often preserved in times of temptation. At other times, his youthful inclination to undue liberties too much prevailed. His first marriage with Elizabeth Johns, was accomplished out of the approved order of Friends. But he was soon smitten with inward remorse for that precipitate step; and they were both enabled to condemn it, so as to be restored, in due time, to membership in society.— But he frequently expressed, that he often felt the crippling effects of that transgression of good order.

Having removed to Kent county, in Delaware, he was prevailed upon to accept the commission of a justice of the peace; in which public station he endeavoured to act with uprightness in the discharge of his duty. But, on a further convincement, and estimate of the value of pure religion, he did not find that peace which his soul desired, in embracing the honour conferred on his talents and person by a worldly spirit. Being remarkably awakened, and divinely helped, in the pursuit of the "pearl of great price," through the powerful ministry of our friend Rachel Wilson, from Great Britain, he found it to be his duty to give up that commission, and leave a busy engagement in affairs that belong to the laws of outward government,-in order more fully and unshakenly to enlist in business dependant on the law of the Spirit of life: by submission to which, he was made instrumental in advancing the testimony of Truth; and a trumpet was given him to sound an alarm amongst us, of the iniquity of holding our fellow creatures in slavery.

Having liberated a considerable number of black people which were in his possession, he assisted his father in a like laudable concern, to liberate many 28\*

# Testimony concerning Warner Mifflin, by his intimate friend and survivor, George Churchman.

He was eldest son of Daniel and Mary Mifflin, of Accomac county, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and was born about the year 1745. Their residence being distant from any settlement of Friends, his parents had but small share of society-help, yet were religiously careful of their children: especially his valuable mother, Mary Mifflin, who was concerned for the maintenance of order in their family. She, being a lively witness of the benefit of silent retirement in families, agreeable to the practice of our primitive Friends, maintained a godly zeal in promoting opportunities of quietude with her children and servants, often several times in a week;—which proved lastingly useful.

Warner Mifflin, being of an affable disposition and pleasing manners, became an object of the attention of gay people of note; but was, through mercy,

# 330 GEORGE CHURCHMAN'S TESTIMONY

more who were in the condition of slaves. And when our religious society, in general, became clear of this unrighteous imposition upon mankind, his concern appeared to be enlarged, to labour amongst other people. Forcibly expostulating with ministers and clergymen of different denominations and degrees, - with delegates in congress in different states, -- with governors, judges, and magistrates, -in christian boldness,-being influenced by wisdom from above,-he endeavoured to dissuade rulers from countenancing or encouraging the unrighteous traffic in human flesh-and to convince all classes of the injustice, cruelty, and oppression connected with enslaving, or holding in slavery, our fellow He was much concerned, that professing men. Christians might not be accessary to add to the guilt already incurred, on account of this cruel traffic and practice; and which he believed would occasion the pouring forth of the Lord's indignation upon those places where such abominations continued. Under these exercises, his diligence and zeal in advocating the cause of the oppressed, further appear, by many letters, writings, and notes, which he left behind him.

Many of the present generation are now in the enjoyment of freedom, who might have been slaves, but for the instrumentality of Warner Mifflin; who laboured first to convince the judgment of their holders of the iniquity of retaining them in bondage, from generation to generation;—next to gain their assent to emancipation,—and then, to aid them in the execution thereof.

With an upright candour, coupled with an open, sociable behaviour towards all, he was remarkably

### CONCERNING WARNER MIFFLIN.

qualified for obtaining the attention and esteem of men, in higher or lower stations, with whom he found it necessary to treat, relating to the cruel business of slavery, war, &c.

He was an example, in the simplicity and plainness of his apparel; and was religiously cautious respecting the use of things procured through corrupt channels.

On different occasions, his conduct was marked with a lively, encouraging faith and confidence in Divine superintendency. By a humble, steady devotion of soul, he endeavoured to promote the cause of Truth, in his day; being favoured, with becoming courage and zeal, in meekness, to obtain victory over spirits, comparative to Goliath, and seeming to defy the armies of the living God.

He maintained a faithful testimony against war, and the spirit of contention, and was zealous in endeavouring to strengthen the minds of his fellow professors in the support of that important testimony, becoming the followers of the Prince of Peace. Mournful in time of active war, he contemplated armies of men—our fellow creatures—contending with great animosity, like "potsherds of the earth," furiously dashing one against another, with instruments of cruelty.

He was also concerned faithfully to uphold a testimony against the common use of spirituous liquors, and very helpful in discouraging the customary use of them at our tables, in our harvest fields, and on other occasions. He often testified that those who are found rioting in such things, out of the channel of pure temperance, would be in a dangerous affinity

331

### SPEECH OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

# 332 GEORGE CHURCHMAN'S TESTIMONY.

with the inhabitants of mystical Babylon, where iniquity and confusion abound.

Skilful and impartial in the administration of our Christian discipline, he was led to visit the several Yearly Meetings in America, and many other meetings for discipline. Having obtained the solid advice and concurrence of his brethren, before he moved in those, weighty concerns, his services seemed thereby rendered more weighty, and were attended with an evidence of rectitude, much to the acceptance of his friends.

Thus, by a humble and steady devotion, he grew in experience, so as to become a useful elder, and a valuable standard bearer in the militant church. But it is apprehended that his unwearied diligence, and the ardour of his concern and exercise for the welfare of mankind in general, and especially for the black people, had, in the latter years of his life, a wasting effect on his bodily health.

In the 9th month, 1798, at an awful season, when great mortality prevailed in Philadelphia by the yellow fever, he apprehended it to be his religious duty to attend the Yearly Meeting held there; and he continued in the city, with fortitude and resignation of mind, until the meeting adjourned. His great solicitude for the welfare of the American people, and for the relief from oppression and distress of those he frequently called his brethren of the African race, continued to be manifested during the time of his stay in the city. After his return, he wrote a letter to a friend, expressive of his solid satisfaction in having made the dedication,—manifesting his continued care for advocating and supporting the good cause, even in perilous times. In this letter, he says, "As I came along homeward, I remembered how careful and watchful a helmsman ought to be, in time of a storm! How quick the attention should be to the helm, lest the vessel receive damage! I have thought much of a sentiment of worthy Isaac Pennington, since I came home, that Israel of old was not to know the deliverance beforehand, but to trust in the Lord."

It was thought he took the seeds of the disease prevalent in the city; and, some time after his return, being taken ill therewith, he remained in calmness and quietude of mind, under severe bodily sickness. Thus, in a peaceful state of mind, he was favoured to resign a life devoted to the honour of his Lord and Master, on the 16th day of the 10th mo. 1798, in the fifty-third year of his age.

GEORGE CHURCHMAN.

# INDIAN SPEECH.

Qt 3/6 an

The following Speech of an Indian Chief was published, many years ago, with the introductory history of the occasion which called it forth. We know not that its authenticity has ever been called in question. As it exhibits the views of the Indian natives, at an early period of the settlement of this country by Europeans, it may be admitted as a statement of the long established opinions of a people who have sometimes, though perhaps improperly, been termed savages. If the language does not appear in the modern Indian style, it may be recollected, that in translating it from the Indian to the Latin, and from the Latin to the English, the phraseology may

ritual and temporal good of such of the negroes, as have been, or may be, released from a state of slavery within its verge, I found, on the meeting of the committee, many things to rise in my way, and as it were to shut me up from service, believing that justice had not been fully done by me to this people. Notwithstanding I had discharged all I had hold, and for the most part had made restitution to them for the time I had kept them over age, yet other things that I had many times thought of, or rather had had some distant glimpso of, I now found came very close. I did not find any way to do, but to make known my feelings in the committee, which brought some unexpected things to light with others, and seemed to open our way much. After this, I was not easy till I gave a bond, setting forth the particular matters that boro weight on my mind, and submitting the same to a committee of the Monthly Meeting, binding my estate to pay in every case what they judged it ought, if it were not done by me in my time. One thing was the hiring negroes years back, and paying the wages to the masters, which was in justice the property of the negroes. I could not find how I could be clear, without making them restitution, if their masters would not do it. One of them is my relative Stophen Maxfield of your Monthly Meeting ; who, to my great satisfaction, is disposed on this wise, and has agreed to submit to the determination of thyself and Charles West, to pay to the negroes what you shall adjudge he ought.

In very great haste, I am forced to draw to a conclusion, and remain, with sincere love to thyself, wife, and family, thy woll wishing friend.

WARNER MIPFLIN,

For " The Friend."

# Relfes of the Past.-No. 1.

No action will conduce to our everlasting happiness, that is not the offering of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Meru outside initations of the best actions of the best meas, will never advance the indistor one atep sector heaves.

It is really refreshing in this day of excitement, of oloquent speaking, and of abundance of profession on the subject of slavery, to be able to look back to the past century, and to witness the culmness, the sweetness, the dedication of spirit which characterized the labours of those practical friends of the slave, the Woolmans, the Benezets, and the Millins; three men, who having bowed to the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, did what they did for the slave, in obedience to what they believed their Master required at their hands. Perhaps the publication of some of the relics of such worthies may be of advantage in the present day, inciting others to a similar faithfulness to apprehended duty. Of Warner Mifflin much has been written; and some of the incidents of his life have perhaps been embellished by a slight touch of fiction, yet his faithfulness to his religious testimonics, and his forvent zeal for the cause of the slave, are unquestioned. The following latter from him, addressed to a worthy elder in Philadelphia, second to me well deserving of preservation.

### Kont, 16 of Tonth me. 1778.

### REPRETED FRIEND :

I, with others, having been appointed by our Quarterly Meeting to labour for the spi-

# Relics of the Past.--No. 2.

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Jan 27, 1844; 17, 18; APS Online pg. 143

For " The Friend."

### Relics of the Past,-No. 2.

No action will conduce to our overheating happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Mere outside industions of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the indistor one alep nearce beaven.

The following particulars of the life of Warner Millin are principally extracted from a work, written by him, which was approved and sanctioned by his friends, entitled "Warner Mifflin's Defence."

"I was born [1745] and chiefly raised on the Eastern Shore of Virginia ; and although my parents were of the religious Society called Quakors, and exemplary in their lives, yet I witnessed great incitements to a departure from the principles held by that people. there being none of the profession, except our family within sixty miles; and my associatos wore of those, who tonaciously held the prevailing sontiments in favour of slavery : so that I had no opportunity of having my heart and views onlarged on this interesting subject, by conversing with such of my brothron in profession, who had come to see the necessity of an impartial inquiry into the nature and tendoncy of this atrocious practice.

" Thus situated, and my fathor then possessing a number of slaves, I was in great danger of becoming blinded by the influence of oustom, the bias of education, and the delusions of solf-interest; from whence I certainly must have become fottered as in the chains of wrong habits, had not the emanations of Divino Light and grace (which I had been ear-nestly instructed to pay attention to) powerfully provailed in successivo visitations, so operating as to subvert the effects of dangeryield to the influences of best wisdom, on this, to my present view, one of the worst of sins.

" And it is with peculiar satisfaction I have to remark, that my father was not long behind me in espousing the cause of liberty. Aftor scaling the sincerity of his professions by the liberation of an hundred blacks, notwithstanding the discouragement of a law then existing, he became a zealous advocate and intorcossor for thom with their masters, and, in many instances, were his labours successful : often appearing alone in courts of law, amidst surrounding opponents, to plead the cause of individuals of the African race, who had a claim to freedom.

" An occurrence took place about the fourteenth year of my age, that tended to pavo the way for the reception of those impressions which have since been sealed with indelible clearness on my understanding. Being in the field with my father's slaves, a young man among thom questioned me, 'Whether 1 thought it could be right, that they should be toiling to raise me, and I sent to school, and byand by their children must do so for mine also?' Some little irritation took place in my mind at first ; but his reasoning finally so impressed me as nover to be erased. 'The idea of losing so much property as what I might probably expect from the great number my father possessed, seemed hard on first view to reconcilo; however, before I arrived at manhood, I determined never to be a slave-holder--yet, on settling in a married life, commenced the proving of my faith on this head-I became possessed of several minor slaves by my wife, and divors came from my father's on different orrands, with a conclusion to abide with me, without any move thereto on his part or mine : as also several that never lived with him, that were of my methor's family of blacks from Kont county, Maryland-thus all I then had of lawful age, being volunteers, I sut down quiot in the use of them, until at length I became almost persuaded I could not do without them. And when the subject of freeing blacks was treated on, the prevailing sentiment was, that negroes were such thioves they would not do to be free; and though this was chiefly the plea of slave-holders, yet I was glad to ombrace it as a protext for keeping mine; but I was not suffered long to rest unreproved in this spot; my fig-leaf covoring of excuse was stripped off; and my state discovered to me by the penetrating rays of that light which maketh manifest, for whatsoever maketh manifest is light; from whonce considerable conflict arose in my soul; when after continuing for some time debating, resolving, and re-resolving, a period arrived, when He who hath his way in the clouds, in the whirlwind, the earthquake, and thick darknoss, was pleased to arouse me to greater vigilance by his terrors for sin, for having omitted what had appeared clearly as my duty in this business, when in a time of thunder-storm, avery flash appeared as though it might be the instrument to despatch me into a state of fixedness, and with the measure of my duty horain not filled up ; what then could ous prepossessions, and disposing my mind to I expect if taken in that condition, but an

cternal separation from heavenly enjoyment? And though these sensations may appear strange to some, who neither fear God nor regard man, yet I still rotain a willingness, that such seasons of convulsion in the outward elements, may be impressive of solid instruction to my mind.

" It then sottled on my understanding, that should indeed be excluded from happiness if I continued in this breach of the Divine law, written upon my heart as by the fingor of heaven; although want and disgrace to my family had presented with threatening aspect, should I adhere to its dictates. After which, in the year 1774, I manumitted those I had by my wife, flattering myself such who came of their own accord, I might retain while they chose to continue as heretofore, until being visited with affliction, on the presentation of an awful eternity, a willingness was wrought in mo to cast my caro on a moreiful Providence, and to resign up, at all events, to what I did believe was called for at my hands, that of bearing a faithful testimony against the abominable practice of enslaving fellowmen ; I therefore lot my father know, he must take the blacks away, or authorize me to set them free. He readily told me, I might do as I would; on which, in 1775, I executed another deed of emancipation for all I held as mino."

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Feb 3, 1844; 17, 19; APS Online pg. 150

> port me in that mode of life. I was solomnly wife's, and some who belonged to her futher impressed with the importance of the trust | and grandfather. when about undertaking the commission, and resolved to discharge my duty therein fully; yet though I endeavoured to perform this to the best of my understanding, I nover felt that pence of soul I desired, during my continuance in office. This brought me into a strict scrutiny, and a confirmation succeeded of the Truth of our great Master's declaration, ' My kingdom is not of this world.' My mind bath romained steadfastly attached to this sontiment, when at different times since I have been solicited to accept of any station either in the logislative or executive departments of government, especially as it considerably unfits for the promulgation of peace and goodwill among men, when there is an embarkation in human policy, on its floating sea of party spirit; that goodoreth envy, malice, revenge, rents, divisions and war. The abundant use of oaths, with frequent perjuries, in what relates to matters of government, appears to me not only a manifest violation of Christ's injunction to his followers, ' Swear not at all, but is also a profunation of the sacred name.

"And, indeed, I have felt scrupplous of taking an active part at elections, lust I should not only become tinctured with a spirit of party, but also contribute by my vote to the placing those in power who might become oppressors of tender consciences. If we give no just occasion of offence, but are in other respects usoful members of the community, we may be admitted without censure to the exercise of these scruples; and it would be more to the honour as well as blessing of the world, if the tendor conscience was more cherished.

"I was concerned with two estates, to which belonged many of the African race; in one they were willed to the heirs particularly named, and, as executor, I conceived I must exercise the government over them, to enable me to settle with the huirs. But I was turned solidly to consider, that I should not be justified in doing that for another, which I was fully convinced was a sin to do on my own account. The prospect being clear, a soleion impression took place at the time, that I believed to be the language of holy certainty, That neither I nor mine should ever suffer by my discharging them. I called them in, and let them know, so far as I had power, they were free. Some who were hired by their own consent, I informed, must continue the time out, and they should have their wages, and likewise all their earnings from their master's death. This was fully complied with on my part, to the heat of my knowledge ; and according to my faith, so was the event, the several heirs as they arrived at age, liberated the slaves, and released mo.

" I also found an engagement to make restitution to those I had held in a state of bondage, for the time so held, which was done according to the judgment of indifferent men, agreed on by myself and the blacks. And on reflection, I found I had so much hand in selling some, as to put me under an obligation I determined through Divine assistance never to rolease them; which I did to a consider- to use it again on any like occasione; and with able amount, on my own account, my then thankfulness, I may acknowledge, I have been

"About this time, I was appointed on a committee to labour with the members of our Society who held slaves, in order to convince their understandings, of the inconsistency of this practice with Christianity. This labour was so far blest that in a little time most of our members liberated theirs. Now great stir was made, as if the country was going to be overturned and ruined. It appeared as if the lying spirit had gone forth to deceive the people. On my sotting mine free, as I thought it best to put them from me, to manifest they were so, it was circulated that Mifflin had set free a parcel of lazy, worthless negroes; he could make nothing by them, therefore set them at liberty. This reflection had some weight with me, however unjust, and regarding Scripturo injunction, not to let our good be evil spoken of, I thought it expedient to proposo their having land and teams, and in return they should give me half their produce ; which was put in execution with those who chose to accept the terms. Immediately the tuno was turned, that Mifflin was making more money by his negroes now than ever, and keeping them in more abject slavery, under the pretence of their being free. I then determined to do what I did believe to be right, not regarding the unbridled tongues of men; and so I have endeavoured to act until this time, pressing through both good and evil roport.

" Another trial occurred ; I felt religiously engaged in testimony against the pornicious use of ardent spirits, so generally prevalent, particularly in time of harvest. We had been in the superfluous use of it in my family, and laying myself out as a condidate for promotion in government, as before hinted, when in the commission of the peace, I frequently kupt the bottle and howl on the table from morning until night ; it being then, and I fear is yet too much, the corrupt manner by which worldly promotion is commonly attained. now found a sore conflict was to be experienced, in attempting a practice so reverse to what I had been in, and in which I should stand alone. And having discharged my slaves, I feared I might never be able to save my grain, or carry on my farm to support my family. But the conviction of its rectitude was such, that I felt impelled to make the attempt. I had a number of people in my field, a master mason, with divers of his hands, among others. I thought if he became reconciled, it would tend to settle the minds of his companions, therefore began to discourse with him while he was reaping; when in a most shocking manner, he damned religion, and said he would have rum. This so affected mo, I left the field, apprehending I should never he able to stein such a torrent. But seriously pondering un it, it sealed on my spi-rit, that if I should hand out this liquor, and any life by its means he lost, as I had several times scon a danger of being the case, I should not be clear of the blood of such. On which

For " The Friend."

### Relics of the Dast.-No. 8.

No action will conduce to our everlasting happiness, that is not the offering of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Alern outside instations of the best actions of the best mon, will never advance the instator one step nearer heaven.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 143.)

" About the twenty-fourth year of my age, [1769,] I was put into the commission of the peace, which tonded to excite considerable thirst for preforment in government, a taste that had much impeded the progress of my testimony against slavery, as it furnished an idea of additional necessity for slaves to supfavoured never to suffer damage through the disuse of it in my fields, and so preserved from the missuplication of it since, that in all my concerns there has not been one pint used, except on particular occasions as mudicine, and that but little.

"The late revolution now began to make its appearance, and as I was religiously restrained from taking any part therain, I had the epithet of toryism placed on me by interested holders. of slaves, Insinuations were thrown out that my labouring for the freedom of the blacks, was in order to attach them to the British interest, notwithstanding I had liborated mine on the ground of roligious conviction, before this revolutionary period arrived. Added to this, on the issue of the bills of credit by Congress, I felt restricted from receiving them, lest I might thereby, in some sort, defile my hands with one of the engines of war. I was dipped into sympathy with the condition of the blacks, being declared an enemy to my country, and like them, thrown out from the benefit of its laws. This for no other crime, but yielding to the impulses of Divine grace or law of God written in my heart. Abundant threats were poured out, that my house should be pulled down over my head, that I should be shot, carted, &c. This proved a fiery trial, my soul was almost overwholmed lest I should bring my family to want, and it might be through a deception. I left my house in the night season, and walked into a field in the bitterness of my soul, and without any sonsible relief returned back. On stopping into the door I espied a Testament, and opening it in the 13th chap, of Rovelations, found mention there made of a time, when none should buy or soll, but those who received the mark of the beast in the right hand or forehead : and it is fixed in my mind, that if I took that money after those impressions, I should receive a mark of the bestinl spirit of war in my right hand; and then the penalty which is annexed in the ensuing chapter must follow. I then resolved, through the Lord's assistance, which I craved might be afforded, never to deal in any of it. This afforded me some relief, and finding my wife so far united with me as to refuse it likewise, (saying, though she did not feel the matter as I did, yet, through fear of weakening my hands, she was most easy not to touch it,) I became much strengthoned, and resigned to suffer what might be allotted ; feeling at times the prevalence of that Power, which delivers from all four of the malice of men or informal spirits, and reduces the soul into perfect subjection to the hely will and ordering."

# Relics of the past.--No. 4.

WARNER MIFFLIN

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Feb 10, 1844; 17, 20; APS Online pg. 157

# Por" The Friend."

### Relics of the Bust .- No. 4.

No action will conduce to our everinating happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Diere outside justations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the invitator one step nearer baryes.

### WARNER MIPPLIN.

### (Continued from page 151.)

"The war advancing with increasing distress, gloomy prospects opened, and close provings seemed at the door of such who were measurably redeemed from the spirit of par-Not only our testimony against war, in the support of which our religious Society has been oft brought under trials ; but that against pulling down or setting up of govornments was brought to the test. There are those, who from full experience know, that it is not a cunningly devised fable, but the truth of God revealed in the heart, through his light and good Spirit, that shows us we are called to raise the pure standard of the Prince of Peace, above all party rage, strife, contention, rents and divisions, in the spirit of meckness and wisdom; and in quiotness and confidence, patiently to suffer what may arise for the promotion of this peaceable government of the Shiloh ; in and through an innocent life and conversation ; wherein the language is felt of 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth pence, and good-will to men.' This was the experience of many,-I am bold to assort it,-oven during this cruel war, when thousands of men wore endouvouring in its florce and voracious spirit to dostroy one another. Such have been my own sonsations, when at one view I have beheld both parties, and had to risk a passage through them. I counted no one my enemy ; I felt no fear from any thing on my part in thought, word, or deed ; many times concluding, I should have had no objection for the two contonding generals to have known my whole heart and conduct. I had, at an early period of that calamity, been convinced it would not do for me, even in idea, to wander without the boundaries of my professed principles; or I could not expect to be sustained by the secret aid of the God of the faithful. whose overlasting arm of help, with humble gratitudo I may acknowledge, hath been atretched out for my strengthening and confirmation in a variety of instances: one of which was, when called upon among others for the support of Truth, to appear before the assembly of Pennsylvania, on behalf of our Friends who were banished from Philadelphia to Virginia, for the well-known forgery and unjust charge on our Society, dated from Spank-town ; respecting which, some yet undertake to vilify us, though it hath been so fully refuted and cleared up." I queried with

an American officer of high rank, whether he from any merciless attack, but our own innodid believe that could have been written in any of our meetings? to which he replied, · He believed it was wrote in a meeting-house. I told him it would be hard for us to be answerable for all the crimes committed in our meeting-houses, when they chose to take them from us by force; but did he believe it was written by any of the Society 1 His answer was, 'He believed General Sullivan know who wrote it." When on the day of the battto of Germantown, our Yearly Meeting issued a testimony respecting our peaceable principles, denying said charge, I was one among others, appointed to present this to the commander-in-chief of each army. This was a proving time. To pass through opposing armics, most of whose minds were perhaps agitated, and many of them alreah fired by the spirit of war, from their recent engagement. We had no passport, or shield to protect us

English monarch, originally written at a time when the minutes of Congress thomselves, were full of profession of allegiance to King George, were reprinted as some-thing new 1 and, at times, sentences were interpolated, to render them more odious to the people. Amongst all the papers prepared to injure Friends, during that period of bloodshed and commotion, no one was more semankable then the Searchure Forenate. romarkable than the Spanktown Forgery. Genoral Sulliven addressed a letter to Congress, dated

Hanover, 25th of August, 1777, in which he states that certain papers he forwards had been discovered among certain papers no forwards had been discovered among the baggoga of a prisoner taken on the \$2nd instant. But one of these papers implicated the Society of Friends. This one purported to be an epistle issued by the Yearly Meeting of Bpanktown, on the ninetcenth of Eighth month, of this forgery appears to have had but little sequaintance with Friends, not knowing the names of their Yearly Meetings, or the places at which they were hold. Suanktown, which was a plok none for

of their Yearly Meetings, or the places at which they were hold. Spanktown, which was a nok-nano for Rahway, was given to the place in dérision, and by these acquainted with this fact, was never used except in a light, indicroussence. This was a sufficient guar-anty that no Yearly Meeting of Friends would attach it to a document issued by them, even had there been a Yearly Meeting hold at that place, which there was not. It is true that a Quarterly Meeting had been in service there: that is had closed its business on the 18th. session there ; but it had closed its business on the 16th. The author, no doubt, had heard of this gathering of Friends, and thought that it would give currency to his forgery. His information, however, was not very ac-curate, inssinuch as the whole neighbourhood could testify, that the Friends had dispersed to their respective

This is not the written had dispersed to their respective homes, boffer the date of the paper. This is not the only palpable inconsistency about it. It is stated therein that "General Howe had landed user the head of Chesapeake Bay." It appears from the public papers of that period, that General Howe reached Turkey Point near the head, on the 29nd of the month three days after the said emild number to be the month, three days after the said opisite purports to have been written. This information did not reach Philadelphia until the 234, and could not have been known at Ruhway, or at Hunover, where General Sul-liven was, before the 24th or 25th. This document then, which he pretended had been found on the 22nd, could hardly have been written earlier than the 25th, the very day his letter was addressed to Congress. Whether Sullivan was the contriver of the whole sflair, Whether Suffivan was the contriver of the whole shlar, or was morely made a dupe of by others, we cannot new determine. Whatever may have been the origin of the paper, the members of Congress appear, at first, to have believed it genuine. They ordered the seizuro of the minutes and papers of the various Yearly Meet-ings, and the street of a number of the active and influential members of the Society of Friends who resided in and about Philadelphia. These individuals were torn from their families and friends, and banished to Hopewell, in Virginia. A detailed history of this transaction might be interesting to the readers of "The Friend," but it would break too much the sketch of Warner Mifflin's life to give it here.

conce, sheltered by the wing of Divine proservation. Here I was brought into renewed sympathy with our oppressed African brethren, who are many of them exposed to the uncontrolled power of man, without any tribunal on all the earth whereunto they can appeal for redress of grievances."

The Yearly Meeting of 1777 closed on the 4th of the Tenth month, the day of the battle of Germantown; and it is recorded, that whilst James Thornton, the clurk that year, was signing the tustimony against war, the meeting-house was shaking from the constant discharges of artillory. The concluding min-ute of that year is worthy of record.

" it hath been truly comfortable and refreshing to the minds of Friends who have attended this meeting, that through the loving kindness of the Father of Mercies, we have been permitted to hold the same in romarkable quietness, notwithstanding the present outward commotions which surround us ; and being ovidently invoured through the sittings thereof with the sweetening influences of Truth, which have been increased, and continued to the close; tending remarkably to unite our minds to one another, as well as in reverent praise to the holy Head of the church.'

Warnor Mifflin volunteered to undertake the delivery of a copy of the testimony against war to Washington and Howe. In performing it, he passed among the dead bodies who had fallen the previous day in battle. In conversation with Washington, he frankly told him, " I am opposed to the Rovolution, and to all changes of government which occasion war and bloodshed." Some years afterwards, when Washington was president of the United States, Warner visited him at Now York, and was received with great kindness and respect. Washington remembered the conversation at Germantown, and inquired on what principle he was opposed to the Revolution. He replied, " on the same principles that I should be opposed to a change in this government. All that ever was gained by Revolutions, are not an adequate compensation to the poor mangled soldior, for the loss of life or limb." After a pause, the president replied, "Mr. Mifflin, I honour your sentiments; there is more in that than mankind have generally considered."

During the war, many individuals amongst the mombers of the Society of Friends, were brought under considerable uncasiness of mind, in regard to paying the taxes levied by order of Congress. They knew the proceeds of these taxes were almost exclusively devoted to the support of the army, and the continuance of civil war, and whilst they felt the abligation of obeying the command of their Mastor, to " render unto Casar the things that are Casar's," they doubted, whether it properly applied to a case, where the right of government was yet in dispute. Many declined paying, and suffored heavy distraints on their property in consequence. Amongst these Warner Miflin's father was one.

Warner could not take the paper-money issued by Congress, believing it was closely

During the war of the Revolution, many unjust jeatousies were harboured respecting the Society of Friends, and many calumnies were raised to prejudice the community against its members. The various doc. uments which the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphils, and Its Mocting for Sufforinge, thought it right to issue, exhorting their members to support the Christian testimony against war, were reprinted in the public news-papers, accompanied by romarks calculated to examper-ate the unthinking and already oxcited multitude. Doc-uments setting forth the attachment of Friends to the

connected with violence and bloodshed. For soveral years other money was not to be had for his produce, and being in debt, and not able to procure from his various estates, enough to pay even the interest, he suffered considerable pecuniary losses.

Beside the injury sustained in his property, there were many petty embarrassments connected with his conscientious scraple. Household utensils and furniture, which were broken, could not be replaced, and it required no little ingenuity to got together a sufficient amount of coin to bear his expenses as he travelled through Delaware, Maryland and Virginis, to defend the rights, and plead the cause of the negre. The following letter is in point :--

### Kent, 11th of First inc., 1781.

Dear Friend,-I am just about to start for the dark land of Virginia, in order to see what can be dono in the case of a negro sold there for a domand against my fathor for tax. My wife has several times proposed to me to try and get some pewter. Earthen-ware having been cheap, and my wife liking it much better, we have almost up pewter, and our stock of crockery-ware is nearly exhausted. I have thought of thee this morning, in connection with this subject, knowing thou hast a share in an iron-works, where it is likely thou hast a considerable domand for Indian corn. As I do not like to send any thing I have for sale to a common market, whilst the streams of blood appear running almost through every channel of trade, I have concluded to propose to thy consideration, if it would suit then to look and see if thou canst find and furnish us some. It seems probable to me, there may bo some families in the city that may have a largor share than may be proper for tham, under their present circumstances, to keep. Of such as this I should be willing to have, if I could get it, in a way that I could conveniently pay for. For this purpose I thought proper to mention the corn to thee, and should be glad to hear from thes thereon. It is not likely, except the winter should continue as it has bogun, that it would be sent up till spring, or that the powter should be got down. was thinking if we could get half a dozen common plates, and two middle size dishes, it would do. Some more plates, if in reason to be had, I should like. This for the present. I believe, must wind me up, being in great hasto.

I conclude thy well wishing friend, WARNEE MIFFLIN.

Relics of the Past,-No. 5.

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Feb 17, 1844; 17, 21; APS Online pg. 166

For " The Friend."

### Relics of the Past,-No. 5.

No action will conduce to our everisating happiness, that is not the offspring of a hearifelt conviction of day. More outside instations of the best actions of the best meo, will never advance the instator one step nearer heaven.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

#### (Continued from page 158.)

Since the publication of the last number, I have discovered one or two slight inaccuracies into which I was led by an article on "Warner Mifflin," in an old volume of "The Friend of Peace." From an examination of the records, it appears that James Thornton was clerk of the " Committee on Epistles," which drow up the testimony, and not the clork of the Yearly Meeting. Six Friends were appointed by the meeting to take the "testimony" to Washington and Howe, who were directed by minute, "to endeavour to lay before said generals, or any of their officers, or other people, the reason of publishing that testimony; and also further to remonstrate on the behalf of our banished Friends, or proceed in other respects on behalf of Truth and our religious Society, as best Wisdom may dictate and make way for thom." The battle of Germantown was fought on Seventh-day, and on Second-day the ontire committee luft Philadelphia to attend to its appointment. The following account of the success of this mission was drawn up by the committee :---

"We the committee, appointed by our last

Yearly Mooting, to visit the generals of the and believe, through the Lord's blessing, the us that others may be assisted with himself to two contending armies, on the Second-day of apportunity we had was useful many ways, the week following our said meeting, proceed- there having been great openness, and many ed to General Howe's head-quarters, near Germantown, and had a seasonable opportunity of a conference with him, and delivered him one of the testimonies issued by the Yearly Meeting; and then proceeded on our way to General Washington's camp, at which we arrived the next day, without meeting with any interruption. Being conducted to head-quarters, where the principal officers wore assembled in council, we were, after waiting some time, admitted, and had a very full opportunity of clearing the Society from some uspersions, which had been invidiously raised against it ; and distributed a number of the suid testimonies amongst the officers, who received and read them, and made no objec-We were much favoured, and mercitions. fully helped with the seasoning virtue of Truth, and the presence of the Master was vory sensibly felt; who made way for us beyond our expectation, it being a critical and dangerous season. We may further add, that we were kindly entertained by General Washington and his officers ; but lest on our return we should be examined, as to intelligence, we were desired to go to Pottsgrove for a few days, within which time such alterations might take place, as to render our roturn loss exceptionable to them. We were accordingly sent there under the guard or care of a single officor, and hospitably entertained by Thomas Ruttor, a vory kind man, and others of our Friends. In that town we had some good service for Truth. Two of the committee were discharged on Sixth-day afternoon, and the other four on Seventh-day, having been vid Cooper, who proposes returning homedetained between three and four days. Two ward this ovening, I was willing just to let of the Friends, upon coming within the Eng- thee know, we have, through favour, been lish lines, then near Vanderin's mill, were stopped, and questioned respecting intelligence about the Americans. This they declining to on the main land, as well as on Nantucket. not an insult offered to me in person," give, they were sent under a guard to the We arrived here before the Quarterly Meet-Hessian colonel, who commanded at that post. ing held at this place yesterday. He proposed several questions respecting the assistance has been afforded from time to American army, which the Friends declined to answer. He grow very angry, rough, and uncivil, using some harsh reflecting language, and ordered a guard to conduct them to the Hossian General Kniphausen, who appeared ness being yet extended in an admirable manmore friendly. But he not understanding the ner, even to backsliding professors, as well as English language, sont them under the con- to replenish the humble, and encourage the duct of a light-horse-man, or trooper, to feeble minded, has afforded frequent occasions General Howe's head quarters at German- of gratitude and revorent thankfulness to the town. Upon the two Friends informing one Holy Author. of his aid-de-camps who they were, they were dismissed, without being further interrogated. Thomas Carrington, have been much in our So that no kind of intelligence was obtained company for several weeks past, and perhaps from them, nor any departure from the lan- may continue so for a week or ten days guage of the testimony they had delivered. longer; if we should go to a Quarterly Meet-We believe the Lord's hand was in it, in ing at Hampton, beyond Boston, which is guarding us from improper compliances, and bringing us through this weighty service, though it was a time of close humbling bap. tism. As to the charge respecting the intelligence said to have been given forth from tioned, as well as from Warner and myself, Spanktown Yearly Meeting, we believe Go. neral Washington, and all the officers then present, being a protty many, ware well satisfied as to Friends' cloarness. And we hope

observations upon various subjects to edification, tending to remove and clear up some prejudices which had been imbibed.

> WM. BROWN. JANES THORNTON, NICHOLAS WALN, SANL. EMLEN, Jr., JOSHUA MORRIS. WARNER MIFFLIN."

In the spring of 1781, Warner felt a concorn to attend the Yearly Meetings of New York and Now England, and many of the Meetings of Discipline within the limits of the latter. His prospect was to encourage Friends in the due support of the discipline in the spirit of the Gospel, and to urge a return to primitivo principles and practices. Having the unity and sanction of his Monthly Meeting, he, in company with his friend George Churchman, performed the visit proposed. These two Friends both stood in the station of elders, and being sound disciplinarians, their labours in meetings were useful and satisfactory to the honest-hearted amongst Friends to the enstward. The following letter from Goorge Churchman to a Friend in Philadelphia, gives some hint of their proccedings :--

### " Seventh month, 1st, 1781, Falmouth, in Boston Govornment,

thee, and other Friends in your favoured city, since this tour into the eastern part of the continent, and having an opportunity by Dapermitted to attend both Yearly Meetings as proposed; also divors Monthly Meetings, &c., ally abated, so that, through the whole, I had Divine time, to preserve, in quiet resignation of mind, with a heart in measure given up to endeavour to porform what appeared right, as the way opened, in the different places. Divine kind-

"James Thornton, Samuel Smith, and thought of. They have bealth, and often favoured to perform the part they came about, to the advantage of Friends and others.

"With kind love from the Friends monto thee, thy wife, and the maidens" near thy gate, from one who wishes to do right, as well

lay usido every weight and burden, which hinders the growth of the pure seed, in that green situation which is most acceptable to the Master or Great Husbaudman,

"Thy affectionato friend,

### "GRO. CHUROHMAN.

" Porhaps we may get back about the second week in next month, as far as Philadelphin, at least, if nothing occurs to the contrary. Moses Brown, who sits by mo, and has been at Nantucket with us, desires to be kindly remembered to thee."

How Warner felt on his return from this service is pleasantly set forth in the following note he addressed to his friend Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia :--

" Doar Friend-I may inform thee that I arrived at home the twenty-fourth, under a tolerable degree of quiet of mind ; and I trust under a measure of a thankful sense of the renewed kindness of the Father of Mercies conferred on me a poor unworthy creature. would just inform theo, I still feel my mind engaged to press forward for the mark set before us, believing it is many times cause of encouragement to the honest-hearted to feel that they have companions therein.

" With love to self, family, and inquiring friends, thy well wisher,

### " WARNER MIPPLIN."

# " Duck Creek, 26th of Eighth mo., 1781."

At the close of his description of the visit "Dear Friend-Having vory often thought of to Washington and Howe, Warner in his " Defence" writes thus :-

"After many similar exercises, with frequent calls for, but little seizure of my property, 'lill the close of the war, (when great spoil was made,) through a stendy perseveranco things began to wear a different aspect ; hard speeches, sour looks, and threats gradu-

<sup>\*</sup> Robecca Jones and Hannah Cathrall

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Feb 24, 1844; 17, 22; APS Online pg. 172

For " The Friend." Relics of the Dast,-No. 6.

No action will conduce to our evertasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heatfelt conviction of duty. More outside initations of the best actions of the best mon, will never advance the initiation one step nearer heaven.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 167.)

" Congress have published a declaration, that they ' hold these truths to be self-evident; That all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inali- were favourably disposed towards the rights of enable rights; that among these are life, this people. From these encouraging cir-liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, cumstances, I was induced to hope that Dito socure these rights, governments are insti-tuted among men.' Seeing this was the very substance of the doctrino I had been concerned to promulgate for years, I became animated with a hope, that if this was sincere in the representatives, and by them inculcated among the people generally, a blessing to this nation would accompany those endeavours. To serve my country by exertions to remove one cause of impending judgments, I was concorned to unito with my brothren in representing this matter to different legislative bodies. In the year 1782, we appeared before the assembly of Virginia; which was attended with great satisfaction, having a set of liberal spirited members to deal with, when a law was passed admitting emancipation. To this law, Judge Tucker says in his late publication, may be committed therein against humanity, I conattributed the liberation of some thousands of sider as alone sufficient to draw down Soverblacks."

The following letter gives further information of the application to the Assembly of Virginia, reforred to by Warner Millin, viz. :-

### " Petersburg, Sixth mo., 26th, 1782.

" Dear Friend,-I have received thy kind and affectionate letter of Fourth mo., 24th, by our valuable Friend John Parrish. He and our valuable Friend John Parrish. He and soldier, whose leg being fractured, and he Warner Mifflin got across the bay to our left, without help, in the field of battle. The Yearly Meeting ; which was also attended by sonsation was so powerful, I told my wife, that Joshua Brown, Abraham Griffith, and my over since arriving to years capable of judg-brother-in-law John Hough. The meeting ing, I had a testimony against war, but never was large ; a time of Divine favour ; and the so powerfully as at that time ; feeling, that if business thereof was transacted in much unani. every farthing we were possessed of, was mity. A Meeting for Sufferings was proposed seized for the purpose of supporting war, and and established ; which, I believe, will be of I was informed it should all go, except I gave

real use, if the mombers thereof do but dili- | voluntarily one shilling, that I was satisfied I gently attend to the service. A committee was appointed by that meeting, to lay the sufforings of some of the enslaved Africans, and some who had been manumitted by Friends, before the General Assembly, which was then sitting at Richmond. Our Friends, John Parrish and Warner Mifflin found freedom, (or, I believe I may be safe in saying, a concern) to attend us in that weighty service. We staid in and about Richmond for almost three weaks; and, I think, had every day more or less labour on the subject of slavery, both with the members of the Assembly, and others. Which, I believe, hath been instrumental in spreading and fixing the testimony in that respect more than it has hitherto been in these parts. We were favoured to obtain a law to impower any person to emancipate his or her slaves. The members of our Society in this government, who continue to hold their negroes in bondage, will now be left without axcuse.

" Thy very affectionate friend,

" EDW'D STABLER."

" In 1783, we presented a memorial to Congress respecting the slave-trade, and met with encouragement. And afterwards in the Assemblies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, some important steps were taken. Also in our after-application to Congress, it was evident that a large part of that body vine favour might yet be continued to this land ; though often impressed with fears, that our progress in this business was not proportionably great to the light that had arisen. Indeed it is a mournful consideration, that this nation should yet be stained with the blood of the African trade; and that 700,000 slaves, according to latter culculation, should continue to grown in a land of boasted liberty. My heart has been grieved, and soul lamented for this afflicted race, as well as the condition of my country; having of felt as I did at the beginning of the Revolution, apprchensive the hand of judgment was ready to be opened and outstretched upon a guilty people, if there was not greater reformation in this point, so as to appease offended justice. The outrages eign indignation, exclusive of those other evile and vices too provalent in the land,

" An occurrence took place which produced renewed exercise of mind, and in the hour of affliction sealed further instruction on this subject. I received a severe hurt on my leg, and whilst under extreme anguish in dressing it, was brought into sympathy with a poor

should not so redeem it.

"Shortly after which, an account arrived that a vossel from the West Indies was run ashore at Lewistown by the English, and the militia wore called upon to keep them from plundoring her. On which this clear presentation took place-here is the channel through which in a time of national hostility those sweets I am so fond of come; at a manifest risk of the lives of fellow-men. I remembered powerfully what were David's sensations when his valiant men rushed through the Philisting army to bring him water from a well which he longed for ; he was struck with sympathy for their situation ; and because they went in jeopardy of their lives, was not easy to gratify his palate therewith, but poured it out in dedication to the Lord. In like manner I felt a prohibition from using foreign imports, and during the continuance of the war, never touched therewith, except what seasoning of salt might have been in my food when from home. And being brought into a deep feeling for the oppressions of the poor Africans in the West Indies, have never been easy with indulging in the produce of their lubours since ; least it should even, in a small degree, contribute towards the continued existence of a trade, which interests the planters in keeping up the number of their groaning labourers.

"And fully believing that ' righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a shame to any people,' I am auxiously desirous we may be numbered with the wise promoters of the public good. And indeed I am persuaded, that the growing sins of America, if persisted in, will be finally attended with dreadful consequences, according to the testimony of the sacred records, that, ' verily there is a reward for the righteous, verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth;' and in the due exercise of his judgment, taking cognizance of the actions of men, he will assuredly recompence to all, according to the fruit of their doings ; to nations as well as to individuals, let the sophist speculate as he will about sacred things, in that wisdom which darkens counsel by words without (true) knowledge.

" It is from a sense of duty, both to myself and country, that I make these observations, and state some things interesting to both. It was on this ground I became engaged with others, to urge the subject of our concern to different Legislatures; to remove legislative obstacles from those disposed to liberate their slaves, and to protect those set free. And though salutary laws have been enacted in some states, for which I believe a blessing will or doth descend upon them, yet still the evil is continued in other parts of America in a most glaring degree. Where conscientious persons are discouraged from liberating, as by existing laws the blacks are liable afresh to be taken into captivity, by a dissoluto people disposed to avail themselves of unrightcous laws; in many instances great numbers have been cruelly seized and sold into renewed bondage. Doth not this excite a fearful apprehension that the measure of their iniquity is filling up, who so act, and that they are

riponing for that chastisement which shall be poured forth on the workers of iniquity 7 and is not the consideration of it a loud call on that state where such evils prevail, to arouse, and by a more righteous procedure, endeavour, if possible, to avert the impending stroke and what may be expected, both in that and other states, where there is an increase of cruel and barbarous separation suffered between the nearest connections in life for gain, even where they have had magnanimity enough to give some check to the African tradel An additional enormity prevailing, is the frequent kidnapping of free blacks, carrying them off and selling them for slaves, in some instances whole families, and in others separating them one from another.

" It is urged as a very great objection to the emancipation of blacks, their disposition to pilfering; but is it not the worst of robbery depriving them of that most valuable property, liberty? and keeping them under the oppression of slavery, the very cause of this fault 1 Being pinched at times for almost overy necessary of life, they naturally put forth a hand to partake of what their labour gives them some claim to in equity from their possessors, where due support is withheld ; and these practices becoming habitual, in their impoverished condition, they discriminate not sufficiently between the property of those they labour for and others; but when opportunity presents, frequently supply their wants from all alike, except where a principle of religious rectitudo restrains from all such acts. I attempt not to palliate the crime. I have endeavoured, what lays in my power, to reprobate such proceedings, labouring to inculcate the Christian doctrine of returning good for evil, whereby they may know an overcoming evil with good; and to point out the necessity of departing from these practices, being objections speciously alleged against their general liberation. But as slavery decreases, and is exploded, we may reasonably hope its concomitant habits will also decrease, and a greater nobility of soul take place. 1 believe the Almighty hath arisen to judgment, in this business, and that his voice will be found to exceed the sound of many waters, or all the clumours of the people ; overpowering all opposition whatsoever.

" If we proved more faithful in the discharge of our duty towards God and this people, I believe they would act differently towards us. But where do negro orimes exceed the crimes of white men, when we view them, selling tender babes from a fond mothor, a beloved wife from an affectionate husband, or an aged father from his offspring with whom he hath lived from their early years; and, although a slave, capable of the ties of affection and enjoying consolution in their society; and now, as to this life, forever parted ? Ah I what language can paint in its genuine colours this abominable practice | How rejoicing would it be to me, if with Divino allowance, I might be placed in an allotment exempt from that continued grief of soul, which is almost daily renewed, from seeing and hearing of those acts of inhumanity committed by my countrymen l Could I have believed myself authorized by

the approbation of heaven, I should long ere this time have sought an asylum in some other quarter. But I desire to be found in my proper allotment the little time I may be continued here—faithfully discharging my duty towards my Creator and my country."

# **Relics of the Past.**—No. 7.

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Mar 2, 1844; 17, 23; APS Online pg. 181

# stelles of the Past .--- No. 7.

For " The Friend."

No action will conduce to our everiniting happiness, that is not the offering of a heartfalt conviction of duty. More outside initiations of the best actions of the best wen, will have advance the initiator one are nearer hearen.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 173.)

About the commencement of the year 1783, Warner Miflin met with a deep trial, in the loss of his oldest daughtor. To a much valued mane and righteous consideration, and in oppo-Friend he thus wrote on this subject, under date of Third mo. 10th. 1793.

" I think I hinted in my last the indisposition of my oldest daughter. Since that time she has been removed from a painful conflict, I bolieve, to a better abode. I have felt deeires to be in a situation that I might with proper authority adopt the language of Job, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, Blessed be the name of the Lord.' It is a great attainment under the different administrations of the rod and the staff, to be enabled to bless and praise Ilis ever adorable name. It is so far a continuation of favour, that I feel at times, amidst my deficiencies, a desire that nothing may be pitied or spared that may be offensive, and that I may be stript of every tomporal enjoyment, rather than that I might be suffered so to conduct as to be shut out from his life-giving presence, in which alone is the true comfort.

The memorial to Congress which Warner mentions as having been presented in 1783, was drawn up by a committee of the Yearly Meeting, and was generally signed by Friends assembled. It appears from the minutes of Congress, to have been presented on the 8th ceived. of Tenth month, four days after it was issued by the meeting. It is as follows :--

" To the United States in Congress assemblcd.

"The address of the people called Quakers

" Being, through the favour of Divino Providence, mot as usual at this season in our annual assembly, to promoto the cause of piety and virtue, we find with great satisfaction our well-meant endeavours for the relief committee introduced into a " report of a plan of an oppressed part of our fellow-mon have been so far blessed, that those of them who territory" the following paragraph :have been hold in bondage by members of our religious Society, are generally restored to era, there shall be neither slavery nor involfreedom,-their natural and just right.

which the inhabitants of Africa are very deeply involved by many professors of the mild and benign doctrines of the gospel, and affected with a sincere concern for the essen- report coming under consideration, Spright, tial good of our country, we conceive it our indispensable duty to revive in your view the lamentable grievance of that oppressed peoplo, as an interesting subject, evidently claim- raised, shall this paragraph stand? On this the ing the serious attention of those who are ontrusted with the powers of government, as that the delegates from New Hampshire, guardians of the common rights of mankind, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and advocates for liberty.

complicated evils produced by an unrighteous the negative; North Carolina was equally commerce, which subjects many thousands of divided; Virginia stood one for, and two I the winter, and have a full house, a fuvourable

the human species to the deplorable state of slavery.

" The restoration of pence, and restraint to the effusion of human blood, we are persuaded, excite in the minds of many, of all Christian denominations, gratitude and thankfulness to the all-wise Controller of human events ; but we have grounds to fear that some, forgetful of the days of distress, are prompted by avaricious motives, to renew the trade for slaves to the African coasts, contrary to every husition to the solemn declarations, often repeat-

ad, in favour of universal liberty; thereby increasing the too general torrent of corruption and licentiousness, and laying a foundation for future calamities.

" We therefore carnestly solicit your Christian interposition, to discourage and prevent so obvious an ovil, in such manner as under the influence of Divine wisdom you shall see meet.

"Signed in and on behalf of our Yearly Meeting, hold in Philadelphia, for Ponnsylvania, Now Jorsey and Delaware, and the westorn parts of Maryland and Virginia, dated the Fourth-day of the Tenth month, 1783, by [535 Friends.]"

Warner Miflin, George Dillwyn, James Pemberton, Anthony Benezet, David Evans, David Cooper, Robert Kirkbride, John Parrish, John Hoskins, Joseph West, Benjamin Clark, Daniel Byrnes, George Bowne, Eli Yarnall and Jacob Lindley, were appointed to lay it before Congress, which was then sitting at Princeton. All those appointed, but one, attended with it, and were respectfully re-

The journal of Congress as published does not show what action was taken on this momorial, but by a lettor from David Howell, one of the members from Rhode Island, addressed to James Pemberton, we are informed that a few months after its presentation, it was referred to a committee. This committee consisted of Thomas Jofferson, of Virginia, Joremiah T. Chase, of Maryland, and David Howell, of Rhode Island. In order to test the feelings of the members of Congress, this for a temporary government of the western

" That after the year 1800 of the Christian untary servitude in any of the said states, "Commisorating the afflicted state into otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted, to have been personally guilty."

On the 10th of Fourth month, 1784, this of North Carolina, moved to strike out the above paragraph ; this was seconded by Read, of South Carolina. The question was then yens and mays were called, when it appeared Now York and Ponnsylvania, voted in the "We have long beheld with sorrow the affirmative; Maryland and South Carolina in

against. Only one of the delegates from New lorsey was present, who voted in the affirmative. By the then constitution of Congress, it required the agreement of a majority of the representatives of seven of the states for the conctment of such a provision; and thus this resolution was lost. Had the other delegate from Now Jersey been in his place, the United States might perhaps long since have been relieved of the burden of slavery. The reproscutatives voting in the affirmative from the southorn states, were Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, and Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina.

Friends were not disposed to let the subject thus rest; and when Congress, which had held its sittings at Alexandria in the commencoment of 1784, met according to its adjournment towards the close of that year at Tronton, they proceeded to take some steps to revive their address before that body. They were also desirous of distributing amongst the members of Congress a printed pamphlet, ontitled " The Case of the Oppressed Africans," To inquire into the best mode of managing the matter, James Pemberton addressed a letter to David Howell, who appears to have been a firm friend to the causo of freedom. In reply, D. II. writes :-

### " Trenton, Dec. 22d, 1784.

" Sir,-Your favour of yesterday has been out into my hands. I am always pleased to be charged with any service in my power to render to the cause of personal liberty, in which your Society have taken so decided, and I may add, successful a part.

"The address presented to Congress by a deputation from your Yearly Meeting of 1788 (which your people are pleased to observe was courtcously received) was, while Congress resided at Annapolis, referred to a committee. The subject-matter of the address met the wishes of many respectable members; a report thereon was made by the committee. This report was taken up in an unfavourable time, (for indeed no other presented itself for want of a full representation,) and lost.

"At the present time, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Delaware, as well as Maryland are unrepresented. The three former might wish to be present at the determination of Congress on the subject in question, add to this that our time has been taken up already soveral days on the subject of a temporary residence.

"As you are pleased to ask my opinion as to the mode of presenting some pamphlets on the subject of personal liberty to the members of Congress, I can only inform you, that the usual method has been to enclose them in a cover, with each particular delegato's name written on the pumphlet for him, directed to the President of Congress, accompanied by a letter of information.

" I would wish that the lotter to the presidont might make such a reference to the address, as to put it in our power by referring that letter to a committee, to revive the subject in an easy manner.

"As soon as Congress shall be seated for

opportunity will offer to revive this subject on their minds."

