

**ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS**

**Of The**

**State of New York**

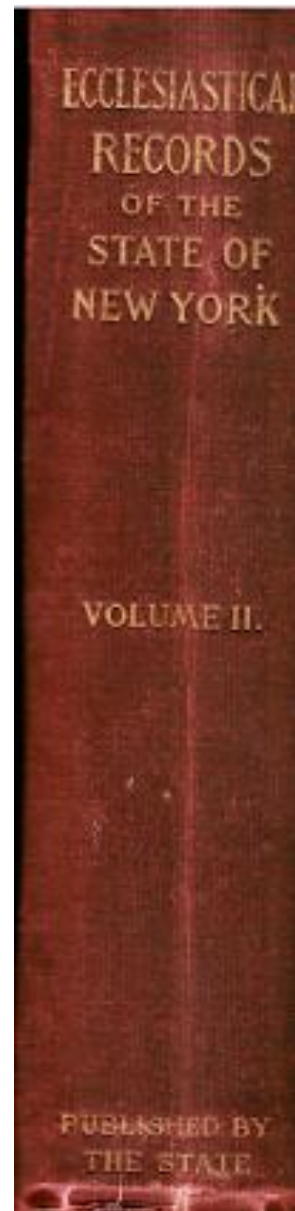
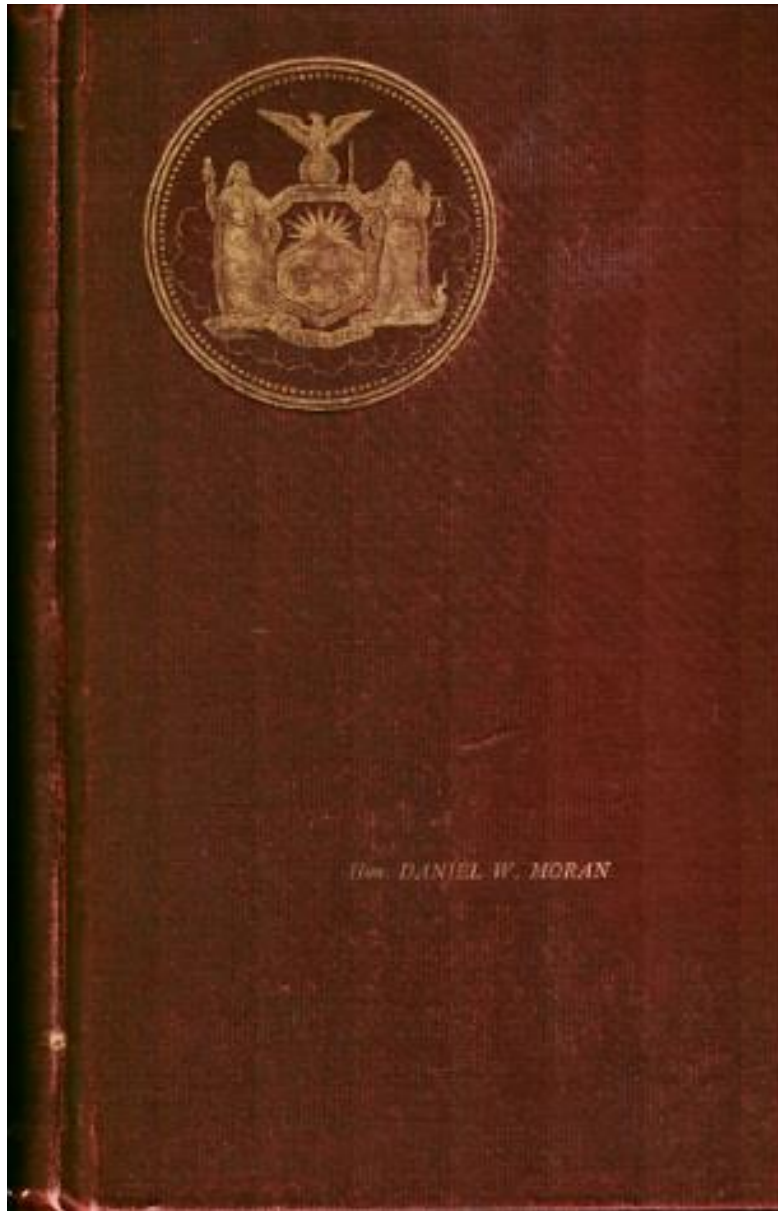
**VOLUME II**

**PUBLISHED BY THE STATE**

*Information from this book was submitted by*

*Linda Sladek Garwood*

*The notation of pages is in her father's handwriting*



# Ecclesiastical Records

STATE OF NEW YORK

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Published by the State under the supervision of

HUGH HASTINGS, State Historian

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Volume II

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ALBANY  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER  
1901

Vol II

pg 1098 — 12 mar 1693-94  
Pardon for Lister's  
Adherents

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including Johannes Vermellies

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pg 1027-1028-1029  
Memorial in Behalf of Lister's  
Adherents Imprisoned 1691

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## MONTHLY FAST AND PRAYER DAYS APPOINTED.

