THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

THE PATTERSONS.

A Family That Extends Back of the Revolutionary War.

THEIR DESCENDANTS PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE.

lances at Some Local History That Can He Found in Books-Old Captain Patterson and How He Fought the Indian in the Olden Days-Honorable Record of His Progeny.

Special Correspondence of INTELLIGENCER. COLUMBIA, Oct. 9.-Jamos Patterson, the pioneer settler of the name within the presout limits of this county, is said to have been born in Salisbury, England. The characterstics of this family running down through several generations are peculiar to those of N steh-Ir sh origin, and in the absence of positive proof as to his English descent, I am believe that the family came from the north of Ireland to England.

James Patterson was already settled in Conestogoe township, then in Chester county, and in that part called " Concestogs Manor afterwards, and was a successful Indian trader as early as the year 1716, and estab-lished a trading post and store (upon the farm now owned by Jacob B. Shuman and others) at that time. The Penns gave him permission to settle there, by paying a small quit-rent annually. He also had the use of several hundred acres of land on the west side of the river, in Connejabels valley, used by him for pasturing a number of pack horses that carried his goods and peltries to and from the Indian villages along the Potomac. After living upon his Manor farm about eighteen years he received a patent for the land. He died before the land on the west side of the river was offered in fee to the settlers.

Martine Chartlere owned the land and had his trading post upon the adjoining farm to Mr. Patterson, and which passed into the Stahman family, and is now owned by Levi Bayerstick. The Susquehanna Indian town and fort, at the time these traders first settied there, were located near the river, mid-way between Wissler's run at Turkey hill and Witmer's mill. This town at one time could turn out six hundred warrlors, but at the period we mention there were but a few of the Indians there and on Turkey hill, where what was left of the tribe settled, and were alterwards destroyed by the " Paxtang boys,'

AN EARLY INDIAN OUTRAGE.

In the summer of 1720 James Logan held a conference with the Conestogoe and other tribes of Indians at the Conestogoe, and in his report to council says the Indians "shot divers of our People's Creatures for their Diversion only without touching them for flood, and robbed one Patterson, a trader's store, before his Face of some pounds value, without pretending to make any manner of Satisfaction."

On April 4, 1722, Sir William Keith, Bart,

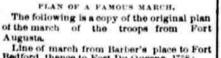
Satisfaction." On April 4, 1722, Sir William Keith, Bart, governor, was ti James Patierson's, on his return from the west side of the river, where he met a number of Indians and several per-sons who had taken up land on the west side of the river under Maryland patents. In the spring of 1722 the Marylanders be-gar to encrosch upon the land on the west side of the river. They abused the Indians and beat their women, and took from them the spring and took from them the river. Their conduct caused much un-easiness among the Indians and the Penns. After making an investigation in person, Gov. Keith on June 18, 1722, ordered Col. John French, Francis Worley, esg., (who owned the Bausman farm near Coleman-ville), and James Mitchell, esg., of Donegal, (who resided about two miles northeast from Marietta), to survey a Manor on the west side of the river, to contain about seventy thousand acres, and to be known as Spring-gets Bary Manor, which was promptly laid out on the nineteenth and twentieth days of June, 1722. This Manor was ten by twelve miles square, and included the land where York now is. Although the Indians had not yet disposed of their title to the Penns they readily consented to have the Manor laid out in the hope that it would proven the section ment of the river. The scneme was a failure, as the pioneer settler had no respect for an imaginary boundary line, nor for any chain which the Indian made to the land. The law of force was the only one they

James Patterson raised a company of Rang-ers and joined his army. Capt. Postlethwait O ers and joined his army. CAPTAIN PATTERSON'S FORT. After Braddock's defeat the Indians mur-dered the border settlers indiscriminalely. Capt. Patterson enlarged his fort and gath-ered around him a number of brays men, who ranged the mountains to protect the settlers. The Indians became so numerous and blood-thirsty that Capt. Patterson and his brave boys were compelled to take refuge in his fort and remain there. On October 2d, 1755 the Indians took forty prisoners in the valley surrounding the fort, many of whom 4th 8 Cap. Bros 24 8: Cap. Mat. while surrounding the fort, many of whom they killed. Jenny McClane, a young gife who lived with Mr. Frazer, mounted a horse with a man and fied to the fort. When but a short distance from it the Indiana shot the some through the body. Jenny fell off the horse and was taken prisoner. The horse recovered and carried the man in mafety to the