Congress removed from Trenton to New York, and during its sittings there, the following letter was addressed to its President, Richard Honry Lee, by the Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia:-

### " Philadelphia, 26th of First mo., 1785.

"Respected Friend,—The importance of the subject will, we trust, apologiso for our freedom in thus addressing theo, as it concerns multitudes of our unoffending follow-men, who, by a most ignominious traffic, are subjected to a miserable state of barbarous sufferings and oppression.

"The Yearly Meeting of our religious Society in Pennsylvania, New Jorsoy, &c., impressed with a sonse of the enormity of this evil, and the obvious destructive consequences to the principles and morals of the people among whom slavery pravails, were excited by an approhension of duty to address the United States in Congress, in the Tenth month, 1763, hoping that a sensonable declaration from so high authority, in favour of personal liberty, would obtain regardful attention from the people, and animate the legislatures of the respectivo states, to exert their influence and endeavours to discourage, and prohibit the increase of the number of slaves by any future importation of them ; which we conceive would conduce to the general good, and exhibit an honourable example of real justice. We are still carnestly solicitous that the subject-matter of the address above mentioned should be revived, which we wish thee to promote, and that euch resolutions may be formed thereupon as may be dictated by that wisdom from above, which is pure and peaceable, full of morey and good fruits.

"In the moan time, we request the favour of thy presenting to each delogate in Congress one of the small pamphlets herewith sent, entitled 'The Case of the Oppressed Africans,' &c., whose affecting circumstance, we hope, will engage their most serious compassionate consideration.

"Thy friendship in complying with our request will be vory grateful to our religious Society, on whose behalf we are

"Thy respectful Friends," &c. Richard Honry Leo with promptness attended to the request, causing the pamphlats to be properly distributed, and the letter to be publicly read to the house. On its reading, no little discussion areas; the southern members contending that Congress had no power of legislation on the subject. The friends of human liberty, finding that they could not obtain the passage of any bill, such as they desired, suffered the whole matter to rest for s time.

Relics of the Past.-No. 8. The Friend: a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Mar 9, 1844; 17, 24; APS Onlina pg. 188

### For " The Priend."

# Relics of the Past,-No. 8.

No action will conduce to our overlasting happiness, that is not the othering of a heartful conviction of duty. More outside instantions of the best actions of the best usen, will never advance the instatacrone step nearce heaven.

### WARNER MIPPLIN,

### (Continued from page 182.)

Warner Mifflin attended the Yearly Meeting held in the Tenth month, 1781, and took an active part in its business. Some weeks after his return home, he wrote a letter to a Friend, from which the following is extracted :--

### "Kont, y. 16th of Eleventh mo., 1784.

" Dear Friend :- I um, and have been in but a poor state of health since the Yearly Meeting. It is probable thou hast heard that I was taken sick on my way homo. I still continuo weak, and, at intervals, am very poorly. I much desire it may tend to arouse mo to a more carnest solicitude for the necessary preparation for that solemn ovent that nwaits all, and which cannot be shunned. - 1 seem in a poor way as to improving, so much so, as to induce me to think sometimes, more affliction is requisite, and will be administered, if I am worthy to receive it. It is not desirable, nor desired by mo; but there are times when I do desiro I may not be spared, whatever Infinito Wisdom sees necessary to fit me for his pleasure. May I be his on his own terms.1

In this letter, after narrating the many difficulties he laboured under, in raising sufficient money to pay for a piece of land which was partly inclosed by his other estates, and which he purchased to get rid of bad neighbours, he adds :—" I am under the necessity of raising 1501. speedily, to discharge a head I gave for a negro, I had a hand in my young years in solling."

It is sickness was succeeded by a very painful sore upon his leg, and whilst enduring the pain of body, he seemed renewedly drawn into sympathy with his suffering brethren of the African race. He knew that his ancestors had sold negroes into Virginia, and that by the money received for them his estate had been increased, and he was uneasy at the thought. On the 7th of First month, 1785, he wrote thus:—"I feel my mind engaged to go to Virginia, to labour to obtain the liberty of some negroes sold by my predecessors, and the descendants of such. I do not see any time more suitable than the present, if I can get my leg well enough to travel."

Shortly after the date of this letter, he was embled to go to Virginia to attend to his concern, which detained him a few weeks. His letters, about this time, speak of the great difficulties he laboured under respecting the paor blacks, who flocked to his house for advice and assistance.

The following is extracted from a lolter, dated

" Kent, Tonth mo., 7th, 1785.

"Dear Friend:-How good and how pracious a thing it is for brethren to dwell tagother in unity. I thought I really fait <sup>8</sup>omothing of this in thy last lotter to me, being satisfied that thou hadst a true sympathy with ma; and thy letter afforded a relief to my mind that I cannot readily express.

" I have had a pretty close turn of sickness; being taken the afternoon before I intended to have set off for the Yearly Meeting. The thoughts of being debarred the satisfaction of being with my friends, added no little to the exercise of my mind; and the suggestion arease in me that I was not worthy to be with them.

"It appears to me to be a trying day in various respects, and such a torrent of worldly-mindedness, that I am at times almost afraid we shall lose a great part of what was gained in our late troubles."

Warner Millin had felt a concern of mind that a memorial on the subject of slavery might be presented to the Legislature of the State of Delaware ; and having drawn one up, towards the close of 1785; he sent it to the Mooting for Sufferings in Philadelphia, for their judgment and revision. It was somewhat modified by the Monthly Meeting of Duck Creak, and by the Meeting for Sufferings, and then having been approved by Wilmington and Duck Creek Meetings, was signed by many Friends resident in the State of Delaware, and presented to the Assembly early in the First month, 1786. It appears to have been delivered by a number of Friends, among whom Warner was probably one. He had just returned from another of his visits of mercy to Virginia. The memorial was as follows :---

"To the General Assembly of the Delaware State.

"The Memorial and Address of the People called Quakers, inhabitants in the said state, respectfully showeth:

"That having been long affected with the oppression exercised over the black people by many inhabitants of this state, as also in other parts of this continent, we have been anxiously solicitous for their relief, and with satisfaction obsorve, that a sense of the evil of withholding from them their just and natural right of personal freedom bath so far provailed, that the Legislatures in several of the United States have intorposed their authority for the abolition of slavery. Encouraged by which, and a persuasion that divers mombars of your house behold the enslaving our fellow-men to be contrary to every Christian and moral obligation, we take the liberty to address you on this very important subject; carnestly desiring it may claim your most sorious, disinterested attention; and that in a Legislative capacity you will be pleased to apply a remedy for removing the repreachful evil.

" It is well known that the Africans, many of whom have been inhumanly brought into boudage among us, possess a considerable territory, in which they enjoyed their freedom, but through the avarice of professed Christians have been encouraged in oppression and tyranny, one over another, and after being forced from their native country, separated from their nearest connections in life, are subjected to a state of abject slavery and severe distress; many of whom, and their offspring,

are now groaning under oppressive bondage in this government.

" It is also known that many religious porsons among us, of different denominations, from a conviction of the abominable and complicated evil of holding them in slavery, have been induced to manumit and restore them to liberty ; but former logislators in this govornment, actuated by mistaken policy, or other motives, have increased the difficulty by enhancing the security required to indomnify the public against the charge of providing for them, in case of their falling into want, which is thought unreasonable, and therefore seldom complied with, as healthy negroes set at liberty, in the prime of life, are mostly subject to immediate taxation, by which, contributing to the common charges of the community, they are justly entitled to the common privileges of other freemen. Contrary to which, on being apprehended for misdemeanors, they have been denied an open trial, and convicted on unequal laws, and other modes prescribed, different from what are provided for the common benefit of other members of civil community ; and the cost arising therefrom, and the damages adjudged, have been considered as debts ugainst their former masters, by whom they were emancipated, under the plea of neglecting to give the security by law required. Whereby some who could not, consistent with a good conscience, retain them in bondage, have been made liable to heavy penalties.

"Instances have also occurred of some who had restored their slaves to freedom, unjustly reclaiming, and again reducing them to a state of bondage.

"We therefore entrent you to take the afflicted case of the oppressed negroes in this state under your mature consideration, and grant them such relief as justice, humanity, the common natural rights of mankind, and, above all, the precepts and injunctions of the Christian religion require. Desiring that your minds may be influenced by Divine wisdom for your direction,

" We are your respectful friends," &c.

The committee who presented this address to the Legislature, were well satisfied that they had been in the way of their duty, and thought that it was productive of good.

### For " The Friend."

### Relfes of the Bast,-No. 9.

No action will conduce to our evertasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. More outside institutions of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the luitatur one step nearce heaven.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 189.)

In the First month, 1787, Warner attended the Legislature of Delaware, for many days, on a bill before them respecting negroes. In the fall of the year, he accompanied his dear friend William Jackson on a visit to North Carolina. In proparing for this journey, he had many deep buptisms to pass through, which are in some measure set forth in the following extract from one of his letters :---

### " Lecaburg, in Virginia, 14th of Tonth mo., 1787.

"Esteemed Friend :-Being at this place with my esteemed Friend William Jackson, together with our Friend Eleanor Ballard, and companion, on our way to Carolina, I remembered thee with affectionate nearness. \* \* \* My strait has been great in leaving home on many accounts, insomuch that I thought it was a bittor cup, that I should have been glad to have been excused from. I thought if a small spell of sickness had prevented my going, it would have been more pleasant; but I was left without sufficient excuse of this kind; though I have a cold, and have had on my journey severe pain in my breast ; but am better. I believe my journey has been undertaken, like leaving all to follow Him; which, if I am not mistaken, is all I have in view. And if we would mend the matter, to whom else can we go? As He alono remains to have the words of sternal life. I have thought if I was an extraordinary preacher, it might be worth while to go, and have sometimes questioned what I can go for? To-day it has fixed in my mind, that if He require me to go, and nothing be laid on me to do, it will not be without its reward."

labour for the exercise of his talents. Sarah Harrison who attended North Carolina Yearly Meeting that year, says, in her journal :--

"After the Yearly Meeting, we attended New Garden Mouthly Meeting, also had meetings at Deep river, Springfield, Marlborough, Providence, and to the Quarterly Meeting at Cane creek. Hore we met with William Jackson and Warner Millin, Charity Cook, and Rebecca Fincher. The subject of holding mankind as slaves came weightily before this moeting, and a committee was appointed to visit all such as have slaves; and and it appears to have been approved of by if they continue to disregard the wholesome the members of the Meeting for Sufferings, advice of the body, Monthly Meetings were and was transmitted to two Friends in New directed to disunite them. Warner Mifflin York for their care, in placing it in the hands went to attend the assembly of North Caro- of these for whom it was intended, This lina, with a well-written petition from the essay I have been unable to obtain a copy of. Yearly Meeting."

Among the trials which attended Warner Millin in the year 1788 and 1789, was an apprehension of duty to pay a visit to Friends in England, with a view particularly to attend the meetings for discipline. His Monthly and Quarterly Meetings set him at liberty; but a difficulty arose in the spring meeting of ministers and elders, 1780, which is thus described by Job Scott. " Dear Warner Mifflin's concern for England is doubtless well founded. But though the Monthly and Quartorly Meetings have approved it, the general meeting of ministers and elders think he cannot go orderly, till the Yearly Meeting points out a way for olders to visit the churches, scoing there is no letter of discipline for it. And his concern being especially to build up Israel in the line of order, Friends think he must go orderly. Ho is vory submissive, and his concern feelingly weighty.

Warner writes, Fourth mo., 11th, 1789 :--" My mind feels quite calm and composed respecting England. I have no point to carry; and think I have been right in opening the matter before my friends; and believe that it is my duty patiently to abide their determination. Since it is before them, it is some-what taken off of mo. \* \* \* \* I am clear of censure or hard thoughts, and feel I . love the brothren."

Warner attended the Yearly Meeting in the Ninth month, 1789, and was appointed on a committee to draw up an address to Congress on the subject of slavery and the African slave tradu. The committee prepared a strong document, which was approved by the Yearly meeting ; and Warner, with a number of other Friends, were desired to present it to Congress. In the Second month, 1700, although he was suffering under severe indisposition of body, he, with ten other members of the committee, and John Parrish as a volunteer, went to New York, where Congress was then sitting. The meeting for sufferings of New York having drawn up a short address on the subject of slavery, both addresses were presonted at the same time, and being read, the House of Representatives appointed a committee to consider them. The Friends from Philadelphia, being invited, attended the sittings of that committee, and had full liberty to lay before it their sentiments. They also visited Warner's visit was not without its field of the members of the Senate and House genorally.

> Some of the delegates were opposed to their wishes, but a majority seemed favourably disposed, and the subject by the report of the committee was spread on the minutes of Congress. Warner and his colleagues returned, satisfied that some good had been effected.

> Warner now propared a short essay on slavery, which he wished distributed amongst the members of Congress. He took it with him to Philadelphia in the Fifth month, 1700, Before leaving the city of Philadelphia, on

the 3d of Sixth month, Warner thus wrote to a Friend, to whom he had committed his CBBBY I-

"Dear Friend :-- I have thought I should like that Madison was noticed amongst those to whose care that little piece of mine is sent ; also John Page from Virginia. I bave thought whether being particularly named, would not animate them the more to put forward the business. George Thatcher, of Mussachusetts, is also a particular friend of mine, and friendly to this business. I expect you will keep a copy, and think it would be well to know that it has been received in Now York speedily. Richard Bland Lee, of Virginia, will give attention thereto ;-he is a young man, as is Sena from Maryland, and friendly, Governor Trumbull from Connecticut is in this city; I wish he could be seen by some of you. I met him last evening at Benjamin Chew's. He is very friendly now, as he was in New York."

On the 15th of Sixth month he writes from his own residence

"I am much burdened, for the poor blacks are running to mu in droves from Maryland, men, women and children, to get out of the way of being sold into Georgia and the Carolinas. I wish the late Yearly Meeting of Maryland may have prepared something for their next assembly. I desired to be at that meeting, but it seemed out of my power." "The continued traffic in the poor blacks is grievous, as I have frequent opportunities of knowing, for thinking I can do something for them they fly to me. There are advocates for them raising in different parts of Maryland, and I have lately received a very comfortable letter from a church clorgyman in the lower part of that state." "Yesterday afternoon, I suppose, was interred the re-mains of our valuable Friend John Cowgill, the most substantial pillar in our Quarterly Monting, I believe."

State of Delaware to revise its constitution. A plan of a new one boing prepared, the convontion directed it to be printed, and then adjourned to the 29th of Fifth month, in order that their constituents might know what they proposed doing before it was too late. The Meeting for Sufforings in Philadelphia, deemed that the cause of Truth and Righteousness domanded, that they should protest against the adoption of parts of the proposed plan, and drow up the following, which Warner Millin, with some others, took down to Dovor, and presented to the convention on its re-assumbling :-

### " To the Convention of the Delaware State held at Dover.

"The Momorial and Address of the Religious Society called Quakers.

"The weight and importance of the businass on which you are appointed, and authorized to deliberate, and your responsibility to the Most High, by whom kings reign and princes decreo justico, as also to your constituents, are considerations sufficient to impress your minds with a sense of the necessity of waiting for, and socking to be indued with the constitution you have proposed speaks the

wisdom that cometh from above, which, as an apostle of Christ defines, is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy, and good fruits. Jam. iii, 17.

"Having inspected, and considered the draught of a constitution of government, published by your order for the consideration of the people, we approhend there are two essential subjects that claim your further most serious attention; one of which appears to be acknowledged as such by the declaration contained in article the first, and section first, That no power shall or ought to be vested in, or assumed by any magistrates, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control the rights of conscience.' But in section the second, of the eighth article, it is directed, ' that provision respecting the militia shall be made by law, conformably to the constitution of the United States;' which seems to invalidate and clash with your own judgment of the solemn obligations of conscience, leaving the Legislature at their discretion to fine and oppress those who, from a conviction of religious duty, are conscientionaly restrained from being active in warlike measures, and the use of military weapons; and thus, true liberty of conscience is liable to be violated, and persecution to follow. We therefore submit to your consideration whether clear and explicit provision should not be made, leaving all persons really scrupulous of bearing arms, to the free exorcise of their conscientious persuasion without any restraint, or penalty on that account. The direction of conscience being solely the prorogative of the Almighty, who is the Source of Power, it is evidently repugnant to his sovereignty for any human government to fine or punish men, who, in compliance with the injunction of that Supremo Legislator, decline, or rofuse to submit to such requisitions. On which just principles we conclude the Legislature of Virginia, the Massachusette, and, Early in 1702 a convention was held in the as we are informed, some others of the States, have forborne the attempt to control the dictates of conscience, and left the religiously scrupulous without being subjected to any penalty in respect to military matters.

" Secondly .- The abject afflicted condition of great numbers of the human kind in the State of Delaware, (as in other parts,) appear to require not only the commiseration of individuals, but the interference of public authority to promote and provide for their relief from the hardship and cruelties which they suffer. The iniquity with the moral and political ovils resulting from slavery in this onlightened age, are become more and more obvious and condomned, and the eyes of distant nations are turned to view the conduct of the people of the American States, in respect to the progress of religious and civil liberty, which we are poreuaded ought to be impartially extended to persons of all descriptions. The validity of this sentiment is fully acknowledged by the early declarations of Congress, and other public bodies ; \* that all men were created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with cortain inalionable rights, among which are life, liberty,' &c. ; and the

like language. We therefore hope, that so favourable an opportunity as now offers will not be suffered to escape without proper provision for redress of the grievances under which the oppressed blacks labour in this state, as also to prevent the increase thereof by a prohibition of the iniquitous traffic to Africa for slaves, and the trading in their persons at home. Thus will be given to the world a laudable proof on your part, that the declarations which have been extensively circulated in favour of civil liberty, and the natural rights of men, are not a mere empty sound of expressions, calculated for partial temporary purposes only.

"Wherefore, with due respect to you, and a sincere concern for the reputation, prosperity, and happiness of the Delaware State. we carnestly solicit, that in your revision of the proposed constitution, such alterations and improvements may be made as shall demonstrate your intention to guard the righte of conscience, and establish the civil rights of men, extending to others that share of liberty which you wish to preserve for yourselves, thereby fulfilling the gospel precept, and adverting to the solemn expostulation of the Almighty, through one of his prophets which remains in full force and obligation at this

to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that yo break every yoke ?' Isa. lviii. 6.

" With desires that true wisdom may direct your councils-we are your real friends."

Norm-In regard to the question of H. C. W., the suther of the fragments concerning W. Mifflin, would roply, that he understands the words "sold states" to rofor to the new states to be formed out of the territory, for which the committee was raised to propose a form of government. The influence which the vote upon the question had, was in its proventing the introduction of that more direct action against slavery, and the slave-trade, which was urged on Congress by the Society of Friends.

Relics of the Past.-No. 10. WARNER MIFFLIN The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Mar 30, 1844; 17, 27; APS Online pg. 213

> strongly suspicious that \_\_\_\_\_\_ know that was our meeting day, as he then moved that the blacks should be prevented by the constitution from purchasing real property. His conduct respecting the blacks, and the conscientiously scrupulous against arms, induced me to believe that he was as great an enemy to the cause of rightcousness as was in that body. I told him so in a letter delivered him myself the last day. I told him these that came the nearest the Truth, who professed it, and were not in it, were its greatest enemics.

> "They have expunged the article respecting the militia, and altered the first respecting conscience ;- confining liberty of conscience to what they call worship. I called Coram out just after he had spoken on this subject, and queried who gave him power to limit and square the rights of other men's consciences within such limited bounds. I told him it was necessary to vary his expressions, for if he limited the rights of conscience, he was an usurper. The rights of conscience were sacred. I called out several of the Presbyterians, and told them, if Presbytorians would only give Quakers as good a government as a Quaker gave presbyterians more than a contury back, we should not complain. That after they had such a length of time to improve and reform, I was sorry to find that the seeds of persecution were manifest more within the limits of Penn's lines among the Prosbytoriane, than in any other part of the United States. I asked liberty to speak among them on this subject in convention, which was readily granted. I lot thom know that I hoped we were prepared to receive their determination, be it as it might. I believed it was not likely to put us in a worse condition than we had been in. If they would oppress tender conscionces, a curso instead of a blessing would be likely to attend their fines and penalties; but our consolation would be, that wo had discharged our duty.

> "A motion was made, near their conclusion, that no slave should be experted from, or imported into the state. This made some warmth. The Sussex members picked up their hats, and run out. There was then but seventeen would vote, sight for, and nine against the motion. It was ill-timed, and I did not promote it.

### "I wish to send the paper I read to thee and Thomas Morris, for the consideration of Friends; circumstances call for something being done in some way. This business" continues, and the clamor against me in Maryland increases. What will the issue be?"

Being on a committee of the Quarterly Meeting at the "Head of Sussafras," he on 6th of Eighth month, addressed a letter to II. D., of which we extract the following :--

"Had it not been that the business I am now on interfored, I should have been at your Quarterly Meeting. I want the consideration of Friends on some of my performances. My conflict, on account of the poor blacks, is as great as over,—and a small addition thereto

### " Internal traffic in slavery.

### For" The Friend." Relics of the Dast,--- No. 10.

No action will conduce to our overlasting imppiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Mere outside imitations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the hulitator on alep hearer human.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 200.)

Warner, after the close of the convention, thus writes to H. D., of Philadelphia.

### "Sixth month, 27th, 1792.

"Denr Friend :-- I should have written thee before this, I believe, had not William Savery been here, and received some account how matters went in our convention. I have been uneasy since that I had not written, thinking it was incumbent on us to have done it. I believe I attended them every day through their sittings, except one day, and I am very

is by a great man living in Maryland, by will, die ; because thou hast not given him warnloaving me four of his favourite negroes, (the ing, he shall die in his sin, and his righteouswill being made before the law was passed longthening fracing by will). One of them bered, but his blood will I require at thing coming to me with a letter from the executor, hand. Novertheless, if they warn the rightwas taken up by a tavern-keeper, tied and cous man, that the rightcous sin not, and he kopt all night, and next day robbed of his doth not sin, he shall surely live, because he money, of which I have clear proof. The is warned; also they hast delivered thy soul." nogro had a clear and sufficient pass. \* \* \* My oldest daughter Elizaboth hast left me by the first Congress, in substance to amount since they wast down. She is married to to any thing short of a selemn covenant enter-Clayton Cowgill, eldest son of our valued ed into, with the God of heaven, and the whole Friend John Cowgill, decensed. It was agree- earth, viz., ' We hold these truths to be selfable to me, yet I found it a great thing to give evident, that all men are created equal ; that up to parting with my child. What would they are endowed by their Creator with cor-I douthen, if I was a negro, and had a daugh- tain unalienable rights, among which are life, ter carried from me to Carolina !"

carried on in Maryland, particularly in the then have those rights become alienated, that counties on the Eastern shore, had often en- Americans should be permitted to continue to gaged the attention of Warner Mifflin, and in rayage the const of Africa, thereby promothe summer of this year, 1792, the subject ting murder, pillnging, plundering, and burnwas taken up by the Southern Quarterly Meeting, and an address prepared to the Legislature of Maryland on the subject. This having been presented to the Meeting for Sufforings in Philadelphia, and approved, was the Suprame Legislature, that avaricious men afterwards laid before the body to whom it was addressed.

Boing appointed by the Yearly Meeting of this year, 1792, one of a committee to unite with the Meeting for Sufferings, in considering the state of the inhabitants on the western frontiers, who were suffering from the murdoring and dovastations concerning the Indians, Warner spent most of the Tonth and Eleventh months in Philadelphia. The subcommittee, of which he was one, prepared an address for the Congress of the United States, strong, and yet respectful, urging upon them the necessity of doing justly to the Indians, as the only proper remedy for the distress which was aproading amongst their constituents to the West. Whilst in Philadelphia, Warner drow up a memorial to the general government, then sitting in Philadelphia, and with the sanction of his Friends, forwarded a copy. It was as follows :---

### " THE MENORIAL OF WARNER MIFFLIN,

### "To the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States.

# " He that rulath over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. 2d Samuel aziii. 3.

" Having for a long time felt my mind impressed with a roligious engagement on your account, and a belief, that if mensures are not taken to redress the wrongs, and alleviate the sufferings and oppressions of the African race in those states, the Almighty will manifest his displonauro in a more conspicuous manner than has yot appeared; these considerations excite me, in his fear, earnestly to solicit, and solemnly to warn you, to exert your power and influence, that right and justice may be dong in this important case.

"I have also been affected with the following declaration of the prophet. Ezek. iii. 20, 21; ' When a righteous man doth turn from his rightcousness, and commit iniquity, and I

ness which he hath done shall not be remem-" Now I cannot view the declaration made liberty,' &c., and which remains obligatory A concern on account of the traffic in slaves on the present Congress so to consider. How ing its towns, and onslaving its inhabitants? And in the United States, while some of these very men, who, with their own hands, subscribed the aforesaid declaration, romain in should be permitted to pass through the country, steal, buy, traffic, barter and exchange the blacks, as though they were indeed brute beasts, separating husband from wife, parents from children, even mothers from infant babos; yoa, from all that is dear to men in this world, except life ; and indeed that also, as there are divers instances of their being murdered. Others in iron fetters, are huddled into gaol, until the number wanted is collected, then stowed into vessels for transportation to foreign ports, and sold into perpetual slavery, not permitting a parting leave between the nearest ties of naturo.

> " My soul now revolts at the informal crime committed against innocent persons, without provocation. Oh, let me now beseech you, not to think it too much degradation for you to reflect, was this the lot of one of your beloved delicate wives, your tender babes, or near relatives, how then would you feel !

> " Do not you with me believe, that there is a God of justice, who will finally recompense unto all men according to the fruit of their doinge; and that he doth, at one view, by his all-penetrating eye, behold the actions of men over the face of the globe? If so, how do we think he will look on the rulers of this land, when he beholds many of them furing sumptuously every day, living in case and fulness, and at the very time that they are inventing unto themselves instruments of music, and sponding their precious time in vain theatrical and other amusements, remember not the afflictions of their suffering African brothren, who, in this country, may be loaded with irons, under all the pange of sorrow the human heart can be capable of enduring, for no crime whatever, but because it pleased God to suffer them to come into the world with a black skin. Will this not make him your enomy, who is a God that is no respecter of porsons ?

" I crave your serious attention to this imlay a stumbling-block before him, he shall portant subject; and that while you may feel

an animated warmth on your minds, when engaged respecting the natives of this land, you suffer a turn of thought respecting the conduct of Amoricans in Africa, and in this country also, towards Africans. See if any savage cruelty of the natives can exceed that of the white people towards the Africans, considering our superior advantage of civilization, under the light of the gospol. Let us consider we are informed, that the measure we mete to others is to be meted to us; and likewise, that we may so conduct, as nover to feel the offects (in the full extent) of the declaration of the Almighty formerly delivered to a highly favoured people, in failure of complying with their covenants and engagements, viz. Jor. xxxiv. 17, Behold I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the famine, and to the pestilence."

" Is there not reason to acknowledge, that we have seen in some measure fulfilled a part. of the first? are there not traces of the second? and do we not acknowledge, that all three are subservient to Almighty power I and has our nation fulfilled its covenant? Oh I my countrymen and fellow-citizens, be serious on this subject, and allow me the liberty of a free expostulation with you. I feel for the wolfare of my country, and my fellow-citizens, every one of whom I love; and believing myself every way equally interested with the largest part of your body in the welfare of my country, I hoped you would allow me freely thus far to relieve my pained heart, who feel so much on account of the barbarous cruelties exercised on an unoffending people, (which I am persuaded you generally have not a full conception of,) that under an apprehension of duty I have attempted in this manner to address you; being with sincore desires for your welfare,

"Your real friend,

" WARNER MIPFLIN. " Philadelphia, 23d Eleventh month, 1792." (To be continued.)

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Apr 6, 1844; 17, 28; APS Online pg. 223

> a fauntic, to create disturbance, and cause an impartial scrutiny, I do not find any thing: insurrections." Steele, finding his motion was not likely to vidious a censure, than what may be found in

> prevail, then modified it, so as to allow W. divors publications of Congress on the same M. to withdraw his petition, in which form it subject; some of which I have thought prowas adopted.

> in the case, Warner Millin prepared the association entered into the 20th of October, following address to the mombers of that 1774 :body :--

" A Serious Expostulation with the Members of the House of Representatives of the Uniled States.

"In the American Daily Advertiser, and other public papers, are inserted debates of nor purchase any slaves imported after the 1st the House of Representatives of the United day of December next; after which time we States, on the 28th of November last, some will wholly discontinue the slave-trade, and speeches or animndversions of two or three of will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor the southern delegates, on the presentation of will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commowhat is there styled, ' a paper purporting to be dities or manfactures to those who are cona momorial respecting the abolition of sla-i corned in it." very, which, in the opinion of the said delegates, and divers others, was declared to be an and discourage every species of extravagance application unconstitutional, and of mischiev- and dissipation, especially all horse-racing, ous consequences, as it would only tend to ren- and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhider the negroes unhappy, and excite them to bitions of shows, plays, and other expensive insurrections in those states where they were diversions and ontertainments." most necessary to be retained ; and that even the publication of a fanatical memorial in the newspapers, might have a fatal effect in disturbing the present excellent harmony of the to their rulers, or of one state to another, duty Union; for the people of the southern states may be led thereby to suppose, that this memorial is before Congress, and will be discussed during the present session; it is therefore the more necessary to undeceive them, by publishing the contrary, and by expunging neither affection on the one hand, nor resent-the entry from the journals.

" Having believed it my religious duty to address that memorial to Congress, and that take a dispassionate view of all circumstances. in so doing, I was really influenced by the and to softle the public conduct on the solid catholic principlo of universal good-will to men, and sincercly desirous of promoting that excellent harmony and union, which is found. of the Divine favour, the firmest encourageed on the solid basis of impartial liberty and ment to the parties engaged, and the strongcommon right, I may acknowledge it is far from being a matter of indifference to me to find, in the above-cited publication, so little regard paid to this great fundamental of the public weal, by men chosen and entrusted to fill a station so very important, who ought, and may be supposed, on a subject of so interesting and extensive concernment, to speak their real sentiments, unbiassed by any sinistor purposo. I have been therefore led, I trust, by the same disinterested and Christian motive, which induced me to make the application in question, to enter into a close solfexamination and reconsideration of the tenor of my said memorial, lost, through an unguarded warmth of zeal, I might have given occasion to those not well-affected to that Divine precept and perfect rule of universal equity, enjoined by the highest authority, whatseever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them\*-to stamp the

be a bad procedent. William L. Smith, of righteous and liberal aim and design of my South Carolina, was in favour of the motion. momorial, with the opprobrious stigma of He thought the memorial to be " the work of fanatioism. As far as I have been capable of therein contained more justly moriting so inper to select and bring into view, beginning Perceiving what had been done by Congress with the following remarkable language of the

" And therefore we do for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several colonies whom wo represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of 

" · Eighth article.- And will discountenance

### " To the Inhabitants of the Colonies.

"In every case of opposition by a people to Almighty God, the Creator of all, requires, that a true and impartial judgment be formed of the measures loading to such opposition; and of the causes by which it has been provoked, or can in any degree be justified, that wrong bias to reason, it may be enabled to foundations of wisdom and justice, From counsels thus tempored arise the purcet hopes est recommendations of their cause to the rest of mankind, 'dec.

### Address to the Inhabitants of Canada, May 20, 1775.

" When hardy attempts are made to deprive men of rights bestowed by the Almighty, when avenues are cut through the most solemn compacts for the admission of desnotism."

### " Declaration July 6, 1776, of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms.

" If it were possible for men who exercise their reason to believe, that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and unbounded power over others, marked out by Infinite goodness and wisdom as the objects of

# For " The Friend." Relics of the Dast,-No. 11.

No action will conduce to our overlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt convection of duty. Mera outside inditations of the best actions of the best mens will never advance the inditator one step nearer heaves.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 214.)

Warner Mifflin gave his memorial into the hand of Fisher Ames to present, there being then no representative from the State of Delaware in the house. It was read on the 27th of Eleventh month, 1792. The minute of the house on the subject runs thus. " A petition signed by Warner Mifflin on the subject of negro slavery was presented and read.

The next day, John Steele, of North Carolina, made a warm speech in reference to the petition. In the course of his remarks, he said, that after the law passed at New York. on the subject of negro slavery, he had hoped the subject would not again be brought before the house, and that religious funatics would no longor think it their duty to meddle with the consciences of others, and interfere with a species of property they were destitute of. He charactorized such petitions as indecent. and said, that if his constituents had desired him to present a petition, the purport of which was to infringe the rights of others, he would not have done it. After remarking on the illeffect which would result from spreading the idea at the South, that Congress intended to take any action on the subject of slavery, he moved " that the clerk of the house return the memorial to Warner Mifflin, and expunge the minute from the journals." Fisher Ames oxplained that he did not approve of the document, but presented it in the absence of any representative from Delaware. Boudinot disapproved of the motion, he thought it might interfore with the right of petition; and to expunge minutes of a provious sitting would

. Matt. vil. 31.

<sup>&</sup>quot; "Did not Virginia and Maryland consider this to be perpetual, by their assemblics passing laws ac-cordingly ?"

a legal domination, never rightfully resistable, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these colonics might at least require from the Parliament of Great Britain, some evidence that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body.\*

"But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense must convince all these who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The Legislature of Great Britain, however, stimulated by an inordinate passion for power, &cc.

### " Second Address to the People of England, July 8, 1775.

"Britains can never become the instruments of oppression, until they lose the spirit of freedom.""

" "So may the African my."

Relics of the Past,-No. 12.

The Friend, a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Apr 13, 1844; 17, 29; APS Online pp. 228

### For " The Friend."

### Relics of the Dast.-No. 12.

No action will conduce to our eventasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Meru outside initiations of the best actions of the best men, will nover advance the initiator one step nearcr heaven.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 221.)

### " Address to Ireland, July 28, 1775.

" Compelled to behold thousands of our countrymen imprisoned, and mon, women, and children involved in promiscuous and unremitted misory, when we find all faith at an end, and sacred trentics turned into tricks of state; when we perceive our friends and kiusmen massacreed, our habitutions plundered, our houses in flames."

# " And in the Declaration of Independence is inserted respecting the King as follows :---

" 'He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. He is at this time transporting large armics of foreign mercunaries to complete the works of death, desolution and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of the head of a civilized nation. —He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us."

" And here I think it may be proper to mention, that under permission of Divine Providence, the manaure which both Deltains and Americans had long dealt to the natives of Africa, they were in like manner suffered reciprocally to meto out to each other, by burniog towns, &c., captivating their inhabitants, stowing them into gools and prison ships, to linger under agonizing pains unto cruel death; at this stage of affairs Congress resolve at different times on public fusting and prayers, wherein they acknowledge the superintendence of an all-wise Providence, and the obligation our nation was under to reform from its sins, and implore his merciful interposition, to remove those calamities from the land, and avert those desoluting judgments with which we were threatened. See Journal, June 12, 1776, and March 16, 1776.

"In a pamphlet, entitled, 'Observations on the American Rovolution,' published by order of Congress in 1770, the following sentiments are declared to the world, viz. :--

"The great principle (of government) is and ever will remain in force, that men are by nature free: as accountable to him that made them, they must be so; and so long as we have any idea of Divine justice, we must associate that of human freedom. Whether men can part with their liberty, is among the questions which have exercised the ablest writers; but it is concluded on all hands, that the right to be free can never be aliented—still less is it practicable for one generation to morigage the privileges of auother.'

" Beside the laborious productions of the wisdom of this country, manifested to the world by the declarations and addresses from which the foregoing are extracted, with others of a similar nature, demonstrating the natural rights of mon in so clear a manner, the following appears to have been adopted as the then faith of the nation, in the Declaration of Indepondence the 4th of July, 1776, viz., "We hold these truths to be self-ovident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Croator with certain inalionable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"At the time of entering into the solemn lengue and covenant, (20th October, 1774,) to vindicate the rights of man, and promote national rightecosness, had any one declared as their opinion that it was of mischievous consequence, tending to render unhappy the his due; even him who early declared, 'at helpless victims of despotic tyranny, and excite to insurrection, or attempted to enforce as a political creed, so detestable a position, as that a happy national harmony and union depended on securing to one class of men, the power and privilege of enslaving and exercising an imperious lordship over another part of God's rational creation, such porson, though he might not have been stigmatized as a fanatic-would doubtless have been in danger of being proscribed as an enomy to his country, and a traitor to the common cause of equal liberty. Feeling a weight on my spirit, I am thereby impelled, by a sense of duty to the am not ensy to partake of mine so partially, Sovereign of the Universe, and the dictates of and see, hear, and know of my brethren and humanity, to open my mouth for the dumb, in fellow-mortals being so arbitrarily and cruelly the cause of such as are appointed to destruction; and if this is fanaticism, onthusiasm, Szc., may the Almighty grant a double portion to what I have over experienced, if it be his holy will! I cannot uso the carnal sword in my country's defence, I believe that weapon for a Christian to be unlawful, yet I trust I shall with the wanpons that are to me lawful in the cause of my country, manifest as much firmness and stability, though it be but in the oxorciso of one talent, as those who think thomsolves justified in the use of other and greater talents: and, therefore, I do indeed feel alarmed, when I consider that the solomn professions so lately made in time of extremity and danger, and held up as the national faith, should so soon on this important occasion scom to be regarded as more tricks of state. What can be thought will be the issue 1 may it not be considered like trilling with Omnipotence 1

" I crave your patience, my fellow-citizens -I am interested in the welfare of this country; but I cannot have any conception that nation will long fare well, when after such declamations against Britain, on account of the despotic measures pursued by her administration, the spirit of tyranny and oppression is suffered so readily to prevail in the councils of American rulers, to a degree in no instance exceeded by Britain; on which head I venture to appeal to the witness for God in your own breasts, which will undoubtedly show the national iniquity is the same, whether it proceed from acts of Convention, or receive its strength from the countenance of Congress.

"Had Congress dono as much towards removing this national guilt, as by the tenor of their own voto they have power to do, there is no doubt with ma, but that it would at least have given a very powerful check, if not a total stop to the odious traffic, notwithstanding the plea of restriction in the constitution of the general government. But whether you will hear or forbear, I think it my duty to toll you plainly, that I believe the blood of the slain, and the oppression exercised in Africa, promoted by Americans, and in this country also, will stick to the skirts of every individual of your body, who exercise the powers of legislation, and do not exert their tulents to clear thomsolves of this abomination, when they shall be arraigned before the tremendous bar of the judgment sent of him who will not fail to do right, in rendering unto every man the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man;' before whom the natural black skin of the body will never occasion such dogradation. I desire to approach you with proper and due respect, in the temper of a Christian, and the firmness of a veteran Amorican freeman, to plead the cause of injured innocence, and open my mouth for my oppressed brethren, who cannot open theirs for themselves. I ask no pecuniary advantage for myself, neither post nor pension. I feel the sweets of American liberty-I trust I am sensible of, and thankful for the favour; and deprived of theirs, and not enter my protest. I desire to have this favour and blessing continued to myself and postcrity, and cannot but viow the tenure, both to myself and countrymen, as very precarious, while a plea is founded on the general constitution, in bar of the rights of man; and the equal distribution of justice being confirmed, that the views of a righteous government would be, to promote the welfare of mankind universally, as well those of other nations, as the subjects or citizons of its own; and, therefore, that it is obligatory on the United States, to prevent the citizens thereof injuring the inhabitants of Africa, as those of one state the citizens of another : and I doubt not in the least, if Africa was in a situation to send fleets and armies here to retaliate, but Congress would soon devise ways, without violating the constitution, to prevent our citizens from aggravating theni. The almost daily accounts I have of the inhumanity perpetrated in these states on this race of men, distresses me night and day, and brings the subject of the slave-trade with more pressure on my spirit; and I believe I feel a measure of the same obligation that the prophet did when he was ordered to cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sine. And here I think I can show, that our nation is revolting from the law of God, the law of reason and humanity, and the just principles of government; and with rapid strides establishing tyranny and oppression ; to prove which, I need do no more than oppose the present conduct of the

nation, to that part of it which I have now brought to your view, from the former journals of Congress, and then mention the sanotion the African slave-trade at this time has from the general government; in proof of which I may refer to the condition on which Congress accepted the cession of the Western territory of North Carolina, viz., That no regulation made or to be made shall tend to emancipate slaves.

"I am concerned that the leaders of the people may not cause them to err, or strengthen them in error; the plea now is by state logislators, as well as other classes of citizens, and even those abandoned dealors in the persons of men, that Congress authorizes the traffic, as I mysolf now believe you virtu-

ully do. "If your disapprobation of this trade as a liove it would have a good effect ; and if you are so, it is my judgment the people have a right to know and expect it from you. I am persunded, nine-tenths of the citizens of the United States reprodute the African trade, and consider every slave imported an injury to the public ; and that they repose confidence in your wisdom as guardians of the nation, to provent its injury ; and that herein you betruy the trust reposed in you, which is indeed a great and weighty trust, oven to do that which of right ought to be done by the nation ; therefore it requires on this very important subject your deep and serious consideration, what you can do so as to obtain the favour of Divine Providence to this land, which I do indeed bolieve will be marked with something very different, if such an inhuman traffic is continued.

" Humane petitions have been presented, to excite in Congress benevalent feelings for the sufferings of our fellow-aitizens under cruel bondage to Turks and Algerines, and that the national power and influence might be exerted for their relief; with this virtuous application I unite, but .lament that any of my countrymen, who are distinguished as mon ominently qualified for public station, should be so enslaved by illibural prejudice, as to treat with contempt a like solicitude for another class of men still more grievously oppressed,

" I profess freely, and am willing my profession was known over the world, that I feel the calls of humanity as strong towards an African in America, as to an American in Algiers, both being my brethren ; especially as I am informed the Algerine treats his slave with more humanity ; and I believe the sin of oppression on the part of the American, is greatest in the sight of the Futher of the family of mankind.

" I hopo some will excuse my inserting, in this apologetic expostulation, a few texts of Scripture as they revive-I trust there are some of our rulers yet believe in the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures. What revives now, is the declaration of our Lord, Matt. 25th chap. and 41st vorse. 'Then shall he say also to them on the left hand, depart from me yo cursed,' &c. They also shall answer him, saying, ' When saw we theo on hungred, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or

in prison, and did not minister unto thee?' His answer then you may read, 'Inasmuch as you did it not to the least of these, yo did it not to me.'

"That I may not be thought to trespass on your pationes on this momentous subject, after repeating my special request, that you would, without delay, exert your power and influence to frustrate the avaricious purpose of those mercenaries, who are perhaps now on their voyage from Liverpool to Africa, to bring to some of the Southern states cargoes of innocent human beings into cruel, unconditional bandage,—the grounds I have for this apprehension, are, I believo, not unknown to some some of Congress to the Assembly of Jamaica, dated 20th of July, 1775.

""We receive uncommon pleasure from observing the principles of our rightcous opposition distinguished by your approbation : we feel the warmest gratitude for your pathatic mediation in our bohalf with the crown —but are you to blaune? mournful experience tells us, that patitions are often rejected, while the santiments and conduct of the petitioners entitle what they offer to a happier fate."

"That wisdom from above may be mercifully vouchsafed to direct the councils of America, that this extensive and rising republie may be exulted by righteousness, and not overturned by pride, oppression, and forgetfulness of the rightful Ruler and Droad of Nations, is the prayer of an enthusiast in a pure and uncorrupted sonse, and who is both yours individually, and my country's real friend,

### " WAUNER MIFFLIN.

" Kont County, State of Dolaware, Sint of the First mn., 1793."

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); Apr 20, 1844; 17, 30; APS Online pg. 236

# For " The Friend." Relits of the Bast .--- No. 18.

No action will conduce to our averianting happiness, that is not the afforming of a hearifelt conviction of duty. Afters outside initiations of the best actions of the best men, will bever advance the imitator one step nearer huavan.

# WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 230.)

Warner Millin was appointed one of the Representatives to the Yearly Meeting in 1793, and attended it, notwithstanding the yellow fever was then raging in the city of Philadelphia. After his roturn home, he was very much engaged in getting places for coloured childron in free states, where they might be carefully brought up and educated. In the Tenth month, 1704, he accompanied Deborah Darby and Robecca Young to some of the meetings on the Peninsula. After his return from that journey he addressed a letter to his friend H. D., of Philadelphia, from |"To the General Assembly of the State of Maryland :which the following is extracted :-

# " Fourtconth of Twolfli mo., 1794.

" Dear Friend :- I am doubtful of my bodily ability to perform a journey to the city. My indisposition, I believe, has been increased by the great exercise of mind I have had lately on account of the poor blacks. I believe I have never had greater, at any time in my life, than during the last two weeks. Most of that time I have had not less than five negroos, day and night, and sometimes as many as cloven for a night. They were chiefly from about the Maryland line, flying for fear of being carried to the South. Several have given such proof as has procured them their freedom. And, I believe, some others will bo able to. I really have not known what to do. If I could do it, I have thought it would bo a great roliof to leave these parts entirely. The many curses, reflections, sour looks, &c., I receive, make it exceedingly disagreeable, oven beyond description. I often remember some expressions of dear Isuac Zane, on a committee on the negro subject. He said of himself, adopting the language addressed to solomn declaration, we trust, will induce you David, 'the sword shall never depart from my house.' I thought when I heard him, that if it was novor to depart from his, it was not likely to depart from mine.

" Under all my conflicts, I find I have place with men in authority,-and, indeed, at times, all opposition seems to bend before me, and have to feel that I am in my place. If I had a continued evidence of this, all other things would be of little moment. Doubts on this where, we believe, death would, by many of are the most trying part of the subject. Here these poor objects of commisoration, be deem-I am, and how to be rightly clear of this bu-siness is the point. I wish to be where I may "The present st intelligibly understand the language of hely

longs to mo to do, and do nothing not sanctioned thereby.

"To the Great Caretaker, therefore, I desire to commit my cause, crave his Divine direction, succour and support, and that he may dispose of me as he pleases."

Many of Warner's letters, about this time, rolative to coloured children, which he sent to different Friends in Philadelphia, and to the condition of their parents, are very interesting, but to insert them would unreasonably swell this narrative.

In the Eleventh month, 1794, the Southern Quarterly Meeting proposed a memorial to the Assembly of Maryland, on behalf of the African people, which was laid before the Meeting for Sufferings for its approbation. Towards the close of 1798, this memorial having been somewhat modified, was presented to the Legislature of Maryland by Warner Miflin and others, the memorial being as fol-OWN :-

The Quarterly Meeting of the People called Quakers (constituted of the members of that Society, residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, South of Cecil County, and the contiguous parts of Delaware and Virginia,) by their committee respectfully represent-

"That from a sense of duty, and near fellow-feeling with the much injured people of the African race, under the continued grievous and inhuman oppression to which they are subjected, we are incited to renew our application to you on their behalf, apprehending our peaceable demeanor as citizens in your and other governments of the United States, and the care manifested by our members generally, in support of civil and religious order, through a long course of years, justly entitles us to the attention of our rulers, on occasions especially wherein the true interest and real well-being of the community at large is deeply conce ned.

" For, as was declared by Congress in the year 1775, 'A reverence for our great Cre-ator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sonso, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end."

" An unfeigned and important regard to this seriously and duly to consider how opposite thereto are the very wicked and grievous abuses suffered by that degraded and grossly oppressed class of our fellow-men of the African race, within the limits of your government and its borders; many of whom are unmercifully torn from the tender ties of pature, kidnapped, shackled with irons, carried off, and transported like herds for market, to parts

"The present state of the laws, as we apprehend, being so liable to evasion, and inadequate certainty, and omit nothing, that of right be- to the protection justly due to this part of

God's rational creation, that men of depraved minds, void of humanity, and abandoned to dissoluto principles, have opportunities, and are frequently in the practice of feloniously seizing and carrying off from the State of Delaware (in violation and defiance of the laws of that State) numbers of black peoplo indiscriminately, whether free persons or others, passing with them into Maryland, and thence southward. Practices so repronchful to government, and shocking to every Christian and virtuous feeling, we hope will not fail of obtaining your close consideration and exertion, worthy of the power wherewith you are entrusted, to put a stop to the continuance of this crying abomination.

"The guilt of violence is charged on the old world as a cause of its destruction t and while it is suffered to exist in so atrocions a . degree in this land, is there not reason to drend the righteous judgments of a God of perfect equity and adorable mercy ?

" Amoricans profess, as an enlightened people, to enjoy and promote the just and unali-enuble rights of man, in an equal, if not a superior degree, to any other people; their langunge has gone forth, and is in eminent repute among the nations ; shall then a flagrant contradiction to such profession be permitted to remain among us

" That the sovereign Lord of the Universe, who created of one blood all the nations of the earth, may influence your hearts, and dignify you with such a portion of his wisdom and universal love to mankind, that, in your exulted station, the peace, liberty, and happiness of all ranks of the people, may be the real objects of your zeal and care, is the desire of your Friends.

" Signod, &c."

### For" The Friend."

### Relits of the Wast .-- No. 14.

No action will conduce to our averianting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. More outside limitations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the imitator one step nearer beavon.

### WARNER MIPPLIN.

### (Continued from page 930.)

The following letter gives some account of the presentation of the address :---

### "Twelfth nio. 30, 1795.

"Dear Friend :- By this opportunity I inform theo that a few days since we arrived from Annupolis, where we had been to presont the address prepared. Five of our membors attended, viz., Tristrim and John Needies, Samuel Troth, Samuel Howeil, and myself. We were accompanied by Mary Berry, and my wife. Mary had a minute of her Monthly Meeting, being under a concern to hold meetings in that noighbourhood. We wore in Annapolis just two weeks; had two public meetings in the State-House, and one in the Methodist meeting-house; they were appointed principally for the blacks. On the whole, I think they were satisfactory, and I hope the cause was not hurt thereby. The women drew up an address also, which was presented with ours, and both well read by the clerk. Some violent opposers turned out to object to committing the memorials to a committee, but they were overruled by a large majority. A disputo then arose as to the manner of appointing a committee ;-both sides being very anxious to get men to answer their views. This was favourably determined also, and four out of five considered to be friendly disposed. We waited with patience almost their own time;-I never felt lass anxious to push them. I did believe that our being among them would be useful, if nothing was done. Many of them wore much alarmed, and many lice were fabricated ;- but, I believe, I never mot with any who appeared more leath to enter upon a discussion of the subject. I found that they were the more friendly, the longer we stayed. The committee at length reported, that the petitions of the Quakers were on a subject of great magnitude and importance, and not being furnished with the laws of Delaware, thought it best to refer the consideration of the subject to the next sessions. Their report was shown to me beforo it was given in. I submitted to it, thinking it might be best. It leaves a fair opening for the subject being called up again. I have abundant fears for my country on this account, and yet, sometimes I have some encouragement.

<sup>44</sup> I have now two mon standing, waiting for advice; , they have just escaped from the Chesapeake, from the Carolina dealors. I believe I have not been without one or more nearly every day since my roturn. I am loaded thereby almost as much as I can stand under.

"Tristrim Needles and Samuel Troth loft Annapolis after the presentation of the addresses;—the women and Samuel Howell were gone four days to Indian Spring and West River meetings, whilst John Needlos and I stuck by the stuff. About the time of the women's return, John began to complain a little for a day or two, then took to his bed, and in three days was a corpso. He scened to go down to the grave in as much quiet as I ever baheld one. Many of the members of the assembly visited him in his illness, and appeared much concerned for him. I trust this sudden removal, and at such a time, may be in wisdom designed for some purpose, perhaps beyond our prospects. I must bid farewell, and with love to thee and thine, remain thy friend,

### WANNER MIPPLIN."

The memorial presented by Mary Barry and Anno Mifflin, alluded to above, contains the information that they were two of a committee of women Friends, appointed to consider the affecting subject, which had claimed the attention of the men. It endeavours to awaken feelings of commiseration for the poor blacks, by referring to the cruel separations they frequently had to endure from the dearest connections in life; by the fear of the judgments of the Almighty, and the just condemnation of coming generations, if the Legislature shall still allow the trade; and it strives to stir them up by legal enactments to end it.

Relics of the Past.-No. 15.

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); May 4, 1844; 17, 32; APS Online pg. 254

For " The Friend."

# Relics of the Dast.-No. 15.

No action will conjuce to our everissing bappiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfait conviction of duty. Mere outside indications of the best actions of the best usen, will never advance the indicator one step nearer heaven.

# WARNER MIFFLIN.

# (Continued from page \$47.)

Warnor was in Philadelphia in the spring of 1700, labouring with the members of Congress, and other influential persons, on bohalf of the rights of the slave. Whilst there, he had the opportunity of enjoying the company of his friends Deberah Darby and Rebecca Young, who were preparing to return to England, having completed their religious visit to Friends in this country.

In the Fifth month he was with his friend John Parrish in New York, and attended the Yearly Meeting at that place. Whilst there, they laboured, as opportunity offered, on behalf of the poor Indian, and the despised, persecuted negro. A letter from John Parrish, will exhibit some of their labours.

### "New York, Fifth month 30th, 1736. " Doar Henry :---I received thy acceptable letter, with the enclosed, which came scasonably, and I hope answered a good purpose. I introduced it to the committee appointed by the Yearly meeting on Indian affairs. The committee is about thirty in number, and met on Seventh-day evening after the close of a very solomn annual assembly, which had been owned by the Master's presence. The committee, after discoursing, and solidly deliberating on the subject, chose a clork, and concluded to fix stated times when it should meet

At present it did not appear to be ripe enough to go into a subscription. On the whole, I hope the subject is protty well on its way to produce some good effects in due senson. The sitting of the committee closed just in the twilight, and I proposed to my friend Warner, that we should go from thence to see Governor Jay. It seemed likely to be our only opportunity, as he would probably return home in the morning. Accordingly, we went ac-companied by Thomas Eddy, who introduced us. We met with a cordial recoption, unu the interview was to mutual satisfaction. Aftor ordering pipes and tobacco, the subject of his embassy to England, came on the carpot, and he in a free manner informed us of several interviews he had had with Lord Granville on the subject of the treaty. Lord Granville, he said, scemed quite disposed in an amicable way to accommodate matters between the two nations. He cleared up very much to my satisfuction that part respecting the negroes. The conversation turned protty much on the subject of the black people, and the necessity of its moving forward by gradations. From this it passed to the Indians when I took the opportunity to introduce Co lonel Pickering's letter, which he read with pleasure, and said he was a good man. The Governor highly approved of Friends' proceedings, and cheerfully offered overy assistance he could afford us, and wished us success. " We had a very agreeable interview with him, which closed about 11 o'clock. He fol-

lowed us to the door, and kindly invited us to come again.

