

\$2 PER ANNUM.

WESTMINSTER, MD., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1892.

VOL. XXVII.-NO. 22.

GRAND OPENING GRAND OPENING

SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS, S. KANN, SONS & CO'S.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, BLOSSOMS, PLAID GOODS, FLOTHS, ROBES, BEDFORD CORDS, SURAH SILKS, HERRITAS, INDIA SILKS, SERGES, FAHLE SILKS, CASHMERE, SATINS.

Dress Trimmings in great Varieties. DRESS GINGHAMS, EMBROIDERIES, CUTTINGS, WHITE PLAIDS, CHEVITONS, INDIA LINENS, FANCY FLANNELS, MILES IN ALL SHADES, EMBROIDERED FLANNELS, BLACK AND WHITE LACE.

Cassimers for Men's and Boys' Wear. Servin Cottolens only 22c. 6-11 Wool Cassimers worth \$2.50 only \$1.39.

100 Fine English Gloria Umbrellas with Oxidized Handles, worth \$1.25 now 10c. Gents' Four Ply Linen Collars only 40c. Best 4-Table Oil Cloths only 15c.

Ladies' New Markets. Only a few more left of those \$6, \$8, \$10, \$12 New Markets, they all go at \$1.98.

Ladies' Sample Jackets, which were sold at \$5, \$7, \$9 and \$12, also go at \$1.98. And all the balance of our Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wraps, marked below cost.

Our Carpet Department. Our Union Ingrain Carpets worth 50c now 29c. Our Wool Ingrain Carpets worth 65c now 49c. Our New Wool Carpets worth 75c now 65c. Our Best Blended Wool Carpets worth 25c now 22c. And all the balance of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS and MATTINGS marked down.

Our Remnant Department. Consists of the following Bargains: 36 inch Henriettas worth 35c now 18c. 36 inch Arabian Suitings worth 10c now 7c. 18 Percals worth 12c now 8c. 44 French Percales worth 10c now 7c. 44 French Blended Muslin worth 10c now 7c. 44 French Blended Muslin worth 12c now 8c. 44 Heavy Unbleached, worth 8c now 6c. 44 Unbleached Muslin worth 5c now 3c. Cottons worth 10c now 6c. Dress Gingham worth 10c now 7c. Dress Chambrays worth 12c now 7c. Best Calicoes, East Colors, worth 10c now 5c. India Linens and White Plaids very cheap. Let nothing keep you away and do your shopping at.

S. KANN, SONS & CO'S, Mammoth Establishment, No. 11 East Main Street, Near Rail Road, Westminster, Md.

E. O. GRIMES, SECESSION TO E. O. GRIMES & CO., THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT, WESTMINSTER, MD.

Having succeeded to the business of the late firm of E. O. Grimes & Co., the undersigned solicits the patronage of the firm's former customers and the public generally. He has as complete a stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES as can be found in our city. CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

The best grades of Pat. Process and Family Flour constantly on hand in the scales. We will give the highest prices for Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and all kinds of Country Produce.

Agents for Luffin & Rand's Blasting Powder, and Judson's Dynamite for stump blasting, &c.

FARMERS We have a big lot of Odds and Ends of our stock of

TRANSFERS & ABATEMENTS. The County Commissioners of Carroll County will meet at their office in the Court House at Westminster on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22d, 23d and 24th, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5th, 6th and 7th, 1892, to make transfers and abatements. All persons interested are requested to attend, as no abatements or transfers will be made after that time, to effect the levy of 1892. Persons making application for transfers of and abatements on property, will be required to comply with sections 16 and 17 of Article 11 of the Revised Code of Public General Laws.

By order of Board, CHARLES BRILHART, Clerk.

F. P. GOODWIN'S Reisterstown SALE STABLES, HORSES, MULES, COWS, FAT CATTLE, &c.

HORSE BILLS, HORSE BILLS, HORSE BILLS.

Neatly and Quickly Printed, ADVOCATE OFFICE, Westminster, Md.

LOST—March 24, 1892, between City Hotel, Westminster, and Fenby P. O., a black and white dog, named Fenby. Whoever finds the dog and returns it to the City Hotel and receives the reward of \$10. F. BENNETT.

FOR SALE.

111 Acres prime limestone land near New Windsor, 5 miles from Westminster; fine buildings all in good condition; a very desirable farm; price \$12,000—half cash, balance on 5 years time.