borse and was taken prisoner. The horse re-covered and carried the man in asfety to the fort. The settlers along the frontier were desing for safety east of the mountains, and when block-house after block-house were being taken and their defenders murdered by the Indians, Capt. Patterson defended his little fort successfully against every assault or surprise, and he with his little band of brave men often salled out and struck the Indians fatal blows. Col. John Armstrong, of Carliale, in the fall of 1756 marched to Kittanning and destroyed the Indian for their defeat marched to the West Branch with the intention of cutting off the settlers, and stacking the few troops who had just commenced to build Fort Augusta, (Sunbury) Capt. Patterson was ap-prized of their movements and he marched there before the Indians. His activity and aggressive spirit soon made it so warm for the Indians that they were glad to soek mafety west of the mountains. In December 1757 to take command at Fort Hunter, at the foot of the mountains, several miles above the present eity of Harrisburg. He was en-gaged all of the winter in ranging slong the mountains on both sides of the river, along the small streams, and on several occasions met small bodies of Indians, some of whom he killed, and others he drove far beyond the fundians was the drove tar beyond the still streams, and on several occasions

he killed, and others he drove far beyond

In the spring of 1758 most of the troops at And the spring of 1.35 most of the troops at Fort Augusta under the command of Major, afterwards Col. Burd, which included Capt. Patterson's company were ordered to join Gen. Forbes' army at Fort Bedford. The troops marched through Buffalos valley to Standing Stone (Huntington) thence to Fort Bedford. Red ford



ce to Fort Du Quesne, 1758 : Bedford, th O Cap. Jemmison

8 19 0 11 Cap. Hambright 0 000 00 10 O. 0 0 Cap. Broadhead. So Provost. o. 9 0 Colonels Lloyd & Shippen Work. Bryan & Wiles. Clark & Salter 5 1

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adhead, ab.	Rear Grand Division, Soff- cors, 56 privates.	
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0	i L4. Col. Shippen. O Sub. H O	
8	H Pack horses with a Guard 11 I officer & 17 then.	
8	∦ •	
	6 Subaltern.	
9	Bear Guard, one officer, 29	
0	8	
	A Sgt.	

Col. Burd commanded the second batallion of the Pennsylvania regiment. News of this victory was brought to Lancaster by Barna-bas Hughes, of the "Black Bear." John

victory was brought to Lancaster by Barna-bas Hugbes, of the "Black Bear." John Gibson (Col.) Maj. Joseph Shippen, Capt. Patterson and others sent letters to friends giving an account of the battle of Loyai Han-non, which was fought just four weeks after the defeat of Grant and Lewis. The Penn-sylvanians lost tweive killed and fifty-five wounded. The camp was well selected and there was but one side of it where the enemy could attack it with success. Col. Washing-ton commanded the Virginia troops. Ship-pen, Stone, Atlee and Hambright, of Lan-caster, were in this battle. Col. Joseph Shippen was the son of Ed-ward Shippen, esq. for many years register, prothonotary, recorder, and clerk of the courts in Lancaster. Col. Joseph Shippen succeeded Mr. Peters, as provincial secretary of the province, and remained until the commencement of the Revolution, when he retired to his country seat at Kennett Square. He was appointed judge of the courts in Lancaster, county at the close of the Revolution. Capt. Henry Shippen, of Lancaster, mar-ried Miss Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Evan Rice Evans, esq., a prominent lawyer of Sun-bury. Capt. Shippen was admitted to practice law

bury. Capt. Shippen was admitted to practice law

Capt. Snippen was admitted to practice and in Lancaster in 1811, commanded a company of Volunteers, and marched to the defense of Baltimore. He was appointed judge in one of the Western districts by Gov. Shultz, and settled at Meadville, Pa, where he died some years ago. Capt. Scott and Capt. Samuel J. Atlee were