"And now, after giving thee this short detail, I may just inform theo, that after a week of laborious exercise, I have been to-day weather-bound, but have in prospect to set off in the morning for Westbury, to be at their week-day meeting on Fourth day, and next day at the monthly meeting at Flushing. This is as far as I see at present. \* \* \* I conclude and am thy affectionate friend,

# JOHN PARRISH."

Warner understanding that a hawyer in Philadelphia had acted in a slave case, in a manner which he thought base and unchristian, visited him to show him the error of his way. The enraged attorney turned him out of his house for his honest plain dealing. This, however, did not deter the unflinching advocate for the *just* and right, from addressing a reproving, expostulating letter to the lawyer on the subject, which he, however, sent open to his Friends in Philadelphin, that they might rend it, and judge of its fitness and Christian spirit, before it should be delivered. In a letler which he sent is a Friend, dated Ninth month, 4th, 1796, he says,—

"That Carolina proceeding is abominable." Indeed, the cloud at times looks exceeding heavy, and as though heavy things were to be. At times it seems a little otherwise. May noither heights nor depths of any nuture or kind be parmitted to turn the feat of our minds from pursuing the one thing needful. With love to thee and thine, I am thine, I trust, in a measure of best fellowship.

# WARNER MIPPLIN."

The time had now come when Warner believed it would be right in him to defend his character through the press from the odium cust upon it by slave-holders and their associates. For this purpose he prepared his "Defence," which has already in these relies been so abundantly quoted. Having been examined by his Friends, it was published about the close of 1766, being dated in the Eleventh month. We shall now proceed with extracts from this work :---

"And now, my follow citizens, let mu call your serious attention to the present condition of our land. You, more especially, who believe in a God,-in the superintendence of his Providence,-and in the Sacrod Records. Let us ruminate on what is perpetrated within its borders, we who have been so highly favoured of the Almighty; and make so great profession respecting liberty to the world. I beliovo it can be proved, that since the revolution, oven within the small compass of the State of Delaware and its adjoining part of Maryland, there hath been more free blacks kidnapped and carried into slavery, than there has been of American citizens captured by Where are the feeling pathe Algerines. ronts, who suffered inexpressible grief on account of their darling children stript from them in the late war? Are not those in any degree brought to feel another's woo?

This alludes to the case of a number of blacks set free by Friends, having been sold by order of Coast egain into boadago.

the natural ties of husband and wife, parent trymen, put our souls in their soul's stead, let and child. I know to the contrary. Unnatu- us imagine how it would feel, to be greaning ral and hardened characters there are in all nations; but that such abound more among this people than others, in proportion to their circumstances, I cannot admit. Where such instances have arisen, to whom must we ap-ply the guilt? On the poor tried blacks, or on nominal professors of the blessed name of Christ-those who with relentless tyranny can advortise amongst other stock on a farm, a number of these brethren by creation I When the afflicted sufferers are called up for salo, reluctantly advancing with tears falling from their eyes-(oh, blush, Americans, at this !)-parhaps a trader in human flesh from Georgia, bids off a mother and her child ; and an advonturer from Kentucky proves the highest biddor for the father and another child. Thus are families torn asunder,the marriage tie violated, and made of no account,-and their cup of human misory filled up with mingled bitters. And perhaps among the spectators of these hapless victims to avarico, oven among the speculators, may be found professed ministers of the gospel, who not only behold without reproof these proceedings, but are partakers of this gain of oppression.\* Is there any spirited disapprobation manifested against this kind of traffic where it provails? Is there not too generally a silent acquiescence therewith? and have I advanced aught but underiable truths on the subject? I have not said any thing of their hard fare in tyrannical families; though I acknowledge, with satisfaction, their condition is much meliorated in a general way within the last twenty years, as to their domestic usage; yet, more distressing separations have taken place among them within that space of

" "Numerous are the instances that might be adduced to show the inhuman cruelties inflicted on these helpices people, under the public countenance given to the spirit of opprassion and tyranny. A few cases may suffice to give the general features of thuse enermities, of the cer-

with the general treatment in these and in authority. "In the county of Kent on Delaware, a negro man, not long since, having pelitioned the court for his freedom, long since, having petitioned the court for min recom-and security being required for his appearance in case he should be adjudged a slave, his security took him home to his house to remain till trial; the pretended master or his agents went armed to the house when the master of the family was from home, much terrified the family, violently 'seized the black man, carried him off, tied a rope round his neck, fastened it to a horse, and how as fit as to keap the new black on a run. He drave so fast as to keep the poor black on a run. He was so mangled and bruised that he died next morning. No further notice appears to be taken of this brutality, by legal authority, but the formality of a warrant issued

by the chief justice. "Two negro men, at Snow Hill, Maryland, were charged with breaking into a store, whereof on due ex-smination they were found particely innocent; but pro-viously in order to convict them, they were inhumanly and illegally tortured to make them confers, by the ap-plication of thumb-screws, until their thumbs burst with the pressure.

"A negro man charged with breaking into a smoke bouse, in Northampton county, Virginia, hud his feet put to the fire to buke till they broiled into blisters, to torture him into confession. He was afterwards ac-quitted of the fact by confession of the ovidence which in the sector sector the sector which had been suborned against him.

"Of like detestable practices a volume might be filled ; but a more particular enumeration would not comport with the brevity intended in the present representation."

"Some say that negroes pay no regard to time than heretofore. Let us then, my coununder the iron hand of oppression and no tribunal on earth whoreunto we might apply for roliof.

# Relics of the Past.--No. 16.

WARNER MIFFLIN

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); May 11, 1844; 17, 33; APS Online pg. 260

# For" The Friend."

# melics of the Bast .-- No. 16.

No action will conduct to our overlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a leastfait conviction of duty. More outside initiations of the best scilons of the best men, will never advance the judicator one step nearer beavon.

### WARNER MIPPLIN.

### (Continued from page 934.)

" It has been infused into the minds of the people by the spirit of seduction, that I have persuaded the blacks to run from their masters; that I give them passes without discriminating between those who are free and others, whenever they apply ; and that I keep a large number of absconded slaves in clearing my swamps. This was recently thrown before the members of a legislative body, to equiterant any influence I might possibly have there; together with in insiduation that I had offered a bribe to a connection of one then present, on a nogro affair. All which nesertions I deny as originating from the father of lies ; and made I believe to lay waste any possible influence I might have against slavery.

"Added to those are the curses, threats and hard speeches, that have been thrown out against me, for acting only consonant with the principles of the late revolution, in peaceably vindicating the natural rights of men, on the grounds of humanity and obligations of the Christian religion. And I think I may assort, that I never violated the laws of men in this business, unless feeding the hungry can be termed a violation. To some of those poor, distressed people, when absconding as they have represented, on account of very rigorous treatment, I have indeed pitied and given food, in which I considered myself warranted by the law of God, and principle of human sympathy, by relieving for a little space a suffaring fellow creature, who called for assist-acce, hungry and many while is the re-verse of my judgment of propriety, in preserving the peace of society, to persuade these people from their claimer's service, and beneath the uprightness of my profession to recommend any as free people who are not such. I believe a cause that is sanctioned by Omnipotence, needs no such effort to make it successful, and that the more pure and upright are its espousers, the more will it be advanced. I am of the fuith, the voice of the spiritual Moses has been as intelligibly sounded in the ears of Americans, as ever the voice of Moses formerly was heard by the Egyptians, even the Lord from heaven, who is a quickening spirit, and ' If they escaped not who refused him that spoke on earth, how much more shall not we escape, if we turn away from him who speaketh from heaven?' who I believe is advancing to lay waste all opposition in this business; which he will effect in his own time. And it appears by a largo part of the wills latterly made, that many who retain their senses, are unwilling, to risk a passage into an awful eternity and leave fellow beings as slaves. I marvel there are not many more.

"I am troubled at seeing any run from their masters, and generally counsel such, that it is my judgment they had better remain at home in quiet resignation as much as possible

good conduct they should obtain favour from their Maker, he could change the hearts of these their possessors and induce them to liberate. On this ground of inward conviction it is, I wish to see the work carried forward. Some have taken my counsel and returned, others have judged best to pursue their own prospects be the event as it would ; and to some others, who by accounts met with hard treatment at home, I could say but little on the subject, only that as they were slaves, it would not do for them to tarry at my house, as I could not by that means do them any good, and it would only give offence to their claimors.\*

" Is there a white men among thousands, who if captured umong the Algerines, would not embrace his liberty should opportunity present? If I were a humane Algerine, residing in their land, and an American in escaping from his master ventured to call at my house, informing me he had not eaten any thing for several days, would my countrymen judge it criminal in me to feed him ? What then should be the conduct of the higher professors of Christianity, in a similar case, towards a people, who differ from us by a few darker shades in their skin? Is there any part of our religion that would authorize us to seize such and drag them again into chains ? Or would it not be as great a violation of the righteous law of God, who the Scripture testifies is no respecter of persons, but who hath crented of one blood all nations of men, to seize on one of a dark complexion as one of a fairer huo? Is it not through the principles of tyranny and despotism yet too provalent in America, in cherishing ideas of too much distinction among men on this subject, that they are not only yet retained in slavery, but even, when from a sonce of religion and justice their masters have dispensed to them the blessing of liberty, they have not an equitable chance to vindicate their right, when it is encroached upon by kidnopping. Even where these acts are known in many neighbourhoods, what a

Warner informed the black man that he had done all Wather informed into many many many has no may been that he could do to obtain his freedom, but had not been able to effect it; and now he desired that he yould he resigned to bis situation? and Athfully and diligently serve his master; concluding with stating that he did believe that by so doing he would shorten the time of his bondoge. The slave-holder was much struct with the Christian spirit of the advice of Warner, so different from what he had would short a slifeted him. from what he had expected to hear. It so affected him, to liberate him.

to their allotment, and that, if through dastardly spirit pervades the misds of the people, lest they should offend some neigh-bour. They are afraid to stop forward in a prosecution; and if any are impelled to undertake it from sympathy with the sufferer, they are oft put to great difficulties for want of suitable evidence, as those whites who may have due knowledge of the matter, oft evade giving their testimony through fear of making enemies. Thus in scoing the thief, yet by eilence consenting, according to Scripture, they become equally guilty. If there were thousands of blacks who could give clear evidence, the law will not admit it as valid. In not this arbitrary and very unjust?

> " I dread the consequence of a continuance of wrong things in our land; have we not seen evident tokens of Divine displeasure 7. Hath not the sword, the famine, and pestilence made their appearance in various parts? As a gentle rod shaking over us, they are calling loudly to greater degrees of humility, repentance and umendment of life; lest offended Omnipotence should pour forth upon us more abundantly the vials of his wrath, and tribulation, anguish and woe, be the complicated portion of the inhabitants of America. Let us then by a strict attention to the discharge of our duty towards God and man so act as to invite the Lord's bleasings upon us. He is ever ready to shower down his favours on the obedient workmanship of his hands. That this may be our happy experience, is the desire and prayer of a lover of this country, a peaceable subject to its laws, and an universal friend to mankind.

" WARNER MIFFLIN. "Kent, on Delaware, Eleventh mo., 1796." (To be continued.)

Warner Mifflin's principle and practice, may be suitably set forth in the following succedule recently told of him by a slave-holder. Warnet had been plead-ing with an individual in Virginia for the freedom of a better the the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of the state of the state of the state of the the state of slave which he himself had had some interest in. The master who had found this servent ontirely faithful and master who had found this servent entirely faithful and trustworthy, refused to liberate him, or to sell thin, or any reasonable terms. After Warner had exhausted his powers of reasoning and persuasion, he begged as a farour that he might have a private opportunity with the negro before he left the house. The slave-holder was very reluctant to give consent; expecting that Warner would embrace the opportunity to urge the slave to croape. At last he appeared to yield, but when the individual was introduced, took car to secreto himself in a residue which enabled him to overhear all himself in a position which enabled him to overhear all that passed.

Relics of the Past.-No. 17.

The Friend; a Religious and Literary Journal (1827-1906); May 18, 1844; 17, 34; APS Online pg. 268

For" The Friend,"

# Relics of the Wast .- No. 17.

No action will conduce to our overlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a hearifolt conviction of duty. Mere outside initiations of the best actions of the best men, will nover advance the initiator one step nearch heaven.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Continued from page 2(0.)

Warner Mifflin continued to labour indefatigably in the cause of suffering humanity, devoting his time, his talents, and his money, to the promotion of the good of mankind. His house was still the asylum of the coloured people in their varied distresses, and though he could not always relieve, he had an car to hear, and a heart to feel for them.

Although a man of good judgment, yet Warner was sometimes imposed upon, through his desire to benefit others. In 1797 an individual who possessed a strong imagination, with little stability of character, having persuaded himself that some naw discovery ho had made was likely to produce vast profits, endeavoured to lead Warner to furnish tho means to enable him to try the experiment. Doubtful, and fearful as to the result, yet influenced by a respect for the man, and a wish to oblige, he engaged in the enterprise, where-

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permis

by he lost a considerable sum of money. The history of this enterprise is a deeply instructivo one, and might furnish a solutary lesson to all such as are trusting an inflated imagination to calculate for them the profits of their speculations, or to predict for them the future.

In the year 1707, a large portion of the people called Nicholitos, residing in the State of Delaware, and the Eastern shore of Maryland, made application to be received as membors of the Society of Friends. These people had been principally gathered as a distinct society through the instrumentality of Joseph Nichols. A short account of them, drawn from such sources of information as are accessible, may be of some interest to the general reader.

Joseph Nichols appears to have been a man of strong powers of mind, and in his youth to have possessed a very pleasant and vivacious spirit, which made him a general favourito with his acquaintances, particularly the irreligious portion of thom. He was forward in all morry-makings, and was wont to spend the First-day of the week with his youthful associates in dancing, or singing, and other vain amusoments. Although he no doubt often folt the reproofs of the Holy Spirit for the way he was mispending his time, yet, for a season, these secret convictions had little permanent effect upon him.

At last, during the time of a frolic, an intimate friend of his was taken sick, and died suddenly amidst the festivities and mirth. This, through the merciful visitations of the Lord's Holy Spirit, offectually aroused him to a sense of his wickedness ;---and he was made to appreciate the awful consequence which would result if he did not amend his ways. A change was soon wrought in him, and by the effectual baptisms of the Holy Ghost and of fire, he appears to have been in a good measure redcemed from evil. The company who on First-days were still drawn about him by his pleasant conversational powers, he now endeavoured to benefit. By his influence he porsuaded them to sit down in silence and to listen to a portion of the Holy Scriptures. This practice was continued until he believed it right to appear as a minister among them. The good effect of his ministry was observable in a change wrought as to the general character of the community in which he lived. Many attended his meetings, and in life and conversation bore evidence of having been brought under the cross of Christ.

The doctrines which Joseph Nichols preached, were very much the same with those held by the Society of Friends. He had a testimony against war, against all oaths, against slavery, against a hireling ministry, extravaganco in the manner of living, and in clothing ;--- and against every thing which he thought would minister to the pride and vanity of the creature.

John Woolman, who visited the Nicholites in 1766, thus describes them :--" From Motherkill, we crossed the country about thirtyfive miles to Friends at Tuckahos, in Maryland, and had a meeting there, and at Marshy Creek. At these our last three meetings, was a considerable number of people, follow- junited in judgment that it would be proper,

ers of one Joseph Nichols, a preacher ; who, understand, is not in outward fellowship with any religious society of people, but profusseth nearly the same principles as our Society doth, and often travels up and down, appointing meetings, to which many people come. I heard Friends speaking of some of their neighbours, who had been irroligious people, that were now his followers, and were become sober, well-behaved men and women. Some irregularities, I hear, have been amongst the people, at several of his meetings; but from the whole of what I have perceived, I believe the man and some of his followers, are honestly disposed, but that skilful fathors aro wanting amongst thom."

About the commencement of the American Revolution Joseph Nichols died, leaving a great many followers, but no organized society among them. In the year 1780 they first adopted church government ; and banded thomselves together as a distinct religious There were then several who community. stood as preachers amongst them. They seem to have taken the rules and regulations of the Society of Friends, as models, and made their own nearly conform to them. Children were accounted members whose parents were so, when they were born ; mar-ringes were accomplished in their Monthly Mootings; they had select mostings, and ministers were approved and recommended in They had the same manner as Friends. Queries to answer in their Monthly Meetings resembling ours, but more precise on the subjects of dress, furniture and amusoments.

As to plainness they carried it so far, that they raised no merely ornamental flowers in their gardens, and admitted none in their houses They did not approve of mixed colours of materials in their garments, and striped of flower stuffs, black hats and blacked shoes were not known among them.

people of excellent moral character, of stern integrity, strict and rigid as respected them selves, charitable and kind to others. It wan not many years before a large number of the members thought it would be right, and profitable for them to be incorporated in the So. ciety of Friends. The subject was opened in their Monthly Meetings, from time to time, until at last one hundred and six united in signing the following minute :--

"To the members of Third-Haven Monthly Meeting, to be held 25th of Tenth month, 1797 :

"We, the people called Nicholites, herein present to your view and serious considera tion, the names of those that incline to unite with you in membership."

When this was read in Third Have Monthly Meeting, after consideration, a com mittee was appointed " to take an opportunity with them, in a collective capacity, and trea the matter with them, as way may open, as to the grounds of their request; and report o their situation, and state of unity in regard thereof, to our next meeting." After a time the Monthly Meeting's committee, and me committee of the Quarterly Meeting being

about 400 individuals were acknowledged as members. It is probable that Warner Mifflin was a member of the Quarterly Meeting's committee,-his wife we know was, and he accompanied her in some of her services amongst this newly received people.

Many of those who did not at first join the Society of Friends were afterwards united to it. From the following letter it appears that Anno Mifflin visited the families thus suddonly brought in amongst Friends.

"Kent, Fifth month, 4th, 1798,

" Dear Friend :- After leaving the city my wife and solf proceeded with our Friend Mary Borry to finish the visit to the families belonging to Chester Particular Meeting,-I hope to a good degree of satisfaction. As to myself, I have not whereof to beast, hardly knowing whether I was of any use to myself or others, further than as a coachman to drive the women about. As I did not know where or how I could have disposed of my time botter, the thought tended rather to a settlement of mind, and a good degree of quiet. Whilst in Philadelphia, I received a letter from a Friend at Third Haven, in Maryland, which renewed the exercise of my mind on a subject of uncasinoss in that meeting which I had been engaged in. We reached home about dark, and that night this subject had such an effect on my mind, that I told my wife in the morning I believed I must go for that Monthly Meeting. I proposed that she should accompany me; she consented; and about noon we started. I believe our being there was right, and of use in several respects.

"The day after our return my wife proceeded with Mary Borry to the meetings, and some families, in Sussex county. They returned on Sixth-day; and on First-day fol-lowing I accompanied them to meet with the Quarterly and Monthly Meeting's committee respecting the Nicholites. The next day I parted with my wife, she having a prospect of visiting the families of that people with a minute of our Monthly Meeting. The Querterly Meeting's committee have concluded to unite with the Monthly Meeting's committee in visiting the remaining applicants among them. The Fifth-day after my return home I went about thirty-five miles to a meeting at North West Fork, proposed for a conference with such of these people who had not applied, and who claimed their meeting-house and records. It so turned out, that there was not many present. They were told we could not indulgo our members in holding their meetings in houses, which they were not at liberty to keep in order, and could not have under their direction. Some of them expressed that it would be sorrowful to them for Friends to meet separately. Their Monthly Meeting will be held to-morrow about twenty-five miles from my residence, and then I expect that this subject will be concluded. I feel a concern to attend it, with my brother Daniel, and hope to meet my wife there. \* \* \* I conslude with love to thee and thine, and I hope, and trust, in degree to the cause and testimony of Truth, thy Friend,

"WARNER MIFFLIN." A singular circumstanco respecting the property took place; these who had joined Friends, sold, and justly, that having laft them they had no right to occupy their houses. The others insisted that they should continue to hold mootings therein. Thus circumstanced they remained for a few years, when all the members of the Nicholite Society having joined Friends, the property was, by the old trustees, conveyed to trustees to hold it on behalf of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of North West Fork.

(To be concluded.)

For" The Friand."

### Melles of the Past,-No. 18.

No action will conduce to our evertuating happiness, that is not the off-pring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Mere outside institutions of fire best actions of the best mene, will never advance the facilitator one step nearer heaves.

### WARNER MIFFLIN.

### (Concluded from junge 250.)

Before closing these notices it may be proper to introduce a letter which was mislaid, and therefore could not be introduced into its proper chronological place.

During the time that Warner Millin was in Newport in 1781, many of the officers of the French army being there, attended Friends' meeting; and their light and irroverent behaviour was unsettling to the company On assembled, and very trying to his mind. his return home, he felt concerned to address a latter to thom, which it appears his friend Anthony Benezet translated into French. have a copy of this document in Anthony's hand-writing.

" Dear friends :-- Over and above the univorsal love that flows in my heart towards all men of overy nation as my brethren, children of the same almighty Parent, I felt a particular draft thereof towards many Frenchmen whilst at Newport. Feeling at this time a renowal thereof, with desires for your lasting happiness, and a concern that the dignity of our meetings for the worship of Almighty God may be maintained, and they held in a mannor acceptable to him, I am willing to throw before your view some hints that may be profitable for you to consider. Feeling love for you I was pleased to see you come to our meeting, but sorry to notico so much whispering amongst you.

"I desire you may consider that the great object of worship is a God, not only omnipotent, but onmipresent; who beholds the actions of men, and even the thoughts of their hearts, and will finally recompense unto all, according as their deeds or works have been. As we have no expectation of a purgation after death, but believe that as the tree falls so it lies, and in the state that death leaves, judgment cortainly finds us, there being no device, knowledge or understanding in the grave, we think it incumbent to improve our time here, in order to be prepared for that most sure and awful period. In order thereto, we are concerned to meet together to wait. upon and worship the Lord in spirit and in truth. We believe in the promise of Christ, . Where two or three are met together in my name there am I in the midst of them." We deem it necessary on such occasions to attend to the order enjoined in Scripture, viz. Bo still and know that I am God." This is the end of our sitting in silence ;- to keep the mind still, to wait upon Him to learn his mind and will concerning us. As any transgression rises up to view, we ought to confess the same to him, bog his forgiveness for the past, and pray for preservation for the time to come. When any talk in our mootings, it has a tendency to disturb this silence, and we believe to offend that Great Being whom we are concerned to know, and serve, agreeable to apos-

tolic doctrino, it is life ctornal to know him the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent. Knowing him binds us to promoto pence on earth, good will to men, and to do unto others as we would wish to be done by. With desire for your ctornal welfare, I conclude. Your real friend,

### " WARNER MITFLIN."

Towards the close of Fifth month, 1798, Warner was taken soriously unwell, and even then, we learn from one of his letters written shortly after, he passed through almost daily conflicts of mind on account of the poor blacks. On the 26th of Sixth month, he wroto to H. D. thus :-

" Doar friend :--- The day before yesterday I received thing of the 20th instant, by which I am reminded of thy kind sympathy and concorn for mo, which tends to strengthen the brotherly regard that for years I have had impressed on my mind for theo. I hope there may never be a diminution thereof.

" I have great bodily weakness,-a cough continues, and my breast is disordered. I am getting about, but gain strength very slowly, and have as great a debility of mind as of body. I have no ability scarcely to labour for a crumb, and feel evidently, that nothing I have heretofore done will do to feed upon It is great cause for humiliation and now. bowedness of soul, when I feel as I do, and reflect that there are those who are dignified, strengthened and supported to travel over sea and land, for the promotion of the glorious cause. It is cause of thankfulness that there are those thus favoured continued amongstus. and that the Master of our assemblies has not forsaken us altogether, even in this degene-rate and depraved age, \* \* \* Thy friend, "WARNER MIFFLIN,"

When the time of the Yearly Meeting, of 1798, draw nigh, although well aware that the yellow fever was raging with great violenco in Philadelphia, Warner Mifflin believed it to be his duty to attend it. He came up, attended the sittings of the Select Meeting held Ninth month 22nd, and those of the general meeting on Second-day following. The Yearly Meeting then adjourned until the Twelfth month, and Warner returned home. After reaching his place of abode, he wrote to a friend, expressing that he felt solid satisfaction in having attended to this duty. He says in the letter, " As I came along homoward, I remembered how careful and watchful a helmsninn ought to be, in time of a storm ! How quick the attention should be to the helm, lest the vessel receive damage! I have thought much of a sontiment of worthy Isaac Penington, since I came home, that Israel of old was not to know the deliverance before hand, but to trust in the Lord.'

The time of his rest drew near. The seeds of the distemper which was provalent in the city, had taken root in his system, and after a short time he became ill. In great quietness and calmness, he bore the severe pains of his distempor, for aix days, and then was sweetly released from suffering. He deceased the 10th day of the Teath month, 1708, in his 53d year.

K NOW all Men by these Presents, That We

Wayton bougill and Warner Mifflin Dan - Hifflin, sam - Howell & Jon & Humm

of the County of Kent, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Delaware, in the Sum of Thue Thousand founds current Money of the faid State; unto which payment well and truly to be made unto the faid State; We do bind ourfelves, our Heirs, Executors, and Adminifrators, jointly and feverally, firmly by these Pretents. Sealed with our Seals, and dated at Dover, in Kent aforesaid, this sealed with our Seals, and dated at Dover, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety- nunc

THE Condition of this Obligation is luch. That if the above-bounden blay for brows ill & Marner Migfler. Admininiftrat m + of all and fingular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of Marner Migfler. Adminideceafed, do make, or caule to be made, a true and perfect Inventory of all and fingular the faid Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the faid deceafed, which have or fhall come to the Hands, Poffeffion or Knowledge of the faid blay for through & Marner Migfler. The or unto the Hands or Poffeffion of any Perfon or Perions, for and the fame to made, do exhibit, or caufe to be exhibited, unto the Regifter Office, of the County of Kent aforefaid, at or before the submit is made, and the fame for made, do exhibit, or caufe to be exhibited, at the Time of the Day of field next enfuing the Date hereof, and the fame Goods and thattels, Rights and Credits of the faid deceafed, at the Time of the Death ; or which at any Time after fhall come to the Hands or Poffeffior into the Hands or the Polleffion of any other Perfon or Perfons for There do well and truly adminifer according to law ; and further do make, or caufe to be made, a true and juft Account of Anter do make, or caufe to be made, a true and juft Account of Anter do make, or caufe to be made, a true and juft Account of Anter Adminifration, at or before the 17 - Day of Summer Anter Adminifration, at or before the 17 - Day of Summer Anter adminifration, at or before the 17 - Day of Summer Anter Adminifration, at or before the 17 - Day of Summer Anter Adminifration, at or before the 17 - Day of Summer Anter Adminifration, at or before the 18 - Account, the fame being first examined and allowed of by the Regifter for the Probate of Wills, and granting Letters of Adminifrat ref Account, the fame being first examined and allowed of by the Regifter for the Probate of Wills, and granting of the Laws of faid State, fhall limit and appoint. Add if it fhall hereater appear that any laft Will and Teffament was made by the deceafed, and the Exe

thereunto required, do furrender and deliver up the faid Letters of Adminification (Approbation of fuch Teleament being first had and male in the Register's Office) then this Obligation to be void, and of none Effect; or elfe to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and delivered in Tut ibe Prefence of Clay ton fowell of the Laws Sont Hunn End Marner Miffling, Caniel Mifflin Damuel House

Brnd Adminis & will aniacis Warner Mifflin det Janz 17th, 1799-Jaber gentim Thomas North Califi to

To the Justices of the Orphans Court of the States of Delaware now sitting in and for the County of Plent the Selition of Warner Miplin. o repectfully sheweth, That Warner Mipplin late of Murderkill Hundred in the County aforesaid, on a about the Day of in the year of our for one thousand feven hundred and ninety dies intertate as to his real Estate, seize in this Demenne as of Free at the Time of his Deatter, of and in a certain hact of and situate in Menderkill Hundrid aforeraid, containing about two hundred and thirty Acres, be the same more or lefs, with the Appartenances, the same being the blansion Farm of the Jais Warner Mipplin; And also of and in one other hast situate in the Hundred aforciaid, binding on four Marsh, containing fine hundres Aaer, be the same more or left, with the Affuntenancer; And also of and in one other Tract of Land situate in Marshy hope Mispillion Hundred containing three hundred Acres, be the same more a life, with the Appentinances, And also of and a one other hact of Lend situate in Jones's Hundred containing four hundred and sixty hine Acres be the same more a life, with the Appentinances; And also 1, 200 # 4 9 19 19 19 19 19 And also of and in one other hact of and situate in Little beek Hundred adjoining Land of George Buckmanter and Wilson Buck-master containing two hundred and sisety Aac, of arable Land, togetherwith there anto adjoining, with the Appentenances; That the said Warner Mifflin left at the Time of his Death Ann Mit his Wirow alive, and the following Children, namely Elizabeth manied to Clayton Cougill, Ann married to Warner Rasin, Warner Jurannah, Jarah, Samuel Emlin, and Lemuel; that it belongs to the said Ann the Widow of the said Warner to have one Shind Part of the Tenements aforesaid with the Affentenances to be apigned to her during her natural Life for her Dower of and in the Said Tenements; and to the said Clay ton Congill and Elizabeth his wife in Right of the said Elizabeth it belongs to have one equal seventh part of the Tenements aforesaid, with the Appentionances, and to the said Walner Rasin and Ann his loife in Right of the said Ann it belongs to have one equal seventh part of the Tenements afores?

with the Affuntenances; And to the said Damer Miglin Son of the said Intestate it belongs to have one equal feventh hart of the Tenements aforesaid with the Appuntinance; and to the said Iurannah it belongs to have one equal seventhe part of the sevenents aforeraid with the Appointenances; and to the said Sarah it belongs to have one equal somewith part of the Tenements aforeraid with the Affunten ances; and to the said Samuel Emlin it belongs to have one equal seventh hart of the renements aforeraid with the Appointenances; this to the said Lemmel it belongs to have one equal fevent part of the Tenements aforesaid with the Appentionances, to hold to them in Swerally.

Your Setting therefore solicits the fourt to appoint five sufficient Freeholders of the County aforesaid, to go apon the Land of the said intertate and divide the same equally among the Children of the said mlestate first laying of the widow's thing therein ) according to the Directions time Intent and Meaning of the Acts of The general Afrently in such (are made and provides Warner Miflin

and the for the first of the case of a short of the short

and the state of the second second with the second se

the star win and the following the ship has a full and

hereis a clarke Corp. Som maning a lagar have been

highward, Monart, Sugar Linging and Constituted of the

to see and a star that they of the said themes to have as allow

a president and and the course of an adjust and the

a har a second of a log and and a second a secon

and there are and the weather the format and life and

addie to her all the set the set of the set

and the standard for a former the said for the start of the

a the said of the ship and thing and the product of the said of the

and the second and and the ofference in the

by his Counsel

in the addition of gang & and gantages, and

Nicholas Ridgely

and the state

a life and the

Siv Confighters

4 Dec- 1799.

Petition Warner Mifflin 1199 Dow It the 1999 Ture Alogent approved George Truitt, William My Solyment. Sio. Cummins , Array Molleston , John to chevood , Ruorded and the wind with a of

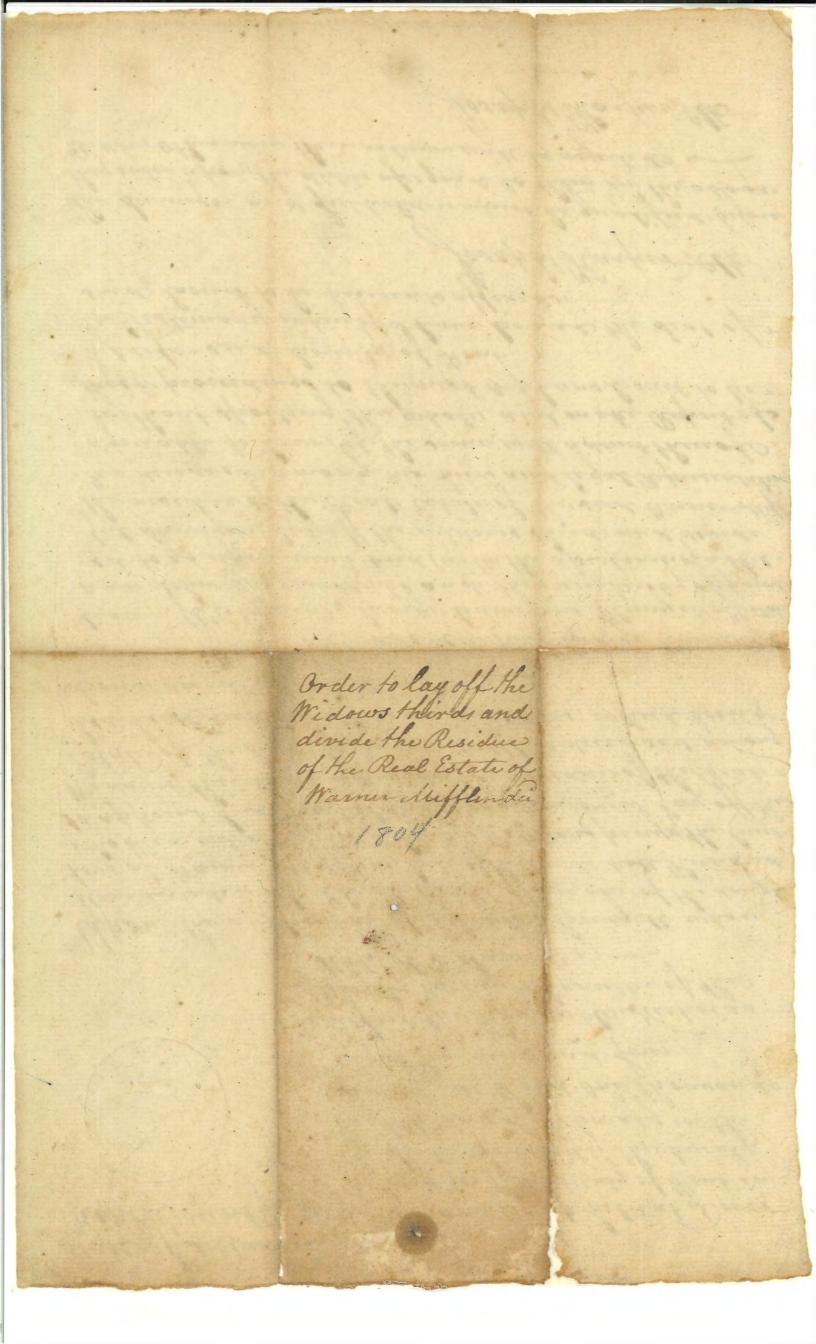
State of Delaware Stent County for & Orphans Court held at Dover in and for the bounty of Kent in the State of Delaware the twenty first day of February in the year of our Lords One thousand eight hundred and Phree \_ Before the Honorable Nicholas Ridgely Esquire Chancelles of the State of Delaware, \_\_\_\_ Upon the application of Winer Mifflin only son of Marner Mifflin deceased who died intestate, being at the time of his death seize (ounty of Kent) and by his Petition prays the four to appoint five freeholders to go whon view, and after laying off the widows thirds divide the Real Estate of said dee? among his heirs and legal Representation, which being considered is grant - edo, Ordered that George Trut William Mclyment, Gorge burning, Henry ellolleston and John Lockwood, be and they are hereby appointed to go upon view and with the afsistance of a thil ful Surveyor Sworn for that purpose, and fter lay-ing off the widows thirds or right of dower, divise the residue of the Real Estate of the said Marner Mifflin deceased, among his heis and legal Representatives, if the same will admit thereof agreeable to the act of afrembly of this State in Such case made and provided, and make report of their proceedings to the next orphans bourt to be held for this bounty in the month \_\_\_\_\_ of august next -In Testimony where of Shave caused the seal of office to be hereto affired for Joseph Hasperth The freeholders and surveyor much be qualified before they enter upon the decties afrigned to them in the above order, otherwise their setum will be rejected os. Harper Etto

Order to lay off the widows thirds and divide the Real Estate of Warner Miff lin de 1803

To the Honorable the Chanceller of the State of Delaware for the bounty of Hent in the State aforesaid, -The Petition of Clayton Cowgill by Henry U Ridgely his attorney. his attorney, Himbly Shewether, That an Orphans bouch held at Dover in and for the bounty on the swenty first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and threes, an order was granted and ifsued wherein George Truck, William Mayment, George Cummins, Henry Molleston, and John Lockwood where appointed to go upon view and lay off the we down thirds and divide the Real Estate of Warner Miff - lin dee among his heirs and legal Representatives, but for some reason the business has been delayed from time to time, and that the wedows thirds has not been laid off nor division made pursuant to said Order, which is now un out of date, and as it is the wish and de - sive of the several heirs and legal Representatives of of the said deceased to have the lands and primises of i divided among them is He thirefore mays your honor to reappoint the free - holders in said Order, or such others as you may think proper to go infor view lay off the widdes thirds and divides the residue of the Real Estate of said deceased among his heirs and legal Re--presentatives agreeable to Law, -And your Petitioner will pray to Steby 28th 18040 Clayton Courgell by his Attomy Army M. Midgly

Petition for an or - der to lay off the Widows thild, and divide the Real Estate of Warner Mifflin Feb 28 " 1804 Read, the within manua Trucholdus appointed ---Itacfin elto Aunded J. 129

State of Delaware Kent County fs. Orphans bout held at Dover in and for the bounty of Kent in the State aforesaid, the twenty Eighth day of Jebuary in the year of our Lord One thousands Eight hundred and four, Before the Honorable Nicholas Ridgely Esquire Chanceller of the State of Delaward, -Upon the application of blayton bowgill who in termanied with Elizabeth Mifflin one of the daugh - ters of Warner Mifflin, late of Manderkill Hundred who died intestate, and by his Petitions prays the fourt to appoint five freeholders to go upon vew, lay of the Midows thirds, and divide the residue of the Real Estate of the said Warner Mifflin deceased among hes heirs and legal Representatives, which being Considered is granted, Indered that George Fruitt Mit liam M Clyment, George bummins, Henry ellolliston and John Lockwood, be and they are hereby appoint - ed to go upon view and (with the afsistance of a thil. -ful Surveyor , lay off the widows third, and divide The residue of the Real Estate of the said Warner Miff - lin decased among his heirs and legal Representation aquable to Law, if the same will admit there of without spoiling the whole, and make Report of their proceedings to the met orphans bourt to be held for said bounty of Hent, In Testimony where of I have baused the Seal of said bouch to be hereunto affixed. Joseph Harper, Elto The Surveyor and fucholdin must be qualified before they enter upon the duties afsigned to them in the above Order, otherwise their return will be rejected Joseph Harper, Elk



To the Honorable the Chancelles of the State of Delaware now sitting as Judge of the Ofthans bourt, at Dover in and for Hent bounty this days day of any "1805 The Petition of blayton bourgild and Elizabeth his wife who was one of the daughters of Warner Mifflin dee? and War -ner Mifflin son of the said Warner Mifflin dee? Respectfully Represents on That Several orders of bourt, hatte been granted, to lay off the Widows thirds and divide the residu of the Real Estates of the said Mamer Mifflin die among his heres and legal Representations, but the business not being to arranged as top enable the parties Concurred, to have the division made, at any time hustofore, althe they parties handeren very ancion, eversince obtaining said Orders to have the business Completed, That in the orders afouraid George Trutt William MC lyment, George Cummins, Many ellolleston and John Lockwood were appointed for said fun -pore, which your Petitioners are satisfied should be they for the second Reappointed -They therefore Solicit the Honor to appoint thes freeholders afs? on Such others as you may think proper for the performs aforesaid, which well fully satisfy and much the approbation of yours Petitioners Marner Mifflin

I the Horar the the Ghandle of the State of Determine and for Stand County the dout a same in shirty 1905 The Peterson of Blagton Bougele and My deal this wife who was one of the daughters of Marrie differe dec? and the mer shiffland soon of the said Manne shaffland dea Ret barren or date of bourt, hade her granted to lay off the Madarian thirds and deve to the series of the Clear & takes of the said Harmon Mitthewe I during not being to arranged as top in alle the haden Concined to have the during hades at any courses all acres daid Orden to have the burneys William I & marin for berg bernow as the are allering and find and to a The Broker and a find the second in Putitions to Layof the Widows thirds They hanford to appaint the 28 m. and divers the Real Estatoof Manu chiff free holding martister from The manual the approduces on fully satisfy 110000 ang ? 16 a 1805 Read Chat Steers and the server AND THE ... J. Harpen Clks Recorded To folio 200

Dear Daughter

Thentye 2 of 11 mo 1994

I should have wrote the before this but they mother my self and Uncle Daniel have been to Recomach Court home with the English Firendo, we returned home last fifth day evening - and altho Thave not wrote the Thave not all this time forgot thee nor been with define for thy prefent and Inter happiness, and in perturbar my dear child they everlasting well. being this I trust is my greatest define for my dear children, United with they dear Mothers prayer to the Almighty That her Children might be fave Id with a portion in the truth this was her carnest, and Strut avail : ing Petition unto the God and Frather of the first of all flesh near her Jolemm close when the was to go por Them and leave Them in a trouble from a prospect Shave of divine favour being extended to her children which Thave no doubt will be continued of they walk worthy so great favour . and my dear child Thave a comfortable hope Thou welt, I believe thow has been favour to the consability of the toucher of the finges of divine love be faith fall thereto now in Thy young day, this may orcupion Thy days work to be much capier, and canse The to be exempt from many bitter crops - There been pleased to abserve They define to attad meetings, and The cartions that has been with These to get There has affor: eded me not a little unifert - And Thope Thy femalelity of The divine principle of dight and Grace in The heart is fuch as may meferue the in a confistancy of conduct in the family where thou now art placed, I feel gente capy at They being There . Theye Thou will be clever and Obliging I shall be glad to hear Those terms They hand to aprist The girle in many thing, about house, This may endear the to These be of good / acour on they arguaintances, and may be being rial to they health I think its he disparagement to any give to do This but to Their credit fo that by this while then art getting they school barning them may be im. for a perfor to be brought up to bufinet - they Then may know when They are imposed on by a screant, and alfo not to require what is unreafonable - Those to have a good a wound of the - twhe care thou art not induced to be too unde - allo mond Thy maiten direction, generny done to The family and The masters . lett Josiah and The master I empect They Brother will be up thorty and Sinten to write by him to them batt - he has been anwell, and our being from home - has hept him back Jam dear (hild with dear Some the affectionate daving father Wormer Mifflin

Dear Tather Thent of 6 Day of 6mo y 06 Being just now informed that git remits is on his stad for inorshall and purposes calling on me for a detter which streightens me for time and understanding that my Brothe Damiel wrote The Mesterday makes me espice fet Scould not well omit having something to fay - He no doubt informed the of the departure of my Dear Companion which altho so long capited I ful to be a Close tryall which is I find like to to intrappinghow but when it all I train Scholl have to from a perficiation that the hath gained the port where no troubles can among - the departed this life on Seventh day last after a some conflict of means to months much of the time in great Bodily sum which the postamed with Christian Pate ence and the figuration altho the had her mobations to hap Through a part of which in the Latter part was why she should he vo applisted more Than others That the had been concerned to inspect into the same and could not find using it should yet the his Glory the way refigned to his well - the was much redeened from all things here her Children the sumed weaved from & for some days before her departure the was carnest in her requ to be removed but the in the Devine will - some days before her death as goat on the bed vide I found her engaged in prayer and attend ." Gracious Lord if it be they will receive my dow Thon knows, I have had no define to be continued but to fenue Thee, no Earthly abject has been the inducement, Blefi myre and dear connections Icrave - on my asking her how her mind felt whether my thing up peared in her way, she wand the had been some things that the had ammetted through defidence as to her Sabours among friend, but that the had been engaged to Labour with The ability afforded in This time of tryall, and the hoped the work was accomplished and her peace made that the now was entirely willing to leave us - The way favourd to have her inder: standing clear through the whole time and altho her agony was great "he remained mostly quiet, for har 3 days she crawd quetude and the about her and one day by expering without hair either of body or mind, but there was a return which, remained to here close, and expired any arm with The expressions istrich I could be

understand with my har near her month. I fracion don't receive my I most on which the wound up without movering hand or fast. The thing more aring that his poke I thought the bent of her mind a little back the informed me after I got up in The morning that she fill noto a dose and Thought the was in our dittle house in the Garden when Old fatan came to the door and fastened it on her and the her the should stay There till the morning the would ferre him the said the times very well who he was and replyd she never would for the was determined to ferue the allong and at the time found her mind engaged to fing maile, to The Holy me in an admirable manner, when daten left the door and the haped out without any fear of him and came toward The house this finging malfes till the met forme of her (herd ren when the awshe - May the finitable impreficions last on my mind the remaining time I am allow? to stay behind her, I have had a heavy hand for Several weeks to geather several of The Child ren being so ill that we did not know which would go first but they are much recovered, Ann & profanna very weak yet forme need, more Chartisement Than others, And I feel engaged at times that my Bantism may be yet deeper if there pary That I may not be within nor spand till all be done away that may be Menvine to that I may be but continued encircled within The Canopy of his Gracions done and regard - I did think if a Jacrific of all thing I had in the world befider wond hein acceptatele and I had to dahow with my hands for our support if she might been allow? to remain with me while I remained, it would have been my choice, but its my duty to fubmit, which would not be to hand to do if come fran did not get up at times, that the might have been continued with me had Then more what Sought, Oh that I may double deligence I have taken to much time on this that I can vay but little for Ther on other Jubycets, Ireceiv? by farah They Letter with Stithes inclosed and am pleased with that Ithink to remember the matter this is the time of the yearly meeting in Maryland to which Ishould have gone Unsterday if I could got away with any degree of Propriety I am in hopes of some friends from Thence paying you a Vifit, which I should have been glad to done my odf, and may ever long of resmitted I conclude with Undeand Some to you all they affectionale for the let her Children know the insure for int what Warner Million

Dear Children your Mother and Sister having wrote, made it less neargany for me, and your Brother and dister now coming, may give gree and account of us. I conti. - mere very poorly, don't know but I may have comething to stick by me, ham very weak, my breast considerably affection I want to improve under it if may a favoured oo to do be preparing for the final farewell to all things here be -low, and my dear Children what a Comfort it must be to a parent parfing away, to have a hope of their Children preparing to do their days work consistent with thermine of their Maker, to yeite themselves to his ser--vise, and become his more I fell that this would be in. - expressable, and I hope I shall be of favour'd in you be you therefore stemilated to person the path of peace to yourselves, that so you may contribute also to your Aged parents comfort; that this will be your ingagement I am comforted in hoping - I want to come and our your, if I am continued, I intend to perform as soon as I can, and at the I have not been with you in body, My mind has visited your, and my love is to your forwell .... give my love to barah, tell her to be a good girl - kip my Elizabeth for meand accept a fish portion of parential affection to you by this - from your Loving Father 4 m 4 th Mr: 1498 ---Warner Miplin

Philad: 8 mo: 4th 88. Dear young Friend, The kind & respectful expressions contain -ed in they Letter, is very pleasing to me: Without knowledge of thy Fersion, or of the Character, I felt fensations of hope on the account; that if those art mindful to please the Maker remembering him the Creator in the Days of the greath, it will induced be well with the in the Land & state of Being which the Lord thy you and give thunto thee: & thou may be made an useful friend in the Day, which is my wish !-Thee atterath kind intentions of deting to the best of thy un-- derstanding to please me: dear Susanne, feek to please they heavenly Father, & in that There will please mereby being les thereby, this presence dwelling with Thee, into every sight thing; which will doubtles offerd me much pleasant; I shall rejsice to see you do well, as much as the you were my own dear Children; for I shall consider gove as fuch; & Thope you will allow me to treat you as such: That affectionate concern implantes in the breast of a farent for its Child, leading to the freedom of true friendship & regard: & where advice, adminition, conne or even reprosf might be wanting; it is not defraid to ad -minister it in that .- Those we shall dwell in love fear Sus of go hand in hand there in : \_ of good Man's steps are ordered of the so is a good Noman's & Child's also, I wish ours may be such, & the peace of heaven be with & feal us to the end .- You that are younger, as you will need more of a Mother's care & attention; may more im -mediately come under the direction of such, than that

who are arrived or arriving to years expable of reflection for themselves; the not left objects of anxious plicitude for their fafe steping along in the path of Wisdom, That they may be happily as Example's & way marks unto others: of the Example of those whose Parents are like they stather, is looked at a often followed May this consider ation induce the Dear Jusannah, to endeavour to hep near to that which is right & in matters where they in-- climation leads one way, & decty to they Sarent & Maker enother; rather to take up the Crops, in which thee will have dweet pence ta reward that can never be taken from the I send thee a little bag of fhells, to view, in the variety, & beauty thereof, the underful works of Providence. -24 little polcel of Baisons, & a black containing pieces that will please of slify if attended to, Children & young Post le. - I sent also Weiner a little parcel as a fample of love & good will; the they are far inferior in fivetness, to found thip & true Christian fellow thip; - I wish this may prevail When we meet together under one Roofs in that wish conclude the affectionate Found A. Emlen Jun:

I have not been but 4 times at Meeting, Ibelieve ince Matter was here, having been poorly chief of the time myself & dear little Elge with the family - There been so weak since got about that I could hardly Walk that the for with out being new falling \_ thave been anations about aunt lyne, but hope the is hetter \_ be hear Mother has netword\_ Inich twan of Comay be three then to get this their undertaking better than they may expect if consistant with the divine will \_ that Elig & about her aunts tulars hills, but the would not let me for some time before the family - un = till one day by averelves, she says, non Matter hip. the for aunt heran - if Jame Cann come on house back, Sont expect han send I cloaths my love to B. Of I does a does not come house It fall the rest- with same to yourselve as dig I does a does not come house It fall the rest- with same to yourselve as hertopre from hertopre and affectante to to Juran & Tarah Mifflin

Still Pond the g of the 11 M! 1799 Dear Fisters Ithought I would just write if it was but a few lines to you this fing they would be acceptable the bout espect to enlarge much, Werner is very poorly & dear little Elg: has again the return of her Frevers very high last might good deal restleps, she theips with me which makes it almost more then tam able to go this to lift her up & down, being much reduct by Rique, & still having Jevers - The wasat one time so il That I doubted her continuing many days, but the gits better fact of them is taken all of a tudden again, we had ald Doctor Anderson to see her yosterday, who has better satified us in requard to worm, he thinks she harnot many, the thoughts of this has districted me more than the ague, as in the hight of the Jever the complain's other theat of appearing the would chack \_ James Cann talks of coming why for his chair & if Tister Pally can have seeing the first hapsing & come of stay nother us the S or 4 weeks Ishall take it a particular favore, Thave try to settle down with a prospect of being intircly without any of you seeing no likely hood the master's coming only theintended Marriage - but nince theard git's being put of a month latter & the Quarter coming Lote in the month thought some of you might some & stay a little while with me & my mind sums natter to long for some one of my connections to that if fally will come beamer is willing to send her home when she days the Word & not keep her against inclination

To the General Apendely of The Delessare State The Petition & Addreps of Warner Mafflin

Chespectfully represents

That considering you delegated with the Cowers of Legislation, & consequently as gaardians of the wells being of The People of this State, I therefore believe your acting will in a greater or lefs degree procure the favour or displeasing of him, who miles in and over the Kingdome of men. Therefore its of great concernment to you & each Individual in the whole community to weigh well your (and net - and feeling my vely Interested for and you, am Therefore impreped with a concern to call your attention to a subject, which I do most aprivedly believe at this time, requires your serious confideration and interferrence: and that is in ugard to the merent fitnation of the black People many of whom Thave good reason to believe are at this time, notwith standing The Laws of the State, and contrary to every feeling of hus manity in this in clement Jeason now in Trons, & That too, for no crime what ever, but for fear they might fly from the Monster who had purchased Them, to carry to the Carolinas or Georgia - when we reflect that The Almight is denominated a God of Justice for altribute which innot be apented to by us all under this confideration, doth not our reason evince to us, that we must expect to fool The effects of his Displeasure unless there is a more car. -nest concern for reformation in This bufinep, It dotte appear to me, as if Devine indignation war upon the cue of being poured down whom the Syraminer over fellowmen; Confider The mesent deployable thate.

of the Island of Hispaniola, Lefleit upon the fitnation of our fellows litizens on the frontiers - and while trangmielity is ligthined out to us, let us endeavour to conduct vo, as to have just ground to hope the Continuance thereof, for my own part I cannot but acknow ledge, it may be confistant with justice in both the afore mention dases that in medime at least it may be permitted that what has been meeted to other is turned back.

"That a trumpet be blown in The lity and the People "not be appried shall There be evil in a City and The Sord hath not done it " Amos 3:6 confidering the ap" instances (alled), to to be at least permitted by The Lord, it behouses as wisely to put in Practice the following internation Viz. "A predent man for sect, the evil & hideth him vely, but the fimple hap on and are prunished " Oro. 22:3, "This I most Aprice "by believe will be the tase with this Sand except There is amendment. Temember my Countrymen what time we have so recently paped, let us also remember the favor we now enjoy, and I intreat, let us feel for our fellow: "men the Affricano and for their Situation and confider the glaring inconfistancy there is in America comparing her Conduct with her part declerations, I am forder to the formy and Aphamed for my Country.