Farm of 56 1/2 acres, 4 1/2 miles from Westminster, 2 1/2 miles from Patuxent Station, W. M. R. R. Buildings fair. Price \$2,500. Choice little farm of 6 1/2 acres, half mile from Westminster; good soil; brick house; large barn; all in good condition; price \$11,000.

22 1/2 acres prime timber land on Cheat River, West Virginia. Heavy original growth of poplar, red oak, ash, walnut, cherry, &c.; land valuable for grazing purposes after timber is off; price \$7,000 per acre.

Machine shops at New Windsor, Md.; all the necessary buildings for the manufacture and repair of machinery. This property will be sold at a bargain at easy payments; price \$4,000.

8 or 9 acres of woodland, near public road from Westminster to Mt. Airy, 4 miles southeast from New Windsor. Price \$350.

A small home, 4 acres, on road from Westminster to New Windsor, 3 miles from former place; good house, good stabling, good water, extra fine fruit, &c. Price \$12,500.

Fine brick house on John Street, 9 rooms, conveniently arranged for a first class condition. Quite a bargain at \$2,000.

32 acres prime land, half a mile from Westminster, large barn, fine orchard, splendid building site for house; price \$9,000.

Large brick hotel in Westminster, on Main Street, near Railroad Depot; price \$14,000.

Farm 45 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Westminster; land good; buildings good; orchard choice fruit; price \$80 per acre.

Farm 73 acres, 8 miles from Westminster, 2 miles from Hampstead, nearest R. R. Station, good house and barn; 20 acres cleared land in good condition; \$35 per acre.

Nice Little Home, one mile from Westminster; 60 acres of prime land, good brick house; price \$8,000.

Twenty acres good land, good buildings, near Westminster, \$3,800.

One hundred acres, best quality of land, 2 1/2 miles from Westminster; buildings only fair, good water, &c.; price, \$8,500.

Brick house and lot in Westminster; \$1,200. Double brick house and lot in Westminster; \$2,500.

Also, some fine pasture lots, ranging from 2 to 6 acres, adjoining Westminster.

For particulars call on or address sep. if E. LYNCH, Westminster, Md.

TO SAVE MONEY SECURE BEST BARGAINS In all kinds of

House - Furnishing - Goods, Fine or Cheap, just call at

G. W. MORNINGSTAR'S, 38 West Main Street,

Where you will find the largest and most complete stock of

China - China - China, Plain and Decorated.

The largest Assortment of Fancy Ornaments in the City.

LAMPS - LAMPS - LAMPS, Library, Hall, Piano, Banquet, Pittsburg, Rochester and Banner.

WOODEN, WILLOW AND TINWARE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, Latest novelties in Glassware, Silver-Platedware, I call your attention to our Fancy and Staple

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A Farm and two Houses & Lots

In Woolery's District, In Westminster.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a deed for the benefit of creditors, from George W. Lamotte and wife to Edward Lynch and Francis H. Orendorff, dated January 22, 1892, and duly recorded among the Land Records of Carroll county, Md., and by virtue of the decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, in No. 2993 Equity, dated January 22, 1892, the undersigned will place and stand of said Edward Lynch and Francis H. Orendorff, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in said county, in said court, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, 6th DAY OF APRIL, 1892, two Lots of ground, each containing about 10 acres, situate in N. E. A. C. R. E., and each improved with a

Dwelling House and other out-buildings.

And on the same day, on the parcel of land containing

11 1/2 ACRES, more or less, situated near Smallwood, in said county, and improved with excellent timber, the land is covered with excellent timber, more superior in the county. This farm will be offered as an entirety and also in suit-able parcels, to be sold as the Trustees will consider most advantageous.

A survey and plat will be made and exhibited at the sale.

THURSDAY, 7th day of APRIL, 1892, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the residence of Geo. W. Lamotte, in Westminster, in said county, all that lot of ground containing

108 1/2 SQUARE FEET, more or less, being lot No. 43 on Frizzell's Addition and containing the lot of the estate of Sarah A. Sullivan, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned, executor, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, 7th day of APRIL, 1892, at 10 o'clock, p. m.,

Two Lots of Ground known on the plat of said town as No. 57 and part of 21, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a good, comfortable and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, good barn, hog house, wood house, stable house, &c.; there are also a number of good fruit trees on this, and a well with pump near the door.

2 1/2 ACRES, 2 ROODS and 1 PERCH of land, directly Southwest of Manchester, adjoining the lands of John Pfeiffer and others.