Capt. South and Capt. Samuel J. Athee were from Lancaster county. He married Sarah Richardson, of Salisbury township, in this county, in 1762. He was taken prisoner at Long Island, and was exchanged October 1, 1778. He was elected to Congress in Novem-

Long Island, and was exchanged October I, 1778. He was elected to Congress in Novem-ber, 1778, and served two terms. In 1783 he was a member of the supreme executive council, and tor 1782, 1785, 1786, was a mem-ber of the general assembly. He filled other important public trusts. He died suddenly in Philadelphia, November 25, 1786. His county seat was in Salisbury township —a little east of the "White Horse," and was owned for many years by "King " Tommy Henderson. His brother William was judge of the supreme court of the state, and had his country seat where the residence of E. K. Smith is in the southern part of Columbia borough.

Capt. Patterson marched with the army to the Ohio, and during the year 1749 was an-Capt. Patterson marched with the army to the Ohio, and during the year 1749 was en-gaged in obtaining supplies from Fort Cum-berland and other places. In 1760 he returned to his home in Juniatts valley, but was called to arms in 1763, during Pontiac's war. He again held his fort against the savages, when many others around him had failen.

MOBE OF THE PATTERSONS. Captain Patterson died in Juniata valley and was buried upon the farm now owned by Jerome W. Thompson, His wife Mary nec Stewart, died at Middintown, Dauphin county, when on a visit to her daughter-in-law county, when on a visit to her daughter-in-law in April, 1785. Their children were : I, Capt. William Patterson : 2, Mary : 3, Elizabeth ; 4, Susan: 5, Jamos: 6, George. 1, Captain William Patterson married first a Miss Galbraith, and had one child, Gal-braith Patterson, esq., who practiced law at Lancaster, and was the father of Judge Hayes' wife.

wife. His second wife was Eather Findley, grandaughter of old John Harris, by whom he had the following children : 1, Isabella, who married Mr. Hunter, of White Deer valley ; 2, William, who died in same valley in 1856 ; 3, John, 4, James, the two latter settled in Warren county, Ohio. Mary (James-James) first married Thomas Chambers, who was kniled by the Indians on "Big Island" in West Branch. They had issue one son and one daughter. The son was an officer in the army and the daughter ran away with on officer at Potters fort ran away with on officer at Potters fort (Penn's valley) and married him.

DRIFT. If anyone doubts that the labor movemen in our country is of sufficient significance and importance to be treated, as the Hon. Chauncey F. Black has done in his letter of acceptance, as one of the most urgent quesacceptance, as one of the most urgent ques-tions in our national and state politics, let him carefully read the new and able work of Prot. Richard T. Ely, just published by Thos. Y. Crowell & co., of New York, under the title of "The Labor Movement in America." That will convince him of the correctness of Mr. Black in regarding the problem as one of the first magnitude, Ite solution as one of the most delicate and difficult tasks, and its serious and careful consideration as one of the first and most pressing duties of every true statesman. For, as Prof. Ely says in his preface, "The labor movement treats of the struggle of the masses for existence, and this phrase is acquiring new meaning in our own times. A marvellous war is now being waged in the heart of modern civilization. Millions are engaged in it. The welfare of humanity depends on

MUCH of the dangerous character of the gitation has been caused directly by the upercilious or cowardly neglect with which the matter has too long been treated by our statesmen and the leaders of thought. have their pleadings, arguments and demands met with sneers or utterly ignored has naturally aggravated the laboring classes, has naturally aggravated the laboring classes, and given plausibility and force to the cry of the comparatively few but exceedingly loud-mouthed anarchists that nothing but dyna-mitte and destruction, force and violence, a sense of personal danger and loss, will ever succeed in gaining the attention of the rul-ing social class. The proper adjustment of the prosent difficulties between labor and capital, the employed and employer, may be difficult. But cowardly and unjustly to re-fuse even to attempt such adjustment, only makes it more difficult. Ostrich-like to hide our heads and refuse to face the trouble. our heads and refuse to face the trouble, surely does not remove but only intensify it. And that is just what has too long been

IT is therefore a cause for sincere congratuation, and a ground for encouragement and confidence, that at least one of our candidates for governor has frankly and manfully confessed that the laboring classes "have special grievances demanding special remedies." and acknowledged that "there is essential wrong in those laws which permit such a division of the common produce of capital and labor" as enriches the few without pro-portionately improving the condition of the many. Such expressions from such a man, or a many and a special suggestions are many. Such expressions from such a man together with his remedial suggestions, ar hopeful signs that at length a strong, cours geous and broadly patriotic statesman is wil-ling to study and deal with the labor problem in a just spirit and on righteous principles.