Suffer me to Query, whither it is not at this Trime and Day a reproach? is it not a thame? is it not a finite ought it not to be beneath the Degnity of Americans, after the Declerations which have been made to fuffer, much lefs to Join in the buying & felling indiscriminate by our fellow men, I son them as the Velest comminate, tend them from every conexion that is near and dear to men, and transport them where they are used in a than every feeling of Humanity, and this is

yet done in the Deleware State Shilieve is very evident, Strust there is not a man in your body, vo last to the The feelings of sensebility even for Those poor devoted Vatimo but will admit that such doingo are in confistant with a hum ane Gaverment; and with The perit & temper of Christianity; where is there any Conduct of the Unculk: : vated favages which, confidering our profession of Chris. tranity, may be compared to This. Theheve I may fay, from a sense of dwine impreprion; That I believe that the Lord Almighty is about to take hold on Vengance by The right arm of his Omnipotent ouver against this Informal buyones, and that he can rule the nations with a rod of I ron," And that he wileth in the Thingdoms of men and gweth them to whomsoever he will " wherefore, at the merent time, may the tauncil of Damel to the great thing nebuchanagar the attended to Viz " 13 reak of they Jino by "righteousnep, and They Imquities by thewing Mercy to the "Iwor, if it may be a lengthining of they tranquility; all me crawe your particular attention to publict, to devise some more effectual means to prevent The falutas my Laws already made from being trampled upon and coaded, as they most Notoriously are in Some parts of the State whereby not only Slaver have been fold and carry? of, but diven instances of which as were free Born, and others entitled to their Liberty by Saw, have been Thus carry's away; Echewine fome flaves thate from their Master and taken away as Theme been enformed by good Anthonty Theline and as there are of your body who are fufficiently arguain. ted with those faits There no doutet. Therefore hope you will with me, fee the necepity for something forther being done

and that fuch restructions thould be laid, or the mesent mode of granting permits alter'd so that it may be out of the power of persons who imay in a pet make puch application : on to obtain them peapy; for I have heard forme feeling men in the Commission of the Peace vary they have been much flights : ned when they have been applied to by their neighbours in This way - alfothat fuch unlawfull transportation or attempt that fire the individuals on whom fuch attempt was made -And Iwould fuggest to you the mormety of your addressing The Legislatine of many land, to put a stop to Vepali from Their Ports, takeing people of this discription without maper Contiguates, for whilst their ports are open, it gives oppertunity of wadding the force of our Humane Vaws, And we are so near neighbours that their national crimes may in Jome fort be confidered ours with this deference in the ferb: " Jequent configuences, that they may be our forrow, but not our fin . and Swould also request on behalf of this much injured and oppressed people your ferrous con. - Jederation of the momenty, may not I vay the Recepity of your recommending to the convention the inferting a clause in the constitution, declaring that no flaves that he born in This flate, fuch a recommendation from you, will no doubt have confiderable influence with that body, without fore Juch dance, it is my judgment, that the Constitution will he disgraced as long as it remains, without this it will he regugment to the pietended spirit of the Revolution, to fay Nothing about Christianity; and will manifest that men do not deferre reberty themselves who are determin ed to do all in their Power to mevent others from

enjoying that gift of God & Werty: my mind is filled with gratitude to the great giver when I reflect upon the ca. tenfive degree in which Jenjoy this Bleping, Iam even free from the Antelhristian Claims of men apriming the Character of monsten of the Goopel of Christ, who clearly evine that Their God is Gold and gain Silver that can ederine such a nower when put into their hands of Lording therethe the conferences of their fellowmen and spoiling their good, who will not put ento their belles, and there are fuch men Jam forry to vay at in America yet, who define This hower to much that they cannot conceal it , But Shelien the day of Vengance is at hand also on This Bymepion, That the craft of this fet of men is been, and that this kind of Baby lonish merchandize will not have legal fanction in Christendom . Thelieve And trust, you will hear me with Pate: ence, when you confider, that I am equally interisted with you in the welfare of our Country, my all being in it,

Ince, when you confider, that I am equally intensted with you in the welfare of our Country, my all being in it, and likely to remain to the latest generation, so that me and mine are like to be participaters with you and your in the good or boad fare thereof. And it is known, that Thave formerly had a large Interest in those proples and my Conduct for many year relative to Them, fuf: finently evidences, that I can have no peruniary marguets in this Movement, Itherefore trust that my Application will have weight with you, and my cravings for you are that and for the good of the state. I remain your attended in the good of the state. I remain your that window for the good of the state. I remain your the and follow litiges Warner Miflin

The Petition & Addrep of Warner Mifflin Mr Collins Mr W Cannon Mr Draper 1792 (dated Jan 18, 179)

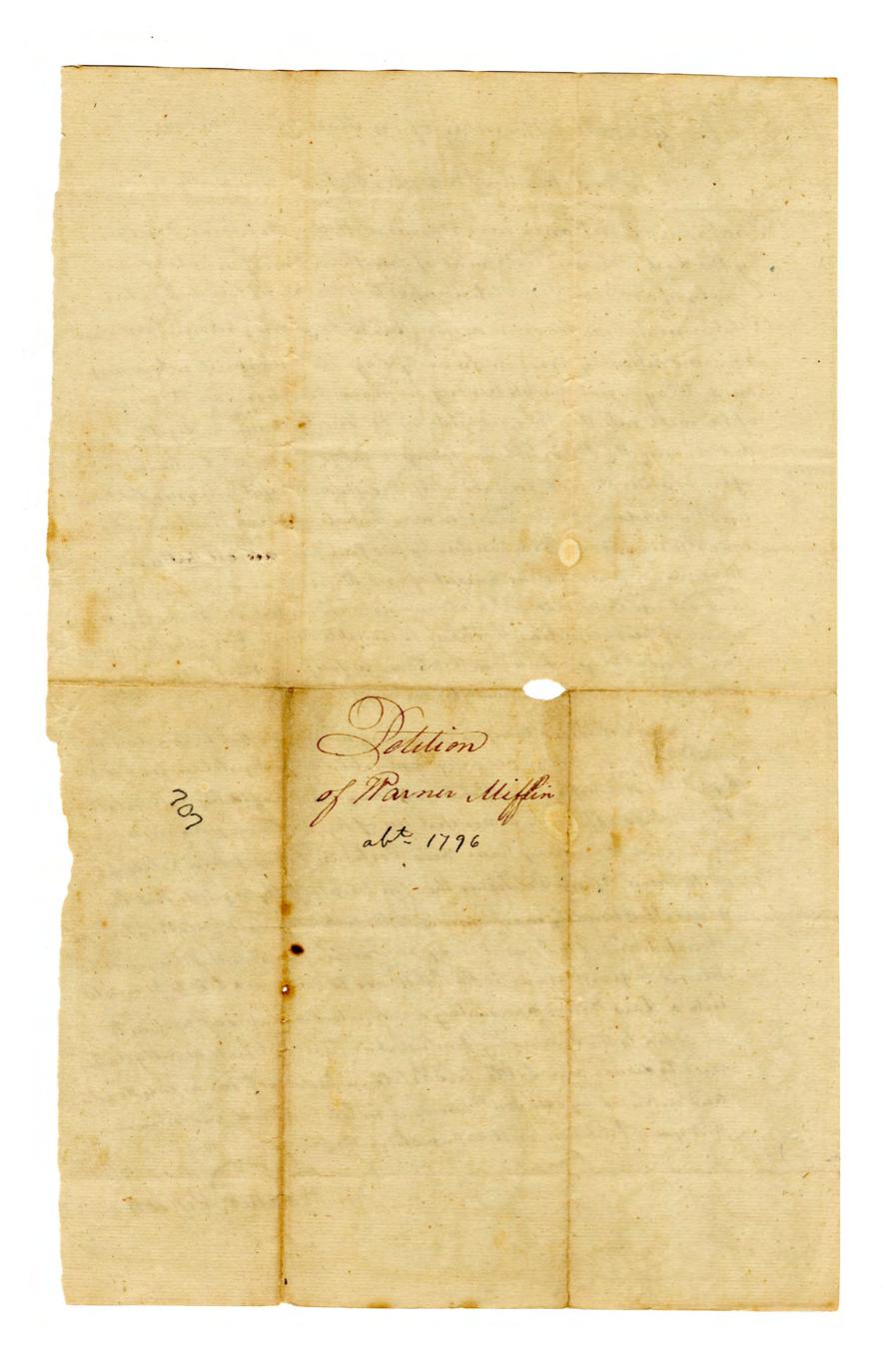
To the General Afsembly of the State of Delawere

The Detition of Warner Millin respectfully represent,

That your Petitioner was named with divers others Frustees by The Last will and testament of Jonathan Emerjon (late of the (aunty of Thent in this State decenfed) to Settle his The laid decenfed his Estate and divide The same among his widow and Children, and where as some deficulty arose in an early stage in The bujinep which accept. soned delay - some doubt having from constructions on the words of the will whither the said Estate by the Trustees could be Legally divis. - ded among the Heirs till the youngest came of age, and whereas two of the Finstees Ramed in faid will are since deceased and your Petitioner and the widow of said Emerton now The wife of parch howland, who , was also named one of The trustees by faid Emerfon face all that now furvives - and in hereas feveral of said Hein are now of Law full age and set up their trade who labour under manifest distiduantage for want of their respective Portions to ennable them to profecule their call. ingo to advantage which your Petitioner in fully convinced was never the intention of the Jester thould be the case .

Mour Petitioner therefore concurring no method that he can divise would be to capy and proper as by application to the Segislature for a reme. idy in the premiter your Petiteoner being much urged by Kutt. Koland the mother alfoling the Freers that are of age to device forme mode where: by the said heim may have their Portions of their fathers Estate for off to Them your Petiteoner therefore Respectfully requests that the generall affembly enay investigate the will of the faid for athan I merfor deceafed and if to them it may appear reafon able that they will be hleard to grant leave to the Petitioner to bring in a bill to be enacted into a Saw therein spointing a computent Ramber of herform to be added to the Summering Sustees who by vaid her that the fully flutto: miged to divide and Jettle faid & the fail of some there are and intended by said for the fail & the fail of the fail of the state of the to the service of the fail of the fail of the fully flutto. wised to the faile and Jettle fail & the to be failed to be enacted and intended by said for the fail & the fail of the failed for the server and to divide and Jettle fail & the fact of the failed for the failed for the failed and intended by said for the fact fail & the fact of the failed for the fact of and intended by said for the factor of the fact of the fact of the fact of and intended by said for the factor of the factor of the fact of the factor and intended by said for the factor of the factor of the factor of the factor of factor of the f

Warner Mifflin



An itit for the Division of the hall Et to of Warmer Miflin decease, of Elizabeth Miplin die and of the other Lang held by the children of the said warmer fillis abits and their , by al Representatives . . Whereas by the Petition of 2 Anne Mifflin the widow of warme Miplie late fillende 3 = hill Hundred diceases, in bihalf of herself and of Samuel 4 E Miflin & Semucel Miflin Children of the said Warner 5 and Anne, Infants under the age of twenty only any " Clayton Coingele in behalf of himself and of his children 7 Marner Cowgile & Daniel Bowgile Infants under the age 8 of twinty one years Warner Colleplie Sarah Miplin and 9 Thomas Rasin Guardean of Elizabeth Rasin tettrahamkaja 10 Infants uncles the age of twenty one years it appears 11 to this general afreshely that the said loaner Miflin 12 ducas for made a certain Instrument in toretry fauportion 13 to be his last will and listament but I died lefter 19 the same was executes and attester in die form offer 15 And whereas the said to armed at the time this 16 death way owner of Landy Temments and Herristaments 14 in the County of heat and left to survive him the said is Anne Mithen his lordow, and Elizabeth tate the wife of-19 blayton Cowgel afourais Ann tate the wife fluctuones 20 Hasen. the saw warner mighten. Sus and at the Well 21 of John Cowgete and the ofourand Jarah Children of the 12 said wardow Miglin die, and of Clizabil his formertige 23 long since diad and also Samuel & Miglin & Lemuel Miglin 14 Mildrew of the said Danner Miplie and of the Said Anne his last the And when ay by the said Instrument of 25writing it appears that the said Warner Miplin deceased 2% 24 profond to devise certain Landy and Terements therew mentioned to the sai Anne Miflin his wednes for and 18 during the term of her natural life and the Remainder 29 in the said Landy and Tements to hus son Samuel 30 6 mifilin in Rel. and also proposed to devere to his son 31 32 Semuel Mifin a certain Plantation in little Grak 33 Hundres calles his Marsh Plantation adjoining bands

34 of George Buck and Landy of Ganate Sipple with the while 35. If his march thento a joining in Fee to be profiles and injoys It by him when he should anive to the Age of twenty dow I years and until his Said Son Semuel should arrive to 38 The age of twenty one years. That his said wife Anne ig should have the use and Benefit of the said Plantation 40 and therefrow should raise and Educate the said 41 Lement and that the thirt and themainder of his teal In Estate should be equally divided among his Children 43 borne to her by his said first wife Elizabeth . And thereas 44 Since the Beach of the said Warner Mitter. Elizabeth the 15 wife of the said Clayton Congile hall die leaving her said 46 Hurband and two Children Warner Conig de & Wantbourg de 47 Infants ander the age of hearly one your to surrow this 48 And the said water Rasin and Ann his the have both 49 Since die having four two children Elizabeth Raren & 50 Ahaham Razin Shfants under the age of twenty on Gray 157 And whereas it " represented this General afembly If I the fill the the this general afembly that Elizabeth the former bouf of the said bearner Mighten decares at the times of her beath was owner of a certain hast a Parcil ofhand situal in Musertile Hunder asjoining the Manyeon Plantation of the said Warner Mighton discand containing about 380 Airy which by law is to be distribute by equal portion to and among the children of the said Elizabeth and such as legally represent such of them as an dies and to their herry and laping forever except that learner mighten the Eldert Son of the said Elizabeth is intitle to two shary thereof: And whereas the Children of Harme Muthin decoases and Elizabill his former loop and thew by al Equipresentations and apaging hold together and unchorder as Finanty in Common the parcels of land Scherate in Duck Cruk Hundred containing about four hundre and thinky too theres and they square pucky calles and known by the name of the manner of South and also mother uninder paral of hand situate en Marshylipe in Misfullion Hunder their show report thereof hing about four hunder and hay one Acres

and one hundres and fifty nine Square puchy. and whereas I have get had you by his tufe Susanna which four deed In the Life time of said Suganna and the said duy anna afterwardy duce in the lifetim of sain Husban without having any four whereby the saw John Cowyde becamentales to an Estate during his tratural Sife in ale the thang and portions flur the band duranna of in and to all and singular the Lang Temonenty and Herostamints hive before mintime and the Nerry in in so much of the Lang as down & from her father Warne mighter wister in the aforesaid Warne Cowyde and Daniel Congete in teght of this said mither Elizabeth Congele Elizabeth Ragin & Abahan Rajin in sight of this sais mother Ano Mayer. Maron miglin, Sarah migli Samil & Muplin & Semuel Miplin and the lingion in the Ander of said Lance vistes in the pinjon afourand except. Same & miflie and Limit miflie. And it furtherep = pray that the said the Congile everyd, and apino This life Estato in sais Lanas and humisis to the afouraid Clayton Congilo Hoarner Miphis that is to say on since Ander fourth part thing to saw Clayter Congete and The she three undires fourth parts to warmer Million the Petitionen: And whenay the Said Petitioners have by this settion prays that fin Commenter thouts to appointe to bay off and apiges to the said Anne mittin to be held by her during the term of hur tratural life and from and after the diall of the said Anne to The sais Famuel & miplie his hing and apyons forever The Lanay and Primery which the said warner Mylin deceased proposes to dense to this as aforyaid except that then h apijned to the said Anne Hamuel Thirty Acus of the the Land on Gow Mary b. instead of the story and also be taken into the resonary part of the hal to tak of the Saw to arm might know by the man of the hegs

afour and to be held by him his herry and aparty forever The Large which the said Warner Mighin her property to devise to hear as afores and reserving nearthelifs the use and brufit of said Land and from the said Anno Miffles until the said Serveral shall arrive to the ye of twenty one years and that the said Anne should raise and educate the said Semuel and then that the Registere of the real Estate of the said warmer might enduring they place first laying of the shar of the Saw Susanna Cowyele in sais Under, and that the real Blats where the said Elizabeth mighting the former Mile of the said warmer miflen dec' was owner and that the second parely of Lands as before men tioner which the Children of the said warmer Miglin dieases and Elizabeth his former soife and their lyce Representations and afrigon hold together and underide as Semants in Common shouts had means and tolended together and devides according to the trights of the flers ory entitle therets in the same Manner as if the same had decenses from one Common Ancestor apportioning neverthelys to warner miflis his two thany in his mothers have a an equivalent Therefor in the of the said hanay. And this found reasonable and that the granting the same word san the partic from espiner and would preserve The Several Etaty in which the parties an interests from great Ingury which would area to them be deading the Same Separately and destinety and that the infant Grand Children of the said Warner miflin would be copiceally binifites thereby 1. Be it thingow enacts by the Senate and House If Representative of the State of Delawan in General

of the same that George Trute Henry Molleston John Lockwood Somathew Hunn and Daniel Coufil hing first durn a affirmed befor some duge a butter of the Peace of Kint County shale take with them a Shelful Survey a to be qualified on his solemen bath a Africation and go when the Lanay of the said Warner Miflen de. and divise lay of and apigo to the said Annullflin herdre and to the said Parmerel Complin the Land which The said to armer mifflin deceases proposed to device to her as afour in except that there shall be apayed to the Anne and Samuel Thirty doug of woodland on Cow Mays entead of Sin Acry excepting monthills the have how by the name of Keys place which shak not he apon to said Anne And Samuel, and shall bay off and lipye I the said Lime mitter the Land and preserves which The saw warmer mighting persport to device to the said Lemuch mighen according to the male and bounds mentiones in sais Influement of writing purporting to be the last will of sais warow mittee and that The Lances which shall be so laidy of and operate the Said Anow mighting & Samuel & Mightie shall beld to the said Anne mittie for and during the Server of her nature Life in full satisfaction of her dower on this part of The real Estate of the sais Warmer Miplin deceand and from and after the death of the said Anne Mifflin The sais handy to lais off. and afright to the sais Anne millio Barnuel & millio shale Il hela to the said land. 8 mitthis his Hours and apaying foreirs as his full share of the real Estate of hig decares Father Marner and the Lance and Orimises which shale to so as ofores and law of any apaging to the It and apoption to the said formul singles shall be held to the David Simuel Maples his Hurs and apigar forever as he full shar of the had Estate of his Decare father Warner Miflis and that the said Anne Miflin shallbeen and tak to her our proper use and thereft the treats & profits of the said hand and premises apyris to the said

Lement might until he the said Lement shall arrive to the Age of handy our years provedes monthilly that the said them mighter shall at her own finfor Costs and Charges rais souch and maintain the said demuch mighter until he shall arrive to the Age of twenty one years. 2. Stor of best marter by the Authority afair and that The saw Commproners shale lay A and afrequien manner afour airs to the said Clay to Charge and Warner mightie to be held to them and their Heirs as terranty in Common during the natural Life of John Cowyile late The hurband of the said Surania Coujete deceased on que fifth frant of the Render of the Real totale of the wars Harner Mithe deceased including the kyp place and in to their the pertoir Anterests there due ty and big tead to the quality as well as quantity of said thereader as the Jule shares of the said day anna in all and denjalar the Lancy Timmants and Hirstaments of the san warm · Implie Dacares and that the ligt and hendent the real Estate of this pair Warner mythis decisions The wal betat where the said Elizabeth mighter formerly the story of the said warner mighter durand, and the bandy and Tommenty school in Duck Creek Hundres Known by the have of the Manor of Freith, of blow meetines and The said under de parcie of sand setucts in marshy= hope in maplion Hundres as spars dies shall be per mices and Blindes try this and divides by the sais Commissionery into fin Equal Parts der ligar bing have to the quality or write on the quantity of said Landy and premisis coupt as is herenafter provided and the said Commelsioney shale afrige our of the ward . parts part of the said banay and priming to the said Clayton Consider to the hild by the said claytor Cowyile for and during his natural Life and from and after the Seath of the said Clayton Congile I the Said Warmer Congile & Daniel Congile this hing and afregay

in swerally as Senants in Common as the full thave and thang of the said Elizabeth lat the sup of the said Clayton Congile fin and to all and dengular the Lanay Summerly and House staments before mentioner and as there full show of the show I Shary of the said Susanne tal the life of said Scher. Corryite in the that Estate of the said Elisabelle Imples decioner, of the saw Mann of Buth and of the Land Strate in Marshy hope in Musfullion Hundre as a four aire the Saia Commissioney shale apige on the ofthe Sais parts of the said Lancy and primery to the sai Elizabeth Raju and Abraham Mayin to be held by them the said Elizabeth Rasin + Abraham Kayin This here's and apayager Sunety as Timants in Common or the file share and share ofthe sais Ann tate the wife of the said warner have of in and to all'and dingelas the Landy Terrents and Here farming before mentiches and as this fut share fit sharet Shary of the said Paranne tak the mp of the said the Cowjet in the hat Etal of the sais Elizabeth Implie die and of the sand manager filt and if the Land setuch in Maryhigh in Mirfillion Hunding as afour and the Davia Commeptionery shall of the one the fit said parts of the said Lang and Pumines to the said transe mifflie to be hild to the said to armer simplie this hurs + apigog in dowalty as the file shaw an Hary of the sais warmen mightin fir and to its and Sugar Law the dandy Finimenty and Heusetments befor mutin and as his full shaw of the share thang of the said Sugarma tat the wife of the sais the Eugeleen the teal Estate in the Real to take of the said Elizabeth Inflin decine of the saw manor of Freith and of the Sand situate in Maryly hope in Might in Hunne as fourier air the said Commissioner that afriga on The of the said parts of the said Lanay and pumps to The said Sarch Mitthe her hiers and apring is limity of the fute share and share of the said Sach millies Top in and to all and Singular the Canag Timmenty

and How or damenty befor mintime and as his few show of the John Congile in the heal total of the said Elizabeth might durand and of the mana of Freith and of the hand situat in Maistyhops in Mirfullia Hundre as afourand . Howard Mouthelfs. that the said Comments oney in Burdery the hanay and Temments so to be miles and telender typthes as efory air shale in the share or shares apripaid to the daide Waren Miffles as afourais make file alloware to here for the two shary of the hand & Temments of his mother Blyabeth Implies to which he is outiles 3. And whence it was intenses that the purchases made by the sais Clayton forgier and Marow mithin the defe Estate of the dair John bowyite in the board of the sais elizabeth might de in marshyhope is mightin ohould ence to the boufit and advantage of the sais Elizabeth Rajar Abaham Rajew who are under the age of thereby our gearges will as to their own Benefit an Arouitage and as one equal share of the share of the san his anna in the Lanay and furnisis minternes withy tection be apiger to the saw Physileth & Abreham and it is that Justice that the sain Infants shall bear a proportionable part of the purchase of said thous of Dais Suranna, the sais purchases being deimed by this General Apently binificial to the said Infanty. but Therefor cuarted by the Authority afores and that the said Commissionery that adoutain the propertionale values which the life totale of the saw I the Cowyell In the shar of the said Sur anno with land of his mother and in the Manor of Freith and in the Land in Man hyber bears to the Lip Estate of the saw Sche Girgele in the whole

Than of sais Susanna in the which of the sais Lanay. to which shi was entitles, one fourthe part of which som propertional together arthe Interior there from the date of the Act. shall be frand by said Elystill Marin & Abraham Rossin to sais Clayton Goir gile Marnes miflin according to the Sispecture purchases enful totesfactions for this shares respectively of saw Life Etate of sain the Corryile in sais hans & Rumons And it shall be laufel for the Guardian of sand Elizabith Rayin & Abraham Reserve pay Then thang reputerly of saw money and in case the quadris can of sais Elyabeth Rasin t Abrahan Marcushe mybert to pay to saw Clayton Con you Strained Muplin the shary a parts of said money payable. by Elyclith havin atbraham Marin it shaw to langel for sind Clayton Cowyde Hrame Muffler to retain to much of Money of this the said Blyabith Maria & Abraham Ragin respectively as shall be and Their a either of this haver a of the theads that of the theat Estate frais Elizabeth Rasent Houhan Rajen as with the sufficient to satisfy and discharge them the said Elizabeth Majin & Abrehan Rasch from said delt. And bit enactes by the Authors Three of them agring shall make tatur of This processing under this set to the heat at Some successing orphan; Court to be holden for the County of heat and if the farm he approved of by the same Sout. The same shak umaen Jun and Stable forever & 5 And hi A en actor by the tent of a frage

attests by the Suntary of the State shake be bened in the 5 And be it mached antipud under the secretary a office shall be record in the office for recording dear in and for Theat County, within one war after the papiers of this act, which act when so neorded, or a copy thereof, duly cutified by the Recover of Deedy, when his hand and the scal of his office thereto affite, shall be received as indence in any court of have or Equity within this Hate Copies a Genplfucations made and Boutfut under the him a mon dial of the known in the farmer of the kind and many have place and man will been 6. And bit enacts that the saw forme - impioner, and Surveyor shale herin the Jam fur as in Mours in other Consofth. Division of Satistates Lanay to he finds a like I be the stand for for front Sict 7. See and the set to all a 1 . . . I

And act for the devision of the real estate of Marian Mifflin deceard, felig " Mifflin dec? and of the other land held by the children of the said Warne deliza de In the H. of R. Jan. 10. 1809. 202. 11 11. 11 20 2° time 11 13. Read 3d times by tophy and Paper the Storre Sont for con. This of R. In Sinate Sany 14 had 1809 11 20. had I time by paray rappy and Paper Glodyky

Anoudments proposed by Senate to the bill entitled " ha act for the division of the real estate of Warner Mifflin die of Elyabeth Mifflue die and of landi held by the children of the said Warner Alyabith de to In the Fifty first live of the preamble strike out the word " appears " after the word "it" and insert in live thereof the words" is represented"-Add to the Hourth section the following -" and in case the said bourt shall not approve of said return, this it thall and may be lawful for said bourt from time to time to order and derect the said freeholders manued in this act or any other five discuterested freeholders of A the said county to make partition or division of the lands specified herein according to The directions and provisions of this ack until a return shall be made and approved of by said bourt " Add the following Section as the Sweeth " Sect 7 And he it enacted by the authority aforesaid that if the said Commepconers or any one or more of thino shall neglet or refuse to perform the services required of them by this act, or if any one or more of the said commits= ioners shall die before the division of the real estate

mentioned in this act shall be made, it shall and may be lawful for the orphans court of the County of Kent on the application of the said anno Mifflin, Clayton bawgill, Warner Mifflin, Sarah Mifflin and Thomas Rasin or any one or more of them to appoint some other freeholder or freeholders of the bounty of Kent to act in The place and stead of such commissioner or commissioners, neglecting - refusing or dying as afors. and such freeholder or freeholders so appointed by the said orphans bourt shall have full power and authority to do and perform all such ach and things as the commissioner or commissioners in whose stead or steads such freeholder or freeholders shall be appointed might or could have done by virtue. of this act, and shall be intelled to the same compunation " Extract from the Sournal Geolo Syni 6lh the cultionty Soverand Sent for Concurrence of the Sunche referre to perform the services required of any our or more of the south committy. county shall die before the decision of the rest wante

the la net of blast decards in his dif Time, spice Matter Alton of his last toile and betternant in lasting, between before he has perfore the tane, and without appears in he last Schnell, made beals than by Same I have the son blasses Matter beers, respect to Deposition of his Elster, and some the son blasses Matter her to be a start of the Deposition of his Elster, and some the son alton between his fairs and concernents. They the son blasses Matter ling to be write your Cetterne his birgent to be started to be some the some they have been to the fair of the some way complete her to be a fair on the test of the sone way complete her to be a faired to be a start to be a blasses they are the fair to be light your Cetterne, for but the boy of fundamentary and to be light to fame to be a start to the fair fundamentary and they be betterne, the litter of the some here here a solution they be betterne, the litter of the sone despine descendents beyond his for a the litter of the boy of fundamentary and the solution they are betterne, the litter of the solution leader to be far a boy of the to the far of the solution while a solution they are betterne to the the boy of fundamentary and the solution to be a solution of the solution where the despine of the solution they are betterne to the solution while a solution of the solution they are the far of the solution of the solution of the solution they are the to the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution they are the to the solution of the solution Parel of bos itset in fill and has , containing short 267 stores and 39 Parker, and a lay Mors of shares the water adjoining. That since the beath of the soir the said shares and the bride of the soir Can to myth, hat dies leaving he sidden had and the the the top there to anyth and soniel being the fart was to be the share of twenty one from, to summer her, and the soir the has a and then his top here both havin , he fants under the else of twenty me Gears . Since dies, leaving you two Unibren, Elizabeth Resin and Abraham Sume hiftin you lettine, his last toige. Aune hiftin you lettine, his last toige. Het the Sar Warne Miflin deaner, at the Time of his Beath, was Burne of a cutain hast on Parcel of land situat in Musuchile Hundra, whereas the resides in his dife time containing about 301 stars and 87 perched, also of muse that a side in his dife time containing about 301 stars and 87 perched, also of muse that she of one other Paral of Sow in Done Hundred, containing about 438 Accession to persies, she of about 333 where being one undivided third part of another Paral of Sow ditest is sharky hope, in whiphlion Hundred, and also of one other 444 daes and 117 Perches, the other containing about 165 does and 132 Perches, Parelsof daw situat on love Marsh, in the Hundes apresais, one containing To the Secret and How of Representations of the State of Delaware the Cettor of Ana Shiphing in Makey of heavy and of Samuel & Sippin and Journal Mitting and Share how the State of Samuel & Sippin and Journal Mitting he hilder, Infante under the State of Samuel & Sippin and Journal Stimuty and Joana Cougie and Samiel Consil his Cheve, heave as a therefore of the on your, Warner Sciplen, Sanch Shippin, and Thomas Represented the State of the one your, Warner Sciplen, Sanch Shippin, and Thomas Represented the State of the one your, Warner Sciplen, Sanch Shippin, and Thomas Represented the State of Elizabeth have and Abraham have , he fast when the dee of twenty one year, Wart respectfully shewether, That the said Elizabeth the former wife of the Said That Warner Miffin late of Muserhill Ausedia in about

Juck Par Estate. Jai) Estate into the Num State Espin Equit, for of the Said Mother Elizabeth Mighin is entitled to two Thaves of hered which by Low, is to be distributed by equal Volions, to and a of the vaid Elizabeth, and buch as legally represent those who append those who are a legally represent those are a legally represent those who are a legally represent those are a legally represent those who are a legally represent those are a legally represent the legally represen of the said Itale Susanna Acres Marshy hope in a his thisty on to the fors to which they devine little during Chancer recens, by and an advised, that the Persons and affend his Said Estate in the said fands own Premises, to your in the dife Warner cree the Byhans But; secondy, as to the real Estate & cannot have Partition made of the same, according to the present a Clayton lowith and Warser Mithin. ments withours Man to their news and African except that Maine in Journe Weye, and then legal Represents hepping by due course of low, in like Manner in the Bephans Court; an Estates Faw unavoidable Am but by three deparate and distinct Proceeding + 492 stares and bo Perches, called and known by the Nam the netword dipe, in all i of fand situate late of the said Warner Mitflin, deceased, by due Course of That John Courgile. had you by his bigs of usanne, which you Mapai heir before mentioned; and that the Said That the Children of the vaid Warner Mighin deceased and Elizabeth - bridge, and this legal Representatives and African hold together and . That the lafense of three separate Partitions will im a 15g Perched, to which said Parcels of Jaw they devine with in they will be equatially Treit, and also one Warner Me time of the said dusanna, and the said dusanna fard in all and singula your Petitioners will be de Joseph Galloway late of the Lingson deceased hita to be distributed by equal Portions, to and an hispillion Tundred, then Share thereof ber this deceases containing one of the Counts of Common Muschill Hundred f Shares at the Time of her beatt, was burne tup into such small Portions as will quality entitled to the lands and mening den withen show to the General Apenby that the other undivided Sarcel of & the thanks and Portions of ofon the said equal to the Number of Kein, each of the Any inions : That by divide the fand, Fenements and New Site your Such Greek Hu Mittin John Congile luca Petitionen, at the adjoining the Mansion Plantation from + 380 Ace, and 43 Perched, of great mitam decession ate of the said Elizabeth your and on in the for ys; first John Jowik county Joseph Gallour Petitiona, as elseit bei. Sie afterna bratte of I have the said and situate in o are dead, and Jan whited & lat has to the real Cor oug the Children a certain each separa loon dawn 29 & died and in Vetitions of the 451 Jes h his J 5 Kat U

my. I also gue and bequeate to my helow wide that front 40 wire there of my but hus and appendimenses to them bedongwhole Hoche for muche, a goes yoke of ayon and of low who affundinances the heart I have dit low he chave and of my house, we work how one place and haven with their but wourg louge and her chose of the horses for a louge That come by her of wery him that can be found also my hequicate to my dais helores tode are the Aquichats furniture lough own marson name aller in more sain que cind Raine, some of those bouch and now were in her my bard The hands of her brother former holdin and of the durber thuse I setties on her by a suis of hurt lyoury hyundes and now an man live the mound found interest situation hours Anne halin amounding the formutal, dilund and tent to t saw house its now alledes to are in properous of her mother. against thirds being post of her maiser property, which a on bond not ar for tind in the left of Male supplies and who done huffin are the money awing and hayare to me a follow. Infirmer I gue and lequeste to my helowed. whatle hundy duilaung tim to be my loud Will & Terlament? my lindered concern in the buil manner dam at present duly to be, do therefore proved in the manner to suspore of dure to be trugues to his sport this there as I believe it is my The Taging puritience, I he is so pleased to do however I and who I have fouth to believe can primere me been anuch Le forme mi the discharge thread to him who gave me a beany. it my dealy to proceed therein have perting in years had to great part of the orthebiland in Consequence thereof hour aft. denerou of which good muniture the by anound tured and Lasuphice, that lity being at the time time with an thesene in a here days to at aff to alling our yready muting in other present gueron with a goes shall of bobily health who syputhing prind of round and thereing music and munory and at & I thank Muffen of thinkened und have of allowed.

of my manicon plantaliose to be divided from the other part by a line beginning mean the bidge by Dart. Athes force is as to leave some of the term of the low ground for a loatering place to my chilicans fits part the low ground for a loatering place to my chilicans fits part the low y tooks part within my plan to include all the love ground to my tooks part within my plan Takien fince as the love ground to my tooks part within my plan to include all the love ground to my tooks part within my plan to include all the love ground to my tooks part within my plan to include all the love ground to my tooks part within the low lever from the love of the line of banning where the for thous lives from the line of? the line of banning loved to Stobary bean with said branch and the state tool on to include all the fact of and appointer and the state tool on to include all the fact of hold of the fraid Callo Gauntborough, Sogether with the House builtoing the first of and callo gauntborough, Sogether with the House builtoing the Stein of give and bequeath to my below on Samuel &. Mufflin the above device the state of land deviced his snother after her decease, according to the above deviced meets and bounds to him his his and opigns forever. -

Stem I give and bequeath to my son semined stiffin my Mark plantation in Lettle luck adjaining Land of George Back & Ganth Sipple said to lontain their humand and of up hand with the whole of my March Thursto adjaining to him ony below & son connet wiftein to be popeled and injoyed when he shall arise to twenty one years of to be holder from Theme forward to him and his tims former, the are and benefit of my said plantation there droined to my son Semile of my said plantation who the site to my son Semile of my said plantation to the him former, the are and benefit of my said plantation there droined to my son Stall arise to the age of twenty one out of which she is to taise and school my said som \_\_\_\_\_\_ this fin I give and begreeath my below wife twenty are of the daw grown and begreeath my below wife to enty aris of the daw grown and begreeath to be laid off whee I have been done grown and begreeath to be laid off whee I have been the same for and during her that to be laid off whee I have been the same for and during her that are life to be and for timber to forme the same for and during her that are life to be and for timber to forme

A Stem I give and bequeath all the riscove of my land at lave Marsh on the vide of the publich road that I show they beins including the plantation said Rep lives on as also one hundred and light and an half ares of land I have punchased an company with my brother Daniel Miglin and Jonathan Herrin from haron Oakford my half being the quantity for which there is not a dea to ce as yet from bakford the I have the light title tothe to me by a former detto in which This hands is michands. This last directed land I give units my son somered provides my below. with pays the termainder of the purchase money my parts to Aaron Bakford to be my son Somered hulin Meflins on his trival to teamity one years of age This mother my below to top to have the tints and profits till be my said son state arise to teamity one years of age and to his first dright forwards the mother death the teamy said son Somerel of time mothers death the teamy are of Medow ground and this mothers death the teamy are of Medow ground and the are of Wood land againing, to him and his him forward

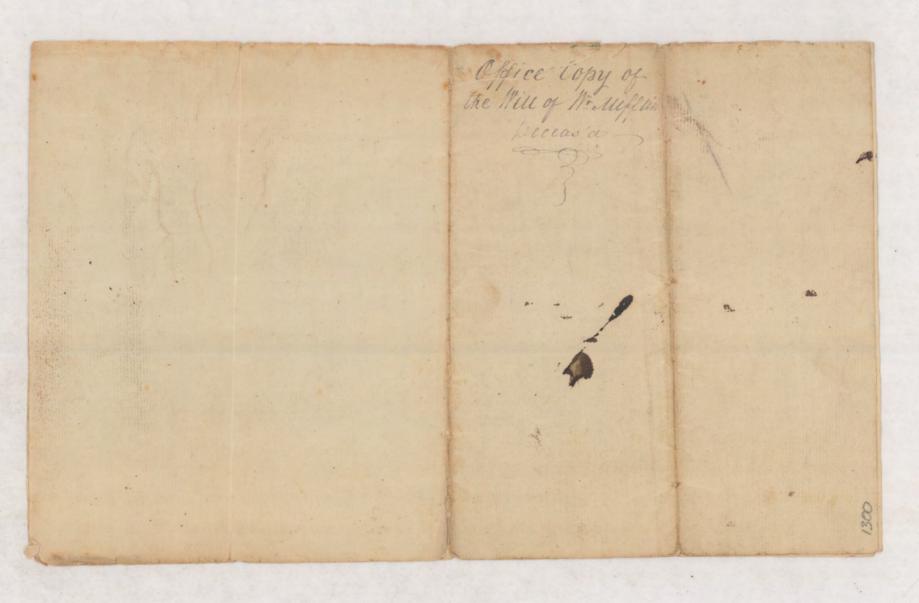
Stem the Tereduce and ter ander of my totale lathe teal and personal I give and bequeath to my chitow by my puto wife to list Marner Miflin, Styatithe lowgill, Ann Raccon Jusanna Mifflin, and Sarah Mifflin in Equal partient share and shace alike Counting The descal sums that I have faid To my two son in Laws blayton lawgell and Toamer Acison as by my books will appear the other chitdren to have all made up lqual to what my daughter Elizabeth hathe time ! by her Husband as api? Then to be Equally diversed the Tindue to Them share and share alike, by This is intended all the Lands that I have in populion not only in my own tight but Such as I hoto in the right of my first wife, the whole of the Land I hoto in Marshahope is in my own tights and there at The mannor also the last I had taked interesting to pay my chitoren The Value, but by This beill I do now give The whole among Them and injoin that They shall stand by this my will and convery by Telease Each To the athen as They love of lawful age that the decision when made shall be fully lon-- fundo, and I do hereby nominate my below? brother Daniel Miflin, and my brother in Low Jonathan Hum Planuel Howells or any two of Them to make all the divisions among my said children That I have direted by This wills, and to lay of the massing ground and upland to my wife at land Marsh e

Item my coile and dince is that if my belowed wip should be

be pregnant at This time or at any time during my life that such Spice male or funale and to This I give and bequeath The whole of the Land at low Marsh drivered to my son Samuel Intim Mifflin becutt the Thirty and devised to his mother for life To such your of my said loop, as also the plantation on The other side of the low March tatily punchased of frage Curmins, when such Spice shall arive to lowful age to be popuper Thereof Their hiers and apigns forevery , The rests and profits Through to be the tight of my beloud wife tile wach lawful ago - and further it is my will and dince that a further sum of four hundred pounds shall within four years must after my decease be paid by my by centor hereafter named out of the Istales of my five childress recovery Legaters as afore mentioned that is to say one hundred pound p. year into the hands of my below with to and for The use of such Spice shouts any such be to be paid to such your when of lawful aje. -

State of Delaware, Hentlounty f.", personally appeareds Daniel Miflin Somathan Hum & Samuel Howell before me the subsector, who being respectively affained do lay that The contini and facegoing Instrument of wating land to be the last these of Warmen slighting is in The proper hand write of the said Warner Miflin du? In Jes -Tunony when of I here to set my hand This 17th of Junuary A. D. 1799. John Jaws, Myesters.

State of Delaware, I Nathaniel Inithers dy steer of theat thentenety - S County for the provate of soiles the hereby tertify the foregoing to be a here Copy taken from the Anoro, In Sestimony whereof I have hereto vit my hand and afige the seal of said affice the 10th day of September Anno, Down. 18th. Math. Smithous, high



diminish their Value, and will, by the more Operation of Law, reduce a valuable Patrimony to a scanty Pittance.

your Seletioner further shew to the general Aparably that it is their anxious desire (and they know that it was the Desire of Warner Rasin and Ann his brife) that the real Estate of the said Warner deight decease, should be distributed, as hear as may be, according to the Intention of the said Warner Miglin, so far as the same appears by the Instrument of the said Warner Miglin, so far as the same appears by the Instrument of Writing purporting to be his last write, (a Copy of which is hereto subjoine) and by home to him, in this last brite, (a Copy of which is hereto subprind) and by home to him, in this last Sichnep, excepting a cutam made by the decease to him, in this last Sichnep, excepting a cutam Shact of law known by the Name of Reis Place Paral of the Laws on con Marsh, and another small Variation.

mamuch therefore as the existing have of the State will not effect the good Purposes designed by the Legislature, in applying them to the Case of your Setitioner, your Setitioner that a pray that a Bill may be palses authorizing five bommisioners or a Majority of them, to afsign to your Petitiona Anne Mifflin, during her natural Life, and the Remainder in fee therein, to the said Samuel & Miflin, and to the said Semuel Miplin in far, the Lands which the said Warner Miglin deceand proposed to device to them respectively, according to the said Instrument of Writing, except that there be afigues to the said Anne and Samuel, Thirty Acres of Woodland on bow Marsh instead of sen Acres, and also except that the faind known by the hame of the keys Place, be taken into the resideary part of the real Estate of the Faid Warner Mifflin; and then that the Residue of the real Estate of said Warne Miffin deceard, including Keys Place, and the real Estate which hatt descended to the Heirs and legal Representations of the said Elizabeth Mitting the former wife of the said Warne ellippin deceans, from the said Ugabeth Mifflin except that the Share of Suranna deceand therein be first Don't off and afsigned to Mayton Cowyile and Warner Miflin Afriquees of John Cowgill during the Life hime of said John forwgill ); and the real Estate to which they derine litte in Equity from the said Joseph Galloway deceans, shall be all mixed and blender together and divides by the said Commissioner, a ~ Majority of them, a coording to the Rights of the Parsons entitled thereto, in the same Mannu, as if the same had descended from one common Ancestor, apportioning neventhalifs to the said Warner Miglin your Petitioner his two Shares in his Mother's Law, on an Equivalent therefor in other of the said Clayton bougile Anne Miffin Thomas Rasin Sarah Millin Lands. Sarah Millin

1301 dany. 14. 1809 was Map. Magrie 2 cushi Acr. 4. 1809. 60 16 2 on the Be oft. bougit an other confront-

# Warner Mifflin (1745 – 1798) Biographical Highlights

- One of the foremost American abolitionists of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- An elder of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers).
- In 1774-75 manumitted all his slaves, providing payment for their services after the age of 21.
- Traveled to persuade many fellow Quakers to free their slaves in Delaware and other states.
- During the American Revolution in 1777, served as part of a Quaker committee to visit American general Washington and British general Howe to deliver a testimony concerning Quaker peace principles and on behalf of Quaker exiles.
- In 1782 appeared with other Quakers before the Virginia legislature and was instrumental in having a law enacted which allowed private manumissions.
- In 1783, with other Quakers, presented the U. S. Congress with a petition to abolish the slave trade.
- In 1785 prepared an anti-slavery petition presented to the Delaware legislature in 1786 signed by 106 Delaware Quakers.
- Addressed legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland.
- In 1788 was cofounder in Dover of Delaware's first abolition society the Delaware Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, for Superintending the Cultivation of Young Free Negroes, and for the Relief of Those Who May Be Unlawfully Held in Bondage.
- In 1792 presented his noted antislavery "Memorial to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States."
- In 1793 published "A Serious Expostulation with the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States" concerning slavery.
- In 1796 published "The Defense of Warner Mifflin Against Aspersions cast on him on Account of his endeavours to Promote Righteousness, Mercy and Peace Among Mankind," an autobiographical pamphlet about his life's journey from the awakening of his conscience to his activities as a leading abolitionist.

# Warner Mifflin

• In 1798, prepared his will before going to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, noting that he believed it to be his duty to go despite the yellow fever epidemic raging in the city. He is said to have contracted the disease while ministering to the sick there. Mifflin returned to his home, Chestnut Grove in Kent County to die, soon after, at the age of 53.

Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. Six volumes, New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1887-1889 & edited Stanley L. Klos, 1999 Estoric.com. This was the "most-quoted" biographical source for 19th and early 20th America. Appleton's, due to its age, reflects the bias and prejudice of late 19th Century America. It is also estimated that 100 to 200 of the 35,000 biographies are entirely fictitious. Additionally, the OCR technology used to transfer the text to the web was, at best, only a 99% accurate. We rely on volunteers to edit and update these historic biographies on a continual basis.

Thomas's cousin, Warner Mifflin, reformer, born in Accomae county, Virginia, 21 October, 1745 ; died near Camden, Delaware. 16 October, 1798, was the son of Daniel Mifflin, a planter and slave-owner, and the only Quaker within sixty miles of his plantation. The son early cherished an interest in behalf of the slaves. In giving an account of his conversion to anti-slavery views, he writes of himself: "About the fourteenth year of my age a circumstance occurred that tended to open the way for the reception of those impressions which have since been sealed with indelible clearness on my understanding. Being in the field with my father's slaves, a young man among them questioned me whether I thought it could be right that they should be toiling in order to raise me, and that I might be sent to school, and by and by their children must do so for mine. Some little irritation at first took place in my feelings, but his reasoning so impressed me as never to be erased from my mind. Before I arrived at the age of manhood I determined never to be a slave-owner."

Nevertheless, he did become the owner of slaves-some on his marriage through his wife's inheritance, and others from among his father's, who followed him to his plantation in Delaware, whither the son had removed and settled. Finally, determining that he would "be excluded from happiness if he continued in this breach of the divine law," he freed all his slaves in 1774 and 1775, and his father followed the example. The son, on the day fixed for the emancipation of his slaves, called them one after another into his room and informed them of his purpose to give them their freedom, and this is the conversation that passed with one of them : "Well, my friend James," said he, "how old art thou? I am twenty-nine and a half years, master." "Thou should'st have been free, as thy white brethren are, at twenty-one. Religion and humanity enjoin me this day to give thee thy liberty; and justice requires me to pay thee for eight years and a half service, at the rate of ninety-one pounds, twelve shillings, and sixpence, owing to thee; but thou art young; and healthy; thou had'st better work for thy living; my intention is to give thee a bond for it, bearing interest at seven and a half percent. Thou hast now no master but God and the laws."

From this time until his death his efforts to bring about emancipation were untiring. Through his labors most of the members of his society liberated their slaves. He was an elder of the Society of Friends, and traveled from state to state preaching his anti-slavery doctrines among his people, and in the course of his life visited all the yearly meetings on the continent. He was much encouraged in his work by the words of the preamble of the Declaration of Independence. Referring to these, he writes : "Seeing this was the very substance of the doctrine I had been concerned to promulgate for years, I became animated with hope that if the representatives were men, and inculcated these views among the people generally, a blessing to this nation would accompany these endeavors."

In 1782 he appeared before the legislature of Virginia, and was instrumental in having a law enacted that admitted of emancipation, to which law may be attributed the liberation of several thousand Negroes. In 1783 he presented a memorial to congress respecting the African slave-trade, and he subsequently visited, in the furtherance of his work, the legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. In 1791 he presented his noted "Memorial to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States" on the subject of slavery, and, on account of some reflections that were cast on him, he published a short time afterward his serious expostulations with the house of representatives in relation to the principles of liberty and the inconsistency and cruelty of the slave-trade and slavery. These essays show the undaunted firmness and zeal of the writer, his cogent reasoning and powerful appeals to the understanding and the heart.

From conviction he was against war, and on principle opposed the Revolution. On the day of the battle of Germantown he was attending the yearly meeting of the Quakers at Philadelphia, and the room in which they were assembled was darkened by the smoke of the battle. At this meeting the Friends renewed their "testimony" against the spirit of war, and chose Mifflin to undertake the service of communicating it to General Washington and General Howe. To perform this duty, he had to walk in blood and among the dead bodies of those that had fallen in the fight. In his conversation with Washington he said : "I am opposed to the Revolution and to all changes of government which occasion war and bloodshed." After Washington was elected president, Mifflin visited him in New York, and in the course of the interview the president, recollecting an assertion of Mifflin's at Germantown, said: "Mr. Mifflin, will you please tell me on what principle you were opposed to the Revolution?" "Yes, Friend Washington, upon the principle that I should be opposed to a change in the present government. All that was ever gained by revolution is not an adequate compensation for the poor mangled soldiers, for the loss of life or limb." To which Washington replied: "I honor your sentiments; there is more in that than mankind have generally considered." With reference to Mifflin, Brissot, in his "Examination of the Travels of Chastellux in America," says: "I was sick, and Warner Mifflin came to me. It is he that first freed all his slaves; it is he who, without a passport, traversed the British army and spoke to General Howe with so much firmness and dignity; it is he who, fearing not the effects of the general hatred against the Quakers, went, at the risk of being treated as a spy, to present himself to General Washington, to justify to him the conduct of the Quakers; it is he that, amid the furies of war, equally a friend to the French, the English, and the Americans, carried succor to those who were suffering. Well! this angel of peace came to see me."

New Travels in the . . . United States of America 1788 J.P. Brissot de Warville cambridge 1964

# NEW TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES

he has a different nature and belongs to a species different from your own. The latter opinion is absurd; the former, if it be true, testifies against you. For why would he be less truthful, more corrupt, or more depraved? It is, without contradiction, because he is a slave. His crimes and his vices are on the head of his master. And the master punishes and degrades the slave for his own crime! What a horrible injustice!

Finally, how can this law make the concession of ordering that the master be reimbursed from the public treasury for the value of a slave condemned to death? If, as can be easily demonstrated, almost all a slave's crimes are the result of his more or less harsh enslavement, does it not seem absurd to recompense a master for his own tyranny? And when one recalls that masters have until now considered their Negroes as a kind of cattle and that according to long-established law the master is responsible for damage caused by his cattle, does it not seem inconsistent to pay the master the value of his black cattle which have caused damage to society and which society believes it has to exterminate? Are we then to pay the man responsible for the damage, instead of making him pay for it?

Let us have no doubts, these blots on Pennsylvania's Negro legislation will disappear. The State Assembly is too reasonable a body and the Pennsylvania Society too zealous a one for us not to have this hope.

The small state of Delaware has followed the example set by Pennsylvania. It is peopled in large part by Quakers, and manumissions have therefore increased. It is in this state, well known for the wisdom of its laws, the honesty of its people, and its loyalty to the Union, that dwells that angel of peace Warner Mifflin, of whom I have already written. Like Benezet, he devotes all his efforts to propagating the ideas of the Quakers on the necessity of freeing the Negroes and of providing for their support and their education. It is, in part, to his zeal that we owe the formation of a society [in Delaware] for the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, organized on the model of the Pennsylvania Society.<sup>3</sup>

Legal protection of Negroes ends in Delaware. There are, however, a few freed Negroes in Maryland, for there are some Quakers in that state. If you compare the tobacco and corn fields of these

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>[The Delaware Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and for the Relief and Protection of Free Blacks and People of Colour Unlawfully Held in Bondage, organized in 1788.]

Quakers with the fields of other farmers you can easily see how superior free workers are to slaves for the development of agriculture.

When you travel through Maryland and Virginia you think you are in a different world, and you think so again when you speak with the people of these states. Here there is no talk of freeing the Negroes, no praise of the antislavery societies in London and America. Nobody reads Clarkson's works. Instead, everywhere indolent masters view with nothing but concern the efforts being made for universal emancipation. Virginians are convinced that it is impossible to grow tobacco without slaves, and they are afraid that if Negroes regain their freedom they will cause trouble. If the Negroes are freed they have no idea what place to assign them in society, whether to settle them in a separate county or to send them away. These are the objections that you hear repeated everywhere against the abolition of slavery.

The strongest obstacle to abolition is in the character, inclinations, and habits of Virginians. They like to live off the sweat of their slaves, to hunt, and to display their wealth without having to do any work. This way of life would change were there no longer any slaves, for the plantation owner would have to work himself. It is not that slave labor is more productive than other labor, but that by increasing the number of slaves, by feeding them badly, by not providing them with clothing, and by wasteful use of the best land, Virginians succeed in compensating for the lack of good workers.