Terms for the Real Estate.—One-third cash on the day of sale; or upon the ratification thereof; one-third in one year and one-third in two years, the credit payments to be secured by the purchaser giving their respective notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

CHAS. H. VANDERKOP, Trustee, J. HOWELL LAMOTTE, Trustee, CHARLES E. FINK, Trustee.

Jas. A. C. Bond, Chas. E. Fink, Solicitors, mech 12 s. J. T. Diffebaugh, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Real and Personal Property, In Manchester, Carroll county, Md.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Sarah A. Sullivan, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned, executor, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, 7th day of APRIL, 1892, at 10 o'clock, p. m.,

Two Lots of Ground known on the plat of said town as No. 57 and part of 21, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a good, comfortable and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, good barn, hog house, wood house, stable house, &c.; there are also a number of good fruit trees on this, and a well with pump near the door.

2 1/2 ACRES, 2 ROODS and 1 PERCH of land, directly Southwest of Manchester, adjoining the lands of John Pfeiffer and others.

Terms for the Real Estate.—One-third cash on the day of sale; or upon the ratification thereof; one-third in one year and one-third in two years, the credit payments to be secured by the purchaser giving their respective notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

CHAS. H. VANDERKOP, Trustee, J. HOWELL LAMOTTE, Trustee, CHARLES E. FINK, Trustee.

Jas. A. C. Bond, Chas. E. Fink, Solicitors, mech 12 s. J. T. Diffebaugh, Auctioneer.

RATIFICATION NOTICE. In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, FEBRUARY TERM, 1892.

Estate of Francis Warner, deceased. On application it is ordered this 14th day of March, 1892, that the sale of the real estate of Francis Warner, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by Mary M. Warner, Geo. W. Warner and William F. Fuhrman, Executors of the last will and testament of said Francis Warner, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 21st day of April, next; and if not so ratified, the same shall stand as if the same had been so reported to this Court by the said Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary hereof in writing before the 21st day of April, next.

THE REPORT STATES THE AMOUNT OF SALE TO BE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS, (\$180.00).

CHAS. H. VANDERKOP, Trustee, ALBERT SCHAEFFER, Trustee.

True copy.—Test: mar 19 31. GEO. M. PARKE, Register of Wills.

NO. 59 INSOLVENTS. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County. In the Matter of the Petition of Richard Thomas, for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors of the State of Maryland.

Original Poetry.

LILACS. Written for the Democratic Advocate, BY JAMES H. FRAZER, M. D.

A house half hid amid the trees, A neatly set of humming bees, And Springtime's sunny, sensuous breeze.

A walk that thro' the garden led, On either side a flower bed, And God and Heaven overhead.

A little girl with tangled hair, A little darling passing fair, Up from the garden's sweet perfume, Up thro' the house, to mamma's room, The little girl with a lilac bloom.

"Carrying the angel to mamma sweet," An offering for an lower meet, Oh! the music of her tripping feet!

Then, out again with the birds and flowers, No bud more fair in all the bowers, Playing away the sunny hours.

The season's Summer days are past, Gone Autumn's chill and Winter's blast, And the sweet Springtime is back at last.

The house half hid amid the trees, Is there with the birds and humming bees, And the gentle, sighing, murmuring breeze.

Run a silent something through the air, And the doting with the mother's care, That erstwhile made the scene so fair,

Lies flushed and hot on her little bed, And her mamma moves with noiseless tread, As she soothes the tossing, tangled head.

A lighted window in the night, A glimmering window's fitful light, Above—the stars cold, silent, bright.

Ah! days are long and nights are lone, When dawn is stealing o'er our hearts alone, And we pray and wait before God's throne.

At last, at day died out in the West, The little sufferer sank to rest, Her head upon her mamma's breast.

And, as a seraph with snowy wing, Came from Heaven her spirit to bring, She whispered, "Hear, the angel sing."

Thus the sweet herbert of Springtime bloom, Fell asleep in her mother's room, The dreamless sleep of the silent tomb.

In her hand was placed a lilac spray, Fresh from the bush by the garden way, Like the one she carried her mamma that day.

Sure hearts beat on the broken and dead, And men must live the life he led, And only heroes at their death shed.

A little mound on a small hill, A sleeping-place cool, restful, still, By a peaceful river's murmuring thrill.

A house half hid amid the trees, A meadow and of birds and bees, Who sing and hum and humm'ing breeze.

Baltimore, Md., March 15, 1892.

Our Olio. MARYLAND OR NEW ENGLAND? Which Merits the Glory the Latter has Seized.