WITH reference to the specific remedies t be applied, Prof. Ely in the main proposes the same as those indicated by Mr. Black, the subject much more in detail ; on one im-portant point, however, he differs radically from what are known to be Mr. Black's principies, and what must, I think, be the principles of every consistent Democrat.

For example, after deprecating "the throes of labor madly seeking the betterment of its condition with the redress of wrongs known to exist, the remedies for which are but vaguely understood," Mr. Black says : "I vaguely understood," Mr. Black says: "1 believe they will cease, and cease only when the wage-earner is placed upon the dead level of legal equality with the wage-payer, at every stage and in every particular of the several transactions between theom." Prof. Ely declares on this subject that "One crying need of the times is equality in the adminis-tration of the law......There is one admin-istration for the poor, another for the rich and still another, widely different, for vast cornorations. It is idle to deny this. Ecarge corporations. It is idle to deny this. Every-body knows it and the laborers resent in bitterly,"

AGAIN Prof. Ely argues trenchantiy an at length in favor of the most thorough organization of labor. On p. 140 he quotes approvingly from Thorold Rogers on this point, who does not "think it extravagant to believe that were those associations (labor organizations) rendered general, and finally universal, the social problems which distress universal, the social problems which distress all and alarm meny would ultimately arrive at a happy solution." Our author sums up as the "four chief agencies" for the ameliaration of the laboring class, "as well as of all classes of society, the labor organization, the school, the state, and the church." Mr. Black, in thorough agreement with this, while of course not called upon to touch on school and the church syno (the other science) while of course not called upon to touch on school and the church, says of the other agen-cies, "Men of conservative minds have wit-nessed the beneficial results of the progress, of labor in self-organization, with intense satisfaction. Such organization, with intense satisfaction. Such organization, completed and perfected, promises apparently justice, order, and repose to all the interests con-cerned. Why not give to it the sanction of the law and the protection of the state ? "Incorporation may prove to be the simple but beenchichen texpedient of which all modern society appears to be in common search. The remedy for all public and private wrongs must be in the law; and industry organized under the law, and with the protection of the law that is given to capital would find its own safety in the just restraints of the law, which make the right of person and property ascred under our free institutions." WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. 'Price 10 cts., 50 cts., and 81. For sale by H. B. Cochran, Druggist. No. 137 North Bucen street. WHILE Mr. Black and Prof. Ely are at one also as to the monstrous and crying evils of railway monopolies, discrimination and other incorporated iniquities, they differ as to the remedies needed. The former holds that "The enforcement of the articles of the con-"the colorcement of the articles of the con-stitution relative to railroads, telegraphs and canals would in itself afford a large measure of relief to the productive industries of the state, and to the manual laborers employed in them." While the latter strongly urges that "the most pressing need at present is the complete public control of all railways." In this I cannot but think that Mr. Black's posi-tion is not only more in second with the printion is not only more in accord with the prin-ciples of our democratic government than Prof. Fly's, but is also the more philosophi-cally correct, the safer, and more expedient one. To put "all railways" into the hands of one. To put "ail railways" into the hands of the government would be to invest it with a most dangerous degree of power, would be running the risk of a despoetism more tyran-nous and oppressive than any on the face of the globe.