# THE CONDITION OF NEGROES

# ADDITION TO THE PRECEDING LETTERS, ON THE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS OF THE VARIOUS AMERICAN SOCIETIES SINCE 1789<sup>19</sup>

My hopes have not been disappointed; the progress made by the various societies in the United States has been rapid. One has even been established finally in Virginia,<sup>20</sup> where men have dared to declare openly the truth which has so often put greed to shame, the truth which formerly would have been stifled in a Bastille, though it is taught by the Bible: That God created men of all nations, of all languages, and of all colors equally free, and that slavery, in any form and in any degree, is a violation of divine law and a degradation of human nature.

Let us have faith, my friend, that this truth, published in every journal, will succeed in extirpating this odious slavery, which is in fact already being rapidly destroyed by the very nature of things. For you may well imagine that in this mania of migration, which has seized all the United States, Negroes find it easy to flee from slavery and are welcomed wherever they go.

The solemn examples set by great men will greatly contribute toward bringing about this revolution in public opinion. What slaveowner can escape feeling the shadow of shame fall upon him from the actions of the famous General Gates, who called together his numerous slaves and amidst their tears and expressions of love set them all free, but in a way which would prevent the fatal consequences that the enjoyment of this inestimable blessing might bring upon them?<sup>21</sup>

The Philadelphia Society, which may be considered as the mother of these holy institutions, has just adopted some very effective means of providing for the education of Negroes and their preparation for various occupations. In "An Address to the Public" it states: "The unhappy man, who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently sinks beneath the common standard of the human species. The galling chains, that bind his body, do also fetter his intellectual faculties, and impair the social

<sup>19</sup> It seemed to me necessary to introduce this addition here in order to complete the history of these important societies.

<sup>20</sup> [The Virginia Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, organized under the Quaker leadership of Robert Pleasants about 1790.]

<sup>22</sup> [General Horatio Gates (1728-1806), who in 1790 freed the slaves on his Virginia plantation.]

# NEW TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES

affections of his heart." <sup>22</sup> The great objectives of the Philadelphia Society are to educate and advise Negroes who have been freed and to make them capable of exercising and enjoying civic freedom; to awaken in them industriousness; to provide them with occupations suitable to their age, sex, abilities, and other circumstances; and finally, to procure for their children an education suitable to the kind of life they will lead. To achieve these objectives, the society has appointed four committees:

I. A Committee of Inspection, who shall superintend the morals, general conduct, and ordinary situation of the free Negroes, and afford them advice and instruction, protection from wrongs, and other friendly offices.

II. A Committee of Guardians, who shall place out children and young people with suitable persons, that they may learn some trade or other business of subsistence.

III. A Committee of Education, who shall superintend the school instruction of the children and youth of free blacks.

IV. A Committee of Employ, who shall endeavor to procure constant employment for those free Negroes who are able to work.<sup>23</sup>

What friend of humanity will not rejoice at such a pious and sublime project? Who can fail to see that it is dictated by that perseverance which inspires earnest men induced to do good not by vanity but by a sense of duty? Such are the men who compose these American societies.<sup>24</sup> They will not abandon this good cause until they have carried it to the highest degree of perfection, that is, until they have by the most moderate and equitable means succeeded in making Negroes the equals of whites in every respect. Yet these are the holy societies which the infamous forces of greed are not ashamed to slander!

The protectors of the Negroes in Pennsylvania let nothing escape their solicitous attention. Some slaveowners were taking advantage of a provision in the law of 1780 to force the children

<sup>24</sup> Such also are the respectable Moravians, who have successfully educated and trained so many Negroes and Indians in the West Indies.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> [From "An Address to the Public; From the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage," November 9, 1789, signed by the Society's president, Benjamin Franklin. See The Writings of Benjamin Franklin, ed. A. H. Smyth (New York, 1907), X, 67.]

<sup>&</sup>quot;[The descriptions of these committees were taken from Franklin's "Plan for Improving the Condition of Free Blacks." See Writings, X, 128.]

# THE CONDITION OF NEGROES

of their slaves, who had been freed by this act, to serve them until the age of twenty-eight instead of twenty-one. The society successfully fought for the correction of this abuse; now such children will serve their masters as servants only until the age of twentyone.

It is to be hoped that this society will also find a way to improve the situation of those unhappy slaves who do not fall under the categories specified by the law of 1780. These wretches have no other choice but to die of grief or seek freedom by running away, which is what frequently happens.

These societies have succeeded so well in propagating and publishing their principles that this year (1790) a kind of peaceful revolution took place in Congress, where a demand was made for the repeal of that article in the Constitution which suspends for twenty years any legislation by Congress generally prohibiting the slave trade.

I should have mentioned earlier that the Philadelphia Society submitted to the Constitutional Convention a very eloquent address, which met with no success whatsoever, and from which I quote the conclusion:

By all the attributes of the Deity, which are offended by this inhuman traffic:

By the union of our whole species in a common Ancestor, and by all the obligations which result from it;

By the apprehensions and terror of the righteous vengeance of God in national judgments;

By the certainty of the great and awful day of retribution;

By the efficacy of the prayers of good men, which would only insult the Majesty of Heaven if offered up in behalf of our country while the iniquity we deplore continues among us;

By the sanctity of the Christian name;

By the pleasures of domestic connections, and the pangs which attend their dissolution;

By the captivity and sufferings of our American brethren in Algiers, which seem to be intended by Divine Providence to awaken us to a sense of the injustice and cruelty of dooming our African brethren to perpetual slavery and misery;

By a regard to the consistency of principle and conduct which should mark the citizens of republics;

By the magnitude and intensity of our desires to promote the happiness of those millions of intelligent beings who will probably cover this immense continent with rational life;

And by every other consideration that religion, reason, policy, and hu-

# NEW TRAVELS IN THE UNITED STATES

manity can suggest, the Society implore the present Convention to make the suppression of the African slave trade in the United States a part of their important deliberations.<sup>25</sup>

Congress has been flooded by letters from all parts of the United States, signed by the most worthy men. Never was a question more hotly debated. What was unprecedented in America was that the most atrocious invectives were uttered by the adversaries of humanity. You can well imagine that these adversaries were the representatives from the South, with the exception, however, of the virtuous Madison and especially of Mr. Vining, brother of that respectable American lady so unjustly insulted by M. Chastellux.<sup>26</sup> Mr. Vining has defended the cause of liberty with vehement eloquence. Nor must I fail to mention among the defenders of the Negroes Messrs. Scott, Gerry, and Boudinot.<sup>27</sup>

You will no doubt be astonished to find among their adversaries the man who first denounced the Cincinnati, Mr. Burke, who so forcefully demonstrated the fatal consequences of the inequality which that order would introduce among the citizens of the United States.<sup>25</sup> This same man defended the much more revolting inequality established between whites and Negroes. You will be even more surprised to learn that he has nearly always employed invective. This is the weapon which the partisans of the slave trade and of slavery have always used in America, in England, and in France. Thus greed takes the same appearance everywhere, it respects nothing in its rage, and it thinks that insults are argu-

<sup>25</sup> ["To the Honourable the Convention of the United States Now Assembled in the City of Philadelphia. The Memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, etc." Philadelphia, June 2, 1787. MS in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

<sup>2</sup> [John Vining (1758-1802), member of the Continental Congress, senator, and brother of Mary Vining, of whom Chastellux wrote: "I met a rather ridiculous woman who nevertheless is a well-known figure in Philadelphia. This was Miss V\_, famous for her coquetry, her wit, and her spitefulness. She is thirty years old and seems to have no idea of getting married. Meanwhile she puts red, white, and blue and every other possible color on her face, wears the most extraordinary dresses and hairdos, and like a good Whig puts no limits upon her own liberty." *Voyages* (Paris, 1786), 1, 264-265. Chastellux was right, for Miss Vining maintained her independence to the end and died an old maid.]

<sup>27</sup> [Gustavus Scott (1753-1801) of Maryland, Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814) of Massachusetts, and Elias Boudinot (1740-1821) of New Jersey.]

<sup>24</sup> [Aedanus Burke of South Carolina, Considerations on the Society, or Order of Cincinnati..., Philadelphia, 1783. The translation, or rather imitation, of this work by Mirabeau and Chamfort, Considerations sur l'Ordre de Cincinnatus, London, 1784, which included material supplied by Franklin and was written at his suggestion, was one of the important attacks in France on the principle of aristocracy during the period just prior to the French Revolution.]

# THE CONDITION OF NEGROES

ments. Serious men and thoughtful statesmen have felt only pity for these mad tantrums, so there is little doubt that during its December session Congress will finally reach a decision in favor of humanity.

One of the most ardent advocates of the cause before Congress is the worthy Warner Mifflin, whose zeal has been repaid with the most atrocious calumny. Yet what is his answer? Patience, kindness, forgiveness, and logic. I cannot resist the pleasant temptation of quoting here a few fragments from a letter written by this man of peace to one of his most vicious enemies, whom Mifflin wished to see and attempt to convert and who refused absolutely to receive him.

# Friend,

I can call thee by this name for thou hast not offended me in spite of what thou hast said of our society; I love thee, I wish thee happiness, I wish thee no more ill than I wish for myself . . .

Thou wouldst not let me visit thee; thou fearest perchance lest I corrupt thy slaves . . . far from me this thought, I would not render them dissatisfied with their lot. It is not that I am unaware that most of them know full well that their slavery is against all principle; but whenever I have the opportunity, I tell them to be patient, to be resigned, to expect all things from God and their liberty from the law. I have often met slaves a hundred miles from the houses of their masters, fleeing from their servitude. I preached to them, I exhorted them to return; I gave them money and letters requesting that they not be punished; their masters have thanked me. This is the man that thou fearest. Our brothers do as I do whenever the occasion presents itself.

For a long time I believed that one could own slaves; I was raised in this prejudice, my cradle was surrounded by slaves; but God has enlightened me, and I have obeyed Him. "Thou shalt love," He tells us, "thy neighbor as thyself." This commandment includes all the children of Adam, whatever be their color, whatever be the language they speak.

My conduct for the last sixteen years since I set my Negroes free has not belied my profession of faith on these matters. I have since set free as many more as it has been in my power to do. I do not say this in order to boast, but to show thee that I have been constant in my practices and my principles regarding the slave trade and slavery, and that I have sought every way to expiate the part I formerly had in the latter of these crimes. Ah, what crime is blacker! . . I can hardly bear to think of it, as I wrote the other day to my dear wife. What if she and I had been thus seized, cast into a ship, and condemned to be separated from each other in the West Indies! A horrible idea! So I always put myself in the place of these poor Negroes. Canst thou find it surprising that I plead their cause warmly and that I do so constantly?



# ТНЕ

# MEMORIAL

Alluded to in the

FOREGOING PAMPHLET,

WITH THE

# INTRODUCTION

THERETO;

Taken from the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE of DECEMBER 22, 1792.



Philadephia

# THE MEMORIAL OF WARNER MIFFLIN

To the PRESIDENT, SENATE and HOUSE of Re-PRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

He that ruleth over Men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. 2d Samuel, xxiii. 3.

AVING for a long time felt my mind imprefied with a religious engagement on your account, and a belief, that if measures are not taken to redrefs the wrongs, and alleviate the fufferings and oppressions of the African race in these states, the Almighty will manifest his displeasure in a more confpicuous manner than has yet appeared; the confideration whereof excites me, in his fear, earnessly to folicit, and folemnly to warn you, to exert your power and influence, that right and justice may be done in this important cafe.

I have also been affected with the following declaration of the Prophet, Ezek. iii. 20. When a righteous man doth turn from his righteoufhess, and commit iniquity, and I lay a fumbling-block before him, he shall die; because thou host not given him warning, he shall die in his sin, and his righteoussafs which he hath done shall not be remembered, but his blood will I require at thine hand.

21. Neverthelefs, if they warn the righteous man, that the righteous fin not, and he doth not fin, he fhall furely live, becaufe he is warned, alfo then haft delivered thy foul. My foul now revolts at the infernal crime committed against innocent perfons, without provocation. Oh let me now befeech you, not to think it too much degradation for you to reflect, was this the lot of one of your beloved delicate wives, your tender babes, or near relatives, how then would you feel!

Do not you with me believe, that there is a God of justice, who will finally recompence unto all men according to the fruit of their doings; and that he doth at one view, by his all penetrating eye, behold the actions of men over the face of the globe? if fo, how do we think he will look on the rulers of this land, when he beholds many of them faring fumptuoufly every day, living in eafe and fulnels, and at the very time that they are inventing unto themselves instruments of music, and fpending their precious time in vaia theatrical and other amusements, remember not the afflictions of their suffering African brethren, who in this country may be loaded with irons, under all the pangs of forrow the human heart can be capable of enduring, for no crime whatever, but because it pleafed God to fuffer them to come into the world with a black fkin---will this not make him your enemy, who is a God that is no respecter of perfons ?

I crave your ferious attention to this important fubject; and that while you may feel an animated warmth to fill your minds, when engaged refpecting the natives of this land, you fuffer a turn of

1

(which I am perfuaded you generally have not a full conception of) that under an apprehension of duty I have attempted in this manner to address you; being, with fincere desires for your welfare,

Your real Friend,

# WARNER MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 23d 11th Month, 1792.

FINIS.

American Biographies wheeler Preston 1974

۲

MIFFLIN, WARNER (1745-98), Abolitionist, born Accomac Co., Va., cousin of Thomas Mifflin. Son of Ouaker slaveowning planter, but after moving to Delaware freed his own slaves (1774-75), an example followed by his father. Becoming an elder of Society of Friends, worked to secure emancipation, for that purpose appearing before legislature of Virginia (1782), presenting memorial to Continental Congress (1783), addressing legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland,

# Miles

and Delaware, and (1791) presenting celebrated "Memorial to the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States." Wrote Defence of Warner Mifflin (1796).

Biog.: H. Justice (1905). J. H. Merrill, Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family (1890).

Dictionary of American Biosraphy 1961 1958

.5

felicitations showed no trace of his earlier feelings toward the commander-in-chief, and Washington's visits to his home in later years indicate a restoration of their friendship. He was a member of the Federal Convention in 1787, and though participating little in its debates, was in full sympathy with the new Constitution. He was elected to the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania in 1788, serving as its president until 1790, and in 1789-90 was chairman of the state constitutional convention. Displeased at his appointments while president of the state, the Republicans in selecting a gubernatorial candidate in 1790 passed him by for Arthur St. Clair. His friends, however, put him at the head of another ticket, and, supported solidly by the Constitutionalists and by many Republicans, he carried the state by the overwhelming majority of 27,118 to 2,819. During his three terms as governor, 1790-99, the limit set by the constitution, many laws were enacted for the construction of roads and the improvement of inland navigation, and others reforming the judicial and penal establishments and strengthening the militia. He sympathized with the rising tide of Jeffersonianism in Pennsylvania, sat at the banquet table with Genet, and openly favored war with England in 1793 (J. T. Scharf and Thompson Westcott, History of Philadelphia, I, 1884, p. 475). In the Whiskey Insurrection, 1794, apprehensive of endangering his influence with the Jeffersonians, he first evaded Washington's plea for support but later called the legislature into special session, urged speedy action against the insurgents, and harangued the militiamen as of old. Despite his pro-French and Jeffersonian sympathies, in 1798 he trimmed his sails to the popular breezes by encouraging preparations for the anticipated French war. His last three years as governor were marked by increasing negligence and moral laxity, his secretary of commonwealth, Alexander James Dallas, constituting the real head of the administration. After retiring from the governorship he was in the legislature until his death.

Mifflin was of medium height, athletic frame, and handsome. He dressed in the height of fashion. Of unusual refinement, he possessed a warm temperament and agreeable manners, his martial and dignified bearing revealing little trace of his Quaker education. In money matters he was extravagant and careless. Borrowing heavily in later life, he was, nevertheless, excessively generous, and entertained lavishly at his home at the falls of the Schuylkill and at his farm, "Angelica," near Reading. An action brought against him by one of his creditors in 1799 obliged him

to leave Philadelphia. This unfortunate occurrence preying on his mind hastened his death. When he died he was penniless, and the state of Pennsylvania paid the expenses of his burial in the Lutheran graveyard at Lancaster. His wife, Sarah, daughter of Morris Morris, whom he married on Mar. 4, 1767, and whom John Adams described as "a charming Quaker girl" (*Familiar Letters*, p. 45), died in 1790.

[Mifflin is one of the important Pennsylvanians of whom an adequate study remains to be made. William Rawle, "Sketch of the Life of Thomas Mifflin," in the *Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Pa.*, vol. II, pt. 2 (1830), is unsatisfactory. Many Mifflin letters and other manuscripts are scattered through various collections in the Hist. Soc. of Pa., Philadelphia, and in the "Papers of the Continental Cong.," Library of Congress. Other more important sources are: Autobiog. of Charles Biddle (1883); E. C. Burnett, Letters of Members of the Continental Cong., vols. I-V (1921-31); W. C. Ford and Gaillard Hunt, eds., Jours. of the Continental Cong., vols. I-XXVII (1904-28); Alexander Graydon, Memoirs of a Life, Chiefly Passed in Pa. (1811); Pa. Archives, ser. 1, vols. I-XII (1852-56), ser. 4, vol. IV (1850); Pa. Colonial Records (16 vols., 1852-53); scattered references in the Pa. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.; and contemporary newspapers.] J.H. P-g.

MIFFLIN, WARNER (Oct. 21, 1745-Oct. 16, 1798), Quaker reformer, son of Daniel and Mary (Warner) Mifflin, was born in Accomae County, Va., whither his grandfather, Edward, had removed from Philadelphia, Pa. He was a descendant of John Mifflin who emigrated from Wiltshire, England, sometime before 1680 and finally settled at "Fountain Green," now a part of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. On May 14, 1767, Warner married Elizabeth Johns, of Maryland, by whom he had nine children, and on Oct. 9, 1788, Ann Emlen, of Philadelphia, by whom he had three. During most of his mature life he lived on his farm, "Chestnut Grove," near Camden, Del. (Justice, *post*, pp. 16-19).

He was a man of mild manner, always charitably inclined, yet of intense convictions. As early as 1775 he was arguing against "the pernicious use of ardent spirits." During the American Revolution he adhered to the Quaker peace principles and shared in the obloquy thereby entailed. He refused to have the least part in supporting the war, even to the use of Continental paper money. Consequently, he was dubbed a Tory, and his patriot neighbors made serious threats against him. While General Howe was in Philadelphia and General Washington on the outskirts of the city, Mifflin was one of a committee of six appointed by the Friends' Yearly Meeting in 1777 to visit both commanders-inchief and present printed copies of the "Testimonies" against participation in war. They went without passports through the lines of both armies and accomplished their mission.

# Mignot

When he was fourteen years old, on his father's plantation in Virginia, one of the younger slaves, talking with him in the fields, had convinced him of the injustice of the slave system. He soon determined never to be a slave-holder. Later, however, he came into possession of several slaves through his first wife and from his father and mother. After a period of indecision, in 1774-75 he manumitted all his slaves (Justice, p. 39). Supersensitive to the promptings of conscience, he even paid them for their services after the age of twenty-one years. Thereafter, he traveled much in Quaker communities urging Friends to free their slaves. In the same cause he appeared before various legislative bodies including, in 1782, that of Virginia, where a law was passed in May of that year removing the former prohibitions against the private manumission of slaves (W. W. Hening, Statutes at Large, vol. XI, 1823, p. 39). Between 1783 and 1797 he helped to draw up, or to present to the Congress of the United States various petitions against slavery and the slave trade. One, dated 1789, helped to start an important debate on the powers of Congress over slavery and the slave trade under the new Constitution. In 1793 he published over his own name, A Serious Expostulation with the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States (Phila, 1793 and various reprints), in which he presented with no little force the anti-slavery case. In 1796, his motives and methods having been attacked by his opponents, he published in Philadelphia The Defence of Warner Mifflin against Aspersions Cast on Him on Account of his Endeavors to Promote Righteousness, Mercy and Peace, among Mankind. In this pamphlet he sketched the activities of his life and defended his stand on such subjects as slavery, peace, and temperance.

In 1798 he attended the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia and at that time, apparently, contracted the yellow fever which was then so prevalent in that city. He died of the disease soon after returning to his home in Delaware, aged about fifty-three years.

Delaware, aged about nity-three years. [The most accessible and fullest source of information is Hilda Justice, Life and Ancestry of Warner Mifflin (1905), containing reprints of Quaker records and other important documentary material; the most important manuscript Quaker records for the periad are at 304 Arch Street, Phila.; about a dozen letters by Mifflin are in the Hist. Soc. of Pa. The most reliable of contemporary accounts of Mifflin's life are his own memoir in Defence of Warner Mifflin, cited above, and a "Testimony" by his friend George Churchman, in Friends' Miscellany, June 1832. See also J. H. Merrill, Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family (privately printed, 1890).] R.W.K.

MIGNOT, LOUIS REMY (1831-Sept. 22, 1870), landscape painter, born at Charleston, S.

C., was probably the son of Remy Mignot, a confectioner, who for a time conducted the French Coffee House in Charleston. The Mignots had been ardent Bonapartists and had left France at the time of the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. Louis Mignot's boyhood was spent in the home of his wealthy grandfather near his birthplace. He manifested a marked love of art while a mere child, and at seventeen he had definitely chosen his career. He passed through a course of drawing with credit, and in 1851, at the age of twenty, he traveled to Holland and became the pupil of Andreas Schelfhout, the landscapist, at, The Hague. His progress was rapid. He soon began to work from nature, making trips to several European countries for sketching purposes, and remained about four years. Returning to the United States in 1855, he opened a studio in New York, where his success was immediate and complete.

At that time Frederick E. Church's spectacular pictures of the Andean peaks and jungles were in high favor. He had made one trip to Ecuador in 1853 and was planning to make another in 1857. Mignot, whose admiration for the work of his senior colleague was fervent, and who was deeply interested in tropical scenery, gladly accepted the opportunity offered him to accompany Church on this second voyage to Guayaquil. The two painters, actuated by the same enthusiasm for the stupendous scenes among the Andes, made the most of their time in Ecuador, and brought home studies made at Quito and Riobamba which were destined to bring both of them notice. It was not unnatural that Mignot should have worked much in the spirit of Church, and that some of his tropical landscapes should have resembled those of the elder man. His own native talent and facility, however, appear to have been quite generally recognized by his contemporaries on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mignot was made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1858 and a year later became an academician. He collaborated with his friend T. P. Rossiter, the historical painter, in making one of the latter's series of Mount Vernon scenes, "Washington and Lafayette at Mount Vernon," in which it is evident that Mignot's part consisted of the landscape background. The picture belongs to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. On the outbreak of the Civil War, Mignot's Southern sympathies made his further stay in New York so repugnant to his feelings that on June 26, 1862, he set sail for England on board the Great Eastern. A few days prior to his departure he had sold a collection of public creditors, reducing the nato forty-six and a half millions. miards, about this time, harassing

West India colonies, an open ruppain at length broke out in 1739, prmance of the contract.

'e millions sterling.

on account of a few acres of none of the glory of it.

-six and a half millions. Fred- appear in such things ? of Prussia, was the active ally

began his reign in 1760, during of, and in the midst of, the highest profession night, with little or no covering; they had no e of this severe struggle; and of religion! Which of the wise, which of the soap to wash themselves or their clothes, yet t England, as well as the rest scribes in this age, can discern any of the they submitted cheerfully to all their privaweary of war and taxes. This paths, or so much as one of thy footsteps? O tions, considering them as necessary atten-that men would fear before the Lord, and be dants upon their situation.—Capt. Grey's Ex-1763. The whole period of sure to govern in that which is of God, and pedition of Discovery in Western Australia.

tich was thus enjoyed for a total warfare in the colonies, comprising the two then they would harm none of his, nor hazard

(To be concluded.)

# GOD'S INSTRUMENTS.

ss of life is said to have been two naught things that are." Look into former that stands in his way !- Extract. forty thousand men. But what ages; how did God reprove the kings and It of all this fighting, destruction, princes of Israel? Not by the eminent priests ? The grand, hard-earned reward and prophets, whom they expected to be

wenty-six years, with scarcely any general contests, and the time of the peace in the shaking of their government; but whatn. During the tranquil part of his Europe, which did not extend to the Indies, ever is not of God, both within and without, and a half millions more were paid will be found to amount to twenty-four years. must fall in the day of God's power. Ob. happy is he who is now made willing to part with that which God is determined to rend from man, that his standing may be in that which cannot be shaken. There hath been a God in every age so brings forth and orders great earthquake in this nation, both of things ts of which were very dispropor- his people, that they are still offensive to the without and of things within; and there yet he occasion. It was speedily fol- present age. The Lord fits and calls them remains somewhat to be shaken, that the general continental war, on the forth to be witnesses against the evils of the glory of God may have room to appear. O the succession to the crown of present age; how can they but offend it? Can "kiss the Son lest he be angry;" let all such which Great Britain, though a darkness choose but hate the light, which laws and customs as are not of him, fall before by no means a necessary party, speaks against it ? How can darkness in power him; and whatever is of him, let it bow unto appily involved, through her con- and dominion, bear to be reproved by a him, that his wrath break not forth like a h Hanover. The contest lasted mean contemptible appearance of the light, in fire, which none can quench; for the Lord rs, and added thirty-one and a half mean and contemptible vessels ? For God hath mighty things to bring to pass, and he he British debt, while fifteen and chooseth the " weak and foolish things of this hath a mighty arm of power to effect them by, ons more were raised by taxes. world, and things that are not, to bring to and what shall be able to stand before him,

Life in the " Bush" in Western Australia. parties agreed to restore their taught by, but by herdsmen, by ploughmen, -On the banks of the Williams we here nd to resume, as nearly as possi- by prophets whom they despised. How did found the establishment of an out-settler, of itions they had occupied before he overcome the heathenish world; yea, and which it would be difficult to convey an adegan; the king of Great Britain the Jewish corrupted state? Was it by wise quate idea: the house consisted of a few upg hostages, as security for his learned men, (by the learned Scribes and right poles, one end of each resting on the Pharisees among the Jews, or by the wise ground, whilst the other met a transverse of Aix-la-chapelle was concluded, Grecians among the heathens,) or by fisher- pole, to which they were tied : cross-poles 748. Its conditions, however, men and publicans? And how shall the re- then ran along these, and to complete the adopted and ill-defined, so that covery out of the apostacy, and the reproof of building, a sort of rude thatch was tied on it. continued to prevail in both the the anti-christian world be? Shall it be by It was open at both ends, and exposed to the but little abatement. In Europe wise synods and councils of learned and or- loud wind, which, as the situation was high, I oded for about eight years, and thodox men among them, (as they speak,) or found a very unpleasant visiter during the British government to liquidate shall it be by the learning of the Spirit, which night. Here we found a very large flock of s of the public debt, reducing it such as these contemn? When God hath the sheep in fair condition, also a well-supplied rich treasure of the knowledge of his kingdom stock-yard, and cattle in beautiful order ; uphis partial peace was broken by to manifest in the world, he chooses earthen wards of twenty kangaroo dogs completed the lities on the continent of Europe; vessels, weak vessels, poor contemptible per- establishment. These settlers were, at the se being the disputes between the sons; he appears there (where the eye of time I visited the Williams, four in number, 'ers, about their colonies; but man least looks for him) that " the excellency consisting of one young man, two youths, and ween England and France, re- of the power" might appear to be of him a little boy. Four soldiers were quartered a Scotia; or, as it was sarcasti- wholly, and that the vessel might rob him of about sixteen miles from them, and there was no other European within fifty miles of the s is usually termed, from its Now the Lord, in this day of the great ap- spot. The distance they had to send for all seven years' war: and notwith- pearance of his Spirit to the spirits of his stores and necessaries was one hundred and trivial nature of the object, it people, hath not only chosen mean instru- twenty miles, and this through a country unve occasioned the several belli- ments, but mean things also, foolish things, traversed by roads, and where they were exonstrous and shameful sacrifice weak things, the keeping on of a hat, the use posed to the hostility of the natives in the d and fifty thousand lives. To of ordinary language, the appearing in mean event of any ill-feeling arising on their part. alone, for "such a worthy (or habits, and despised gestures; yea, and in a Nothing can give a more lively notion of the ise," it was destructive of about foolish way of preaching. Indeed it is so to difficulties and privations undergone by first nd fifty thousand men; besides that which hath not the savour of the virtue settlers than the fact that, when I left this xpense of thirty-five millions in and power of the life in it; and how can the but, they had no flour, tea, sugar, meat, or 1; and nearly doubling her debt, wisdom of man but stumble at it? Who would any provision whatever, except their live stock, it from seventy-five to one hun- think that God should require such things, or and the milk of the cattle; their sole dependence for any other article of food being the O living eternal Power, how is thy mighty Kangaroo dogs, and the only thing I was able this war : and if he merits the presence and appearance veiled from all that to do, in order to better their situation, was to at, it is rather due to him in a look for it in any way of man's observation, leave them some shot. All other circumthe furious disturber of Eu- or judge it with the eye of man's wisdom ! stances connected with their position were on any respect as the true bene- Verily thou art a God that hast hid thyself the same scale. They had but one knife, an old ountry, or the friend of man- from the earthly spirit in its utmost wisdom ; clasp one ; there was but one small bed, for one yea, in its utmost search after the knowledge person, the others sleeping on the ground every

# For "The Friend." THE GERMAN FRIENDS.

The testimony of the Friends at Germantown against slavery, sent up to the Yearly Meeting of 1688, has, within the last few had suffered persecution in their own country, and seem to have had a very correct appreciation of the rights of others. One of them, Francis Daniel Pastorius, informs us, that he (and most probably many of his old neighpassage of eight weeks. He came in the ship America, Joseph Wasey commander, which did not make the voyage without encountering various storms. Thirty years after this, Pastorius writes, "the second and twelfth of the Sixth month, our ship was covered with a multitude of huge surges, and, as it were, with mountains of terrible and astonishing waves." "I was as glad to land from the vessel every whit as Paul's shipmates were to land at Melita. Then Philadelphia consisted of three or four little cottages; all the residue being only woods, underwoods, timber and trees; among which I several times have lost myself in travelling no farther than from the water side to the house, (now of our Friend William Hudson,) then allotted to a Dutch baker, whose name was Cornelius Bom.\* What my thoughts were of such a renowned city, (I not long before having seen London, Paris, Amsterdam, &c.) is needless to rehearse unto you here. But what I think now of the same, I dare ingenuously say, viz., that God has made of a desert an enclosed garden, and the plantations about it, a fruitful field."

These German Friends settled near togetha meeting was soon established among them. It was attached to Dublin Monthly Meeting, which was then composed of Oxford, Poetquiat Richard Walln's [Cheltenham], at John it was agreed that it should thenceforward be held at the house of Richard Worrell, Jr. in Lower Dublin, on the last Second-day in every month.

Coming from a country where oppression on account of colour was unknown, and where buying, selling, and holding in bondage human increasing around them. It would appear from the testimony, that many of their religious friends and acquaintances, were deter-

\* This house stood a little south-east of the corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

THE FRIEND.

racter of the new settlement.

red from coming to this land, by the report there the cattle. And for that reason some they had received of this sad stain on the cha- have no mind or inclination to come hither. And who shall maintain this your cause, or Impelled then by reproaches borne over plead for it? Truly we cannot do so, except the Atlantic, as well as by the testimony of you shall inform us better hereof, viz., that their own consciences as to what was right, Christianshave liberty to practise these things. Germans, and mostly from Cresheim, a town the Friends at Germantown drew up this pa- Pray, what thing in the world can be done not far from Worms, in the Palatinate. They per. It is certainly a strong document; and worse towards us, than if men should rob or whilst it bears evidence that the writers had steal us away, and sell us for slaves to strange an incompetent knowledge of the English lan- countries; separating husbands from their guage, it plainly demonstrates that they were wives and children. Being now this is not well acquainted with the inalienable rights of done in the manner we would be done at [by] man, and with the spirit of the gospel. We therefore we contradict, and are against this (and most probably many of his old neigh-bours were with him) reached Philadelphia publish it as it is in the original, and doubt traffic of men-body. And we who profess on the 20th of Sixth month, 1683, after a not that our readers will find sufficient clear- that it is not lawful to steal, must, likewise, ness in the argument, notwithstanding some avoid to purchase such things as are stolen, but rather help to stop this robbing and confusion in the use of prepositions. The paper from which this is taken is the stealing if possible. And such men ought to original. At the foot of the address, John be delivered out of the hands of the robbers. Hart, the clerk of the Monthly Meeting, has and set free as in Europe.\* Then is Pennsylmade his minute, and the paper having been vania to have a good report, instead it hath then forwarded to the Quarterly Meeting, has now a bad one for this sake in other countries. received a few lines from Anthony Morris, Especially whereas the Europeans are desithe clerk of that body, to introduce it to the rous to know in what manner the Quakers do Yearly Meeting, to which it was then direct- rule in their province ;---and most of them do look upon us with an envious eye. But if N. eđ. this is done well, what shall we say is done This is to the Monthly Meeting held at evil?

# Richard Worrell's.

If once these slaves (which they say are so These are the reasons why we are against wicked and stubborn men) should join themthe traffic of men-body, as followeth. Is there selves,-fight for their freedom,-and handel any that would be done or handled at this their masters and mistresses as they did manner ? viz. to be sold or made a slave for handel them before ; will these masters and all the time of his life ? How fearful and faint- mistresses take the sword at hand and war hearted are many on sea, when they see a against these poor slaves, like, we are able to strange vessel,-being, afraid it should be a believe, some will not refuse to do? or have Turk, and they should be taken, and sold for these negers not as much right to fight for slaves into Turkey. Now what is this better their freedom, as you have to keep them done, than Turks do ? Yea, rather is it worse slaves ? for them, which say they are Christians; for Now consider well this thing, if it is good we hear that the most part of such negers are or bad? And in case you find it to be good to brought hither against their will and consent, handel these blacks at that manner, we desire different parts of Holland and Germany, and and that many of them are stolen. Now, and require you hereby lovingly, that you though they are black, we cannot conceive may inform us herein, which at this time never there is more liberty to have them slaves, as was done, viz., that Christians have such a [than] it is to have other white ones. There liberty to do so. To the end we shall is a saying, that we shall do to all men like [may] be satisfied in this point, and satisfy meetings. By minute of Dublin Monthly as we will be done ourselves; making no dif- likewise our good friends and acquaintances ference of what generation, descent or colour in our native country, to whom it is a terror, was concluded to hold that meeting alternately they are. And those who steal or robb men, or fearful thing, that men should be handelled and those who buy or purchase them, are so in Pennsylvania. Hart's [Byberry], and at Oxford. Thus it they not all alike? Here is liberty of con-This is from our meeting at Germantown, continued until First month 31st, 1687, when science, which is right and reasonable; here held ye 18 of the 2 month, 1688, to be deought to be likewise liberty of the body, ex- livered to the Monthly Meeting at Richard cept of evil-doers, which is another case. But Worrell's. Garret henderich to bring men hither, or to rob and sell them derick up de graeff against their will, we stand against. In Europe there are many oppressed for conscience Francis daniell Pastorius sake; and here there are those oppressed Abraham jr. Den graef. At our Monthly Meeting at Dublin, ye 30 which are of a black colour. And we who -2 mo., 1688, we having inspected ye matknow that men must not commit adultery,--crime, was regarded as an act of cruelty and some do commit adultery in others, separat- ter, above mentioned, and considered of it, we injustice, to be looked for from the hands of ing wives from their husbands and giving them find it so weighty that we think it not expenone but a Turk or barbarian, the members to others; and some sell the children of these dient for us to meddle with it here, but do of this little community were shocked to see that negro slavery had taken root, and was would be done at this memory? and if it is Quarterly Meeting; y<sup>e</sup> tenor of it being nearly would be done at this manner? and if it is related to ye Truth. done according to Christianity ? You sur-On behalf of ye Monthly Meeting, pass Holland and Germany in this thing. This makes an ill report in all those countries P. Jo. HART. Signed, of Europe, where they hear of [it], that the \* Alluding probably to the abolition of the old feudal Quakers do here handel men as they handel system.

126

Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia, the 4 of stumbled, and drew me off from them; and that and thanksgiving for evermore." y\* 4th mo. '88, and was from thence recom- it was with desire of more spiritualness that I John Whiting in his memoirs gives a brief mended to the Yearly Meeting, and the above came among this people, and my desire hath sketch of Laurence Steel, in which speaking said Derick, and the other two\* mentioned been therein largely answered, to the joy and of his appearances in the ministry, he says, therein, to present the same to ye above said satisfaction of my soul. Further he continu- "he grew and increased in his gift, till he had meeting, it being a thing of too great a eth to say, 'If we gain this by his fall, to be an eminent testimony, and was well accepted. weight for this meeting to determine.

Signed by order of ye meeting, ANTHONY MORRIS.

\* There were three others signed it.

For " The Friend."

# LAURENCE STEEL.

(Concluded from page 119.)

When the report that Laurence had turned Quaker spread among his former associates, and indeed it is high time for them all to The meetings were brutally disturbed, and the pastor of the Independent congregation, to manifest better fruits of their profiting, and to many families were ruined as to their worldly which he had belonged, addressed a letter on savour less of this earth ; and to get up to that substance, by the proceedings against them the subject to his mother. This letter after-wards coming into the hands of Laurence, he find me, and so in this spiritualness we shall were crowded into the prisons there, until thus reviews it. "He hath confirmed that I be united again. But has not the cause of there was no more room to receive them. have before mentioned. His words are these, this unprofitableness, or standing at a stay There were fifty confined in a room, which • The great stumbling-block to him hath been, been for want of coming to that grace, which was in so filthy a condition, that one of the our loose, low and earthly conversation.<sup>3</sup> Is is sufficient to teach all that learn of it, to aldermen said, if he had a dog which he loved not looseness, lowness and earthliness, stumb- deny all, mark all ungodliness, and all worldly he would not put him in there. Four of the ling-blocks enough, especially in them that lusts, which makes them stumbling-blocks in physicians signed a certificate, that from the profess to be members of Christ Jesus, and the way of others, that so, through the deny- closeness of their confinement, and want of look for salvation by him, and to be gathered ing of these, they might come to live soberly, air, there was a danger of infection. Lauout of the world? He may well call it great. righteously and godly, not only hereafter, but rence accompanied by his friend Charles Who can lay a greater stumbling-block in the in this present evil world, and so not stumble, Jones, Jr., went up to London to see the king, way of the upright, than to make so high a but gain others by their conversation, without in order to obtain, if possible, some mitigaprofession, a cloak and covering for so much which all verbal confessions and acknowledg- tion of the general suffering. They, with sin and iniquity ? Would it not be far better ments are vain and fruitless, and leaves them George Whitehead, had an interview with and more honour to Christ to cease professing no better than they were before." of him, which doth but make them the greater stumbling-blocks, until they have departed his book, Laurence says: "And thus the In 1682 he was himself a prisoner, and again from their iniquity? And is not this enough to Lord having raised me up, and spared me in 1683. This last imprisonment, which comacquit me for separating from such assemblies through much weakness and labour unto this menced towards the close of the year, was on and congregations that are thus polluted. day, to see the desire of my soul accomplished the conventicle act, and he was confined for Farther, he saith, ' He is earnest to get up to in great measure, according to my faith when six months. The shocking barbarities commore spiritualness than he sees among us.' I first laid down my ministry ; I do still wait mitted by the goaler, Isaac Dennis, on the And must I be represented in so many places (in submission to the will of the Lord) for the innocent victims, whom a cruel and perseas a deluded, deceived person, and one that is day, when that breathing seed of God, which cuting spirit had placed under his control, fallen from the faith, and apostatized to error, is yet left in the dead and lifeless professions, have been often repeated in print. The sufand a seducer of the hearts of the upright, and may become ripe for the harvest ; then shall ferings they endured from confinement in prayed and fasted for as such, and all for leav- there be no want of reapers, who shall put in rooms, in which it was not possible for all to ing such people as are loose, low and earthly, the sickles, and gather them into the house sit, without being on one another,-in one to get up to more spiritualness? Or can I which God hath provided to receive all that instance, there being more than enough to look upon such as true friends to my soul, as are low and poor in their own eyes, for want cover the whole floor double,-from the beatwould hinder me from so good an exchange? of power and strength to overcome that which ings they received on their heads with staves, Further, he saith, Which he apprehends is letteth and hindereth their perfect redemp- and an iron candlestick, are sickening to read to be found among this people.' Yea, I do tion; unto which house God hath called me, of. Neither men, women, nor children were more than apprehend it; for I have felt and as a forerunner of thousands that are yet un- spared. But even there, in the midst of all experienced for some years that spiritualness gathered; unto which being come up, I can- their trials and afflictions, joy and happiness to be amongst them, which keeps them that not go back or down unto them, but can freely from above was apportioned to the innocent walk in it from looseness, lowness and earth- serve the lowest of them by living supplica- sufferers. Some amongst those confined, liness: so that I have no desire to return to tions to the Great Shepherd of the sheep, for through the wasting effects of that they enthem whose conversations are so loose, &c., the bringing them into that fold, where he dured, found their bodily powers decay, and as he confesseth. Further, he saith, 'I am makes his flocks that were wearied, and driven through the cruelty of their enemies, obtained persuaded, this is that which hath carried him from mountain to hill, to rest at noon on the a quicker passage to their everlasting homeamong them, more than any respect that he bosom of their Beloved; whose tents they that rest, prepared for the people of God, hath to their odd opinions.' Here he hath need no longer inquire after, or go to the where the wicked cease from troubling. One bound all with his persuasion, from that cer- watchmen of the night for direction; but by of these was named Margaret Heal. Laurence tain knowledge he had of me for many years, the Light of the Lord are they brought up to Steel and P. Moon understanding that she in which he knew my bent was after spiritu- Bethel, the house of the God of Jacob, where was near her departure, desire much to visit alness and heavenly-mindedness, and herein they desire forever to dwell, and offer unto her before the close. But the jailer in the he hath spoken the truth of me, viz., that it the God of their redemption, victories and perversity of his wickedness would not admit

provoked to more heavenliness and spiritual- He came afterwards and settled in Bristol, and ness, and to savour less of this earth, we shall kept school in the great meeting-house at the be gainers by his loss.' Here he should have Friers, and was very serviceable in that city minded his former expression and persuasion, and country adjacent. He had a meeting at and have considered, whether the Lord doth my house at Naylsey, after I was a prisoner, suffer such to fall whose great stumbling is at [1679,] and came once to Ivelchester with looseness, lowness and earthliness, and who Samuel Jennings to visit us, after I was carare earnest to get up to more spiritualness? ried thither" [1680.] or are they not fallen and lost, who, according Laurence Steel was deeply affected with the to his confession, are still where they were sufferings of his Friends in Bristol, who, in many years ago? after all his preaching and 1681, and for two years after, were subjected praying, are not got up above their looseness, to a persecution which, for violence, exceeded lowness and earthliness ; whom he presseth, that raging in any other part of the kingdom.

Of his condition at the period when he wrote resulted from it.

This, above mentioned, was read in our was looseness, lowness and earthliness that deliverance, as I do, the sacrifice of praise

Charles II., but no immediate good effects

them to her room. Some time before this, more may be necessary than to give the I shall remember them, and some of John Whiting obtained access to the prison- names of some of the writers; among whom remember me. The Lord knows ers, and thus describes his visit: "Taking are Israel and James Pemberton, Catherine best for us ;- I am content, and notice to them, how full they were, Margaret Peyton, Dr. Fothergill, Lydia Lancaster, his will. I feel the foretaste of t Heal sitting by in a chair, answered me, 'Aye, Mary Piesley, Samuel Emlen and Anthony is to come; and who would wish we are full freight, ready to sail the first fair Benezet. Beside the free use which is made such a state of mind? I should be wind.' As she, and some others did, into the of this correspondence, the letters of the easy channel could be found to ocean of eternity, not long after; finishing her subject of the memoirs himself, are rich in Yearly Meeting, that as I have testimony for God, and his Truth, the 28th of instruction. Commencing with his con-shall close, with the most unshake the Eleventh month, [1682]; being faithful vincement, and extending to near the time of that we have not followed cunnin unto death, and now enjoys the crown of life. his death, apart from their intrinsic merit, fables, but the pure, living, eterna. Four more, two men, and two women, died they are interesting and valuable, as gradually Let the aged be strong; let the 1 prisoners, being suffocated for want of air and unfolding the writer's growth in the Truth, be animated, and the youth encou from stature to stature ; for as his ministry the Lord is still in Zion ; the Lor room, with other conveniences." . Laurence was released from his six months rose higher and higher in heavenly life, wis- Zion! measure, to fill up my duty, I h:

confinement, with a constitution, which had dom and power, so a proportionate increase "If I be now removed out of t not originally been strong, very much weak- seemed to be witnessed in self-abasement, hu- militant, where I have endeavoure ened and impaired. The powers of nature mility, and lowliness of mind. were too nearly exhausted, even for fresh air Being thus strengthened to maintain the dence that I shall gain an admitta and liberty to recruit. He was not able to watch against the spirit that puffeth up, the glorious church triumphant, far meet with his Friends in public worship, but charity that edifyeth became more and more heavens. My dear love is to all grew gradually weaker and weaker, until the the clothing of his spirit, and his crown of love the Lord Jesus." 10th of the Eighth month, 1684, when he rejoicing in the end; so that we have not, in The following extract is from died ; in the language of J. Whiting, " laying his case, to mourn over the fatal miscarriage Doctor Fothergill ; it is a compret down his head in peace with the Lord." "He which, from want of such watchfulness, some- timony to the use of "great p was a man of a grave and solid serious de- times overtakes the possessor of extraordinary speech." portment; of a sweet even temper and dispo- gifts and powers, natural and divine. " London, Twelfth mo sition; of a sedate retired life; and very ex-emplary in his conversation; a preacher of clusion to a life so dedicated to his bountiful "I had an entire satisfaction righteousness in that great city, in which he Master's service. Among his closing labours thine, though I don't overlook a walked as a stranger and a pilgrim on earth ; is a dying testimony to his brother Doctor this, as well as some others of the but hath finished his course, and kept the Fothergill, and his sister ; a remarkable com- insinuates that I expect rhetorical faith, and received the crown of life; and munication in prophetic vision, to Friends, of and brilliant expressions, but it is hath left a good savour behind him; of whose his own meeting, and a message to the Yearly love sincerity in the plainest dress sincerity and integrity to God, and His Truth, Meeting, which is given below. These clearly affectation of any kind, when I see I could write much, but his innocent life and evince that neither " life nor death" was able in myself or others; and when, in testimony, is the best memorial of him, and to separate him from the love of Christ; be- one another or speaking, we join ing freely given up, with his failing powers, to gether with an intention of conceali his memory is blessed." testify the gospel of that grace which had sentiments, or to give an idea o For "The Friend." visited him in earlier years, had been the which we are not, we forsake the strength of middle age, and by which he was guage indeed; if this happens to Memoirs of the life and Gospel Labours of enabled to fulfil his ministry, and finish his the case in those which I have Samuel Fothergill, with selections from course with joy. acknowledge myself guilty of usin, "In a solemn and affecting interview with of speech which the Spirit of Tru his correspondence. Also an account of the life and travels of his father, John Fothersome of his relations, who were about to set clared against, and for the future w out to attend the Yearly Meeting in London, to forsake and amend,"

gill; and notices of some of his descendants. By GEORGE CROSFIELD. Liverpool: Print- he addressed them in the following expres. The hints which may be gleane ed and published by D. Marples. London : sions, which were read in the Yearly Meet. following account of a visit of Jo Charles Gilpin. 1843.

In the last volume of "The Friend," a cor-"In this year, (1740,) John acceptable upon its general character. As the title may imply, it opens with a My soul triumphs over death, hell, and the He observed, that as the elders of "I should have been thankful, had I been served, the discipline kept up, and

respondent has furnished some extracts from than length of days; mine seems drawing their age. these memoirs, which are of so interesting a fast towards a conclusion, I think; but I am With this extract, I propose to c character as to induce a desire that the read- content with every allotment of Providence, the present, and may offer one or ers of "The Friend" might be made more for they are all in wisdom,-unerring wisdom. in another number. intimately acquainted with their contents. It There is that, which as an arm underneath, is not, however, with any expectation of fully bears up and supports; and though the rolling, though under much bodily weaknes gratifying this wish, which perhaps nothing tempestuous billows surround, yet my head is the Yearly Meeting in London, w short of its republication here could satisfy, kept above them, and my feet are firmly the desire of his brethren, he gave that I am induced to offer further extracts, established. Oh I seek it, press after it, but instructive account of his la few, and brief, from the volume before me. lay fast hold of it! Though painful my nights, America, the state of Friends, the And as the work itself is probably accessible and wearisome my days, yet I am preserved the Society in some places, and its to but a few, some short remarks may not be in patience and resignation. Death has no state in others, with the causes unacceptable upon its general character. sketch of the life of Samuel's father, John grave. Husbands and wives, parents and were preserved in freshness and Fothergill, which is succeeded by similar children, health and riches, must all go !- a diligent care for the growth of s sketches of his descendants. The bulk of the Disappointment is another name for them 1 - ligion, truth increased, good orde volume, however, consists chiefly of letters, occasionally interspersed with brief and lively able, to have got to the ensuing Yearly Meet- in many places, tender and hopefu notices of the writers. To enable the reader ing in London, which you are now going to contrary, where those who were c to form an opinion of the interest that may be attend, where I have been so often refreshed rank, both in respect to age and s expected from this source, perhaps nothing with my brethren; but it is otherwise allotted. life, declined in their religious ca

gill to America, about one hundred

"Farewell all; I am going to glo- 1793." ;lory ; please heavenly Father take For some time, those about him tell what he said, by watching the of his lips. At last he exclaimed,

For " The Friend." noirs of Samuel Fothergill.

(Continued from page 128.)

exed letter of John Fothergill to a Zion, breathes the language of conid of encouragement to trust in e covenant is not less with the with the day.

a hidden remnant who go mournnes is, "Verily, thou art a God thyself, O God of Israel, the Sa-1 who, finding few or none to sym-1 them, in the depths of their trial, to say, Surely no sorrow is like crow, and there is no man careth

is meet the eve of any of these, e a word in season to their weary y they be encouraged hereby, restissurance, that no new thing hath nto them, no temptation but such on to man.

a state as this, how seasonable it is the remark as to being "still hat cheerful," agreeing with our :tion to his followers : "But thou astest anoint thine head, and wash at thou appear not unto men to blessed is the reward promised ies !

JOHN FOTHERGILL TO FRANCES HENSHAW.

" Darley, First month 12th, 1743.

"I had thee so much in remembrance, in a over-victory ! victory ! victory ! loving care and sympathy, that I had thought " Then his happy spirit, freed of writing to thee again before I received thine, in and sorrow, ascended to be for- which may truly be called a lamentation, and his Lord and Saviour, who had so would render thy case very lamentable, but , in the case of this beloved child, that I am fully persuaded Almighty and merthe blessed effects resulting from ciful care and succouring regard, from the to his gracious invitation. "Suf- infinite Being of goodness and mercy, is ildren to come unto me, and forbid nearer and more regardful of thee, to stay His remains were interred at and protect thee, than thou at present seems

false accusations, by which the enemy would death.

time, by best wisdom, be removed.

3 Henshaw, afterwards Frances vantage both to thy health and otherwise, for until the Lord administer comfort, who knows as born near Leek, in the year she is good and wise company: all that I how and what relief to give to the weary parents possessed a considerable hesitate about is, lest thy being there should traveller, that knows not where it is, nor received an education according be a means of exposing the case, to thy future which way to look, nor where to expect a in in society, and was of good un- detriment, further than one could wish, be- path.

About the twentieth year of her cause all people are not wise; but I seem not "How shall I speak to thee, how shall I s convinced of the principles of to fear but thou may live to see clear weather, mourn over thee? O that thou mayst be up-Id by the Society of Friends, with and the light of Divine life upon thee again; held to the day of God's mercy to thy soul ! vas received into religious mem- but reverend stillness in mind, as at the foot- and be gathered, out of all such knowledge, o full and powerful was the con- stool of the great Knower of all our thoughts, as thou canst comprehend or contain in what even in the many deeply trying as well as words and actions, I cannot but is natural, into the feeling of life; that thou ugh which she had to pass during beg for thee as much as ever thou canst for mayst know the difference, between living of her life, the foundation of these thyself. And although I should be pleased to upon somewhat received from God, and, havher mind, as she often expressed, see thee, I see little probability of its being ing God live with thee, and administer life to be shaken. Soon after her con- useful, nor can I ride much without great dif. thee at his pleasure; thou being kept in the she was called to the work of the ficulty; but whether I see thee or not, my nothingness, emptiness, poverty, and perfect he laboured much in the exercise very soul steadily longs for and bears with resignation of spirit. and travelled extensively. She thee, and almost believes I may live to see through many afflictions, both thee cheerful in the Lord, or at least that weak vessel,

culty of breathing now increased; spiritually and temporally. She lived to an thou wilt live to be so, by the help of that spoke till about twelve, when he advanced age, and died in the Eighth month, eternal, most gracious Power which ever brings into a right mind: thus mayest thou be regarded and helped ! and so farewell, my friend, beloved for the Father's sake.

" Thy sincerely affectionate Friend. "JOHN FOTHERGILL,"

As appropriate to be read in connection with the above letter of John Fothergill, are offered the following from "Pennington's Letters" edited by John Barclay.

Counsel to one tossed as with tempests.