Col. J. Thomas Scharf in The Balto. Sunday News.

In exposing the falsification of history, The News deserves the especial thanks of our people. The historians of New England, and the writers of our school books, have been glorifying New England and the Puritans so long at the expense of the remainder of the people of the country, and glossing over the indubitable facts of history which tell a very different tale, that it is time we were looking into history a little.

The News deserves the special thanks of our people for its recent exposure of the falsification of history. It is impossible for a genuine descendant of the Pilgrims to divest himself of the notion that Plymouth Rock, the blarney stone of New England, is an idol for public worship; that the descendant of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower are of a superior race; that they are born to rule over all other races by force or fraud, notwithstanding the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," and that New England's superiority, past and present, must be asserted and maintained.

If history will not answer these ends, make new history; if facts are required, make facts; if the truth is an obstacle, write falsehoods. If any reputation is in the way, down with it, whether it be of the living or dead.

"Anyone unacquainted with the facts of history would conclude that it was the New Englander who fought and won the battles of the Revolution, and brought it to a victorious close at Yorktown. All the men of other States who fought under Washington are entirely ignored and the New Englanders are brought to the front as the only heroes of that great opening renaissance, just as they, too, and none others marched with Sherman through Georgia, and triumphed with Grant at Appomattox.

In support of these impudent assumptions the Hon. Chauncey F. Dewey in a speech at a late New England dinner, said that the descendants of the Puritans "hazarded all for freedom, fought at Bunker Hill and triumphed at Yorktown, threw their life and home into the contest for free soil in Kansas and for the Freedom of the slave on John Brown's scaffold at Harper's Ferry, marched with the Sixth Massachusetts through Baltimore to save the Capital, and with Sherman through Georgia to the sea, and stood by Grant at Appomattox."

We all know it is the creed and innate feeling of all New Englanders to deny the Southern States their rights in this confederacy as co-equal partners. If any one thinks this is exaggeration, as The News well says, let him read the school books out of which his children are forced to get what is called "education," or let him read a little of "historical literature."

MARYLAND'S CRY WAS LIBERTY. In the struggle which secured our independence no State bore a more conspicuous and heroic part than Maryland. As early as 1763 a brig arriving in Annapolis with taxed tea was compelled to return to England with her whole cargo. Long before the destruction of the obnoxious tea in Boston harbor by thirty disguised men, the patriots of Maryland boldly and openly set Massachusetts an example, which she followed secretly and in darkness. On October 12, 1774, the men of Maryland in broad daylight burnt the brig Perry Stewart because it contained a few boxes of the hated tea which had paid duty to England. Long before hostilities were declared, in March, 1775, William Eddis, of Annapolis, wrote that "large sums were being collected in Maryland for the purchase of arms and ammunition," and declared that "the universal cry in this province is Liberty."

Thomas Johnson, one of the delegates from Maryland to the Continental Congress, on June 15, 1775, nominated his friend George Washington for commander-in-chief of the army, and two days later the Americans were repulsed from Bunker Hill. On August 15, Michael Creswell, Frederick county riflemen were the first soldiers from the South to join Washington at Cambridge, Mass.

WASHINGTON'S NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS.

Notwithstanding Mr. Dewey's statements to the contrary, General Washington's opinion of the Massachusetts soldiers in the Revolution was thus stated in a letter to Land Washington under date of "Cambridge, August 20, 1775. "The people of this government have obtained a character which they by no means deserved, their officers, generally speaking, are the most indifferent kind of people I ever saw. I have already broke one colonel and five captains for cowardice; and for drawing more pay and provisions than they are men in their companies—there are two more colonels now under arrest, and to be tried for the same offences.

"In short, they are by no means such troops in any respects, as you are led to believe of them from the accounts which are published. They are exceedingly dirty and nasty people. Had they been properly conducted at Bunker's Hill (on June 17), or those that were there properly supported, the regulars would have met with a shameful defeat. * * * It was for their behavior on that occasion that the above officers were broke. * * * I discharged a regiment the other day that had in it fourteen rank and file fit for duty only, and the rest had less than fifty. In short such is my situation, that if I was to wish the bitterest curse to an enemy on this side of the grave, I should put him in my stead with my feelings. * * * I am worried to death all day with a variety of perplexing circumstances, disturbed at the conduct of the militia, whose ill-behavior and want of discipline has done great injury to the other troops who never had a day's march, except in a few instances where the bread they eat."