Jewett, entitled "The White Heron;" a charming collection by Lillie Chace Wyman called "Poverty Grass," as full of literary grace as it is of an earnest philanthropic spirit; and especially of the altogether de-lightful "Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison," which gives uf such an intimate glimpse hot only into the character of a re-markable woman, but into the inner move-ment of some of the most interesting and im-portant events of A merican history. But I have to leave them for next time when 1'll not feel as if I were crowded for time and space. BEDICAL YER'S SARSAPARILLA. SCROFULA s one of the most fatal scourages which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the walt of improper vaccination, mercurial poi-oning, uncleanliness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emsciation and Consumption, result from a scrofilous condi-tion of the blood. This disease can be cured by But it would carry us altogether too far tion of the blood. Anis discuss of the orient of the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I inherited a scrofnious coudition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my whole sys-tem. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am ENTIRELY CURED. nto October not to call attention now to the volume "September" of Oscar Fay Adams' series of dainty little books that take us "Through the Year with the Poets." Mr. Adams on the whole displays admirable taste in his selection and I have more fault to find with him for omitting some well known gems than for what he has included in his collection. I fail to see, for example, how he could possibly resist giving us Sid-ney Lanler's "Corn," and some of Maurice Thompson's beautiful poetns on autumnal subjects. In fact he has absolutely nothing of either of these Southern poss. Possibly still more inexcusable is the absence of any-thing of Paul Hayne's and of Edith Thomas' What he has included, however, is nearly all good. I notice also four poems written specially for this volume, by Mrs. Alice Brotherton, Mary E. Blake, James Geffrey Roche, and Henry Tyrrell. All the volumes are very tastefully published by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston. UNCAS. "Through the Year with the Poets." Mr. and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now in botter bealth and stronger than ever before. -O. A. Willard, No. 215 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. I was troubled with Scrofnious Sorres for five rears ; but, atter meing a few bottles of Ayer's Sarasparilia, the sorres healed and I have now good health...Elizabeth Warnock, No. 34 Apple-ton Street, Lowell, Mass. Bome months ago I was troubled with Scrofa-lous Sorres on my log. The limb was badly swol-len and infamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy failed until I used Ayer's Sarasparila. By tax-ing three bottles of this medicine the sores have been entirely healed and my health fully re-stored. I am grateful for the good this medi-cine has done me...Mrs. Ann O'Brian, No. 158 Suillyan Street, New York. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MY CROSS

The chapel bells are chiming Soft on the summer air As I enter the low, stone doorway At the hour of evening prayer. 'Tis only a little year ago,

And yet how changed the place, As I look across the dim old aisle And know that one sweet face

Has gone from its niche, by the pillar, Where the colors, rich and mare in light, through the old stained window Touched the halo of waving hair.

Ah ! what a world of holy thought Lay shadowed on that fair brow And what a dreary, dreary waste My life seems to me now

How often I have watched her here, Those deeply tender eyes, From beneath her silken lashes soft, Raised to mine grave in surprise

And the coming of the sudden blush, As they not my earnest look ; Then shaded by their trembling vali Fell again on the Holy Book.

and now 'tis past, that short, sweet dream And now the angel carved in Looks down in tender pity For my grief to all unknown.

The voice of the organ ceases, Yet still I linger here, Thinking of lives that never touch,

Although they come so near.

From the low stone porch a small white cross, In the last rays of the sun, Gleams like many another cross; But for me there is only one. -From the N. Y. Mail and Express.

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BCZEMA.

BCZEMA. I gratefully acknowledge acurs of Been sait Rhenm, on hosd, neck, face, arms for seventeen years; in to a to be to mands and knees for one year; in... may self for eight years; it ield hundred to diss; doctors pronounced my case permanently cured by the Curtorna Ramb WiLL MODOWALD, No. 2643 Dearborn Street, Chicago ECZEMA.

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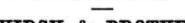
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cure.

claim which the Indian made to the land The law of force was the only one they bowed to. PENNSYLVANIANS AND MARYLANDERS AT

ODDS.