"DEAR FRIEND,

"Thy condition cannot but be weak and on the 27th, in the same grave to apprehend ; which revives my hope, if thou dark, until the light of life arise in thee, and ned his former little friend, Joseph can but labour with some diligence to be quiet the power of the Lord overcome and subdue and reverently resigned, and endeavour to the power of darkness, which strives to keep' overlook the too much teasing thyself about the seed of life in the grave and bonds of

deject and destroy thee, I still hope, with "It is the Lord's mercy, to give thee much quietness, that the day of salvation will breathings after life, and cries unto him by little and little dawn, and light and life against that which oppresseth thee : and spring up to thee again; for I cannot think happy wilt thou be, when he shall fill thy there is so much wrath and judgment upon soul with that, which he hath given thee to thee from the God of mercy as thou would, breathe after. Only, let thy heart wait for as it were, pull upon thyself in thy tender strength to trust him with the season; for, fear, and the evil disturber would work thy his long tarrying is thy salvation, and the sinking temper, in this time of trial, to fear destruction of those enemies, which, while way; whose soul's secret langu-and conclude: this is my real and steady any strength remains in them, will never hope and thought about thee, though I know suffer thee and thy God to dwell uninterruptit is hard to be quiet, and to retain any lively edly together. Therefore, they must needs hope in the truly loving soul, when the Be- die, and He who hath the power to kill them. loved hides himself indeed; but clouds of wit- knows the way; which, to the appearing of nesses bear testimony to the abundant mercy thy sense, will be as if he meant to kill the life to humble seekers, and even to the loathness of thy soul, and not of them. But, lie still of Goodness to forsake poor man, but still under his hand, and be content to be unable more contrary to his gracious goodness, to to judge concerning his ways and workings cast off one that hath been and is desirous to in thy heart; and thou shalt at times feel an follow him with full purpose of heart, as I inward leaven of life from his Holy Spirit, believe is truly thy case; and if thou be but whereby he will change and transform thy kept reasonably still, and somewhat cheerful spirit into his likeness, in some measure, for (as yery much otherwise would not be of ser- the present. And, though it be quickly gone vice, but might rather offend),-for in the again, and the whole land so overspread with most stillness we can get to, is help and enemies, that there is no sight of redemption strength from the mighty Helper experienced, or the Redeemer left, but the soul in a worse -I say, if thou so labour to be kept, no re- condition than before; yet, be not troubled: proach will attend it, but what will in due for, if troubles abound, and there be tossing, and storms, and tempests, and no peace, nor "With respect to going to Grace Cham- any thing visible left to support; yet, lie still, ather in heaven" to these hidden, bers's, I am pleased with the invitation, and and sink beneath, till a secret hope stir, which think thy being there awhile may be of ad will stay the heart in the midst of all these:

"This counsel is to thee, through a poor, I. P."

cross of Christ.

of this world and path of destruction, into the drowned. way of eternal rest and peace? Yet, the under the heaviness of the cross.

Lord God help thee proportionably to thy life.-Extract. condition of affliction and distress, thou wilt have no cause to complain, but to bless his name. He is exceedingly good, and gracious, and tender-hearted, and doth not despise the afflictions of the afflicted, for his name's sake, in any kind.

"This is in tender love towards thee, with breathings to my Father, that his pleasant plant may not be crushed in thee, by the foot of pride and violence; but may overgrow it, and flourish the more because of it.

"From thy truly loving friend in the Truth, and for the Truth's sake,

Prayer .--- " The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, begets a man out of the spirit and likeness of this world, into his own image and likeness. He that is thus begotten wants nourishment ; he wants the divine warmth, the breasts of consolation, the clothing of the Spirit, the garment of salvation. He wants the bread of life to feed on, the water of life to drink, strength against the enemy's assaults, wisdom against his snares and temptations, and the faith to deny the fleshly wisdom, that so he may trust, and feel the virtue of the arm of the Deliverer. He wants hope, patience, meek- RESPECTED FRIEND :

Encouragement under trials incident to bearing the the daily wants of that which is begotten by ritual and temporal good of such of the the breath of God, in its state of weakness, negroes, as have been, or may be, released "Who is able to undergo the crosses and until it be drawn up into the unity of the from a state of slavery within its verge, I afflictions, either inward or outward, which body, where the full communion with the life found, on the meeting of the committee, many befall those, whom God draws out of the spirit is felt, the heart is satisfied, and the wants things to rise in my way, and as it were to shut me up from service, believing that Now the breathing of this child to the Fa- justice had not been fully done by me to this Lord is able to uphold that which feels its ther from the sense of these wants for his people. Notwithstanding I had discharged weakness, and daily waits on him for support, supply, is prayer. Though it be but a groan all I had held, and for the most part had made or sigh, which cannot be uttered or expressed, restitution to them for the time I had kept "I know, dear heart, thy outward trials can- yet that is prayer, true prayer which hath an them over age, yet other things that I had not but be sharp and bitter; and I know also acceptance with the Lord, and receives a many times thought of, or rather had had that the Lord is able to sustain thee under gracious answer from him. He that begets some distant glimpse of, I now found came them, and cause thee to stand thy ground; the child teaches him to pray, even by the very close. I did not find any way to do, but that thou give not advantage to that spirit, same Spirit which begat him. In watching to make known my feelings in the committee, which hereby would draw from the Lord, daily to the Spirit, the child is kept sensible which brought some unexpected things to and from the way of life and happiness. O of the will of the Father, and in his light he light with others, and seemed to open our that thou couldst dwell in the knowledge and sees the way wherein he is to walk; he sees way much. After this, I was not easy till I sense of this ! even, that the Lord beholds also the enemy when he is coming, and the gave a bond, setting forth the particular matthy sufferings with an eye of pity; and is able, snares he is privily laying, and he feels his ters that bore weight on my mind, and subnot only to uphold thee under them, but also own weakness to withstand or escape. In this mitting the same to a committee of the Monthly Meeting, binding my estate to pay in to do thee good by them; and to bring forth sense his heart cries to the Father for prethat life and wisdom in thee by means thereof, servation, to stand by him, and to step in, in every case what they judged it ought, if it to which he will give dominion over that spi- the needful time, in the season of distress. were not done by me in my time. One thing rit which grieves and afflicts thee, in his due Thus watching to the Spirit, the life of a was the hiring negroes years back, and paying the wages to the masters, which was in season. Therefore, grieve not at thy lot, be Christian is a continual course of prayer : he not discontented, look not out at the hardness prays continually. This is the living prayer justice the property of the negroes. I could of thy condition; but, when the storm and of the living child, which consists not in a not find how I could be clear, without making matters of vexation are sharp, look up to Him form of words, either read out of a book, or them restitution, if their masters would not do who can give meekness and patience, can lift conceived in the mind; but in feeling the it. One of them is my relative Stephen Maxup thy head over all, and cause thy life to breath of its nature issuing out from the prin- field of your Monthly Meeting ; who, to my grow, and be a gainer by all. If the Lord ciple of life in it to the living spring; which great satisfaction, is disposed on this wise, God did not help us by his mighty arm, how is the Father of it; who, by causing his virtue and has agreed to submit to the determination often should we fall and perish ! and, if the to spring up in it, nourishes it to everlasting of thyself and Charles West, to pay to the negroes what you shall adjudge he ought.

> For " The Friend." Relics of the Past,-No. 1.

No action will conduce to our everlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Mere outside imitations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the imitator one step nearer heaven.

It is really refreshing in this day of excite-Society,) was travelling in a coach, with three fellow passengers, one an elderly man who able to look back to the past century, and to proved to be a minister of the Establishment, and the others, two young collegians from conversation on the attempt which they al-Woolmans, the Benezets, and the Mifflins ; leged was making to introduce popery into the university. After some time the clergy-man remarked, "Oh, young man, I believe if it had not been for the Society of Friends, the church would have been in popery long since." "How, sir: what can you mean?" "Why, I mean, that I believe the fact of a society maintaining the principle of the uselessness and undesirability of all forms in the worship of the Almighty, has prevented us from going the lengths to which we might otherwise have gone; and I farther believe, the day is coming when our altars, and our crosiers, and our robes, and our surplices, and much more of our parapharnalia will go to Babylon whence they came." The collegians were much surprised; and one of them said, "Sir, if your bishop knew what you have said to us, you would in all probability be ungowned." "Ah !" Kent, 16 of Tenth mo. 1778. young men," replied the clergyman, "my bishop knows much more than I have told

ment, of eloquent speaking, and of abundance of profession on the subject of slavery, to be witness the calmness, the sweetness, the dedication of spirit which characterized the labours Oxford. The latter engaged earnestly in "I. P." of those practical friends of the slave, the three men, who having bowed to the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, did what they did for the slave, in obedience to what they bebut canst not tell whence it cometh, and whi-lieved their Master required at their hands. ther it goeth; so is every one that is born of Perhaps the publication of some of the relics the Spirit." God, by the breath of his Spirit, of such worthies may be of advantage in the present day, inciting others to a similar faithfulness to apprehended duty. Of Warner Mifflin much has been written; and some of the incidents of his life have perhaps been embellished by a slight touch of fiction, yet his faithfulness to his religious testimonies, and his fervent zeal for the cause of the slave, are unquestioned. The following letter-from him, addressed to a worthy elder in Philadelthe work of redemption daily. He wants phia, seems to me well deserving of preservaness, a clear guidance, an upright heart to I, with others, having been appointed by follow after the Lord; yea, very many are our Quarterly Meeting to labour for the spi- you : he knows, for one thing, that it is long

In very great haste, I am forced to draw to a conclusion, and remain, with sincere love to thyself, wife, and family, thy well wishing friend.

# WARNER MIFFLIN.

# A Candid Clergyman.

## THE FRIEND.

homeless, friendless orphans- rious immortality.

# For " The Friend." ILDREN'S BOOKS.

# ng of religious books, especially a direct beneficial effect, and very few years have passed,

fly foolish and fictitious stories, pit into which sin has sunk them. d with false and extravagant al improvement.

s friends prepared and printed vn members.

een pressed into the work of way to his final salvation.

e the blessing for yourself; that strengthens the mind in virtuous desires and the Society. your future existence will the resolutions, promotes its growth in pure reli-

struction of the children of day, when we shall see even as we are seen, piness. carried about with him a few and know as we are known, if it appear they While it is necessary we should not place to the wants of children, and walk in the narrow path to eternal life.

ion; and the more they read they will grow up with unimproved and va- the members would generally purchase the re literature of their own So- cant minds. The operations of the Tract book. They were not only by this means they became acquainted with Society in this city have been thus far devo- supplied with Friends' writings, but the imind the happy effects which ted chiefly to the information of others, portance of possessing and reading them was where they are lived up to, and the Tract Society of New York has also kept constantly in view. It was almost the

fe is the journey of a day, and a familiarity with the writings and lives of en- compilation or writing of small works to please unity in your transitory course lightened, experienced men, the mind is im- and enlist young minds in the love of virtue. cur again. Seize, then, with bued with their spirit, gradually led to adopt has been very little attended to in our relithe present moment to contri- their views, and to advocate the cause that gious Society. Our aged friend, Joseph Talland liberally to the Coloured was dear to them in life, and crowned their cott, of Skaneateles, made an effort to meet iation, and crowd their spacious end with peace, and the solid hope of a glo- the case, by a periodical called the Friendly Visitant, but nothing yet done, has fully furies of your bounty; and be as- Employment in preparing works, to instruct nished the description of reading, nor been y aiding so excellent a charity, and allure others into the path of holiness, put up in the form, to answer the wants of

Would it not be compatible with the instibounty thus expended cause a gion, and tends to mature it for further and tution of the Tract Associations of New York ; and that the day is soon com- different services in the church. Since the and Philadelphia, to direct their efforts to the remembrance of it shall bring commencement of the Tract Society, now selection and preparation of materials for unutterable joy, as you listen nearly thirty years, some of the members children's books? It need not interfere with us words, "I was naked, and have become ministers, elders, overseers, and publications of a character for general useful-; I was sick, and ye visited me; members of the Meeting for Sufferings. How ness, as the same materials might often he 1, and ye came unto me. For, far their devotedness to the good cause of combined or arranged for both objects. Were have done unto the least of spreading truth and righteousness through the they to issue a series of small books of attraciren, ye have done it unto me." medium of judiciously selected little books, tive face and matter, inculcating sound relimay have contributed to prepare them for gious instruction, and mainly composed of those stations, we cannot tell, but doubtless it biography and history of facts, or of real had its influence. In faithfully and sincerely character, instead of the fanciful fiction with performing duties for which we have the ca- which children are now supplied, many would pacity, the foundation is laid for a gradual substitute them for the light religious reading advancement in the hidden life; individuals of the day. Children generally, perhaps culcate the spirit and practice are prepared to bring forth fruit to perfection ; always, prefer truth to fiction. They inquire he example of pious persons, -first the seed is sown, then the blade, then whether what they are reading is true, and the ear, then the full corn in the ear appears. when they ascertain that it is fact, they place he torrent of vice and corrup- They have grown up, neither they nor their a real value upon it. On the contrary, they friends may scarcely be able to tell how, to lightly esteem what they are told is a mere re scarcely any books suitable the stature of young men and strong men in tale. Truth and reality double the force of d convey rational instruction to Christ; but it has been through love and de- the moral, and they rest upon it with safety of large cities, comparatively votion to their Lord and his cause, which is and satisfaction. In this way our doctrines idapted to their capacities was the restoration and salvation of their lost fel- and testimonies might be gradually implanted a moral tendency. Children's low-creatures, out of the fall and out of the in the youthful mind, from an early age, and through the blessing of the great Husband-This kind of business may not make men man, the ground of the heart be prepared for ther at variance with good rich in earthly possessions, they may not lay the seed of the kingdom to bring forth fruit, up large treasures for themselves, but of how some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred iezet was much concerned for great value will their labour be found in that fold, to his praise and their everlasting hap-

planatory of their principles, have been the happy instrument of turning but our dependance on books or learning, to reme others showing the horrors one soul, which is of more value than the form and sustain the Society and the cause in slave trade, which he was in whole world, from darkness to light, and per- which it is engaged, those objects are by no tributing. Joseph Clark was suading it to forsake the broad way, and means to be neglected or undervalued. Per-

haps some Friends who feel a conscientious I do not wish to overrate the importance of care in this respect, would find on recurring med suitable; which he gave books. We may read many good books, and to their childhood, that their parents were sle, particularly at country even the Bible, without seeming at the time concerned to inform them what were the prinooks were the first of a reli- to derive benefit from them; and yet we ciples and history of Friends, by reading to , that some young persons in know not how much worse we should be, had them, and encouraging them to read such ig country had the opportunity we no good books to arrest our thoughts, and Friends' works as they had, which would give he Tract Association in this turn them heavenward. Many seeds have lain them that information. But every family se from his labours, when he long in the earth without vegetating, which has not the same means within their reach. able to pursue the work, and have afterwards, under favourable circum. Old families have been broken up-their ied out the object he had in stances, produced perfect plants. Good sen descendants dispersed, and the old books lost, 1 remains to be done for the timents and impressions, after lying long dor- destroyed or scattered, so that comparatively mant, may, through His power, who is the few at this day have access to libraries of ion has been of singular ad- Resurrection and the Life, be revived to the Friends' books. Formerly much of the business oung Friends, who have, from thorough conversion of the man, leading the of booksellers among Friends was printing works of the Society. Proposals for a new work, ling, and writing essays. In If children are not furnished with good or another edition, were then sent through the itable matter, their judgment books, they may obtain those which are pois- Quarterly, Monthly, and Preparative Meetings tion would necessarily be onous to good morals and sound principles, or for subscriptions; and it was expected, that

of the Spirit of Truth. By been engaged in a similar course; but the last concern of George Fox, that Friends in

concern then existing in his, and the minds of sins. many others, we might have had few or no Christ.

families may be found with very few religious the cause of individuals of the African race, in the year 1774, I manumitted those I had for the good of others, which would redound Society at large.

# For " The Friend."

# Relics of the Past.-No. 2.

No action will conduce to our everlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. More outside imitations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the imitator one step nearer heaven.

The following particulars of the life of ner Mifflin's Defence."

profession, who had come to see the necessity tendency of this atrocious practice. .

"Thus situated, and my father then posses-

books; and had it not been for the lively this, to my present view, one of the worst of And though these sensations may appear

books of that description. But they too well to remark, that my father was not long be- that such seasons of convulsion in the outward knew the powerful and extensive effects, pro- hind me in espousing the cause of liberty. elements, may be impressive of solid instrucduced by the dissemination of their testimo- After sealing the sincerity of his professions tion to my mind. nies through the press, to sleep over a subject by the liberation of an hundred blacks, notof such importance, and to leave unemployed withstanding the discouragement of a law I should indeed be excluded from happiness so mighty an instrument in the cause of then existing, he became a zealous advocate if I continued in this breach of the Divine and intercessor for them with their masters, law, written upon my heart as by the finger Is there not the same need now to keep and, in many instances, were his labours suc- of heaven; although want and disgrace to my alive to this duty for the benefit of the rising cessful : often appearing alone in courts of family had presented with threatening aspect, generation ? Even, in old settled places, law, amidst surrounding opponents, to plead should I adhere to its dictates. After which,

books, or any other kind, and how much greater need is there for a proper supply in "An occurrence took place about the four- by my wife, flattering myself such who came of their own accord, I might retain while new settlements, where the first efforts are teenth year of my age, that tended to pave they chose to continue as heretofore, until directed to meet their physical wants, and the way for the reception of those impressions being visited with affliction, on the presentaconsequently little can be done towards men- which have since been sealed with indelible tion of an awful eternity, a willingness was tal improvement. As a society we are too clearness on my understanding. Being in the wrought in me to cast my care on a merciful supine and regardless of our own cause and field with my father's slaves, a young man Providence, and to resign up, at all events, to existence. There is too much selfishness in among them questioned me, 'Whether I what I did believe was called for at my hands, us individually. We love ease and the means thought it could be right, that they should be that of bearing a faithful testimony against to set ourselves at ease. There is greatly toiling to raise me, and I sent to school, and by- the abominable practice of enslaving fellowwanting a noble, generous public spirit, that and by their children must do so for mine men; I therefore let my father know, he must loves the cause of Christ in reality, and would also?' Some little irritation took place in my take the blacks away, or authorize me to set lead us to devote time, labour, and means, mind at first; but his reasoning finally so im- them free. He readily told me, I might do as pressed me as never to be erased. The idea of I would; on which, in 1775, I executed anto our own advantage, and the health of the losing so much property as what I might pro- other deed of emancipation for all I held as bably expect from the great number my father mine." possessed, seemed hard on first view to reconcile; however, before I arrived at manhood, I Extract of a letter from Samuel Fothergill, determined never to be a slave-holder--yet, dated Warrington, Ninth month, 1757. on settling in a married life, commenced the proving of my faith on this head-I became "For our part we seem (1 mean the Socipossessed of several minor slaves by my wife, etv) to live in great union, but I fear the and divers came from my father's on different unity of the one ever-blessed Spirit is not the errands, with a conclusion to abide with me, source, but rather an agreement to let things without any move thereto on his part or mine : go as they may or will, without caring much Warner Mifflin are principally extracted from as also several that never lived with him, that about them: and if any are zealous for the a work, written by him, which was approved were of my mother's family of blacks from testimony, rather to single them out as turnand sanctioned by his friends, entitled "War- Kent county, Maryland-thus all I then had ers of the world upside down, and troublers of of lawful age, being volunteers, I sat down the Church's quiet." "I was born [1745] and chiefly raised on quiet in the use of them, until at length I bethe Eastern Shore of Virginia ; and although came almost persuaded I could not do with-" Most men take up principles according to my parents were of the religious Society out them. And when the subject of freeing called Quakers, and exemplary in their lives, blacks was treated on, the prevailing senti- their own, or other men's understanding of the yet I witnessed great incitements to a depar- ment was, that negroes were such thieves Scriptures, and judge according to those printure from the principles held by that people, they would not do to be free; and though ciples; and so the Spirit and light of the there being none of the profession, except our this was chiefly the plea of slave-holders, yet Lord judges not in them, but they themselves family within sixty miles; and my associates I was glad to embrace it as a pretext for judge according to an assumed knowledge. were of those, who tenaciously held the pre- keeping mine; but I was not suffered long to Flesh is not silent, the man is not dead in vailing sentiments in favour of slavery: so rest unreproved in this spot; my fig-leaf them, but lives only in a higher region. Be-that I had no opportunity of having my heart covering of excuse was stripped off, and my fore he lived in apparent unrighteousness, now and views enlarged on this interesting subject, state discovered to me by the penetrating he lives in an imagined righteousness and by conversing with such of my brethren in rays of that light which maketh manifest, faith; but not in the Son's righteousness, the for whatsoever maketh manifest is light;' Son's faith, power, and dominion-at best, of an impartial inquiry into the nature and from whence considerable conflict arose in only in that which he imagines to be so. Oh, my soul; when after continuing for some happy is he who is come through all his own time debating, resolving, and re-resolving, a conceivings about the things of God, the sing a number of slaves, I was in great danger period arrived, when He who hath his way in Scriptures and the promises, into the Spirit of becoming blinded by the influence of cus- the clouds, in the whirlwind, the earthquake, and life, into the truth and power, who walks tom, the bias of education, and the delusions and thick darkness, was pleased to arouse me with God therein, daily witnessing the reof self-interest; from whence I certainly to greater vigilance by his terrors for sin, for demption which is of him through his Son must have become fettered as in the chains of having omitted what had appeared clearly as Jesus Christ, who is known and partaken of wrong habits, had not the emanations of Di- my duty in this business, when in a time of in the pure quickening Spirit, and not othervine Light and grace (which I had been ear- thunder-storm, every flash appeared as though wise. He that is truly begotten of God, and nestly instructed to pay attention to) power- it might be the instrument to despatch me into dwells with him in the light which is eternal, fully prevailed in successive visitations, so a state of fixedness, and with the measure of knows that he is of God, which others may operating as to subvert the effects of danger- my duty herein not filled up; what then could strongly imagine, but none else can truly ous prepossessions, and disposing my mind to I expect if taken in that condition, but an know it, but may easily err, and be entangled

America should be supplied with religious yield to the influences of best wisdom, on eternal separation from heavenly enjoyment? strange to some, who neither fear God nor "And it is with peculiar satisfaction I have regard man, yet I still retain a willingness,

"It then settled on my understanding, that

even in some, I have feared, from the melody impressed with the importance of the trust and grandfather. of their own voice, which makes the creature when about undertaking the commission, and "About this time, I was appointed on a imagine it is as on the mount, when its fruits, resolved to discharge my duty therein fully; committee to labour with the members of our its spirit, and its brethren's religious sense yet though I endeavoured to perform this to Society who held slaves, in order to convince declare it is not. And this spirit, not being the best of my understanding, I never felt that their understandings, of the inconsistency of sufficiently learned in that meekness, diffi- peace of soul I desired, during my continu- this practice with Christianity. This labour dence, and doubt, which accompanies the true ance in office. This brought me into a strict was so far blest that in a little time most of gospel, is impatient of contradiction, and very scrutiny, and a confirmation succeeded of the our members liberated theirs. Now great stir apt to smite at the honest fellow-servant, when Truth of our great Master's declaration, ' My was made, as if the country was going to be put on re-examining its attainment, prospect, kingdom is not of this world.' My mind hath overturned and ruined. It appeared as if the and foundation. From these two extremes, joined to my own great poverty, arise pain, and often deep anxiety. I need not desire been solicited to accept of any station either it best to put them from me, to manifest they thee to excuse my irregularity and freedom. in the legislative or executive departments of were so, it was circulated that Mifflin had set I know thy sympathising heart can bear with government, especially as it considerably un- free a parcel of lazy, worthless negroes ; he the poor and weak. Only I would desire that, fits for the promulgation of peace and good- could make nothing by them, therefore set as often as thou finds freedom, thou wouldest will among men, when there is an embarka- them at liberty. This reflection had some let me hear from thee.

farewell.

# ANTHONY BENEZET.

"Of this virtuous, humble man, so well and strenuous opposer of the slave-trade, little need be said here. He was born at St. Quin- taking an active part at elections, lest I should and keeping them in more abject slavery, tin, in France, in 1713. He was of a respect- not only become tinctured with a spirit of under the pretence of their being free. I then able family; his father, a wealthy man, was a party, but also contribute by my vote to the determined to do what I did believe to be protestant, and, along with many others, was placing those in power who might become right, not regarding the unbridled tongues of obliged, by the persecutions which followed oppressors of tender consciences. If we give men; and so I have endeavoured to act until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to seek no just occasion of offence, but are in other this time, pressing through both good and evil a shelter in a foreign land; he accordingly re- respects useful members of the community, we report. moved with his family to London, and after- may be admitted without censure to the exerwards to Philadelphia. His son Anthony cise of these scruples; and it would be more engaged in testimony against the periicous joined the Society of Friends, about the four- to the honour as well as blessing of the use of ardent spirits, so generally prevalent, teenth year of his age, and for the greater world, if the tender conscience was more particularly in time of harvest. We had been part of his life pursued the useful occupation cherished. of a school-master. A competent judge has pronounced him "one of the most zealous, which belonged many of the African race; in tion in government, as before hinted, when in vigilant, and active advocates which the one they were willed to the heirs particularly the commission of the peace, I frequently

his fellow-creatures, he died, aged seventy- solidly to consider, that I should not be justi- worldly promotion is commonly attained. I

sent, that had ever been witnessed on such impression took place at the time, that I be- stand alone. And having discharged my an occasion in Philadelphia. Several hun- lieved to be the language of holy certainty, slaves, I feared I might never be able to save dred black people attended, to testify their That neither I nor mine should ever suffer by my grain, or carry on my farm to support my regard for this Friend of their oppressed race, my discharging them. 1 called them in, and family. But the conviction of its rectitude was and of mankind at large."

(To be continued.)

For " The Friend."

the slaves, and released me.

# Relics of the Past.-No. 3.

No action will conduce to our everlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Mere outside initations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the initator one step nearer heaven.

# WARNER MIFFLIN.

## (Continued from page 143.)

[1769,] I was put into the commission of the according to the judgment of indifferent men, any life by its means be lost, as I had several peace, which tended to excite considerable agreed on by myself and the blacks. And on times seen a danger of being the case, I should testimony against slavery, as it furnished an to release them; which I did to a consider- to use it again on any like occasions; and with idea of additional necessity for slaves to sup- able amount, on my own account, my then thankfulness, I may acknowledge, I have been

that which has the appearance of zeal, and port me in that mode of life. I was solemnly wife's, and some who belonged to her father

remained steadfastly attached to this senti- lying spirit had gone forth to deceive the peoment, when at different times since I have ple. On my setting mine free, as I thought tion in human policy, on its floating sea of weight with me, however unjust, and regard-I salute thee, dear friend, and thy wife, and party spirit; that gendereth envy, malice, ing Scripture injunction, not to let our good in the nearest and dearest manner bid thee revenge, rents, divisions and war. The abun- be evil spoken of, I thought it expedient to dant use of oaths, with frequent perjuries, in propose their having land and teams, and in what relates to matters of government, appears return they should give me half their produce; to me not only a manifest violation of Christ's which was put in execution with those who injunction to his followers, ' Swear not at all,' chose to accept the terms. Immediately the known for his philanthropy, and as an early but is also a profanation of the sacred name. tune was turned, that Mifflin was making "And, indeed, I have felt scrupulous of more money by his negroes now than ever;

"Another trial occurred; I felt religiously in the superfluous use of it in my family, and "I was concerned with two estates, to laying myself out as a candidate for promocause of the oppressed Africans ever had." named, and, as executor, I conceived I must kept the bottle and bowl on the table from After a life spent in endeavouring to serve exercise the government over them, to enable morning until night ; it being then, and I fear God, and eminently devoted to the service of me to settle with the heirs. But I was turned is yet too much, the corrupt manner by which one years, on the third of Fifth mouth, 1784. fied in doing that for another, which I was now found a sore conflict was to be experi-At his interment the greatest concourse of fully convinced was a sin to do on my own enced, in attempting a practice so reverse to persons, of all ranks and professions, was pre- account. The prospect being clear, a solemn what I had been in, and in which I should let them know, so far as I had power, they such, that I felt impelled to make the attempt. were free. Some who were bired by their I had a number of people in my field, a masown consent, I informed, must continue the ter mason, with divers of his hands, among time out, and they should have their wages, others. I thought if he became reconciled, it and likewise all their earnings from their would tend to settle the minds of his commaster's death. This was fully complied with panions, therefore began to discourse with on my part, to the best of my knowledge; and him while he was reaping; when in a most according to my faith, so was the event, the shocking manner, he damned religion, and several heirs as they arrived at age, liberated said he would have rum. This so affected me, I left the field, apprehending I should "I also found an engagement to make res- never be able to stem such a torrent. But titution to those I had held in a state of bond- seriously pondering on it, it sealed on my spi-"About the twenty-fourth year of my age, age, for the time so held, which was done rit, that if I should hand out this liquor, and thirst for preferment in government, a taste reflection, I found I had so much hand in sel- not be clear of the blood of such. On which that had much impeded the progress of my ling some, as to put me under an obligation I determined through Divine assistance never

APPLYING THE PROMISE: favoured never to suffer damage through the Rans's I call; and indeed, as this is the gramdisuse of it in my fields, and so preserved matical sense of the word, so also it is the "The promises of God are great a from the misapplication of it since, that in all real and proper signification of the thing, the cious, and give to partake of the Div my concerns there has not been one pint used, church, being no other thing but the society, ture, those who wait upon the Lord except on particular occasions as medicine, gathering, or company of such as God hath faith and obedience of the Truth. Th called out of the world, and worldly spirit, to states to which they belong; and s and that but little. "The late revolution now began to make walk in his LIGHT and LIFE. The church which they do not belong. If any or its appearance, and as I was religiously re- then so defined is to be considered, as it com- a promise to himself, not being in that strained from taking any part therein, I had prehends all that are thus called and gathered tion to which it belongs, he deceives l the epithet of torvism placed on me by inter- truly by God, both such as are yet in this he partakes not of the comfort of the ested holders of slaves. Insinuations were inferior world, and such as having already but his imaginary apprehensions of it. thrown out that my labouring for the freedom laid down the earthly tabernacle, are passed "There is a state of wounding, judg of the blacks, was in order to attach them to into their heavenly mansions, which together of God's pleading with the soul, on ac the British interest, notwithstanding 1 had do make up the one Catholic Church, con- sin. He that breaks and wounds, ce liberated mine on the ground of religious con- cerning which there is so much controversy, bind up and heal. The Lord heals viction, before this revolutionary period ar- Out of which church we freely acknowledge same Spirit and power, with which he rived. Added to this, on the issue of the bills there can be no salvation; because under this and it is hard to lie under the judge of credit by Congress, I felt restricted from church and its denomination are comprehend- bear the indignation of the Lord, and receiving them, lest I might thereby, in some ed all, and as many, of whatsoever nation, open the wound which he makes, i sort, defile my hands with one of the engines of kindred, tongue, or people they be, though pour in the oil to heal. For there war. I was dipped into sympathy with the con- outwardly strangers, and remote from those near, which will be offering to heal be dition of the blacks, being declared an enemy who profess Christ and Christianity in words, season, and will be bringing and a to my country, and like them, thrown out and have the henefit of the Scriptures, as be- promises, otherwise than the Spirit from the benefit of its laws. This for no other come obedient to the holy light and testimony Lord intends or applies them. This crime, but yielding to the impulses of Divine of God in their hearts, so as to become sanc- diligently watched against, that the grace or law of God written in my heart. lifted by it, and cleansed from the evils of the soul, wounded by the Spirit of th Abundant threats were poured out, that my their ways. For this is the universal or be not healed slightly, peace spoken t house should be pulled down over my head, catholic spirit, by which many are called hope raised, which is not of the Loi that I should be shot, carted, &c. This from all the four corners of the earth, and give up to feel that which wounds, to proved a fiery trial, my soul was almost over- shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Ja- the woundings of thy soul's friend, and whelmed lest 1 should bring my family to cob: by this the secret life and virtue of low before him in this state, is the rig want, and it might be through a deception. I Jesus is conveyed into many that are afar off, waiting upon him in the way of his jut left my house in the night season, and walked even as by the blood that runs into the veins and and righteous indignation, until the sa into a field in the bitterness of my soul, and arteries of the natural body, the life is convey- wounded speak peace. For the san without any sensible relief returned back. On ed from the head and heart unto the extreme speak peace and not another; 'I, the stepping into the door I espied a Testament, parts. There may be members therefore of wound and I heal; I kill and I make and opening it in the 13th chap. of Revela- this Catholic Church, both among heathens, "Let every one that would not be do tions, found mention there made of a time, Turks, Jews, and all the several sorts of or misapply the promise, wait to fe when none should buy or sell, but those who Christians, men and women of integrity and which leads into the condition to wh received the mark of the beast in the right simplicity of heart, who, though blinded in promise belongs. He that applies the p hand or forehead: and it is fixed in my mind, some things in their understanding, and per- to the soul, having brought it into the that if I took that money after those impres- haps burdened with the superstitions and for- to which they belong, will lead to the f sions, I should receive a mark of the bestial mality of the several sects in which they are of them, to the receiving the good spirit of war in my right hand; and then the engrossed, yet being upright in their hearts promised and waited for; so that t penalty which is annexed in the ensuing chap- before the Lord, chiefly aiming and labouring shall witness the gospel to be a glorio ter must follow. I then resolved, through the to be delivered from iniquity, and loving to indeed, a state of life, liberty, power, Lord's assistance, which I craved might be follow righteousness, are by the secret touches minion, a state of holiness, a king afforded, never to deal in any of it. This of this holy light in their souls, enlivened and righteousness and peace, wherein the afforded me some relief, and finding my wife quickened, thereby secretly united to God, everlasting mansions and dwelling pl so far united with me as to refuse it likewise, and therethrough become true members of Christ Jesus, for the seed of the right (saying, though she did not feel the matter as this Catholic Church. Now the church in evermore. The Lord God of eve I did, yet, through fear of weakening my this respect hath been in being in all gener- mercy, life, power, and rich goodness hands, she was most easy not to touch it.) I ations; for God never wanted some such wit- the light of his own Holy Spirit to sh became much strengthened, and resigned to nesses for him, though many times slighted, your hearts, guide you thereby into suffer what might be allotted; feeling at times and not much observed by this world; and the true way, even in the pure livin the prevalence of that Power, which delivers therefore this church, though still in being, which was, and is but one forever, the from all fear of the malice of men or infernal hath been oftentimes as it were invisible, in may come into the true possession a spirits, and reduces the soul into perfect sub- that it hath not come under the observations enjoyment and infallible witnessing c of the men of this world, being, as saith the things." jection to the holy will and ordering." Scripture, Jer. iii. 14, one of a city, and two (To be continued.) of a family. And yet though the church Bears Fishing .-- During the height thus considered may be, as it were, hid from wicked men, as not then gathered into a visi- fishing season the salmon are so plen THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. "Something [says Robert Barclay] which ble fellowship, yea, and not observed even by all the rivers and creeks of Kamtchall I, together with my brethren, do believe con- some that are members of it, yet may there, the bears catch them with the greates notwithstanding, many belong to it; as when and will then only eat of the heads and "The Church then, according to the gram- Elias complained he was left alone, 1 Kings The Kamtchadales say, that a large b cerning the church. matical signification of the word, as it is used xix. 18, God answered unto him, I have re- spoil from twenty-five to thirty fish of in the Holy Scripture, signifies an assembly, served to myself seven thousand men, who have As the senson advances, and the fi or gathering of many into one place ; for the not bowed their knees to the image of Baal ; scarcer, the bears become less choice substantive izzantiz, comes from the word whence the apostle argues, Rom. 11, the be- food .-- Dobell's Kamtchatka.

i'analia, I call out of, and originally from ing of a remnant in his day.

150

s to be unsound, &c.

r instance of the influence which this consecrated by a perpetual decree to Divine worship, and that any labour

therein is a violation of the Divine at the day should be employed in sughts and Divine worship, is our lief and practice, but not for the en. The Friend who blends in his own :wo reasons for observing this day, er of leaning on the wrong one, and is assent to the maxims on which ed. Now, so far as he does this, is as to himself one of the strongest f our doctrines. For, if the Jewish rm an exception-if, with respect hand-writing of ordinances has lotted out-then is it not true, that spensation is purely spiritual; and may be other exceptions, and our em be built upon the sand. This opinsanctity of the day cannot fail to imling, that the worship performed ist be peculiarly acceptable to the ng, and it must lessen in the same value of that which is performed at d times. It may even be assigned l extent.

rd of a new exemplification-vary- cere and the obedient alone.

low from the incautious use of lan- seek to supply by artificial heat the decay of Christianized Epicurianism. hich is the expression of opinions the inner warmth of vital and spiritual religion.

> If this become the situation of those who creep in.

If we examine the manner in which this secret defection from obedience influences the social relations and the religious commonwealth, we shall find equal occasion for melancholy reflection. Its first effect being to remove the power by which the natural propensities are kept in subjection, they soon regain restore the sinner.-Leighton. their influence, softened, it is true, and accommodated to the peculiar position of the individual. The propensities and passions of man land, on the morning of the 27th of Eleventh month, can feed and fatten on whatever food is offered 1843, JESSE Scorr, in the eighty-first year of his age, to them. Vanity may lurk beneath the neat a member and elder of Gunpowdar Monthly Meeting. and costly garment, how plain soever its fash- of Friends to his death. He hore his afflictions with ion : ambition find an ample field in the hum- much patience, and quietly passed away. ble sphere of the duties of society.

however narrow, for secret indulgence, and mediate neighbourhood, it is thought best to insert.] they will be the loudest in their censure of mpositions. They are more free, governed in its deliberations by the presence from cant, from affectation, from of the Head of the Church-the men who n, than any other religious auto- compose it, enjoy neither as individuals, nor of style constituting what some the individual possession of that Wisdom tieth year of her age, c dulness, is closely connected with which comes from above, and which descends

I these opposing elements to its Knowledge and wealth, when dedicated to the purposes, and proving by the uni- service of truth, are instruments for good he result, in so many various and whose value it is not easy to appreciate. But as, the reality and the efficacy of when they merely minister to the love of in- 1843, at his residence in East Goshen, Chester county,

1p of the cross which is so diffi- tent with the decencies of religious form and found no cause of terror or dismay.

to be aware of the consequences cult for the natural man, who rarely fails to amiable manners-and basking in a sort of

Let no one seek to turn aside the severe reality of these truths, by fastening them upon others, or accuse me of fomenting unworthy of modes of thought and expression have been called upon to preach the gospel, feelings. There are times when the duties our principles, exerts, is found in how effectually does it close to them the for which men must prepare themselves reant views respecting the First-day of spring of living ministry. Where it becomes quire the closest examination of themselves, Other religious societies habitually that of the hearer, how does it take away the the most unsparing truth to others. May the t the name of Sabbath, which im- power of discriminating the sound from the Father of Spirits grant unto the church, , this particular day of the week upsound, the living from the dead? A lifeless should that hour of her need ever comeministry, dull and drowsy meetings, an im- champions-regardless of obloquy and fearpatience of silent worship, thus imperceptibly less of man-who shall, in the majesty of meekness, and the invulnerable armour of integrity, stand forth, for the right and the true---the law and the testimony

> Even sin may be sinfully reproved; how thinkest thou that sin shall redress sin, and

> DIED, at his residence in Baltimore county, Mary. He was strongly attached to the doctrines of the Society

[The following notice of a Friend, whose death was Nay, more---do but allow them a corner, mentioned the week before last, coming from his im-

----, in Philadelphia, on the 19th ultimo, whither he the excesses of other propensities. Grant to the design of the notical advice, SAMURE E. SPENCER, of Moreland, Montgomery county, Pa, in the the desires of the natural man the free indul- fifty-seventh year of his age. At the period when that gence in their favourite objects whatever these disorganising spirit arose in our religious Society, a times. It may even be assigned se of an imagined effect—namely, mid-week assemblies do not answer s of social worship and communion in proportion as men cease to be governed in the proportion as men cease their social relations, and in the affairs of the his stand on the side of the " Man of Nazareth." With and unhappy characteristic of this church, by an awful sense of religious duty, the few members of Horsham Monthly Meeting, who and unhappy characteristic of this building by an awar sense of rengence outy, were made willing to be of the number of his despised sense of the number of his despised followers, Samuel Spencer cordially united; and not s life in excitement, in proportion act in its stead. It would not be difficult to only kindly provided a house for the accommodation of trace the manner in which private friendships n the journals of our own Friends -the undue and even servile admiration of a age and animate his fellow-believers .- Through a and distasteful, and are forsaken ghly wrought and exciting expres-tioular combinations and private circles may votional feeling. This change of ticular combinations and private circles-may Shortly before his peaceful departure from the shackles nk, does great injustice to those thus almost imperceptibly become the predo- of mortality, being greatly wasted by disease, he exritings. To my mind, they are minating influences in public affairs. For, pressed his willingness to die, and his readiness to most instructive and edifying of though our Society seeks and professes to be depart; and very precious and comforting was the evidence felt and expressed at his interment, that our sorrow for him " was not like to those who have no hope."

-, on the 19th ult. HANNAH ANDREW, widow of the late William Andrew, a member and elder of Spring Their very nakedness of the as a body any immunity from error, save in Monthly Meeting, Orange county, N. C., in the nine-

-, First month 20th, at Plattekill, Ulster county, st merit. Each one of them is the upon the pure and the humble, and the sin- N. Y., after three days illness, Solomox THORN, son of Nathaniel and Charity Thorn, in the 17th year of his individual's temperament, intel- There is another form of this delusion to lity. The day on which he died, he spoke in a reage, with a well grounded hope of a blessed immortais history and condition in life—of which prosperous and highly cultivated com-f the Holy Spirit to conform and in the like our own are peculiarly liable. I these opposing elements to its Knowledge and wealth, when dedicated to the where sorrow and sighing are known no more forever."

-, on the morning of the 23d of Twelfth mo., Power to which they bear testi- tellectual or physical indulgence, they may ELT THOMAS, in the sixty-second year of his age. Ho charm to sleep all the higher faculties of the was an elder of Goshen Monthly Meeting ; useful in of form is the necessary conse- soul. How easy is the descent for such a religious Society, and much esteemed in the neighbouris loosening of opinion from its people into a benevolent philanthropy occupynduct-the natural substitute for ing itself abroad rather than at home-con-death, being favoured with the presence of his Lord, he

# For" The Friend."

# Relics of the Bast.-No. 4.

No action will conduce to our everlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Mere outside initations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the imitator one step nearer heaven.

# WARNER MIFFLIN. (Continued from page 151.)

"The war advancing with increasing distress, gloomy prospects opened, and close provings seemed at the door of such who were measurably redeemed from the spirit of party. Not only our testimony against war, in and good Spirit, that shows us we are called conversation ; wherein the language is felt of during this cruel war, when thousands of men were endeavouring in its fierce and voracious wirdt destroy one another. Such have been Eighth month, of that same year. spirit to destroy one another. Such have been my own sensations, when at one view I have little acquaintance with Friends, not knowing the names through them. I counted no one my enemy; were held. Spanktown, which was a nick-name for I felt no fear from any thing on my part in Rahway, was given to the place in derision, and by whose overlasting arm of help, with humble homes, before the date of the paper. gratitude I may acknowledge, hath been firmation in a variety of instances: one of which was, when called upon among others for the support of Truth, to appear before the the month, three days after the said epistle purports to assembly of Pennsylvania, on behalf of our have been written. This information did not reach Friends who were banished from Philadelphia Philadelphia until the 23d, and could not have been to Virginia, for the well-known forgery and livan was, before the 24th or 25th. This document unjust charge on our Society, dated from then, which he pretended had been found on the 22nd, Spank-town ; respecting which, some yet un- could hardly have been written earlier than the 25th, dertake to vilify us, though it hath been so the very day his letter was addressed to Congress. fully refuted and cleared up.\* I queried with Whether Sullivan was the contriver of the whole affair, fully refuted and cleared up.\* . I queried with

jcalousies were harboured respecting the Society of to have believed it genuine. They ordered the seizure Friends, and many calumnies were raised to prejudice of the minutes and papers of the various Yearly Meetthe community against its members. The various documents which the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, and its Meeting for Sufferings, thought it right to issue, in and about Philadelphia. These individuals were exhorting their members to support the Christian testimony against war, were reprinted in the public newspapars, accompanied by remarks calculated to exasper- action might be interesting to the readers of " The ate the unthinking and already excited multitude. Doc- Friend," but it would break too much the sketch of uments setting forth the attachment of Friends to the Warner Mifflin's life to give it here.

an American officer of high rank, whether he from any merciless attack, but our own innodid believe that could have been written in cence, sheltered by the wing of Divine preany of our meetings? to which he replied, servation. Here I was brought into renewed 'He believed it was wrote in a meeting-house.' sympathy with our oppressed A frican brethren, I told him it would be hard for us to be an- who are many of them exposed to the unconswerable for all the crimes committed in our trolled power of man, without any tribunal on meeting-houses, when they chose to take them all the earth whereunto they can appeal for from us by force; but did he believe it was redress of grievances." written by any of the Society ? His answer The Yearly Meeting of 1777 closed on the was, 'He believed General Sullivan knew 4th of the Tenth month, the day of the battle who wrote it.' When on the day of the bat- of Germantown; and it is recorded, that tle of Germantown, our Yearly Meeting issued whilst James Thornton, the clerk that year, a testimony respecting our peaceable princi- was signing the testimony against war, the ples, denying said charge, I was one among meeting-house was shaking from the constant the support of which our religious Society has others, appointed to present this to the com- discharges of artillery. The concluding minbeen oft brought under trials ; but that against mander-in-chief of each army. This was a ute of that year is worthy of record. "It hath been truly comfortable and re-

pulling down or setting up of governments proving time. To pass through opposing arwas brought to the test. There are those, mies, most of whose minds were perhaps agi- freshing to the minds of Friends who have who from full experience know, that it is not tated, and many of them afresh fired by the attended this meeting, that through the loving a cunningly devised fable, but the truth of spirit of war, from their recent engagement. kindness of the Father of Mercies, we have God revealed in the heart, through his light We had no passport, or shield to protect us been permitted to hold the same in remarkable quietness, notwithstanding the present outward commotions which surround us ; and to raise the pure standard of the Prince of English monarch, originally written at a time when the Peace, above all party rage, strife, contention, minutes of Congress themselves, were full of profession being evidently favoured through the sittings rents and divisions, in the spirit of meekness and wisdom; and in quietness and confidence, patiently to suffer what may arise for the pro-metion of the papers prepared to injure Friends, during that the close; tending remarkably to unite our minds to one another, as well as in motion of this peaceable government of the period of bloodshed and commotion, no one was more Siniloh; in and through an innocent life and remarkable than the Spanktown Forgery. General Sullivan addressed a letter to Congress, dated reverent praise to the holy Head of the church. Hanover, 25th of August, 1777, in which he states that Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, dertain papers he forwards had been discovered among 20d instant. Warner Mifflin volunteered to undertake the delivery of a copy of the testimony and good-will to men.' This was the expe- the baggage of a prisoner taken on the 22nd instant. rience of many,-I am bold to assert it,-even But one of these papers implicated the Society of

against war to Washington and Howe. In performing it, he passed among the dead bodies who had fallen the previous day in battle. In conversation with Washington, he frankly The author of this forgery appears to have had but told him, " I am opposed to the Revolution, beheld both parties, and had to risk a passage of their Yearly Meetings, or the places at which they and to all changes of government which occasion war and bloodshed." Some years afterwards, when Washington was president I felt no fear from any thing on my part in those acquainted with this fact, was never used except of the United States, Warner visited him at thought, word, or deed ; many times conclud- in a light, ludicrous sense. This was a sufficient guaring, I should have had no objection for the anty that no Yearly Meeting of Friends would attach New York, and was received with great kindtwo contending generals to have known my whole heart and conduct. I had, at an early period of that calamity, been convinced it would not do for man even in idea to mended ness and respect. Washington remembered the conversation at Germantown, and inquired on what principle he was opposed to the Revolution. He replied, " on the same principles would not do for me, even in idea, to wander The author, no doubt, had heard of this gathering of without the boundaries of my professed prin- Friends, and thought that it would give currency to his that I should be opposed to a change in this ciples ; or I could not expect to be sustained forgery. His information, however, was not very acgovernment. All that ever was gained by curate, inasmuch as the whole neighbourhood could tesby the secret aid of the God of the faithful, tify, that the Friends had dispersed to their respective Revolutions, are not an adequate compensation to the poor mangled soldier, for the loss This is not the only palpable inconsistency about it. of life or limb." After a pause, the president stretched out for my strengthening and con. It is stated therein that "General Howe had landed

replied, " Mr. Mifflin, I honour your sentiments; there is more in that than mankind have generally considered." During the war, many individuals amongst the members of the Society of Friends, were brought under considerable uneasiness of mind, in regard to paying the taxes levied by order of Congress. They knew the proceeds of these taxes were almost exclusively devoted to the support of the army, and the continuance of civil war, and whilst they felt the obor was merely made a dupe of by others, we cannot ligation of obeying the command of their Masnow determine. Whatever may have been the origin \* During the war of the Revolution, many unjust of the paper, the members of Congress appear, at first, ter, to " render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," they doubted, whether it properly applied to a case, where the right of government ings, and the arrest of a number of the active and influwas yet in dispute. Many declined paying, ential members of the Society of Friends who resided and suffered heavy distraints on their property in consequence. Amongst these Warner Hopewell, in Virginia. A detailed history of this trans-Mifflin's father was one. Warner could not take the paper-money issued by Congress, believing it was closely for his produce, and being in debt, and not security. able to procure from his various estates, enough to pay even the interest, he suffered considerable pecuniary losses.

Beside the injury sustained in his property, there were many petty embarrassments connected with his conscientious scruple. Household utensils and furniture, which were broken, could not be replaced, and it required no little ingenuity to get together a sufficient amount of coin to bear his expenses as he travelled through Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, to defend the rights, and plead the cause of the negro. The following letter is in point :--

# Kent, 11th of First mo., 1781.

the dark land of Virginia, in order to see what you, do I affectionately salute the truly living though they may have pensively to muse on can be done in the case of a negro sold there amongst you, as present in spirit, though, for the roll written within and without, lamentafor a demand against my father for tax. My the cause of truth, far separated in body; yet tion, mourning and wee, He who has bowed wife has several times proposed to me to try by no means less inwardly anxious for your the heavens, and come down for the help of and get some pewter. Earthen-ware having establishment in the unchangeable troth, than his own seed, will not turn away his holy ear been cheap, and my wife liking it much bet-ter, we have almost no pewter, and our stock abour for your help and growth into your their sure deliverance. of crockery-ware is nearly exhausted. I have several measures of the fulness of Christ. In You also, my friends, who are not so sensi-thought of thee this morning, in connection which true love, my spirit hath often secretly bly united by a birth from the immortal seed with this subject, knowing thou hast a share reached towards you; and of late, with that to the true family as I have often begged for in an iron-works, where it is likely thou hast unreserved openness, as to allow me at least a you, have a place in my remembrance, and an a considerable demand for Indian corn. As I liberty to salute you with a token of love un- affectionate concern that you might be predo not like to send any thing I have for sale feigned. to a common market, whilst the streams of First to you, my beloved friends, partakers you, and be excited to seek after the one blood appear running almost through every of the heavenly calling, who have surely thing; a solemn approaching hour will conchaunel of trade, I have concluded to propose known him in whom you have believed, and vince you that it is absolutely necessary for to thy consideration, if it would suit thee to been made witnesses of his powerful resurrec- peace and rest forever. How long hath the look and see if theu canst find and furnish us tion unto life; my soul is at this instant bow- gracious Hand been extended for your help? some. It seems probable to me, there may ed, with and for you, that nothing may be ad- even all the day long, until the evening has be some families in the city that may have a mitted to weaken your hold, or diminish your drawn near, and his locks have been wet with larger share than may be proper for them, following on to know him, and his work, who its dews; unwilling to leave, and graciously under their present circumstances, to keep. Of hath made his voice known, and his holy arm mindful of you. Oh ! that none such may such as this I should be willing to have, if I bare for your help. I have seen the snares survive the extending of the blessed arm of could get it, in a way that I could conveni-ently pay for. For this purpose I thought the indolent rest in the remembrance of former vanced life as trees twice dead, and plucked proper to mention the corn to thee, and should favour; together with the strong touches of up by the roots, reserved for Tophet, prebe glad to hear from thee thereon. It is not heavenly help, which have been considered as pared of old for those who forget God. likely, except the winter should continue as it marks of approbation of your present state, has begun, that it would be sent up till spring, or that the pewter should be got down. I them for, even strong inducements to follow on that one might be raised and sent from the was thinking if we could get half a dozen to know him. This fatal mistake hath some- dead to warn them, hath been granted, of common plates, and two middle size dishes, it times led the truly visited into a partial work, which I am a living monument, might be would do. Some more plates, if in reason to and centred them in a false rest; in a low, and roused, in very heart, to seek carefully after be had, I should like. This for the present, dwarfish, weak state, subject to frequent fail- their own interest, and to study betimes those I believe, must wind me up, being in great ures and bruises, which have eclipsed and things which can alone make their lives truly

1 conclude thy well wishing friend, WARNER MIFFLIN. (To be continued.)

For " The Friend."