A MARKED CONTRAST. While Washington was contending in the Revolution against the enemy in the field, the New England factions in the councils of the new nation, Maryland was sending him the flower of her sons to strengthen his armies and her granaries and looms fed and clothed them. No State furnished so many valiant troops to the Continental army in response to the levies made by Congress, and no State contributed an equal amount of money and supplies as Maryland.

Of the services in the field we need only quote from original documents to show how the Marylanders were esteemed by their commanding officers. General Lafayette said the soldiers from Maryland "were game chickens who could stand cutting." Col. Tench Tilghman, in a letter to his father, under date of September, 1776, said: "The regular troops ever made a more gallant resistance than Smallwood's Maryland regiment. If the others had behaved as well, if General Howe had obtained a victory at all, it would have been dearly bought."

The behavior of the Southern troops in the late action (Battle of Long Island) has shamed the Northern people; they confessed to the British that they were a disolute crew, dated September 17, 1776, he said: "I don't know whether the New England troops will stand there (Harlem Heights), but I am sure they will not upon open ground. I had a specimen of that yesterday. Her two brigades ran away from a small advanced party of the regulars, though the General's order was that they were in no danger. He laid his case over many of the officers, who showed their men the example of running." In referring to the disgraceful conduct of the two New England brigades, Washington said: "I used every means in my power to rally and get them into some order, but my attempts were fruitless and ineffectual, and on the appearance of a small party of the enemy, not more than sixty or seventy, they dispersed and fled in the greatest confusion without firing a single shot."

WASHINGTON'S DISGUST. At this time Washington had a thorough disgust for the New England troops.

Upon one occasion flinging his hat upon the ground he cried out: "Are these the men with whom I am to defend America? It is a momentary victory, but hitherto have they sought death rather than life, and bare-headed and alone he rushed to meet his fate at the hands of the advancing enemy; but his bride was seized by an aide-de-camp and his horse led away. In this emergency he sent for his favorite Maryland troops which covered the retreat of the army."

TWO BRIGADES RUN FROM SIXTY MEN. General Smallwood in a letter to the Maryland Convention, dated October 12, 1776, says: "I have often read with indignation the accounts of the capture of the Fort Mifflin, and I have often wondered how it could have happened. I never could have thought human nature subject to such baseness. I could wish the transactions of this day blotted out of the annals of America. Nothing appeared but flight, disgrace and confusion. Let it suffice to say that sixty light infantry, upon the first fire, put to flight two brigades of the Continental troops, and that the remainder of the army fled in the greatest confusion down to the private sentinels, were cased and whipped by the Generals Washington, Putnam and Mifflin; but even this indignity had no weight; they could not be brought to stand one shot."

At the Harlem Plains, Washington again called on his favorite Marylanders to dislodge the enemy. In a letter to the Maryland Convention, dated September 13, 1776, Washington said: "Richardson and Griffith's Maryland regiments charged the enemy with great intrepidity, and drove them from the wood into the plains."

Another letter from headquarters says: "Our brave Southern soldiers dislodged them from their posts."

Colonel Tilghman, under date of September 19th, 1776, referring to this action said: "Colonel Griffith's and Colonel Richardson's Maryland regiments charged with as much bravery as I can conceive. * * * The prisoners we took told us they expected our men would have run away as the New Englanders did the day before, but they were never more surprised than when they saw us charging, and driving the Virginia and Maryland troops back the palm. They were well officered, and behaved with as much regularity as possible, while the Eastern people are plundering everything that comes in their way."

CONTEMPT FELT FOR NEW ENGLANDERS. Adjutant General Reed, speaking of these troops, said: "The Southern troops, comprising the regiments south of the Delaware, looked with very unkind feelings on those of New England." Another contemporary writer says the Southern troops did not hesitate "to turn up their noses" at their Yankee fellow soldiers; and another contemporary writer tells us that they held New England men "in so contemptible a light" that they could scarcely conceive any "disrespect of them" to be "reprehensible."

As early as December, 1776, Gen. Anthony Wayne, in a letter to General Gates, was disloyal enough to say "My heart bleeds for poor Washington. Had he but Southern troops he would not be necessitated so often to fly." Graydon says it was "fashionable to run away; and Pennsylvania and Maryland must pay for the retreating army of New England."

In reply to Colonel Seymour, of Connecticut, who asked for the dismissal of his troop of horse, Washington replied: "As his men considered themselves exempt from the common duty of soldiers, would not mount guard, do garrison duty, or perform service separate from their horses, on an island where horse troops could not be brought into action, he did not care how soon they were dismissed."