There was much irritation between the Pennsylvanians and Marylanders. Debtors and runaway servants took refuge among these settlers, who were beyond the reach of the law at Chester, the nearest county scal. All were lawless alike. Lord Baltimor , de-All were awises anke. Lord Baltimory, de-siring to use more rigorous measures to make good his claim to the land on the west side of the river, sent Capt. Thomas Cresap, in the spring of 1730, to Connejahela valley to take command of his tenants. He com-missioned him a justice of the peace and gave him several hundred acres of land and a patent for a ferry which terminated on the east side of the of where there are book. From a patent for a ferry which terminated on the east side of the river at Blue Rock. From the period of Cap. Cressap's appearance there the troubles of Mr. Patterson accumulated, and there was a continual conflict between them up to and after the period of Mr. Pat-

them up to and after the period of Mr. Pat-terson's death in October, 1733. In the month of November, 1732, Daniel and William Lows, sons of John Lows, who were cousins of Capt. Creap, and resided upon land adjoining Mr. Patterson's near Cressp's fort, on the west side of the river, shot several of Mr. Patterson's horses. Mr. P. made complaint before Justice Samuel Blum-ston and John Wright, esq. who issued a warrant for the arrest of the Lowes. On the night of November 20, 1732, Constable Charles Jones, of Hempfield township, James Patterson and his son James and several other persons went to Lowe's house and ar-rested them, and after a struggle took them Patterson and his son James and several other persons went to Lowe's house and ar-rested them, and after a struggle took them over the river on the ice, and before Blun-ston & Wright, who released them on bail to answer at Lancaster court. This transaction gradually led to open hostilities between the Penneylvanians and Marylanders, which culminated in what is known in history as " Cresap's war," which insted several years. And during this period Mr. Patterson was deprived of the use of his plantation, and was unable to continue his trade with the In-dians, on west side of the river. He pade a brave fight to retain pos-session of his land, but died in October 1735, before peace between the beligerant parties was restored. A number of persons on both sides were killed and taken prisoners. Many of the latter became very prominent in public of the latter became very prominent in public affairs in both provinces as are some of their descendants to-day in the United States.

THE PATTERSON LINEAGE.

James Patterson married Susanua, daughter of Susanna Howard, who was a widow, and living with her daughter when her husband died. Gordon Howard, Indian trader,

<text>

Cap.

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Capt. James Patterson "Barber's Place" was in Buffalos Valley,

outh of Lawisburg, Union county. The arrangement is very nearly the same adopted by Gen. Braddock at the time the French and Indians struck the head of his column and doubled it up before his troops had time to form in line of battle. According to the plan there were in the command two hundred and mercentr five

command two hundred and seventy five privates. When the troops arrived at Fort Bedford Col. Burd took command and marched with the advanced troops under the marched with the advanced troops under the command of Boquet. The army took a more northern route than the one over which. Braddock marched, and in consequence the troops were compelled to make an entire new road over the mountains which rendered their march a very slow and tedious one. The pioneers were very much annoyed by skutking Indians who hovered on their flanks.

skulking Indians who hovered on their flanks. When the troops arrived at Fort Ligonier, Col. Grant and Col. Lewis of the Virginia troops were sent forward to reconnoitre the French and Indian forces at Fort Du Quesna. They exceeded their orders and made an at-tack upon the fort, and were badly defeated. In the meantime the troops moved from Fort Ligonier to Loyal Hannon creek, within the present limits of Westmoreland county, where they heard of the defeat of Grant A camp was selected and immediate preparations were made to give the victori-ous French and Indians battla. The line of march for the detachment com-manded by Col. Burd, camp, near Fort Cum-

manded by Col. Burd, camp, near Fort Cum-berland, September 1, 1759 :

0	Subaltern.
1.1	
1.5	
Del. 11	Advanced Guard. Three non. com. officers & 18 privates.
°	Sergt.
	Bullocks with drivers.
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id Sub.	officers, 58 privates.
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0	18
0	Wagons with a guard of
0	O seven privates.
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Cap.

Cap.

Mary (James James) married the second time to Gen. James Potter, of Revolutionary fame, and had the following issue : 1 (Gen.) James, who married Miss Brown, daughter of Judge Brown, of "Brown's mills" (now Mifflin county) 2, Martha, married Andrew Millin county) 2, Martha, married Andrew Gregg, the ancestor of Gov. Curtin. 3, Mary, married Mr. Riddle and in 1783 after his death she married George McClellan, of Lewistown. 4, another daughter married Capt. Poe, 5, and another daughter married Capt. Kronch, near Middletown. Susan Patterson (James-James) married James Moore, of Cumberland county. Their descendants are inter-married with the Craigheads, of Cumberland valley, and the Lewis' of Bellefonte.