# Memoirs of Samuel Fothergill. (Continued from page 150.)

The epistle inserted to-day, although addressed to a particular meeting, is fraught name and cause of the Highest be magnified, fitable direction to the right-minded, or a with counsel of extended application, and your own treasures enlarged, and those who dreadful hand-writing upon the wall against suited as well, perhaps, to the present time, as are behind encouraged, by your example, to the rebellious and negligent. For thus, even to that in which it was written. The love of diligence and steady care to possess the like now, saith the Lord Almighty, respecting the the world, and the specious snare of an " in- durable inheritance. On the contrary, where issue of his word to his visited people, as of dolent rest" are as present and potent as negligence and weakness, through a worldly old, -- "As the rain cometh down, and the

connected with violence and bloodshed. For the word, but not "doers," may be deceiving necessary care after their own help, and is a several years other money was not to be had and hulling themselves into a false and fatal stumbling-block in the way of the weak, who

> "Whilst thus closely engaged, and deeply exercised for the cause of truth in America, Samuel Fothergill was not unmindful of his Friends at home, and from Nantucket addressed to Friends of Penketh meeting the following epistle, which was publicly read ship :"-

# Epistle to Friends of Penketh Meeting. Nantucket, Sixth mo., 28th, 1755.

Dearly Beloved Friends,-In the sensible "Follow me, as I follow Christ." renewings of that melting, humbling love, which hath often bowed my spirit and yours vellers amongst you, to whom my spirit is Dear Friend,-I am just about to start for in reverend, holy worship, when present with secretly united, will not be overlooked. Al-

dimmed the beauty which the Lord of the comfortable, and enable them to fill up their heritage would have endued you with. There- essential duties here, and rest in peace at the fore, beloved friends, wait for and submit to solemn approaching conclusion. Whatever the shaking, loosening power, which would place it may now have with you, satisfied I lead from the unnecessary embarrassments of am you have been eminently favoured ; and this world; for such are those which lead to line upon line, precept upon precept, have forget God. Follow faithfully to Bethel, to been given in the spreading of gathering love Jerico, through Jordan, and to the last vision and mercy, which my soul craves your reverof the heavenly messenger; so shall a double ent remembrance of to your profit; for they portion of the Spirit rest upon you, and the will not fall to the ground, but remain, as proever, in the hands of the unwearied adver- spirit, prevail amongst the seeming foremost snow from heaven, and returneth not thither,

gladly admit of these discouraging prospects, as they flatter their own negligence, and speak a language calculated to indulge them in their remissness suitably to labour for hidden treasure in their own possession. Let, therefore, the word of exhortation be received by you, to stir up to an increase in faithful obedience; there at the close of the meeting for workindness of the Lord of sure mercies, and its end, even your own establishment, and the help of others by your living example; that you, being faithful followers of him who hath entered into rest, may say to others,

And I am fully assured that the honest tra-

vailed with to work while it is yet day with

sary, to captivate those, who being hearers of ranks, it encourages in undue liberties, relaxes but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring

forth and bud, that it may give seed to the ing was suited to my state or case. I am nion, and among them will I, if I ance, and follow by faith his fiery and cloudy O, therefore, dear young Friends, he warn- pillar all through this howling wilderness. I BIBLE ASSOCIATIO The managers of the Bible As member of our religious Society v

sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my humbly thankful God hath not left me with- Lord please, be buried. Thy word be that goeth forth out of my mouth : it out his Witness in my heart, and also that he God, and to his grace I am a shall not return unto me void, but it shall ac- hath inclined you to point me out ;--may I When you find freedom in praye complish that which I please, and it shall humbly and patiently wait his time of deliver- your affectionate friend. prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." ed in time to bow in heart to this word, that have, I humbly hope, preached Jesus Christ, you may know it to be a word of sure com- but not in your Society; and, I hope, in a good fort in a day when nothing else can speak measure, with a single eye to the glory of peace to the soul; and that, through its sanc- God, but having been lately exercised with tifying virtue, you may be made vessels of many severe trials from the professing church, Friends in America, having paid t honour in the house of God, that the labour I have been led to retire more inward, to com- on the Depository Building, at the frequently and affectionately bestowed upon mune with my own heart and be still. I see Fourth street and Appletree all you may not be in vain to any among you. I my own ignorance, my will worship, my income, arising from the rents of am sensible there are good desires at times forms, and modes and gospel schemes, -my perty, may now be applied to t present in some of your minds; but, alas! unfeeling prayers, and often unseasonable objects of the Association-and th often weakened by the hurtful things which preaching, without spirit and life, as only will thus be enabled to increase the are spread as snares in the path of youth, and rising from a carnal mind, which is enmity Bibles and Testaments for gratu which often endanger the unwary, careless against God, and the imagination exalting bution amongst those who are de mind, and lead it into certain destruction : itself against him. From six years of age I who cannot afford to purchase the but there is an all-sufficient Hand, able and have tasted, at seasons, Divine love and fa- as to continue to sell them to ot willing to direct and support in all perils, and vour; but I must lament that I have too, too prices as heretofore. To effect the to conduct steadily and safely to that desirable often, lost the savour of his precious truths; cessary they should be furnished possession, which is reserved for those, of all may it be so no more! Many times (like ries with an accurate account of ranks, and of every age, who seek diligently, Israel) have I been delivered, and as often like Friends within their respective li by faith and patience, to inherit glory. I have, on my own account, cause of rever- yea, he hath chastised me, and I have been ting distinctly the number of fan ent worship, for the continuance of daily sup- like a bullock unaccustomed to the yoke. Ah! are destitute, and also the number port, proportioned not to my deserving, but to that I might be so moulded into his heavenly als who can read, and who do not c the abundant condescension of a gracious God; image, and daily learn to say experimentally, and are not able to purchase one; who hath every way helped me, inwardly and |" Thy will be done." outwardly, in this laborious service, and hath He indeed renewed his love to me that tained to years of reflection, may

supplied with wisdom and strength to labour evening, and since he hath caused his grace to and constant access to the Scriptur to some service, and my own great peace, in distil as the dew, and has given me to know, encouraged to make them his stu humble, reverent trust in his unchangeable that in his own time and way, he will lengthen light. love and help, which hath not yet failed. So my cords, and strengthen my stakes, and cause As the necessary information m that I have often, with a soul inwardly melted me to break out on the right and on the left. quired, and the distribution effect before the throne of grace, admired his good-I feel my spirit melting while I write this, pally through the medium of Auxi ness, and had to acknowledge his unutterable with the tenderest love and affection towards ciations, it is very desirable that, y kindness and mercy, in engaging my heart to you, that minister in the Word, and towards associations do not at present devote the bloom and strength of my life to your Society. I joy in your joys, and should should be established at an early i his service, who is ever worthy of love, obe- sorrow in your sorrows, did I know them. reported to the Managers. To fac dience, and the tribute of a devoted heart. Pardon me, if I go too far in saying, that I object, the rules for Auxiliaries ado Amen, amen. have seen in my mind what the Lord will do Parent Association are herewith Thus, beloved Friends, the yearning of an in his own time. Antichrist will fall with all The Corresponding Committee affectionate heart reaches to you, and craves his powers, and a pure primitive church, per- request the prompt attention of Au: JOHN PAUL. C Sin THOMAS EVANS, THOMAS KIMBER, ) te nation, laden with iniquity; his hand has Philad., Second mo., 6th, 1844. been,-is,-and will be, stretched out against QUERIES. The everlasting, holy, and unchangeable, us, if we do not repent, and turn to him with 1. What number of families or i bearted people, for all are not Israel, that are born of Israel; but continue you faithful unto have been sold by the Association SAMUEL FOTHERGILL. death, and you know, who hath said, He will commencement; and how many v (To be continued.) give you a crown of life. past year?

for you sure help in the way of righteousness haps like thine, arise out of his ruins, for in the subjoined queries; and that the and peace; that if I be restored again to you, the "evening time it shall be light,"--- and thereto may be forwarded, so as to there may be a sensible increase and growth ; that shall shine brighter and brighter to the ed by the first of the Fourth month that you may be a joyful prospect to me; and perfect day. I have been burthened with the that my return, if permitted, and of which I weight of the fearful apprehension, that the have a secret hope, may be to you in the ful- Lord God hath a controversy with us, as a ness of the gospel of peace, and not with sorrow and distress on your account. God of all comfort be near you, to strengthen all our minds. Ah! Friends, I know by many that which remains alive, and should live, to years' experience, though I am but a young have been gratuitously furnished support you in every difficulty, and preserve man, that if you are faithful to reprove, pub. Holy Scriptures by the Association you as a well-fenced and frequently watered licly and privately, you will suffer persecution, establishment; and how many durin garden, is the prayer of your true friend and perhaps even among some of your own whole. year ? well wisher.

land, to Patience Brayton, written Second month, 1787.

I conclude, may the peace of God rule in 3. How many members, male an A copy of a letter from a Clergyman in Engyour hearts, and may you be stirred up to are there belonging to the Associa thankfulness to him in your spirit, on my ac- what number of families of Frien count; and may all who heard you that within its limits? Friend !- That love that thinketh no evil, evening, if he so will, meet to praise forever ! 4. Are there any families of Friend and rejoiceth in the truth, constraineth me to As to me, at a suitable season, thy people shall your limits not duly supplied with say that the exhortation on Wednesday even- be mine; I will live and die in their commu. Scriptures; and if so, how many?

THE FRIEND.

and Thomas Lower, L. Ham- only, but in deed and in truth." or twice a week.

es are in substance chiefly years."

enewed.'

mes forty cattle at once, chiefly 251-2.) I testimonies against the op-

generous hospitality of her 'What is all the world? I have enough.' She to continue his mercy towards her, to her central situation, made it the always took joyfully the spoiling of her goods, handmaids, and to his church. The night

in her house, and married in her delight was in the Lord, and in the pro- lasting blessedness.

and departure of that ancient drink to do the will of her master Christ parishes." Many hundreds of other people

nin Coale, of Reading, says of Alexander Parker, who travelled with pose. spirit, and descended of honour- tern counties of England in 1676, in the work amongst men. It was my lot of the ministry, gives the following account of old servant to her for about two his visit at Tregangeeves. " On Fifth-day, was more like a mother to me we came to L. Hambly's, where we had a under many trials and suf-good meeting. I stayed [there, while G. W. s very valiant and cheerful; went to Truro] and had a large meeting. t family, and God gave her a Many strangers came in, and were tender of wisdom to order it. Her and God's heavenly presence did accompany entifully spread, and she took us. Poor old Loveday was even overcome, t all might have sufficient, and and gladdened in her heart, to see her house, he good creatures which God which she had lately enlarged, so filled. She should be abused or wasted. hath a zeal for God, and loves the prosperity cies into which I was led by an article on the day, as she had opportu- of truth. Afterwards [in returning] we came "Warner Mifflin," in an old volume of d to her closet, and many times again to L. Hambly's, where, on First-day, "The Friend of Peace." From an examinagst her family, in a cool and we had a very large, blessed, and heavenly tion of the records, it appears that James

increased beyond expectation ; things ; and when any friend spoke to her of entire committee left Philadelphia to attend to blessed her in basket and in them, she appeared revived, and was full of its appointment. The following account of never wanted meat, drink, or good expressions and praises to the Lord, for the success of this mission was drawn up by upply her persecutors, or their his manifold mercy. Yea, daily and hourly the committee :--y were in want ; often saying, she sounded forth his praises : and prayed him "We the committee, appointed by our last

of Friends in Cornwall; as with the bonds and imprisonments that like- before her departure, among many other simall was, to a far greater extent, wise attended her for matter of conscience; ilar expressions, she spoke as follows : " My England: both being the scenes for no other occasion could justly be taken heart and soul are poured forth unto thee, oh rable visitations of Divine love, against her, than concerning the way and thou eternal God! thou art the comfort s, as to the outward, of the So- worship of the living God, being careful to and salvation of old age; and the desire of my respective districts. Between owe no man any thing but love. She was heart is, that all my friends may be kept faiththese two honourable widows, truly hospitable and charitable to the utmost ful to the living God. The Lord knows my frequent intercourse, as well of her ability, few exceeding her for love and heart; I never loved the riches of this world; xion by marriage; Margaret good works. Though no orator, to express for what is it worth ? it is all vanity and vexof her daughters, Mary and her mind by excellency of speech, yet her ation of spirit. I desire to take up the shield some parts of the west of Eng- love was manifested to be real, not in words of faith and the helmet of salvation, and that I may dwell in the house of God." And not

narried Mary, M. Fell's daugh-years after. Margaret Fell Curtis, "to the weak, and her love extended sion of soul, she said, "Glory, glory, eternal ll on religious service in 1668; to all. The rich knew her heart was free; glory ! for thy great kindness and love to thy ilthouse, who was an inmate in the poor missed not her house; the stranger handmaid." Thus did this upright woman family at Swarthmore, when lodged not in the street; but many times re- finish her course in faith and peace, leaving sited them in 1652, afterwards lieved she her very enemies. She valued not cause to her friends to rejoice in the assurance, ornwall, settled very near L. the delights or possessions of the world; but that she entered into the possession of ever-

hood. Several, if not all the motion of truth and righteousness in the earth. No particulars have been found of her hus-Tregangeeves, like those at Being no flatterer of any, nor one that would band, or of her birth or marriage. Her [all, became members of the daub with untempered mortar, as her heart maiden name appears to have been Billing. ends. Those who travelled in was, so was her language, dealing truly with She left no children, but was for many years ministry were always welcome all, without respect of persons; for she feared a widow, and departed this life on the 14th of peetings were regularly held in no man, but the plain man's path was her de- Tenth month, 1682, leaving "a competent light, neither could the frowns of any make estate to be divided among her relations and is published, "A Relation of her start aside. It was as her meat and friends, and to the poor of the neighbouring

e woman, Loveday Hambly, Jesus. Her integrity was great, her bow attended the interment of her remains, in a stimonies concerning her life abode in its strength, and she was preser- piece of land at Tregangeeves, which she had on." From this account, the ved after a wonderful manner in her latter appropriated for a burial-ground, and which is still retained by the Society for that pur-

# For " The Friend."

# Relics of the Past.-No. 5.

never advance the imitator one step nearer heaven.

# WARNER MIFFLIN.

# (Continued from page 158.)

Since the publication of the last number, I have discovered one or two slight inaccuraf spirit, as one whose strength meeting; the house would not contain the Thornton was clerk of the "Committee on people, but several were without, and the Epistles," which drew up the testimony, and Ithouse testifies to the same Lord's power was manifest, and virtue went not the clerk of the Yearly Meeting. Six suffered great reproaches and forth. 'The priests' congregations were thin, Friends were appointed by the meeting to n account of her religious pro- and some said, if we stayed awhile, they take the "testimony" to Washington and s'several times cast into prison. thought we should have most of the people of Howe, who were directed by minute, "to stock were taken away in great two parishes. (See ' Letters, &c. of Early endeavour to lay before said generals, or any the value of many hundred Friends,' edited by A. R. Barclay, 1841, pp. of their officers, or other people, the reason of publishing that testimony; and also further to L. Hambly's life was prolonged to seventy- remonstrate on the behalf of our banished hes. The spoilers, however, eight years. For about seven weeks before Friends, or proceed in other respects on be-. On the contrary, their sub- her death, she was mostly confined to her bed. half of Truth and our religious Society, as away in a remarkable manner; Though her memory much failed as to out- best Wisdom may dictate and make way for ptwithstanding these frequent ward affairs, yet she continued during that them." The battle of Germantown was hen almost all seemed to have time, in a good frame of spirit as to heavenly fought on Seventh-day, and on Second-day the

nity of a conference with him, and delivered prejudices which had been imbibed. him one of the testimonies issued by the Yearly Meeting; and then proceeded on our way to General Washington's camp, at which we arrived the next day, without meeting with any interruption. Being conducted to head-quarters, where the principal officers were assembled in council, we were, after waiting some time, admitted, and had a very full opportunity of clearing the Society from some aspersions, which had been invidiously raised against it; and distributed a number of received and read them, and made no objections. We were much favoured, and mercifully helped with the seasoning virtue of we were kindly entertained by General Washington and his officers ; but lest on our return take place, as to render our return less exceptionable to them. We were accordingly sent there under the guard or care of a single officer, and hospitably entertained by Thomas Rutter, a very kind man, and others of our service for Truth. Two of the committee since this tour into the eastern part of the He proposed several questions respecting the assistance has been afforded from time to American army, which the Friends declined time, to preserve, in quiet resignation of mind, . town. Upon the two Friends informing one Holy Author.

tism. As to the charge respecting the intelpresent, being a pretty many, were well satisfied as to Friends' clearness. And we hope

Yearly Meeting, to visit the generals of the and believe, through the Lord's blessing, the as that others may be assisted with himself to two contending armies, on the Second-day of opportunity we had was useful many ways, lay aside every weight and burden, which the week following our said meeting, proceed- there having been great openness, and many hinders the growth of the pure seed, in that ed to General Howe's head-quarters, near observations upon various subjects to edifica- green situation which is most acceptable to Germantown, and had a seasonable opportu- tion, tending to remove and clear up some the Master or Great Husbandman,

WM. BROW
JAMES THO
NICHOLAS
SAML. EML
JOSHUA MO
WARNER N

MIFFLIN." In the spring of 1781, Warner felt a con- kindly remembered to thee." cern to attend the Yearly Meetings of New How Warner felt on his return from this. York and New England, and many of the service is pleasantly set forth in the following Meetings of Discipline within the limits of the note he addressed to his friend Henry Drinklatter. His prospect was to encourage Friends er, of Philadelphia :--"Dear Friend-I may inform thee that I the said testimonies amongst the officers, who in the due support of the discipline in the spirit of the Gospel, and to urge a return to pri- arrived at home the twenty-fourth, under a mitive principles and practices. Having the tolerable degree of quiet of mind; and I trust unity and sanction of his Monthly Meeting, under a measure of a thankful sense of the Truth, and the presence of the Master was he, in company with his friend George renewed kindness of the Father of Mercies very sensibly felt; who made way for us be- Churchman, performed the visit proposed. conferred on me a poor unworthy creature. I yond our expectation, it being a critical and These two Friends both stood in the station would just inform thee, I still feel my mind dangerous season. We may further add, that of elders, and being sound disciplinariaus, engaged to press forward for the mark set betheir labours in meetings were useful and fore us, believing it is many times cause of satisfactory to the honest-hearted amongst encouragement to the honest-hearted to feel we should be examined, as to intelligence, we Friends to the eastward. The following let- that they have companions therein. were desired to go to Pottsgrove for a few ter from George Churchman to a Friend in "With love to self, family, and inquiring days, within which time such alterations might Philadelphia, gives some hint of their pro- friends, thy well wisher, " WARNER MIFFLIN." ceedings :---

" Seventh month, 1st, 1781, Falmouth, in Boston Government.

At the close of his description of the visit "Dear Friend-Having very often thought of to Washington and Howe, Warner in his Friends. In that town we had some good thee, and other Friends in your favoured city, "Defence" writes thus :-"After many similar exercises, with frewere discharged on Sixth-day afternoon, and continent, and having an opportunity by Da- quent calls for, but little seizure of my prothe other four on Seventh-day, having been vid Cooper, who proposes returning home- perty, 'till the close of the war, (when great detained between three and four days. Two ward this evening, I was willing just to let spoil was made,) through a steady perseveof the Friends, upon coming within the Eng- thee know, we have, through favour, been rance things began to wear a different aspect ; lish lines, then near Vanderin's mill, were permitted to attend both Yearly Meetings as hard speeches, sour looks, and threats gradustopped, and questioned respecting intelligence proposed; also divers Monthly Meetings, &c., ally abated, so that, through the whole, I had about the Americans. This they declining to on the main land, as well as on Nantucket. not an insult offered to me in person." give, they were sent under a guard to the We arrived here before the Quarterly Meet-Hessian colonel, who commanded at that post. ing held at this place yesterday. Divine BROTHERLY KINDNESS. "Let us all strive to excel in tenderness to answer. He grew very angry, rough, and with a heart in measure given up to endeavour and in long-suffering, and to be kept out of uncivil, using some harsh reflecting language, to perform what appeared right, as the way hard and evil thoughts one of another, and and ordered a guard to conduct them to the opened, in the different places. Divine kind- from harsh interpretations concerning any Hessian General Kniphausen, who appeared ness being yet extended in an admirable man- thing relating to one another. This is unmore friendly. But he not understanding the ner, even to backsliding professors, as well as worthy in an Israelite towards an Egyptian; English language, sent them under the con- to replenish the humble, and encourage the but exceeding shameful and inexcusable, to be duct of a light-horse-man, or trooper, to feeble minded, has afforded frequent occasions found in one brother towards another. How General Howe's head-quarters at German- of gratitude and reverent thankfulness to the many weaknesses doth the Lord pass by in us? How ready is he to interpret every thing

of his aid-de-camps who they were, they were "James Thornton, Samuel Smith, and well concerning his disciples, that may bear a dismissed, without being further interrogated. Thomas Carrington, have been much in our good interpretation. The spirit, saith he, is So that no kind of intelligence was obtained company for several weeks past, and perhaps willing, but the flesh is weak.' When they from them, nor any departure from the lan- may continue so for a week or ten days had been all scattered from him upon his guage of the testimony they had delivered. longer; if we should go to a Quarterly Meet- death, he did not afterwards upbraid them; We believe the Lord's hand was in it, in ing at Hampton, beyond Boston, which is but sweetly gathered them again. O, dear guarding us from improper compliances, and thought of. They have health, and often friends, have we received the same kind of bringing us through this weighty service, favoured to perform the part they came sweetness? Let us bring forth the same sweet though it was a time of close humbling bap- about, to the advantage of Friends and others. fruits, being ready to excuse, and to receive "With kind love from the Friends men- what may tend towards the excuse of another ligence said to have been given forth from tioned, as well as from Warner and myself, in any doubtful case; and where there is any Spanktown Yearly Meeting, we believe Ge- to thee, thy wife, and the maidens\* near thy evil manifest, wait, O wait, to overcome it neral Washington, and all the officers then gate, from one who wishes to do right, as well with good. Let us not spend the strength of our spirits in crying out of one another because of evil; but watch and wait, where the \* Rebecca Jones and Hannah Cathrall.

RNTON. WALN, EN, Jr., RRIS,

# " "GEO. CHURCHMAN.

" Perhaps we may get back about the second week in next month, as far as Philadelphia, at least, if nothing occurs to the contrary. Moses Brown, who sits by me, and has been at Nantucket with us, desires to be

" Duck Creek, 26th of Eighth mo., 1781."

likewise defray such other necessary expense gently attend to the service. A committee should not so redeem it. as may occur in that service : and as the said was appointed by that meeting, to lay the sufremaining income of my estate, after my ferings of some of the enslaved Africans, and that a vessel from the West Indies was run wife's decease, will not be sufficient to defray some who had been manumitted by Friends, ashore at Lewistown by the English, and the the whole expense necessary for the support before the General Assembly, which was then militia were called upon to keep them from of such a school, it is my request that the sitting at Richmond. Our Friends, John plundering her. On which this clear presenoverseers of the said Public School shall join Parrish and Warner Mifflin found freedom, tation took place-here is the channel through in the care and expense of such a school, or (or, I believe I may be safe in saying, a con- which in a time of national hostility those schools, for the education of negro, mulatto, cern) to attend us in that weighty service. We sweets I am so fond of come; at a manifest or Indian children, with any committee which staid in and about Richmond for almost three risk of the lives of fellow-men. I remembered may be appointed by the Monthly Meetings of weeks; and, I think, had every day more or powerfully what were David's sensations when Friends in Philadelphia, or with any other less labour on the subject of slavery, both with his valiant men rushed through the Philistine body of benevolent persons who may join in the members of the Assembly, and others. army to bring him water from a well which raising money, and employing it for the edu- Which, I believe, hath been instrumental in he longed for; he was struck with sympathy cation and care of such children. My desire spreading and fixing the testimony in that for their situation; and because they went in may be forever maintained in this city."

# (To be continued.)

For " The Friend."

# Relics of the Wast.-No. 6.

No action will conduce to our everlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Mere outside imitations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the imitator one step nearer heaven.

# WARNER MIFFLIN.

## (Continued from page 167.)

that they ' hold these truths to be self-evident; Also in our after-application to Congress, it bourers. That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inali-were favourably disposed towards the rights of were favourably disposed towards the rights of enable rights; that among these are life, this people. From these encouraging cir- people,' I am anxiously desirous we may be liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, cumstances, I was induced to hope that Di- numbered with the wise promoters of the pubto secure these rights, governments are insti- vine favour might yet be continued to this lic good. And indeed I am persuaded, that tuted among men. Seeing this was the very land; though often impressed with fears, that the growing sins of America, if persisted in, substance of the doctrine I had been concern- our progress in this business was not propor- will be finally attended with dreadful conseed to promulgate for years, I became animated tionably great to the light that had arisen. quences, according to the testimony of the with a hope, that if this was sincere in the Indeed it is a mournful consideration, that sacred records, that, 'verily there is a reward representatives, and by them inculcated among this nation should yet be stained with the for the righteous, verily there is a God that the people generally, a blessing to this nation blood of the African trade; and that 700,000 judgeth in the earth; and in the due exercise would accompany those endeavours. To serve slaves, according to latter calculation, should of his judgment, taking cognizance of the acmy country by exertions to remove one cause continue to groan in a land of boasted liberty. tions of men, he will assuredly recompence to of impending judgments, I was concerned to My heart has been grieved, and soul lamented all, according to the fruit of their doings; to unite with my brethren in representing this for this afflicted race, as well as the condition nations as well as to individuals, let the sophist matter to different legislative bodies. In the of my country; having oft felt as I did at the speculate as he will about sacred things, in year 1782, we appeared before the assembly beginning of the Revolution, apprehensive that wisdom which darkens counsel by words of Virginia; which was attended with great the hand of judgment was ready to be opened without (true) knowledge. satisfaction, having a set of liberal spirited and outstretched upon a guilty people, if there "It is from a sense of duty, both to myself members to deal with, when a law was passed was not greater reformation in this point, so as and country, that I make these observations, admitting emancipation. To this law, Judge to appease offended justice. The outrages and state some things interesting to both. It Tucker says in his late publication, may be committed therein against humanity, I con- was on this ground I became engaged with

The following letter gives further information of the application to the Assembly of Virginia, referred to by Warner Mifflin, viz. :---

# " Petersburg, Sixth mo., 26th, 1782.

and affectionate letter of Fourth mo., 24th, by it, was brought into sympathy with a poor a most glaring degree. Where conscientious our valuable Friend John Parrish. He and soldier, whose leg being fractured, and he persons are discouraged from liberating, as by Warner Mifflin got across the bay to our left, without help, in the field of battle. The existing laws the blacks are liable afresh to Yearly Meeting; which was also attended by sensation was so powerful, I told my wife, that be taken into captivity, by a dissolute people Joshua Brown, Abraham Griffith, and my ever since arriving to years capable of judg- disposed to avail themselves of unrighteous brother-in-law John Hough. The meeting ing, I had a testimony against war, but never laws; in many instances great numbers have was large; a time of Divine favour; and the so powerfully as at that time; feeling, that if been cruelly seized and sold into renewedbusiness thereof was transacted in much unani- every farthing we were possessed of, was bondage. Doth not this excite a fearful ap-

special conscience of doing his duty; and shall real use, if the members thereof do but dili- voluntarily one shilling, that I was satisfied I

excuse.

# " Thy very affectionate friend,

" EDW'D STABLER,"

attributed the liberation of some thousands of sider as alone sufficient to draw down Sover- others, to urge the subject of our concern to eign indignation, exclusive of those other evils different Legislatures ; to remove legislative and vices too prevalent in the land.

renewed exercise of mind, and in the hour of though salutary laws have been enacted in affliction sealed further instruction on this some states, for which I believe a blessing subject. I received a severe hurt on my leg, will or doth descend upon them, yet still the " Dear Friend,-I have received thy kind and whilst under extreme anguish in dressing evil is continued in other parts of America in mity. A Meeting for Sufferings was proposed seized for the purpose of supporting war, and prehension that the measure of their iniquity

"Shortly after which, an account arrived being, that as such a school is now set up, it respect more than it has hitherto been in these jeopardy of their lives, was not easy to gratify parts. We were favoured to obtain a law to his palate therewith, but poured it out in deimpower any person to emancipate his or her dication to the Lord. In like manner I felt slaves. The members of our Society in this a prohibition from using foreign imports, and government, who continue to hold their ne- during the continuance of the war, never groes in bondage, will now be left without touched therewith, except what seasoning of salt might have been in my food when from home. And being brought into a deep feeling for the oppressions of the poor Africans in the West Indies, have never been easy with " In 1783, we presented a memorial to Con- indulging in the produce of their labours gress respecting the slave-trade, and met with since; least it should even, in a small degree, encouragement. And afterwards in the As- contribute towards the continued existence semblies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and of a trade, which interests the planters in "Congress have published a declaration, Delaware, some important steps were taken. keeping up the number of their groaning la-

obstacles from those disposed to liberate their " An occurrence took place which produced slaves, and to protect those set free. And and established; which, I believe, will be of I was informed it should all go, except I gave is filling up, who so act, and that they are

ripening for that chastisement which shall be the approbation of heaven, I should long ere ishment. Whether this be true o poured forth on the workers of iniquity ? and this time have sought an asylum in some am persuaded that since they have is not the consideration of it a loud call on other quarter. But I desire to be found in ted among us, they have seen and that state where such evils prevail, to arouse, my proper allotment the little time I may be little that would have a tendency t and by a more righteous procedure, endeavour, continued here-faithfully discharging my their virtue. if possible, to avert the impending stroke ! duty towards my Creator and my country." and what may be expected, both in that and

There are a variety of ways to other states, where there is an increase of (To be continued.) and promote the evil passions whicruel and barbarous separation suffered bethe perpetration of crime. These tween the nearest connections in life for gain, haps, received their first lessons of For "The Friend." even where they have had magnanimity examples which were publicly THE TREASURY. enough to give some check to the Africau Our school-books are filled with " And Jesus sat over against the treasury." trade ! An additional enormity prevailing, is Christ sits against his treasury, our offerings now to the hero and the patriot; and milithe frequent kidnapping of free blacks, carry-He sees the hand that bears the gift, the heart that otism is but another name for hume ter. The principle taught in our d ing them off and selling them for slaves, in some instances whole families, and in others The sanctimonious pharisee with his phylactery wide, cations from the press is, that it is retaliate injuries, and cowardly and separating them one from another. "Humility" upon his robe, his soul's inscription "pride;" to forgive them ; and we have every "It is urged as a very great objection to The Ananias offering that keepeth back a part, the emancipation of blacks, their disposition That gives not to his treasury an undivided heart; believe, that the above mentioned to pilfering; but is it not the worst of robbery The ostentatious giver with his whole offered ox; like many others, perpetrated for the pose of satisfying a thirst for revent depriving them of that most valuable proper- The simple-hearted woman with her spikenard in her repeatedly urged, and sometimes e ty, liberty? and keeping them under the opbox : The little child with his pet-dove to offer to the Lord ; the pulpit, that the Christian doctric pression of slavery, the very cause of this A tear, a pearly tear, is all yon widow can afford ; resistance; patient-suffering, and fo fault ? Being pinched at times for almost every The sinner who with downcast eye, to deep reproache necessary of life, they naturally put forth a of injuries, is wrong, and dangerous have amongst us a politician who h: hand to partake of what their labour gives Strikes on his breast, nor dares to raise a suppliant look be wealthy and influential, his princ. them some claim to in equity from their posto heaven; The keeper of the law in word, with his confiding air; be as corrupt as corruption itself; hi sessors, where due support is withheld; and The beggar with his woes and crutch-before the Lord be immoral and desperately profane these practices becoming habitual, in their are there! impoverished condition, they discriminate not All, all, unto Christ's treasury their tributes free may habits extremely vicious ; yet the pul ministers and laymen, and non-profes sufficiently between the property of those they bring, pass resolutions, approving and recorr But hearts, not gifts, are prized by Him who tries each labour for and others; but when opportunity the benefit and usefulness of his li presents, frequently supply their wants from offering ! public. We publish these resolution all alike, except where a principle of religious world, and thus give countenance an rectitude restrains from all such acts. I to the very examples which have For "The Friend." attempt not to palliate the crime. I have THE RHODE ISLAND MURDER. powerful influence in forming the cha endeavoured, what lays in my power, to rethose degraded mortals, whom we fee probate such proceedings, labouring to incul-[A correspondent from Rhode Island, after ious to punish, for following out the a cate the Christian doctrine of returning good noticing some particulars of a murder that held up to their imitation. It seem for evil, whereby they may know an over. took place there, thus continues :--- ] that if we would try to practise the p coming evil with good; and to point out the The details of this deed are horrible and of Truth on all occasions, and impari appalling. They contain much warning, and, countenance bad conduct, whereve

necessity of departing from these practices, being objections speciously alleged against I think some instruction to those who are wil- whoever it may be found, we should their general liberation. But as slavery de- ling to be taught by the scenes which are much crime, and save ourselves the creases, and is exploded, we may reasonably passing around them. They furnish abun- of punishing many offenders. The hope its concomitant habits will also decrease, dance of evidence that man is too unmindful of live, and the more I become acquait and a greater nobility of soul take place. I the laws of his Maker, and is slumbering in the prevailing institutions and custor believe the Almighty hath arisen to judgment, the fallacious assurance that there is protection country, the more I am confirmed in in this business, and that his voice will be and safety in a human code. Here a man is lief, that many of these are better c found to exceed the sound of many waters, or butchered in the most shocking manner, with- to afflict and punish mankind, than 'to all the clamours of the people ; overpowering in a quarter of a mile of about a dozen houses them. all opposition whatsoever. -within a mile of his own house-in a foot- I know not that we ever condemn "If we proved more faithful in the discharge path crossing his own possession, which is cent, and feel certain we do not eve of our duty towards God and this people, 1 liable to be travelled every half hour of the bate one-half of the wickedness of th believe they would act differently towards us. day-in open day-light; and in a country too, yet, it is very possible, that we have But where do negro crimes exceed the crimes where the penalty of human law is as severe time, in some way, helped to nurture of white men, when we view them, selling as it can be! This is a plain demonstration of those whom we punish for crime. tender babes from a fond mother, a beloved that human law in itself, is not only insuffi-Human law, properly maintained, wife from an affectionate husband, or an aged cient to prevent crime, but that it is not capa- enhances the prosperity and goodr father from his offspring with whom he hath ble, in all cases, of even driving the perpetra- people; but how must it fall short o lived from their early years; and, although a tor to a secluded spot for his deeds of dark- ing safety and protection, when we e slave, capable of the ties of affection and en- ness. It seems to me, that such a consider- its violation in one class of men, an joying consolation in their society; and now, ation should be sufficient to induce us all to same time, endeavour to enforce its c as to this life, forever parted ? Ah ! what lan- examine ourselves, and see whether we, by upon those of another description guage can paint in its genuine colours this example or otherwise, contribute in any way things furnish matter for serious ref abominable practice ! How rejoicing would it to the profligacy of mankind. Three brothers, they are worthy of the consideratio be to me, if with Divine allowance, I might be Irishmen, have been suspected of having par- best of men; and, I think, they i placed in an allotment exempt from that con- ticipated in the murder. They have been ar- claim the attention of those who a tinued grief of soul, which is almost daily re- rested, and are now in prison waiting their ested in the political institutions of ( newed, from seeing and hearing of those acts trial. It is said, that they are somewhat try. If it be true that men are ac of inhumanity committed by my countrymen! inured to vice, and that it is probable they to a Power superior to human fo. Could I have believed myself authorized by left their native land in order to escape pun- a fearful responsibility rests upon

seat of Tynningham, in East Lothian, as the wheat above mentioned.

the upper end, and is open and distant with fourteen feet of peat-earth, saw some was destined to preserve them for numberless the grains. It flowered nearly a seeds in the clay which was thrown out of the ages. t before any of the varieties sown at ditch; he took some of them up, and sowed a period in the neighbouring fields. A them; they germinated, and produced a crop ins of the modern Egyptian wheat of Chrysanthemum septum. What a series of wn along with it, and certainly no two years," remarks the narrator of the circumcan be more entirely dissimilar. The stance, " must have elapsed while the seeds is dwarf-not more than four feet were getting their covering of clay, and while slosely set, and barbed in every part this clay became buried under fourteen feet of

ns been obtained from the cases of that people occupied our country-say sixteen in mummies, and have in all instances, hundred years-however much more! The own, been productive. In at least one instance which follows is in some respects still > the seeds were found in the interior more curious, while it undoubtedly speaks to body of the mummy, and nevertheless a much longer lapse of time. "About twenated. Some circumstances not greatly ty-five or thirty years ago," writes Judge lar are recorded. About sixty years Tuckerman, of Boston; to Dr. Carpenter, of which extended between the Forth and of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, told some wheat was found in a small re- me that he knew the fact, that in a town on juite sound, excepting that it was the Penobscot river, in the State of Maine, calcined on the exterior. This grain, and about forty miles from the sea, some wellch the present writer once possessed a diggers, when sinking a well, struck, at the uantity, could not be less than fifteen depth of about twenty feet, a stratum of sand, iall, and inconsiderately consumed the finished, and the pile of stones and gravel to consoling belief he has entered into his rest. of it that night in the form of negus. A be removed, it was found necessary to reultural Society at Chiswick, where we

sen the new plants which sprang from \* Pritchard's Researches in the Physical History of It has also been stated that some Man, third edition, i. 39.

ur years ago, a friend of the Earl of cummin, found in the tombs in the south of trees became in their turn objects of strong ton having occasion to unrol an Egyp- France contemporaneous with Marcus Aure- interest, and care was taken that no injury mmy, was surprised to find a few lius and Clodius, germinated on being sown. should come to them. At length it was of wheat enclosed along with the And an onion, found in the hand of a mummy, ascertained that they were beach-plum trees; id having made a present to the earl's and therefore presumably from two to three and that they actually bore the beach-plum, of four seeds, it was sent to his mag- thousand years old, was as ready to vegetate which had never before been seen except a in a favourable spot in the kitchen- Wonderful as these instances are, they by had therefore sprung up from seeds which had on the first of November of last year. no means show the utmost persistency of been in the stratum of sand, which had been the kindoess of his gardener, we seeds in retaining their vitality. Wherever pierced by the well-diggers. By what conen favoured with a sight of the pro- earth is brought to the surface from a con- vulsion of the elements they had been thrown these highly interesting seeds; and as siderable depth, new plants grow upon it, the there, or how long they had quietly slept beimperfect account of them has ap- produce, it may be presumed, of seeds proba- neath the surface of the earth, must be detern a contemporary, we venture to lay bly dormant there for ages. Of this pheno- mined by those who know very much more ur readers the following brief descrip- menon one or two unusually striking instances than I do."\* A very little knowledge of geem :- Altogether there may be nearly may be adduced. "To the westward of Stir- ology is sufficient to throw some light on the ed stalks, ranging in length from ling there is a large peat-bog, a great part of history of these seeds. The sand in which ve to upwards of six feet. The leaves which has been flooded away by raising water they were found was probably one of the der than usual, and fully an average from the river Teith, and discharging it into superficial strata, which, though recent comength. The grain is in two rows of the Forth, the under soil of clay being then pared with others, are old with regard to our and one or two that we counted con- cultivated. The clergyman of the parish, chronology. The seed had probably grown wenty triplets on a side, or forty on standing by while the workmen were forming on a coast near the sea which laid down the . The ear carries a few barbs or a ditch in this clay, which had been covered sand, and thus were placed in a tomb which

> \* Carpenter's General and Comparative Physiology, p. 127, note.

# (To be concluded.)

# To Soften Putty .- This being often an ar, and its general resemblance to its peat-earth !"\* Some negative evidence on this object with the gardener, that he may remove progenitor is not greater than that of point is, we believe, to be found in the fact glass from frames, without breaking it, he that Roman utensils have been found in the will be glad to know, that a very strong solucurious circumstance is by no means bog at that place, indicating that the clay sur- tion of caustic potash, or caustic soda, applied idented. Seeds have on several former face has not been exposed since the time when to it for a few hours, by laying upon it an old rag dipped in the solution, will have the desired effect.

Oaths .- Socrates, the great promoter of virtue among the Athenians, had this saying, " that good men must let the world see, that digging up a part of the wall of Anto- Bristol, "Judge Thatcher, one of the judges their manners or dealings are more than an oath."

DIED, at Amesbury, Mass., on the 11th ult., PHILIP JONES, aged eighty-four years; a devoted and influential member of the religious Society of Friends, and who, for many years, sal at the head of the Particular d years old. About the same time, on which strongly excited curiosity and interest Meeting, of which he was a member. When these covery of a Roman bath at Inveresk, from the circumstance that no similar sand who have been as pillars in the church are removed there was a colonia or town of the con-s of the world, a jar of wine was found, s the Following as much relationed work, and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and that none like it was nearer than the found and the found and the like the like the found and the like the like the found and the like the s the Falernian so much celebrated by the sea-beach. As it was drawn up from the died in the Christian faith, in the hope that it may be but converted by time into a viscid well, it was placed in a pile by itself, an un- an encouragement for the young and rising generation but converted by time into a viscid well, it was placed in a pile by itself, an un-ice, though still possessed of a luscious willingness having been felt to mix it with ess. We grieve to say that the magis-of the "honest town" got it down to up. But when the work was about to be up. But when the

-----, in Cincinnati, on First-day, the 4th instant, ars ago, some raspberry seeds were move also the sand-heap. This therefore was after an illness of three months, ELIZABETH M. PEIRCE, rom a body found in an ancient British scattered about the spot on which it had been wife of Thomas Peirce, aged forty eight years. Sho s, near Dorchester, thirty feet beneath formed, and was for some time scarcely reface, and which from the coins of Ha- membered. In a year or two, however, it was ring her final sickness, her mind was preserved in a accompanying it, was supposed to have perceived that a large number of small trees calm and patient state, and her end was peace. With d there for sixteen hundred years. had sprung up from the ground over which a heart-felt sense of having experienced, through Divine seeds were sown in the garden of the the heap of sand had been strewn. These vation and eternal life, she left her family with the joyful hope of an inheritance among the sanctified in everlasting habitations.

# For " The Friend." Relics of the Wast.-No. 7.

No action will conduce to our everlasting happiness, that is not the offspring of a heartfelt conviction of duty. Mere outside imitations of the best actions of the best men, will never advance the imitator one step nearer heaven.

# WARNER MIFFLIN.

# (Continued from page 173.)

date of Third mo. 10th, 1783.

tion of my eldest daughter. Since that time tion and licentiousness, and laying a foundashe has been removed from a painful conflict, tion for future calamities. I helieve, to a better abode. I have felt deaway, Blessed be the name of the Lord.' It is meet. a great attainment under the different adminnothing may be pitied or spared that may be [535 Friends.]" offensive, and that I may be stript of every temporal enjoyment, rather than that I might be suffered so to conduct as to be shut out from his life-giving presence, in which alone is the true comfort.

The memorial to Congress which Warner mentions as having been presented in 1783, was Congress, to have been presented on the 8th ceived. of Tenth month, four days after it was issued by the meeting. It is as follows :----

# " To the United States in Congress assembled.

"The address of the people called Quakers.

"Being, through the favour of Divine Probeen so far blessed, that those of them who territory" the following paragraph :-have been held in bondage by members of our freedom,-their natural and just right.

deeply involved by many professors of the to have been personally guilty." and advocates for liberty.

the human species to the deplorable state of against. Only one of the delegates from New Jersey was present, who voted in the affirmaslavery. "The restoration of peace, and restraint to tive. By the then constitution of Congress, the effusion of human blood, we are persuaded, it required the agreement of a majority of the excite in the minds of many, of all Christian representatives of seven of the states for the denominations, gratitude and thankfulness to enactment of such a provision; and thus this the all-wise Controller of human events ; but resolution was lost. Had the other delegate we have grounds to fear that some, forgetful from New Jersey been in his place, the United of the days of distress, are prompted by ava- States might perhaps long since have been About the commencement of the year 1783, ricious motives, to renew the trade for slaves relieved of the burden of slavery. The repre-Warner Mifflin met with a deep trial, in the to the African coasts, contrary to every hu- sentatives voting in the affirmative from the loss of his eldest daughter. To a much valued mane and righteous consideration, and in oppo- southern states, were Thomas Jefferson, of Friend he thus wrote on this subject, under sition to the solemn declarations, often repeat- Virginia, and Hugh Williamson, of North ed, in favour of universal liberty; thereby Carolina. Friends were not disposed to let the subject "I think I hinted in my last the indisposi- increasing the too general torrent of corrupthus rest; and when Congress, which had

held its sittings at Alexandria in the com-They were also desirous of distributing "Signed in and on behalf of our Yearly amongst the members of Congress a printed pears to have been a firm friend to the cause of freedom ... In reply, D. H. writes :---

"We therefore earnestly solicit your Chris- mencement of 1784, met according to its adsires to be in a situation that I might with tian interposition, to discourage and prevent journment towards the close of that year at proper authority adopt the language of Job, so obvious an evil, in such manner as under Trenton, they proceeded to take some steps The Lord gave, and the Lord bath taken the influence of Divine wisdom you shall see to revive their address before that body. istrations of the rod and the staff, to be enabled Meeting, held in Philadelphia, for Pennsylva- pamphlet, entitled "The Case of the Oppresto bless and praise His ever adorable name. nia, New Jersey and Delaware, and the west- sed Africans." To inquire into the best mode It is so far a continuation of favour, that I feel ern parts of Maryland and Virginia, dated the of managing the matter, James Pemberton at times, amidst my deficiencies, a desire that Fourth-day of the Tenth month, 1783, by addressed a letter to David Howell, who ap-

Warner Mifflin, George Dillwyn, James " Trenton, Dec. 22d, 1784. Pemberton, Anthony Benezet, David Evans, "Sir,-Your favour of yesterday has been David Cooper, Robert Kirkbride, John Parrish, John Hoskins, Joseph West, Benjamin put into my hands. I am always pleased to Clark, Daniel Byrnes, George Bowne, Eli be charged with any service in my power to Yarnall and Jacob Lindley, were appointed to render to the cause of personal liberty, in drawn up by a committee of the Yearly Meet- lay it before Congress, which was then sitting which your Society have taken so decided, ing, and was generally signed by Friends as. at Princeton. All those appointed, but one, and I may add, successful a part. sembled. It appears from the minutes of attended with it, and were respectfully re-"The address presented to Congress by a

deputation from your Yearly Meeting of 1783 The journal of Congress as published does (which your people are pleased to observe was not show what action was taken on this me- courteously received) was, while Congress morial, but by a letter from David Howell, resided at Annapolis, referred to a committee. one of the members from Rhode Island, ad- The subject-matter of the address met the dressed to James Pemberton, we are informed wishes of many respectable members; a report that a few months after its presentation, it was thereon was made by the committee. This referred to a committee. This committee report was taken up in an unfavourable time, consisted of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, (for indeed no other presented itself for want Jeremiah T. Chase, of Maryland, and David of a full representation,) and lost. annual assembly, to promote the cause of Howell, of Rhode Island. In order to test the "At the present time, New Hampshire, Conpiety and virtue, we find with great satisfac- feelings of the members of Congress, this necticut and Delaware, as well as Maryland tion our well-meant endeavours for the relief committee introduced into a " report of a plan are unrepresented. The three former might of an oppressed part of our fellow-men have for a temporary government of the western wish to be present at the determination of Congress on the subject in question, add to "That after the year 1800 of the Christian this that our time has been taken up already

religious Society, are generally restored to era, there shall be neither slavery nor invol- several days on the subject of a temporary residence. \* \* \* untary servitude in any of the said states, " As you are pleased to ask my opinion as "Commiserating the afflicted state into otherwise than in punishment of crimes, to the mode of presenting some pamphlets on which the inhabitants of Africa are very whereof the party shall have been convicted, the subject of personal liberty to the members mild and benign doctrines of the gospel, and On the 19th of Fourth month, 1784, this of Congress, I can only inform you, that the written on the pamphlet for him, directed to the President of Congress, accompanied by a letter of information. " I would wish that the letter to the president might make such a reference to the ad-

affected with a sincere concern for the essen. report coming under consideration, Spaight, usual method has been to enclose them in a tial good of our country, we conceive it our of North Carolina, moved to strike out the cover, with each particular delegate's name indispensable duty to revive in your view the above paragraph ; this was seconded by Read, lamentable grievance of that oppressed peo- of South Carolina. The question was then ple, as an interesting subject, evidently claim- raised, shall this paragraph stand? On this the ing the serious attention of those who are en- yeas and nays were called, when it appeared trusted with the powers of government, as that the delegates from New Hampshire, guardians of the common rights of mankind, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, dress, as to put it in our power by referring New York and Pennsylvania, voted in the that letter to a committee, to revive the sub-"We have long beheld with sorrow the affirmative; Maryland and South Carolina in ject in an easy manner. complicated evils produced by an unrighteous the negative; North Carolina was equally "As soon as Congress shall be seated for commerce, which subjects many thousands of divided; Virginia stood one for, and two the winter, and have a full house, a favourable

THE FRIEND.

opportunity will offer to revive this subject on tieth year, or what is termed the age of man, that consoling declaration, "All things work their minds.

ing letter was addressed to its President, Rich. eternity open before me. How important the they are often blessings in disguise. "Before ard Henry Lee, by the Meeting for Sufferings inquiry, am I prepared to meet the Judge I was afflicted," said David, "I went astray; in Philadelphia :---

# " Philadelphia, 26th of First mo., 1785.

subject will, we trust, apologise for our free- have an humble hope, that through the sacri- those who really and truly trust in Him, will dom in thus addressing thee, as it concerns fice and mediation of the Lord Jesus, I shall, never be confounded. It will prove a vain and multitudes of our unoffending fellow-men, who, in the adorable goodness of God, find that delusive expectation, if you picture to yourby a most ignominious traffic, are subjected to mercy covereth the judgment-seat, even to a selves a smooth path through this wilderness; a miserable state of barbarous sufferings and hair's breadth. I have no other dependance, for it remains an unchangeable truth, that it is oppression.

ciety in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c., im- ations of these things have much occupied my or the pen of the learned, and am at a loss to pressed with a sense of the enormity of this attention on my own account, I have felt express to the full, the concern I have often evil, and the obvious destructive consequences deeply interested in the present and eternal felt, that my beloved children may be found to the principles and morals of the people welfare of my beloved offspring, desiring (far walking in the truth, and that I may be clear among whom slavery prevails, were excited beyond what I may be able to express) that of their blood in the awful day of account; by an apprehension of duty to address the you, my dear children, may timely seek the therefore, with fatherly tenderness, and earn-United States in Congress, in the Tenth month, Lord for your portion, and the God of Jacob est solicitude, I entreat you not to neglect so 1783, hoping that a seasonable declaration for the lot of your inheritance; that so you great salvation as is provided for you, in from so high authority, in favour of personal may be safely conducted through all the trials and through the Lord Jesus Christ, " who liberty, would obtain regardful attention from of time, and at last land in a blissful eter- gave himself for us, that He might redeem the people, and animate the legislatures of the nity. respective states, to exert their influence and In the infinite mercy of a long-suffering and a peculiar people, zealous of good works." endeavours to discourage, and prohibit the gracious God, we are all visited by his Grace, increase of the number of slaves by any future and all feel the convictions of his Holy Spirit, words. Be kindly affectioned one to another ; importation of them ; which we conceive would unfolding to our view that we are sinners ; that endeavour to live in love and harmony, bearconduce to the general good, and exhibit an we have fallen short of the glory of God, and ing one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law honourable example of real justice. We are all stand in need of a Saviour. The offers of of Christ ;-- and should your dear mother surstill earnestly solicitous that the subject-mat- pardon and reconciliation are tendered for our vive me, endeavour to sweeten the bitter cup ter of the address above mentioned should be acceptance, through repentance toward God, of separation, by your affectionate and steady revived, which we wish thee to promote, and and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ; and in this conduct towards her, in her declining years. that such resolutions may be formed thereupon day of merciful visitation, you have been fa- She has been to me a true help mate; a faithas may be dictated by that wisdom from above, voured (I doubt not) to see that the Lord hath ful wife, and all that I could wish for in the which is pure and peaceable, full of mercy and laid help upon one that is mighty to save, and tender connexion. To you, my dear children, good fruits.

entitled 'The Case of the Oppressed Afri- substance of my faith; and I have no other peace may be with you. cans,' &c., whose affecting circumstance, we ground of hope for acceptance, in the awful In your intercourse with the world, "Do hope, will engage their most serious compas- day that is approaching. Permit me, my be- unto all men, as ye would they should do unto sionate consideration.

request will be very grateful to our religious of your souls' salvation ; it will not deprive should fall upon you. "If it be possible, live Society, on whose behalf we are

" Thy respectful Friends," &c. tended to the request, causing the pamphlets and also raise the perpetual song of thanks- trouble on themselves, and their families, by to be properly distributed, and the letter to be giving to the Father and fountain of all our entertaining a needless curiosity about the publicly read to the house. On its reading, mercies, for all those favours which He has, affairs of others. Not that I would recomno little discussion arose; the southern mem- with an unsparing hand, showered down upon mend a state of apathy about the affairs of bers contending that Congress had no power us. As you thus live in the remembrance of others; or, that you should be indifferent to human liberty, finding that they could not watchfulness unto prayer, He will prove him- man's eyes are in his head," while the fools obtain the passage of any bill, such as they self to be unto you as a shadow of a mighty are gadding abroad; so, by due caution, you desired, suffered the whole matter to rest for rock in a weary land; He will sweeten will see when you may profitably interfere a time.

(To be continued.)

# GEORGE WITHY'S LETTER

TO HIS CHILDREN, ON COMPLETING HIS SEVEN-TIETH YEAR.