"LIGHT HORSE BARRYS' OPINION. It is reported that Gen. Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry) was greatly ruffled by the Wamonds of these valiant cavalrymen. While busily engaged with other duties several of the "Connecticut light

"Enclosed I send you returns of some of the regiments of Connecticut militia under command of Major-General Wooster, such as I can get; though I have called and called again and again for them, I believe there are but one of them really true, that is Major Brinsmade's, who seems to be the honestest man.

"The fact is, they can't make their weekly and provision returns agree; for this reason they have made a number of brevet officers. They doubt whether those officers will be allowed extra rations; to avoid that, they return so many more men as to cover the extra rations of those officers. You'll see by advertising to the returns that some companies have more officers than privates, at best; but not content with that, and instead of sending home the officers who have sustained the loss of their commissions, they add brevet officers, not only to pick the pockets of the public here, but also, those brevet officers are to be dismissed from the militia rolls, at home, and in a few times more being called forth there will be no militia left in the State.

While Washington was contending in the Revolution against the enemy in the field, the New England factions in the councils of the new nation, Maryland was sending him the flower of her sons to strengthen his armies and her granaries and looms fed and clothed them. No State furnished so many valiant troops to the Continental army in response to the levies made by Congress, and no State contributed an equal amount of money and supplies as Maryland.

Of the services in the field we need only quote from original documents to show how the Marylanders were esteemed by their commanding officers. General Lafayette said the soldiers from Maryland "were game chickens who could stand cutting." Col. Tench Tilghman, in a letter to his father, under date of September, 1776, said: "The regular troops ever made a more gallant resistance than Smallwood's Maryland regiment. If the others had behaved as well, if General Howe had obtained a victory at all, it would have been dearly bought."

The behavior of the Southern troops in the late action (Battle of Long Island) has shamed the Northern people; they confessed to the British that they were a disolute crew, dated September 17, 1776, he said: "I don't know whether the New England troops will stand there (Harlem Heights), but I am sure they will not upon open ground. I had a specimen of that yesterday. Her two brigades ran away from a small advanced party of the regulars, though the General's order was that they were in no danger. He laid his case over many of the officers, who showed their men the example of running." In referring to the disgraceful conduct of the two New England brigades, Washington said: "I used every means in my power to rally and get them into some order, but my attempts were fruitless and ineffectual, and on the appearance of a small party of the enemy, not more than sixty or seventy, they dispersed and fled in the greatest confusion without firing a single shot."

WASHINGTON'S DISGUST. At this time Washington had a thorough disgust for the New England troops.

Upon one occasion flinging his hat upon the ground he cried out: "Are these the men with whom I am to defend America? It is a momentary victory, but hitherto have they sought death rather than life, and bare-headed and alone he rushed to meet his fate at the hands of the advancing enemy; but his bride was seized by an aide-de-camp and his horse led away. In this emergency he sent for his favorite Maryland troops which covered the retreat of the army."

TWO BRIGADES RUN FROM SIXTY MEN. General Smallwood in a letter to the Maryland Convention, dated October 12, 1776, says: "I have often read with indignation the accounts of the capture of the Fort Mifflin, and I have often wondered how it could have happened. I never could have thought human nature subject to such baseness. I could wish the transactions of this day blotted out of the annals of America. Nothing appeared but flight, disgrace and confusion. Let it suffice to say that sixty light infantry, upon the first fire, put to flight two brigades of the Continental troops, and that the remainder of the army fled in the greatest confusion down to the private sentinels, were cased and whipped by the Generals Washington, Putnam and Mifflin; but even this indignity had no weight; they could not be brought to stand one shot."

At the Harlem Plains, Washington again called on his favorite Marylanders to dislodge the enemy. In a letter to the Maryland Convention, dated September 13, 1776, Washington said: "Richardson and Griffith's Maryland regiments charged the enemy with great intrepidity, and drove them from the wood into the plains."

Another letter from headquarters says: "Our brave Southern soldiers dislodged them from their posts."

Colonel Tilghman, under date of September 19th, 1776, referring to this action said: "Colonel Griffith's and Colonel Richardson's Maryland regiments charged with as much bravery as I can conceive. * * * The prisoners we took told us they expected our men would have run away as the New Englanders did the day before, but they were never more surprised than when they saw us charging, and driving the Virginia and Maryland troops back the palm. They were well officered, and behaved with as much regularity as possible, while the Eastern people are plundering everything that comes in their way."