Lewis' of Bellefonte. Elizabeth (James-James) married Robert

Elizabeth (James-James) married Robert Campbell, who owned the Stewart mill in Tuscarora valley, and was killed by the In-dians. He left no issue. James (James-James) married Jane Harris, of Mifflin, and had issue, 1, William whu married Mary Ann Riddle, 2, John, married first Ellen Moore, second Mary Kenney. 3, Thomas, who died single. 4, Jane, who died single. George (James-James) married Jane, daughter of Col. James Burd, on the Sth of August, 1753, and had issue 1 Sarah, 2 Mary, 3 James, 4 Edward, 5 Joseph, 6 William, 7 Charlotte, 8 Elizabeth, 9 George, 10 Gal-braith. Mr. Patterson, superintendent of the Sate Harbor iron works, comes from this the Sate Harbor iron works, comes from this

A very large number of families scattered over this and the adjoining states are de-scendants of George Patterson and Jane Burd, and many of them occupy high posi-tions in their respective communities.

BENJ. CHAMBERS. Sarah Patterson (James) married Capt.

Sarah Patterson (James) married Capt, Benj. Chambers, who laid out Chambers-burg, Pa. Capt. Chambers took an active part in Creasas war. They had but one child, Col. James Chambers, of Revolution-ary fame. There were a number of distin-guished men who came from this family. Susanna (James) married James Lowrey, the Indian trader, who was avery prominent parson in his day. He also moved to the Juniata about 1757, in the neighborhood of Frankstown. He married a second time to Margaret.— His first wife must have lived but a few years atter their marriage, and I do not know whether she left any children. children. Mr. Lowrey traded with the Indians be-

Mr. Lowrey traded with the Indians be-yond the forks of the Onio, and had great in-fluence over them. The French commander Celeron at Fort Detroit offered a reward of a thousand pounds for his head. He was cap-tured by the Indians on the banks of the Kentucky river in 1751, but made his escape and returned to his home in Donegal. He died about the year 1768. Rebecca (James) matried George Polson, whe died in two or three years after their marriage, leaving a son George Polson. I do not know what became of this family. Thomas (James) died in his minority, Susanna, the widow of James Patterson.

Thomas (James) died in his minority, Susanna, the widow of James Patterson, sr., married a second time to Capt. Thomas Ewing, the father of Gen. Jemes Ewing and Capt. John Ewing. She also had several other children by him. She married a third time to Dr. John Connelly by whom she had one son, Dr. John, of uneuviable Revo-lutionary fame. Mrs. Connelly died in Lan-caster about the year 1733, and left a large estate. This family of Pattersons were not related to the Rapho family and Little Britain family. SAMUEL EVANS.

How a Colorado Senator Was Retired. Ex-Senator Hill in New York World. "My defeat was due to money sent to the

legislature by the Western Union Telegraph company." "The votes of my friends were worth \$5,000 each. Any one of them could obtain that sum from the corporation desiring my defeat in exchange for his ballot." "Colorado is a monopoly-ridden state."

Disputing Clerics,

From the Churchman.

Two clegymen hotly disputed on some knotty point of theology until it was time to separate, when one them remarked, "You will find my views very well put in a certain pamphiet," of which he gave the title. To his surprise, his antagonist replied : "Why, I wrote that pamphlet myself."

It is not to be inferred, however, from my dwelling solong on the remedies proposed for our social and industrial troubles, that Prof. Ely's thorough and thoughtful volume is mainly concerned with them. By no is mainly concerned with them. By no means. It devotes only one of its thirteen chapters to this. Its main purpose is to give a reasonably full and perfectly fair history of the labor movement in our country from its beginning up to the present time. To do this the writer has spared no pains. The subject has been his specially for probably a dozen years; and it is asfe to say that he is more thoroughly and intimately acquainted with it, both from his wide study of the literature of the movement and from personal research of the movement and from personal research and investigation by free and familiar inter-course with all the leaders of the movement in recent years, than any other man in the country.

in America.



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