# To my Children and Grandchildren.

mercy of God, arrived at the end of my seven- forever." You will then find the fulfilment of inheritance. In all your transactions with

loved children, earnestly to crave your early you." This will keep your consciences clear, "Thy friendship in complying with our and serious attention to the important concern and enable you to bear reproaches if they you of any of the things of this life that will peaceably with all men." Do not meddle unbe profitable to you to retain, but it will necessarily with public affairs, or with other Richard Henry Lee with promptness at heighten your relish of temporal blessings, men's matters;-many have brought great

I cannot do less than seriously contemplate together for good to them that love God ;" so, Congress removed from Trenton to New the approach of that period, when all things if all things work together for our good, afflic-York, and during its sittings there, the follow- here will recede from my view, and an awful tions are included; and I am fully convinced, of the whole earth? and how have I dis- but now have I kept thy word." This has charged the duties of my station ? In review- been the experience of many since David's ing my past life, I find much to deplore, yet time, and I desire to encourage you to trust "Respected Friend,-The importance of the numberless mercies to be thankful for; and I in the Lord in the season of affliction; for and fully believe that there is no other way "through many tribulations the righteous "The Yearly Meeting of our religious So- to the kingdom of God; and while consider- enter the kingdom." I have not the tongue us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself

As to your general duties I would say a few able to deliver to the very uttermost, " all she has been a tender and affectionate mother, "In the mean time, we request the favour that come unto God by him." This, after and she has a claim on your best attentions in of thy presenting to each delegate in Congress fifty years' experience of the way and work her declining years. Finally, live in love; one of the small pamphlets herewith sent, of salvation, is, in few words, the sum and and I earnestly pray that the God of love and

of legislation on the subject. The friends of the Lord's mercies, and in a daily state of what passes around you; but as "The wise every bitter cup, and, in the time of sore with the affairs of others. Remember in this, affliction, be your refuge and resting-place. as in other things, that "Wisdom is profitable O! how precious the experience, to find to direct." And as you seek the aid of the that when earthly comforts fail, yea, though best wisdom, in all your spiritual and tempoyou may have to say, in the bitterness of ral concerns, He who never said to the seed of your soul, " My flesh and my heart fail me," Jacob, "seek ye my face in vain," will be yet, as your dependance is upon the Lord your director and protector through all the alone, He will enable you to add-" But God vicissitudes of this present life, and prepare Dearly Beloved,-Having, through the is the strength of my heart, and my portion your souls for a better and a more enduring

men, let your conduct be marked by strict and His Father, to Him be glory, and domin- grave, where is thy victory ?" That integrity; seek not great things for yourselves ion, forever and ever, amen. be the experience of all my dear chil in this world; be content with moderate fare, Thus, my beloved children, I have en- grandchildren, is the fervent prayer furniture, and apparel; live within your in- deavoured to convey to you a little of the sinvery affectionate father, come, and remember the poor and afflicted; cere travail of my soul on your account; GEORGE W and according to your ability, be willing to earnestly desiring, that the Father of Mercies, P. S .- Perhaps this may appear help them as opportunities offer. I greatly and the God of all comfort, may have you in dislike indiscriminate giving; yet I would His holy keeping; and, from day to day, have written, but have simply penneencourage you to be liberal towards suitable "Direct your hearts unto the love of God, sought feelings of my heart; and if the objects, which you may always meet with, and into the patient waiting for Christ," that no other recommendation, they are and such I would earnestly recommend to so you may be guided by Him, the Great duct of love unfeigned. your affectionate attention. Early rising, and Head of the Church, in all your steppings prudent arrangements, will greatly forward through time. Remember, that a good man's the business of the day, and leave you suita- steps are all ordered of the Lord-and when For "The ble time for retirement, reading the Holy so directed, they must be directed aright; A PITHY EPISTLE. Scriptures, attending religious meetings, and and when the fading things of this life are reother duties; and by such arrangements, you ceding from your view, as they are now from Yearly Meeting to its Quarterly Meeting The following pithy epistle of will avoid many of those perplexities that mine, you will have a good ground to hope, 1792, is well worthy of the conside surround the sluggard. I have often felt con- "that if our earthly house of this tabernacle Friends in America in 1844. cern for those who indulge in lying late in the be dissolved, we have a building of God, an mornings; they thereby impair their health, house not made with hands, eternal in the To the Quarterly Meetings of Fy and lose the best part of the day, whereby heavens." This enduring inheritance is great omissions of duty frequently follow. worthy of your pursuit; and I entreat you to Great Britain and Ireland. Dear Friends :- We feel at this You who have children, I entreat, in an espe-use all diligence to make your calling and cial manner, to endeavour to train them up in election sure, before you go hence and be seen many complaints which you have tra gaged to address you, in consequenc habits of industry and frugality; and, above of men no more; that so we may, through to us, in your answers to the Queri all things, so far as you may be enabled, in redeeming love and mercy, meet in the king- ticularly of that which more or less is the nurture and admonition of the Lord. dom of our God and of His Christ, there to in every Quarterly Meeting,-the d Early teach them the duty of prayer, and sing the praises of the Lord God and of the of admonition respecting acknowled impress their tender minds with the belief, Lamb who was slain, and who has redeemed ures in several parts of our testimony that our God is a God hearing prayer-that us unto God by his blood, " out of every kin-We believe that it would much con His holy ear is open to the cry of His chil- dred, and tongue, and people, and nation." lessen the causes of these complaint dren; and that, in His own time, He will My spirit is deeply humbled while I pen these the more immediate superintendents grant their requests, if made according to very important things, under a deep sense of rior meetings, would know, and do, yo His holy will. Remind your children of the my own great unworthiness, and under a in the church. How can it suffice advice David gave to Solomon, when he said, strong conviction, that if we are at last ad- hear their repeated confession of w "And thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the mitted into that city, whose walls are salva- without so laying it to heart as God of thy fathers; and serve Him with a tion, and whose gates are praise, where the them? By neglecting to do this, ye perfect heart, and with a willing mind; for morning stars sing together, and the sons of neglect your own duty, but countenan the Lord searcheth all hearts, and under- God shout for joy, we shall reverently subrior meetings, in that inactivity of w standeth all the imaginations of the thoughts; scribe to the apostle's doctrine, that it is complain to us. if thou seek Him, he will be found of thee, but " Not by works of righteousness that we It is not a day for inactivity. On o if thou forsake Him, he will cast thee off for- have done, but according to his mercy He the spirit of the world is unremittin, ever." This attention to the present and saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and tinuing its influence, to sap the foundation of the second saved us at the second saved us at the saved eternal interests of your offspring, whether renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he hath our safety; on the other, we humb you fully succeed or not, will be a consoling shed upon us abundantly, through Jesus there are yet, in most parts, such as a reflection to you in the hour of death. How Christ our Saviour;"-" Neither," said Peter, pared to oppose it, by an holy zeal, painful will it then be, to the negligent pa- "is there salvation in any other, for there is rent, to have their omissions staring them in none other name under heaven, given among subsist amongst us. heart-felt concern for the deficiencie the face ! And with how much greater reluc- men, whereby we must be saved." May your Press then forward in your clear du tance will such leave this world, than those attention be so directed to Him, the great not contented with echoing to us the n who can sincerely say, I have done what I shepherd of the sheep-and your hearts so language of complaint. Visit your ] could for the help and preservation of those inclined to follow Him in the regeneration, Meetings by proper appointments; see committed to my care. May the God of all that when the awful intimation is heard in lamented evils to their source; and grace be your director, in this, and all other your borders, --- " Time to thee shall be no despair that Divine wisdom will dir spiritual and temporal concerns; and may you more;" you may, through the redeeming love remedy, and Divine strength assist you be purified by the operations of his Holy Spi- of God, in Christ Jesus, be ready to enter into in the application. rit, from every defilement of flesh and spirit, the joy of your Lord. Signed in and on behalf of the Yearl and be able to mingle your supplications Thus I have simply expressed, what has ing, held by adjournments, from the together at the throne of grace, for the pre- freely offered in my heart towards you, and the 29th of Fifth mo., 1792, by "servation of each other in His holy fear; so which I humbly recommend to your serious THOMAS HUNTLY, C that, as you grow in years, you may grow in perusal; earnestly craving, that the blessing grace, and in the saving knowledge of our of God may rest upon you, individually and Lord Jesus Christ, whom to know, is life eter- collectively; and that in the final conclusion, The Landrail Assuming the Sembl nal. If we ever know Him to our lasting you may all have good ground to adopt the Death .-- --- Jesse, in his remarks advantage, it must be by the knowledge of expression of the apostle, "Thanks be to bird, says, "I have met with an inci His being our Saviour; and by the evidence God, who giveth us the victory through our the natural history of the corn-crake, that we are washed from our sins in His Lord Jesus Christ." This blessed experience believe is perfectly accurate, having b blood, and prepared to join in the song of will enable its possessor, let his discourage- formed that the bird will put on the ser thanksgiving, "Unto him that loved us, and ments otherwise be what they may, gloriously of death, when exposed to danger from washed us from our sins in His own blood, to triumph over death, hell, and the grave; it is unable to escape. The incide and hath made us kings and priests unto God and to say, "O death, where is thy sting? O this :-- A gentleman had a corn-crake l

# For " The Friend." ELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

n of religious Society is to pro-of righteousness amongst the d by the free exercise of their Man not influenced by this peaceable wis. id by the free exercise of their others. own wills for Divine guidance, robbed of their much-needed aid. itching over those for good, and

ns to deprive them of memberce and the rights of others, away and come to naught. pretext to preserve unity or urch; but being administered men fearing God, and hating

Tur.

with proper confidence look to be indued with the pure and peaceable wisdom that in of religious Society is to pro- can guard him from imaginary self-import-

s, the spreading of the kingdom tongst men. When its concerns dom, want the essential qualification to judge 1 by those whose lives are go- righteous judgment-they will be governed by he benign spirit and precepts of their wills and passions-they will have a who are free from the desire of cause of their own to manage and support--who scrupulously respect the darkness will be put for light, and to the vers, and are not forgetting the humble, but helpless member, distress must be an active part in its business. Some weeks to prefer others as better than the result. The timid yet sincere lovers of after his return home, he wrote a letter to a nembership in such a body con- the Truth, and order and sound principle, Friend, from which the following is exg, and is of inestimable value- becoming terror-stricken by harsh measures, tracted :y naturally prevail, and there can set at naught, discouraged and hindered from osition to speak unfavourably of performing their religious duties, would be where no occasion is given. The tempted to retire from public service, and appear, in watching them- are countenanced by the ruling men, and thus ey may not be deceived, by sub- their work would be arrested, and the church

Such a state may overtake our religious whom they consider objects of Society. It is possible for men to be in the

wrong, even while they make the highest prohy state, where the great pur- fession of Divine authority for their acts, and ch government are steadily ad- perform what they do with an extraordinary e can be no desire on the part show of sanctity, that may work upon the k to make offenders, to prove feelings, and gain the assent of the credulous; if I am worthy to receive it. It is not desivrong, rather than listen to their and when this takes place, there can be but a lubious allegations, or to exert short step to anarchy and dissolution.

Samuel Fothergill, in a letter to John them as to their fellow-profes- Churchman, speaking of a place once occupied for his pleasure. May I be his on his own ad long-tried allegiance to the by some of the most eminent Friends, says terms. is cause, will be tenderly res- that there the head has become the tail-they elings will be cherished to over- retained the form, but had lost the life and loubtful errors, where no defec- power of godliness-and what has been, may le exists. A disposition to vaunt be again, in other places. But how contrary or to treat with levity or con- would be this lapsed state, to the design of which he purchased to get rid of bad neighcientious persuasions of youth, the Head in forming us into a religious comulged, being altogether reverse pact-how opposite to the intention of a nd example, who came to give church, composed of many members harmo- I gave for a negro, I had a hand in my young m for many-to usher in the niously performing their several functions, f love, and kindness, and for- edifying itself in love; and those whose duty which they shall not hurt nor it is to watch over others, doing it in the wis- ful sore upon his leg, and whilst enduring the the Lord's holy mountain. dom and gentleness of Christ. When one pain of body, he seemed renewedly drawn into Spirit, who came to save that member is honoured by the Great Head, all he members of his church will the others rejoice with it; and when one suf- African race. He knew that his ancestors 1 seeking out those who have fers, the rest suffer with it in the true church. r the purpose of winning them They sympathize with one another, though ue fold, rather than driving them separated by sea and land ; they inquire after of religious Society; and will each other's fare, and freely give themselves On the 7th of First month, 1785, he wrote rom using the authority with up to suffer with those who are in bonds for thus :--- "I feel my mind engaged to go to y be intrusted, to annoy, or to the gospel's sake, as being bound with them; Virginia, to labour to obtain the liberty of tation of any, where no viola- and labour for their strength and fortitude in some negroes sold by my predecessors, and scipline has been committed, their afflictions, and that in the Lord's time the descendants of such. I do not see any applied for its legitimate pur- their bonds may be broken. And they know, time more suitable than the present, if I can r heavenly wisdom, could not being in the true faith, that these bonds will engine for private grudge to be broken, and all oppressors will wither

Important Discovery .-- A discovery has

be maintained for the preser- to give it almost the compactness of iron. the unity of the faith, and in This, it is said, is done by exhausting the air e, and to reclaim the wander- from the wood by an air pump, and then satse done in the spirit of meek- urating it with iron and lime, in solution. rt-felt tenderness towards all, Wood submitted to this process, has been used nse of the danger of getting for some time on rail-roads in Eugland, and es. Such feelings are the found so firm as to have been scarcely marknich weak, fallible man, can ed by the wheels of the cars.

# For " The Friend." Relics of the Past.-No. 8.

# WARNER MIFFLIN. (Continued from page 182.)

# Warner Mifflin attended the Yearly Meeting held in the Tenth month, 1781, and took

# " Kent, ya 16th of Eleventh mo., 1784.

" Dear Friend :- I am, and have been in the reality of the religion of the leave the ground to be occupied by those who Meeting. It is probable thou hast heard that I was taken sick on my way home. I still continue weak, and, at intervals, am very poorly. I much desire it may tend to arouse me to a more earnest solicitude for the necessary preparation for that solemn event that awaits all, and which cannot be shunned. I seem in a poor way as to improving, so much so, as to induce me to think sometimes, more affliction is requisite, and will be administered. rable, nor desired by me; but there are times when I do desire I may not be spared, what-

> In this letter, after narrating the many difficulties he laboured under, in raising sufficient money to pay for a piece of land which was partly inclosed by his other estates, and bours, he adds :- "I am under the necessity years in selling.

His sickness was succeeded by a very painhad sold negroes into Virginia, and that by the money received for them his estate had been get my leg well enough to travel."

Shortly after the date of this letter, he was enabled to go to Virginia to attend to his concern, which detained him a few weeks. His letters, about this time, speak of the great difer power, popularity, or filthy been made of a way of hardening wood, so as blacks, who flocked to his house for advice and assistance.

> The following is extracted from a letter. dated

# " Kent, Tenth mo., 7th, 1785.

1

" Dear Friend :- How good and how precious a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. I thought I really felt being satisfied that thou hadst a true sympathy this government. with me; and thy letter afforded a relief to my mind that I cannot readily express. \* \* \*

" I have had a pretty close turn of sickness; them. \* \* \*

in our late troubles."

livered by a number of Friends, among whom made liable to heavy penalties. Warner was probably one. He had just re- "Instances have also occurred of some who "To the General Assembly of the Dela- state of bondage.

ware State.

respectfully sheweth :

solicitous for their relief, and with satisfaction for your direction, observe, that a sense of the evil of withholding from them their just and natural right of perhave interposed their authority for the aboli- thought that it was productive of good. tion of slavery. Encouraged by which, and a persuasion that divers members of your house behold the enslaving our fellow-men to be contrary to every Christian and moral obligation, we take the liberty to address you on this very important subject; earnestly desiring it may claim your most serious, disinterfor removing the reproachful evil.

something of this in thy last letter to me, are now groaning under oppressive bondage in abolitionist, frequently points to the degraded state of the free blacks, and insists, as a plea " It is also known that many religious per- for the anti-christian system of slavery, that sons among us, of different denominations, many are placed in a worse condition than from a conviction of the abominable and com- before they obtained their freedom. Although plicated evil of holding them in slavery, have we do not admit that their situation, however being taken the afternoon before I intended to been induced to manumit and restore them to destitute, is any proof of the rectitude of hopehave set off for the Yearly Meeting. The liberty; but former legislators in this govern- less bondage, yet it may be wise to permit thoughts of being debarred the satisfaction of ment, actuated by mistaken policy, or other their argument, as well as the wants of our being with my friends, added no little to the motives, have increased the difficulty by en- uneducated brethren, to prompt to every effort exercise of my mind; and the suggestion hancing the security required to indemnify the proper for us to make, to enlighten and exarose in me that I was not worthy to be with public against the charge of providing for pand their minds by a suitable course of lite-"It appears to me to be a trying day in is thought unreasonable, and therefore seldom a lot were obtained conveniently located, and various respects, and such a torrent of world- complied with, as healthy negroes set at liber- a building of ample accommodations erected, ly-mindedness, that I am at times almost afraid ty, in the prime of life, are mostly subject to to admit of classifying the scholars, not only we shall lose a great part of what was gained immediate taxation, by which, contributing to the elementary parts of an English education, Warner Mifflin had felt a concern of mind are justly entitled to the common privileges of be taught, and much benefit be conferred on

them, in case of their falling into want, which rary, scientific, and religious instruction. If the common charges of the community, they but the mathematics and the classics might that a memorial on the subject of slavery other freemen. Contrary to which, on being many of that people. might be presented to the Legislature of the apprehended for misdemeanors, they have been Great change has taken place in a large State of Delaware ; and having drawn one up, denied an open trial, and convicted on unequal number of the coloured citizens of Philadeltowards the close of 1785, he sent it to the laws, and other modes prescribed, different phia within the last fifty years, as regards Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia, for from what are provided for the common benefit learning, the acquisition of the comforts of their judgment and revision. It was somewhat of other members of civil community ; and the life, and their character for sobriety, probity, modified by the Monthly Meeting of Duck cost arising therefrom, and the damages ad- and it may be hoped, the possession of vital Creek, and by the Meeting for Sufferings, and judged, have been considered as debts against religion. But, as it is among the white poputhen having been approved by Wilmington and their former masters, by whom they were lation, hundreds of their children are growing Duck Creek Meetings, was signed by many emancipated, under the plea of neglecting to up with few opportunities of improvement, Friends resident in the State of Delaware, and give the security by law required. Whereby under the restraint and care of pious parents, presented to the Assembly early in the First some who could not, consistent with a good and these, unless placed in schools, may conmonth, 1786. It appears to have been de- conscience, retain them in bondage, have been tribute to the mass of dissipation, debauchery and riot, greatly increasing in our country.

turned from another of his visits of mercy to had restored their slaves to freedom, unjustly Virginia. The memorial was as follows :- reclaiming, and again reducing them to a guard them from the contaminations of a cor-

"The Memorial and Address of the People afflicted case of the oppressed negroes in this form the character, and to preserve the morals called Quakers, inhabitants in the said state, state under your mature consideration, and of the child; how much more imperative is the grant them such relief as justice, humanity, duty, where the coloured man is placed under "That having been long affected with the the common natural rights of mankind, and, disadvantages, which disable him perhaps in oppression exercised over the black people by above all, the precepts and injunctions of the the first place from clearly seeing the need of many inhabitants of this state, as also in other Christian religion require. Desiring that your this care, and if he duly feels it, prevent him parts of this continent, we have been anxiously minds may be influenced by Divine wisdom from acquiring the means for instituting

"We are your respectful friends," &c. The committee who presented this address sonal freedom hath so far prevailed, that the to the Legislature, were well satisfied that Legislatures in several of the United States they had been in the way of their duty, and

> (To be continued.) For " The Friend."

SCHOOLS FOR COLOURED PEOPLE.

The necessity of such a paper as "The ested attention; and that in a Legislative ca- Friend," is constantly proved by the variety the fear of his Creator-to improve his time pacity you will be pleased to apply a remedy of useful information conveyed through its and his talents, that he may be useful to himcolumns. Even the revival of transactions self and his fellow-man. How inconsider-"It is well known that the Africans, many long gone by, showing the industry and ener- able, compared with the wealth derived from of whom have been inhumanly brought into gy of our forefathers in the cause of religion manufacturing and trading in cotton alone, boudage among us, possess a considerable ter- and benevolence, may animate their posterity would be the expense of suitable seminaries ritory, in which they enjoyed their freedom, to similar deeds productive of like good re- for the instruction of coloured children under but through the avarice of professed Chris- sults. One of the advantages of bringing to well qualified religious tutors. tians have been encouraged in oppression and light the history of the Willing's Alley Semi- Much is said, and well said, on behalf of tyranny, one over another, and after being nary, should be the incitement of Friends in the rights of the slave; but declaiming against forced from their native country, separated this city to adopt further measures for the the sin of slavery, is not all that is required from their nearest connections in life, are sub- mental improvement of our coloured popula- of us. And if we mean what we say on that jected to a state of abject slavery and severe tion. We must be aware that the slave- subject, and sincerely desire the real and perdistress; many of whom, and their offspring, holder, assailed by the denunciations of the manent welfare of the cruelly-treated children

If it is necessary to provide schools for the right education of white children, and to rupt world, the parents of whom are fully "We therefore entreat you to take the aware of the importance of all these means to schools to carry into effect the godly concern 10

for his offspring. The white man must make this provision for his coloured brother, and bestow upon him the blessings of a right education, as far as is in his power. How many, to a greater or less extent, are procuring their wealth and their comforts by trading in the products of the labour of the coloured man? and how reasonable would be the return, to endeavour to rouse him up to the consideration that as an accountable being, created to glorify God on earth, and to be forever blessed with him in eternity-it is his duty to live in luess was spread over them.

the hope that the influence of a ate would restore her declining 'as removed to the West Indies. parted this life. In allusion to tes :---

Lord."

hich affected his head, and in- to death." any seasons of spiritual enjoy- mountains" of an empty profession. -spent life.

rit was often bowed in supplica- from his own dwelling, the 23d of the same, popery, the light and chaffy materials which brone of Mercy, and the wing of in the family burial-ground, by the remains of make up the great balk of professing chrishis beloved wife. His funeral was attended tendom. To prevent our Society, or any part ie years before his decease, he by a numerous concourse of people, of vari- of it, from falling into, and being carried away bereavement in the removal ous classes and names in religion, who by this backward current, it bebooves every is beloved wife. She was early were desirous to unite with his family and true Friend to redouble his diligence in supattached to our religious doc- friends in paying the last sad tribute of re- port of those ancient doctrines and testimostimonies, and successively filled spect to one whom they had loved in life, and nies committed to us as a people : and having of overseer and elder in the mourned in death.

For " The Friend."

# THE GOOD OLD WAY.

as set, she ceased to breathe, and reasoning metaphysically on points, which the joy of many generations." to mourn by her side, our sore wisdom of man ever has been, and ever will

During these seasons of retire- and after a solemn opportunity, was interred ing on its surface towards the "dead sea" of thus fulfilled our part, transmit them unimpaired to our children as a precious inheritance. Should this happily be the case, I can but believe that the day is not far distant, when multitudes of the honest-hearted up and I have perused with much satisfaction an down in the world, wearied with the obserco'clock, 16th of the First month, article in No. 20 of the present volume of vance of lifeless forms, and hungering for the breathe shorter and shorter, and "The Friend," in which is portrayed the bread of life, will come flocking to the standed until seven o'clock, when a danger of attempting, by scholastic learning, ard, as "doves to the windows;" and our lar motion passed over her face to explain the doctrines of our Society, and "Zion become an eternal excellency-the

Intimately connected with the upholding of tempered with the submission be inadequate to explain or render more clear; our doctrines and testimonies is the maintenance e will which she had inculcated believing, with the writer, that such attempts of our Christian discipline. So close is this conhe full faith that her purified spi- tend rather to confuse and darken the mind of nection, that to maintain the one, in the spirit ed into the mansions of eternal the honest inquirer after Truth. The article and power of godliness, is but to maintain the also appeared to me to be seasonable in other other. And on the contrary, to invalidate or onth, 17th .-- I bowed in prayer respects; having for some time been ap- impair the one, can but tend to weaken and ord, renewedly offering up myself prehensive, from a close observation of pass- destroy the other. Hence, in view of the preto his service, now that this ing events, that the spirit of restlessness and sent aspect of things amongst us, the subject earth, had in His inscrutable speculation, which seems to characterize the of the right administration of the discipline broken; desiring to be weaned present day, has, to some extent, found its becomes one of deep interest, and of vital im-Id, redeemed from its spirit, to way into our once peaceful and confiding en- portance. Set up and established in the au-) longer my abiding-place, but to closure. The effect of which is, to diminish thority of Truth, our discipline has tended in e little time that remains to the the regard of many amongst us for the plain no small degree to promote the cause thereof. and simple way in which our worthy prede- It has been the means of strengthening the period his mind seemed to be cessors walked, following their Divine Master bond of union both of faith and practice. And sening from the ties which not only when they could triumphantly say, when we reflect on the admirable manner in earth ; yet being deeply inter. " Hosanna to the son of David ; blessed is the which in these, as well as many other respects, welfare of his family, he strove King of Israel that cometh in the name of it has performed its office, and answered the is, to bear up under the afflictive the Lord !" but also continuing with him in object of its framers, how imperious is the his temptations, and following him through obligation resting upon us to endeavour to ng of 1841, he was attacked by tribulation and suffering, even to " prison and maintain it unimpaired. Then let us suffer no considerations of expediency to induce us to rable depression of spirits. On That a disposition to find fault with, or ex- disregard its plain provisions; ever bearing in when appearing to be much dis plain away, the sound Scriptural doctrines mind too, that it will not be safe for any mem-4th and 17th chapters of John fearlessly maintained by those faithful "sons bers, however high their standing, or large him, and gradually an expres- of the morning," is the offspring of disobe- their number, for these or any other reasons, peace was spread over his coundience, no one of true Christian experience to depart from it. But under a sense of our another time, when his children can doubt. For the faithful and obedient dis- obligation to the Head of the Church for its ding to him in the Scriptures, ciple among us is satisfied with the good old support, endeavour to administer it in the spi-Ilmost his only reading during way in which they walked, and has no dispo- rit in which it was instituted; which is nothing said, whatever of sorrow might sition to range the fields of speculation, where less than the "Spirit of Truth"-the spirit of re, it was a comfort to him to the traveller often loses his way, and becomes love and tenderness. If the discipline is children loved the Scriptures. a bewildered wanderer as on the "barren rightly administered, this spirit will ever be predominant in the minds of those who are stare rejoiced in believing that It appears to me evident, that there is engaged in this important work. The feelings a favoured with access to the among many of the high professors in Chris- and rights of members will be regarded with race, being frequent in humble, tendom a retrograde movement-an aversion the most scrupulous care. A desire to restore r for himself and his family, also to the narrow path of self-denial and suffering, will be the prevailing motive in every movech, and its ministry especially; with a disposition to trust in a lifeless, formal ment-the main-spring of every act. Should t not he was at seasons enabled profession, under the fallacious hope of making other feelings unhappily prevail, through prelanguage, "Though I walk it do; and getting on towards the " land of judice or inattention to the monitions of Truth, alley of the shadow of death, I rest," in a broader road than that hitherto the work will be marred. True judgment will evil, for thou art with me, thy travelled, and found only safe by the faithful be liable to be turned away backward,-the staff, they comfort me." His of generations past. Thus the important dis- feelings of the subject of dealing be wounded; the promises of the Gospel, tinction between labouring in our own way and and in this state should judgment go forth uring his last illness, when his time, and a willingness and qualification to against him, or her, which ever it may be, affected by disease, was as the labour in the Lord's way and time, is lost not only will the individual suffer, but Society sight of or rejected-restraint upon the acti- will suffer also. How important then that t the house of his son in New vity of the creature thrown off-and thus a none should be placed in the attitude of offendr he had gone for further medi- mighty current is set in motion, bearing away ers without just cause, and that no ground for 20th of Eleventh month, 1841; before it the "ancient land-marks," and waft- complaint of injustice or oppression be given

may rest upon the Society, and the cause of ted to the uses intended. Truth be evil spoken of. What injury may not thus be done by one unjust disownment! And how important in the transaction of those weighty concerns, that the eye be kept single to the pointings of Truth. Then will there be nothing done to hurt or destroy; and the great Head of the Church, whose the cause is, will bless the faithful and arduous labours of his servants to their humbling admiration, and to the building up of his church militant on earth.

Communicated for "The Friend."

# Coloured Moral Reform Society.

It may not be known to the readers of "The Friend" generally, that there exists in Carolina. In preparing for this journey, he this city an association of respectable coloured had many deep baptisms to pass through, " My mind feels quite calm and composed people for the benevolent purpose of attempt- which are in some measure set forth in the respecting England. I have no point to caring a reformation among the vicious and de- following extract from one of his letters :--graded of their own people. This society has been in operation something less than a year, and in that short period it has, with almost every disadvantage to contend with, been the individuals; and of rescuing from intemper- remembered thee with affectionate nearness. ance nearly two hundred ; besides exerting a of our coloured population.

North Third Street, or to the writer of this Yearly Meeting."

to those disowned, lest the story of their article, 184 Arch street, where they will be Among the trials which attended Warner wrongs reaching the public ear, reproach thankfully received, and carefully appropria- Mifflin in the year 1788 and 1789, was an apprehension of duty to pay a visit to Friends in England, with a view particularly to attend Philad., Third mo., 1844. the meetings for discipline. His Monthly and Quarterly Meetings set him at liberty; but a difficulty arose in the spring meeting of For " The Friend," ministers and elders, 1789, which is thus Relics of the Past.-No. 9. described by Job Scott. "Dear Warner Mifflin's concern for England is doubtless well founded. But though the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings have approved it, the general meeting of ministers and elders think he can-WARNER MIFFLIN. not go orderly, till the Yearly Meeting points (Continued from page 189.) out a way for elders to visit the churches, In the First month, 1787, Warner attended seeing there is no letter of discipline for it. the Legislature of Delaware, for many days, And his concern being especially to build up on a bill before them respecting negroes. In Israel in the line of order, Friends think he the fall of the year, he accompanied his dear must go orderly. He is very submissive, and

friend William Jackson on a visit to North his concern feelingly weighty."

"Leesburg, in Virginia, 14th of Tenth mo., 1787.

"Esteemed Friend :- Being at this place nation. Since it is before them, it is somewith my esteemed Friend William Jackson, what taken off of me. \* \* \* \* I am means, under-Divine Providence, of reforming together with our Friend Eleanor Ballard, clear of censure or hard thoughts, and feel I and finding situations for forty apparently lost and companion, on our way to Carolina, I love the brethren." Warner attended the Yearly. Meeting in the \* \* \* My strait has been great in Ninth month, 1789, and was appointed on a powerful moral influence over a large portion leaving home on many accounts, insomuch committee to draw up an address to Congress that I thought it was a bitter cup, that I on the subject of slavery and the African slave The society has rented a small and incon- should have been glad to have been excused trade. The committee prepared a strong venient house in Bedford street, the best its from. I thought if a small spell of sickness document, which was approved by the Yearly limited means would permit, where meetings had prevented my going, it would have been meeting; and Warner, with a number of other for Divine worship, lectures, and exhortations more pleasant; but I was left without suffi- Friends, were desired to present it to Conare held on First-days. To this place the cient excuse of this kind; though I have a gress. In the Second month, 1790, although abandoned and degraded are affectionately cold, and have had on my journey severe pain he was suffering under severe indisposition of invited and persuaded to resort; and here in my breast; but am better. I believe my body, he, with ten other members of the comthey are kindly received, encouraged, and journey has been undertaken, like leaving all mittee, and John Parrish as a volunteer, went instructed in the rudiments of learning. In to follow Him; which, if I am not mistaken, to New York, where Congress was then sitthis building, contracted and unsuitable as it is all I have in view. And if we would mend ting. The meeting for sufferings of New is, the society has established a kind of refuge the matter, to whom else can we go? As He York having drawn up a short address on the into which are received such reclaimed fe- alone remains to have the words of eternal subject of slavery, both addresses were premales as give satisfactory evidence of sincere life. I have thought if I was an extraordi- sented at the same time, and being read, the repentance, and where their good resolutions nary preacher, it might be worth while to go, House of Representatives appointed a commitare encouraged and strengthened, until they and have sometimes questioned what I can go tee to consider them. The Friends from Phibecome fitted for situations in respectable for? To-day it has fixed in my mind, that if ladelphia, being invited, attended the sittings families ; which it is the business of the soci- He require me to go, and nothing be laid on of that committee, and had full liberty to lay ety to endeavour to procure for them. As will me to do, it will not be without its reward." before it their sentiments. They also visited be readily conceived, most of these poor out-casts are in a very destitute condition, and the labour for the exercise of his talents. Sarah rally. Some of the delegates were opposed to their

means of the Association are so limited, de- Harrison who attended North Carolina Yearly wishes, but a majority seemed favourably dispending wholly on voluntary contributions, as Meeting that year, says, in her journal :-to render it unable to afford them the requi-site clothing, to make a tolerably decent ap-New Garden Monthly Meeting, we attended committee was spread on the minutes of pearance when situations are obtained for meetings at Deep river, Springfield, Marlbo- Congress. Warner and his colleagues rethem. The chief object of the writer of this, rough, Providence, and to the Quarterly turned, satisfied that some good had been is to awaken the sympathy of benevolent Meeting at Cane creek. Here we met with effected. Friends for this humble and truly laudable William Jackson and Warner Mifflin, Charity Warner now prepared a short essay on undertaking; and to solicit from such as may Cook, and Rebecca Fincher. The subject of slavery, which he wished distributed amongst have old clothing, shoes, bonnets, &c., too holding mankind as slaves came weightily the members of Congress. He took it with much worn for their use, to gather them to- before this meeting, and a committee was ap- him to Philadelphia in the Fifth month, 1790, gether, and send them to the Retreat, where a pointed to visit all such as have slaves; and and it appears to have been approved of by committee of intelligent coloured women are if they continue to disregard the wholesome the members of the Meeting, for Sufferings, in attendance, to repair and fit them for the advice of the body, Monthly Meetings were and was transmitted to two Friends in New use of these poor repentant prodigals. Warner Mifflin York for their care, in placing it in the hands Donations of this kind, or of money, may be went to attend the assembly of North Caro- of those for whom it was intended. This sent to the care of James M. Chummill, 264 lina, with a well-written petition from the essay I have been unable to obtain a copy of. Before leaving the city of Philadelphia, on

Warner writes, Fourth mo., 11th, 1789 :--ry; and think I have been right in opening the matter before my friends ; and believe that it is my duty patiently to abide their determi-

the 3d of Sixth month, Warner thus wrote to wisdom that cometh from above, which, as an like language. We therefore hope, that so a Friend, to whom he had committed his apostle of Christ defines, is first pure, then favourable an opportunity as now offers will essav ----

200

like that Madison was noticed amongst those "Having inspected, and considered the which the oppressed blacks labour in this to whose care that little piece of mine is sent; also John Page from Virginia. I have lished by your order for the consideration of by a prohibition of the iniquitous traffic to thought whether being particularly named, the people, we apprehend there are two essen- Africa for slaves, and the trading in their perward the business. George Thatcher, of Mas- ous attention; one of which appears to be world a laudable proof on your part, that the sachusetts, is also a particular friend of mine, acknowledged as such by the declaration con- declarations which have been extensively and friendly to this business. I expect you tained in article the first, and section first, circulated in favour of civil liberty, and the will keep a copy, and think it would be well ' That no power shall or ought to be vested in, natural rights of men, are not a mere empty to know that it has been received in New or assumed by any magistrates, that shall in sound of expressions, calculated for partial York speedily. Richard Bland Lee, of Vir- any case interfere with, or in any manner temporary purposes only. ginia, will give attention thereto ;- he is a control the rights of conscience.' But in secyoung man, as is Sena from Maryland, and tion the second, of the eighth article, it is a sincere concern for the reputation, prosperifriendly. Governor Trumbull from Connec- directed, ' that provision respecting the mili- ty, and happiness of the Delaware State, we ticut is in this city; I wish he could be seen tia shall be made by law, conformably to the earnestly solicit, that in your revision of the by some of you. I met him last evening at constitution of the United States;' which proposed constitution, such alterations and Benjamin Chew's. He is very friendly now, seems to invalidate and clash with your own improvements may be made as shall demonas he was in New York."

\* \* \* his own residence

are running to me in droves from Maryland, tiously restrained from being active in warmen, women and children, to get out of the like measures, and the use of military way of being sold into Georgia and the Caro- weapons ; and thus, true liberty of conscience their next assembly. I desired to be at that ation whether clear and explicit provision them they fly to me. There are advocates The direction of conscience being solely the land, and I have lately received a very com- of Power, it is evidently repugnant to his fortable letter from a church clergyman in sovereignty for any human government to fine afternoon, I suppose, was interred the re-injunction of that Supreme Legislator, demains of our valuable Friend John Cowgill, cline, or refuse to submit to such requisitions. the most substantial pillar in our Quarterly On which just principles we conclude the Le-Meeting, I believe."

State of Delaware to revise its constitution. have forborne the attempt to control the dic-A plan of a new one being prepared, the con- tates of conscience, and left the religiously vention directed it to be printed, and then scrupulous without being subjected to any adjourned to the 29th of Fifth month, in order penalty in respect to military matters. re-assembling :---

# " To the Convention of the Delaware State held at Dover.

# "The Memorial and Address of the Religious Society to the progress of religious and civil liberty, nod. called Quakers.

would not animate them the more to put for- tial subjects that claim your further most seri- sons at home. Thus will be given to the \* cretion to fine and oppress those who, from a men, extending to others that share of liberty "I am much burdened, for the poor blacks conviction of religious duty, are conscienlinas. I wish the late Yearly Meeting of is liable to be violated, and persecution to fol- remains in full force and obligation at this meeting, but it seemed out of my power." should not be made, leaving all persons really to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the "The continued traffic in the poor blacks is scrupulous of bearing arms, to the free ex- heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go grievous, as I have frequent opportunities of ercise of their conscientious persuasion with- free, and that ye break every yoke ?' Isa. knowing, for thinking I can do something for out any restraint, or penalty on that account. Iviii. 6. for them raising in different parts of Mary. prerogative of the Almighty, who is the Source your councils-we are your real friends." the lower part of that state." "Yesterday or punish men, who, in compliance with the author of the fragments concerning W. Mifflin, would the understands the words "said states" to gislature of Virginia, the Massachusetts, and, Early in 1792 a convention was held in the as we are informed, some others of the States,

which we are persuaded ought to be impar-"The weight and importance of the busi- tially extended to persons of all descriptions. ness on which you are appointed, and author. The validity of this sentiment is fully ized to deliberate, and your responsibility to acknowledged by the early declarations of the Most High, by whom kings reign and Congress, and other public bodies; ' that all princes decree justice, as also to your consti- men were created equal, and are endowed by tuents, are considerations sufficient to impress their Creator with certain inalienable rights, your minds with a sense of the necessity of among which are life, liberty,' &c.; and the waiting for, and seeking to be indued with the constitution you have proposed speaks the

peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, not be suffered to escape without proper pro-"Dear Friend :-- I have thought I should full of mercy, and good fruits. Jam. iii. 17. vision for redress of the grievances under

"Wherefore, with due respect to you, and judgment of the solemn obligations of con- strate your intention to guard the rights of On the 15th of Sixth month he writes from science, leaving the Legislature at their dis- conscience, and establish the civil rights of which you wish to preserve for yourselves, thereby fulfilling the gospel precept, and adverting to the solemn expostulation of the Almighty, through one of his prophets which

"' Is not this the fast that I have chosen.

"With desires that true wisdom may direct

Norg .- In regard to the question of H. C. W., the refer to the new states to be formed out of the territory, for which the committee was raised to propose a form of government. The influence which the vote upon the question had, was in its preventing the introduction of that more direct action against slavery, and the slavetrade, which was urged on Congress by the Society of Friends.

The Pope .- A leading Catholic paper in that their constituents might know what they proposed doing before it was too late. The of great numbers of the human kind in the in Italy, who thus bemoans the condition of Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia, deemed State of Delaware, (as in other parts,) appear the Pope's affairs :--- "The condition of the that the cause of Truth and Righteousness to require not only the commiseration of indi- Pope's finances is very bad, and the country demanded, that they should protest against viduals, but the interference of public au- in a wretched state; but that, notwithstandthe adoption of parts of the proposed plan, thority to promote and provide for their relief ing, he is obliged to levy further imposts upon and drew up the following, which Warner from the hardship and cruelties which they the people, for the purpose of increasing the Mifflin, with some others, took down to Do- suffer. The iniquity with the moral and po- army. The direct taxes have been doubled ver, and presented to the convention on its litical evils resulting from slavery in this throughout the States, and the custom's duties enlightened age, are become more and more have been greatly increased." What a conobvious and condemned, and the eyes of dis- trast with the palmy days when kings were tant nations are turned to view the conduct of waiting bareheaded for the Pope's blessing, the people of the American States, in respect and every throne in Europe trembled at his

> "If people see clearly what is true, they will at once discern what is false."

PRINTED BY JOSEPH & WILLIAM KITE,

No. 50 North Fourth Street.

Entrance on Appletree alley, first door above Fourth.

# VOL. XVII.

EDITED BY ROBERT SMITH.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. Price two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions and Payments received by GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

NO. 50, NORTH FOURTH STREET, UP STAIRS,

# PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANCIENT TESTIMONY Of the Religious Society of Friends, &c. (Continued from page 194.) BAPTISM AND THE SUPPER.

of bread and wine, have recently engaged without hands, in putting off the body of the and knock : if any man hear my ve much attention among Christian professors, sins of the flesh, by the circumcision of open the door, I will come in to him and we trust the minds of many are gradually Christ; buried with him in baptism, wherein with him, and he with me." preparing for the reception of views respect- also ye are risen with him, through the faith Having thus set forth the views w ing them, more consonant with the spirituality of the operation of God, who raised him from as a people, have always believed at of the gospel dispensation. It is therefore the dead." highly important, that our members should As many as are thus baptized into Jesus we think it right renewedly to call t

ticulars, and be careful not to be " entangled as Christ was raised up from the dead by the tian testimonies, into which the I with the yoke of bondage ;" "the beggarly ele- glory of the Father, even so these also walk pleased to lead our worthy predeces ments and carnal ordinances," from which our in newness of life. "They have put on which it is no less obligatory on us forefathers were redeemed by the outstretch- Christ," and " become new creatures; old to uphold at the present day. ed arm of Divine power.

of God came into the world to put an end to and this only, is the baptism of the gospel, carried on and perfected in the heart of man and can never affect the soul.

salvation.

tier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to they are life."

fiery baptism, and follow Christ in the regen- but is graciously granted to every eration, the apostle addresses this language ; and obedient soul, who is faithful to "ye are complete in Him, who is the head of gree of light and knowledge with wh all principality and power : in whom also ye favoured, agreeably to the testimon The subjects of water baptism, and the use are circumcised with the circumcision made Lord himself; "Behold I stand at

faithfully support our testimony in these par- Christ, are baptized into his death; and like tion of our members to some of those things are passed away ; behold all things are We should ever bear in mind that, the Son become new, and all things of God." This,

Divine worship is the highest : sin, to finish transgression, and to bring in and this is complete and effectual in itself; important duty, in which the mineverlasting righteousness; and that if this without the addition of any outward washing can be engaged. It is no less that all-important work is accomplished, it must be or sprinkling,-which relate to the body only, intercourse with the Father of Sp offering the tribute of homage and by the Spirit of God-no outward ceremonies Our views respecting the participation of to "the High and lofty One, who i can ever effect it. The dispensation of types the Lord's supper, are of the same character. eternity, whose name is Holy;" but and shadows, with its "divers washings" or The passover supper, at which Jesus gave the descends also, to "dwell with him baptisms, was finished and passed away when bread and wine so his disciples, was abolish- a contrite and humble spirit; to r our blessed Lord was crucified; and was suc- ed, with the rest of the Jewish ceremonies, at spirit of the humble, and to re ceeded by the more glorious dispensation of his death; and although the disciples, from heart of the contrite ones." This s the gospel, which is spirit and life to the peni- their attachment to the law of Moses, prac- is not dependent upon, or necessarily tent and obedient soul. The Holy Scriptures tised it after that event, as they did circum- ed with, any thing which one man c plainly declare that there is now but one bap- cision, and abstaining from blood and from another; but must be performed be tism; and that this one baptism saves the things strangled; yet we find nothing in soul and its Almighty Creator; for soul; "not by the putting away of the filth Scripture to warrant the assumption that it is a Spirit, and they that worship I of the flesh, but by the answer of a good con- a standing ordinance in Christ's church. He worship him in spirit and in truth." science towards God, by the resurrection of himself declares, " except ye eat the flesh of Acceptable worship cannot be o Jesus Christ." Few of the advocates of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have through the assistance of the Spirit water baptism contend that it is necessary to no life in you: whose eateth my flesh, and he being our Mediator, by whom of salvation; while the New Testament uni- drinketh my blood, hath eternal life, and I approach unto God, and from whot formly represents the baptism of Christ, will raise him up at the last day; for my flesh derive, for this engagement, both which is with the Holy Ghost and fire, as is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed. paration of the heart and the ansy effectual in purifying the soul from the defile- He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my tongue." In order to experience ment of sin, and consequently essential to its blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him." When sary qualification, it is our duty to his disciples murmured at this doctrine, he mind withdrawn from all outward o 'The forerunner of our Lord testified, "I told them, "It is the Spirit that quicken- reverently and humbly to wait upor indeed baptize you with water unto repent. eth, the flesh profiteth nothing: the words in the silence of all flesh; that so ance; but he that cometh after me is migh. that I speak unto you, they are spirit and pleased, through the revelation of to give us a true sense of our ne



# A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

# SEVENTH-DAY, THIRD MONTH, 23, 1844.

NO

bear; He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and fire; whose fan is in his hand, and body and blood of Christ, without w he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather cannot have eternal life, is inward : his wheat into the garner, but he will burn up ritual,-a real participation of his Di the chaff with unquenchable fire." These ture, through faith in him, and obed striking figures are a lively representation of his Spirit in the heart ; by which the the work of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of man is daily nourished and strengthe those who submit to his operations, whereby kept alive unto God. This is the tr they are thoroughly refined from the pollu- munion of saints, in and with Chris tion of sin, and the transgressing nature win- their Lord, and it is not confined to th nowed away, so as to prepare the soul for have the knowledge of the Holy Sc being gathered into the heavenly garner.

We believe that this communion or of the coming and sufferings and To those who thus yield themselves to this the Son of God, as the propitiation

tained, in regard to these important c

# DIVINE WORSHIP.

The News Journal, Wilmington, Del.

# Markers unveiled to bring history to life on U.S. 113A

By NATE DELESLINE III The News Journal

Most people drive through Magnolia without realizing the area's rich history. That's why Neil Holzman and a handful of others worked to get the small cemetery just north of the town recognition in the form of historical markers.

Thursday marked the unveiling of two markers at the site on the east side of U.S. 113A. The first marker recognizes the location as the former site of the Murderkill Friends Meeting House, which was torn down more than a century ago. The current Quaker meeting – Camden Friends Meeting – is the descendent of the earlier organization.

The second marker recognizes one of America's foremost abolitionists, Warner Mifflin, who is buried there.

Each year, the state typically places 25 to 30 historical markers, all of which must be sponsored by a member of the Delaware General Assembly. Sen. Margaret Rose Henry, D-Wilmington East, sponsored the legislation for these markers.

"I think this is the best it's looked in 150 years," Holzman said as he surveyed the tidy plot.

The cemetery has known harder times.

# **Taking initiative**

1844, the property became overgrown. That is, until the late Charles Caplinger, of Dover, stepped in.

Vietnam wars, Caplinger worked sively and was recognized internafor more than a decade to clear tionally for his anti-slavery ef- said. trees, briars and vines that had forts. In 1788, he founded Delaovertaken the cemetery. All the ware's first abolition society. work was done on his own time and at his own expense.

"He just took this project on" without being asked, said Mike Richards, of the Camden Friends Meeting. "He thought it was a shame it was so overgrown."

By the early 1700s, Quakers were gathering in the area regularly for worship. As the group grew, they erected a building in the 1930s to escape the over-1760 to house the growing congregation.

The structure caught fire and



# ON THE WEB

For more information on historical markers in Delaware: www.state.de.us/sos/dpa/markers/

was rebuilt from brick.

By 1814, the members considered moving to nearby Camden and regular services at the Magnolia site stopped around 1828. In 1830, the members united with the Camden organization and the Magnolia building was torn down in 1844.

Warner Mifflin, a Virginia na-After the Murderkill Friends tive, came to Delaware as a youth. meetinghouse was removed in Born into a slaveholding Quaker family, he released his slaves in 1774 and soon became one of America's foremost abolitionists. A veteran of the Korean and Mifflin traveled the country exten-

# **Recalling history**

Mifflin was best known for calling for peace between Gen. George Washington and British Gen. William Howe during the Revolutionary War. He died in 1798 and was buried at the Magnolia site. The marker on his grave was moved to the Camden location in growth.

At Thursday's ceremonies, Contact Nate Delesline III at 324-2281 Richards praised the contribution or ndelesline@delawareonline.com.



The News Journal/GARY EMEIGH Jonathan McIlvain, 16, of Dover, replaced the dilapidated steps leading to the newly marked meeting house cemetery as part of a project to earn his Eagle Scout badge.

of 16-year-old Dover resident Jonathan McIlvain, who replaced the dilapidated steps leading to the meeting house cemetery as his Eagle Scout project. McIlvain and his parents solicited the help of three fellow troop members, and local businesses donated materials.

Brandan Bradley, a 2004 Polytech High School graduate, also played a part in preserving the site. As part of a senior project, he made a new sign listing the names of about 150 individuals known to be buried there. Caplinger had installed a similar wooden sign when he finished his work, but it had fallen into disrepair. The new sign is made of metal.

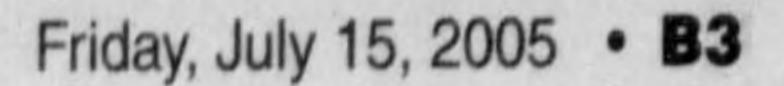
Richards said he thinks the list is complete, but said there could be omissions.

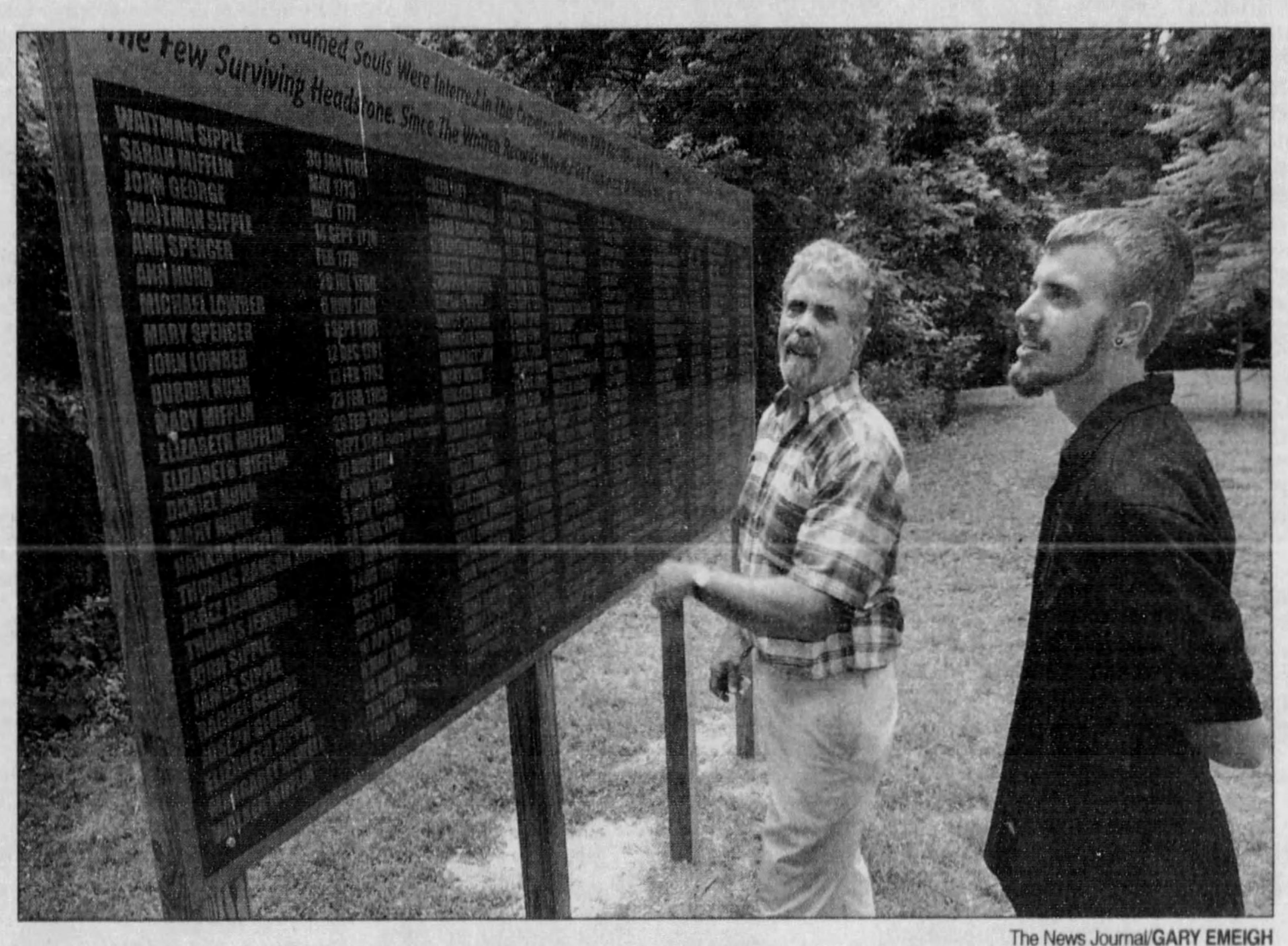
"Records get kind of sketchy when you go back that far," he

Russ McCabe of the Delaware Public Archives said he realizes history does not always seem terribly interesting. But the more you learn about the past, the more history comes to life, he said. Having a creative imagination is key.

"If you don't have a creative imagination, folks, you don't really appreciate history," McCabe said

To offer help or for more information call Richards at 697-6910.





Mike Richards (left) and Brandan Bradley look over the sign Bradley made last year listing the names of about 150 individuals known to be buried at the former location of the meeting place of the Murderkill Society of Friends in Magnolia.