killed are Captain Alexander J. Williams and Lieut.

Patrick McDonough of the Artillery; wounded Lieut. Watmanugh of

the Artillery, severely; Ensign Cisna of the 19th, Lieut. Bushnell of the

19th, Lieut. Brown and Belknap of the 23rd, and Captain Birdsall 4th

R. Regt. all severely. Lieut. Fontaine of the Artillery, who was taken

prisoner writes from the British camp, that he fortunately fell into the

hands of the Indians, who after taking his money, treated him kindly.

It would seem then that the Red Savages had not joined their British

allies, in the resolution to give no quarter.

"By Command of Genl. Gaines,

"R. JONES

"Ass. A. Genl."

IN RE MARRIAGE PROPOSALS.—The following is a copy of the orig-

inal manuscript in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsy-

lania, and is endorsed "John Griffiths directions in case of either of

his Daughters proposals of marriage."

"Memorandum 13th 11^{mo} 1766. Whereas my distant Situation from my

children renders it necessary to refer my Daughters Amy & Rebecca to

some solid Judicious friends (In case either or both of them should en-

cline to enter into a Married State) for advice and Counsel—I do there-

fore hereby appoint my Sister Mary Speakman, my friends Isaac Zanes,

John Pemberton and Edmund Hollingshead, or any two of them, unto

whom I do fully resign my right as a parent of Consenting, advising and

Directing in this Important affair of marriage, as fully to all Intents and

purposes as if I were present to do it myself. And I entreat them to be

assistant to them in all other cases wherein they may have occasion of

their advice & Counsel and I do enjoin my said Daughters to regard

& submit unto the said frds Counsel & direction as if given to them by

myself.

"JOHN GRIFFITHS."

DR. JOHN KEARSELEY, SENIOR.—It is remarkable for one whose his-

tory in church, charitable, and professional work was prominently

recognized that so little is known of his domestic affairs. Who was

Anne, his first wife? When and where did the marriage take place,

and what were her family connections? No biographical sketch of his

life gives the answer.

The annals of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania record the death

of the "young wife of Doctor Kearsley, Sr.," which occurred in August

of 1747, during a prevailing fever of that summer.

A tradition of the Vallean family existed that Dr. Kearsley had mar-

ried one of the daughters of Magdalen Vallean. Until recently, those

was not long kept in Check, it approached at once every assailable point of the Fort and with Scaling Ladders ascended the Parapet, but was repulsed, with fearful carnage. The assault was twice repeated, and as often checked, but the Enemy having moved round in the ditch, covered by darkness added to the heavy cloud of smoke which had rolled from our Cannon, and musquetry enveloping surrounding objects, repeated the charge, reascended their Ladders. Their Pikes, Bayonets and Spears fell upon our gallant Artillerists. The heroic Spirits of our favorite Captain Williams and Lieutenants McDonough and Warranough, with their brave men were overcome. The two former and several of their men received Deadly Wounds—our bastion was lost. Lieut. McDonough being severely wounded demanded Quarter. It was refused by Col. Drummond. The Lieut. then seized a Handspike and nobly defended himself until he was shot down with a pistol by the Monster, who had refused him quarter, who often reiterated the order 'Give the damned Yankee rascals no Quarter!' This officer whose bravery if it had been seasoned with Virtue, would have entitled him to the admiration of every soldier, this hardened murderer, soon met his merited fate—he was shot thro' the breast by Jacob Plank, private of the 19th Reg' whilst repeating the order to give no Quarter.

"The battle now raged with increased fury on our right; but on the left the Enemy was repulsed and put to flight. Thence and from the Centre the General ordered re-enforcements; they were promptly sent by Brig. General Ripley and Brig. General Porter. Capt. Ranning of the Corps of Artillery kept up a spirited and destructive fire with the field pieces, on the Enemy attempting to approach the Fort.

"Major Hindman's gallant efforts, aided by Major Trimble having failed to drive the Enemy from the Bastion; with the remaining Artillerists & Infantry in the Fort, Captain Birdsall of the 4th R. Reg' with a detachment of Rifemen gallantly rushed in thro' the gateway to their assistance, and with some Infantry charged the Enemy, but was repulsed and the Captain severely wounded. A detachment from the 11th, 19th and 22d Infantry under Captain Foster of the 11th, were introduced over the interior bastion for the purpose of charging the Enemy. Major Hall Asst. Inspector General very handsomely rendered his services to lead the charge. The charge was gallantly made by Captain Foster and Major Hall, but owing to the narrowness of the passage up to the bastion, admitting only two or three men abreast, it failed. It was often repeated and as often checked. The Enemy's force in the bastion was however, much cut to pieces and diminished by our Artillery and small arms. At this moment every operation was arrested by the explosion of some Cartridges deposited in the end of the Stone building adjoining the contested Bastion. The explosion was *magnificently* splendid and terrible. The Bastion was restored. At this moment Captain Biddle was ordered to cause a field piece to be posted so as to enfilade the Exterior plain and salient Glacis. The Captain though not recovered from a severe contusion in the shoulder received from one of the Enemy's shells, promptly took his position and served his field piece with vivacity and effect. Captain Ranning's battery likewise played upon them at this time with great effect. The Enemy were in a few minutes entirely defeated, likewise put to flight, leaving on the field 221 killed, 174 wounded, and 186 prisoners: Total 681, including 14 officers killed 7 wounded and prisoners. A large portion so severely wounded that they cannot survive, the slightly wounded it is presumed were carried off.

"To Brigadier General Ripley much credit is due for the judicious dis-