Day of general fasting and prayer to be held on the first Wednesday of the month. By the Commander in Chief and the Council, and the Representatives of this Province, made in General Assembly.

## A Proclamation.

Since we are deeply sensible of the manifold sins and transgressions of the inhabitants of this Province, by which we have given Almighty God just reason to show us his displeasure, by severe and sorrowful afflictions, under which this Province has been for some years sighing: And inasmuch as we are now visited with the calamities of a burdensome war and the burning of our crops: we find ourselves bound in duty to cast ourselves down at the feet of the Almighty by a Public Fast, or Day of Humiliation, that we may thus avert his displeasure, and the sore afflictions under which we sigh: also that it may please the Almighty to make successful and prosperous the Arms of our Sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary, King and Queen of England, etc., in Europe and in these Provinces, for the defence of the Protestant Religion against all foes whatsoever. We ordain and appoint a monthly Day of Fasting, from November ensuing, (1691) until next June, (1692). And we hereby request and enjoin all persons within this Province and its dependencies, carefully and religiously to observe and keep the first Wednesday in each month, from November ensuing until June next, as a solemn fast, or day of humiliation, throughout this whole Province and its dependencies, for the reasons mentioned, hereby prohibiting, and discharging all persons in the said Province and dependencies, from any servile work on said day; and all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables and other Officers, are hereby enjoined to see that the said monthly fast, or day of humiliation, is strictly observed.



Done at Fort William Henry, September 30th 1691, and in the third year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of England.

Richard Ingoldshy.

God bless King William and Queen Mary.

MEMORIAL IN BEHALF OF LEISLER'S ADHERENTS IMPRISONED IN  
NEW YORK.

Memoir and Relation of what occurred in the city and province of New York in America, in the years 1689 and 1691, which the relatives and agents of the good people of that city, residing in Holland, have been requested to communicate in a most humble address by all possible means, to their Majesties of Great Britain, protectors and defenders of the faith.

After the good people of New York and all that part had advice that, by a special grace of God, their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, were established in the government of Great Britain, the said good people, especially the Captains and Burghers, who were well affected and disposed to the said government and the true Reformed Religion, resolved to submit themselves to their Majesties in all obedience, and to hazard their lives, blood and property for the maintenance of the said Protestant Religion: and seeing that the Lieutenant Governor, Francis Nicholson, neglected to repair or preserve the fortifications of the city and its fortress, and took no care for the maintenance of the said good subjects; on the contrary, that they were greatly suspected, and that he supported the adverse party, and that the French enemies were already preparing to attack them.

The said well affected, among the military, civilians and Burghers remonstrated against all these things, that they may be communicated to their Majesties and their Council, and formed a committee to nominate and provisionally to choose the person of Jacob Leisler, an honest man, to be temporarily commander of said fortress, and administrator of justice with the heads of the civil government or the court, and to uphold the rights of said royal government and its preservation.

To this effect the said committee despatched to the said Jacob Leisler on the 28th of June, 1689, an order and commission for the abovementioned purpose, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

The said Jacob Leisler was persuaded to accept the said order and commission provisionally, and demeaned himself as an honest and brave man, having not only performed every possible duty, and contributed considerably of his own money and credit to fortify said city and its dependencies, but also to prepare and despatch, with the consent of the court and its members, a frigate mounted with cannon and other necessary munitions, and two barks to resist the French enemy on the river, which, with great success, made the important capture of seven of the enemy's vessels or ships, which said court declared lawful prize.

The said Leisler had also a good understanding with the mayor, aldermen, captains, Burghers and common people of that city and other parts of that province, and preserved, to the utmost of his power, the natives of said country, who have for a long time been very numerous and in good alliance with the Christians.

Their Majesties, having been informed of the said remonstrance touching the constitution of said province and city of New York, caused a commission to be despatched on the 20th of July, 1689, signed by his Majesty's order, by his lordship, the Earl of Nottingham, with a superscription and address—to the said Lieutenant Commander Nicholson in his said quality, and in his absence to those who had charge of the preservation of the said province and the common weal.—as the annexed copy proves.

For the good services which said Leisler had already rendered during his administration for the preservation of said port, city and fortress through the malcontents opposed him and formed dangerous cabals, some of whom were seized by the council of the said court and committee, said committee and the wall affected to said royal government deemed it proper still to continue said Jacob Leisler as provisional administrator, and to place his Majesty's said commission in his hands until their Majesties had ordered and sent out another governor.

Their Majesties afterwards commissioned Colonel Slaughter as Governor in Chief of the province of New York.

But before the said Governor's arrival, a certain captain, named Richard Ingoldby, who, it is said, had been previously a major in Ireland, came on the 28th of January of this year, 1691, before the city of New York with about seventy military or soldiers and four ships, without people being able to ascertain whether they were enemies or neutrals, because he would not publish his commission.

The said Captain Ingoldby sent a messenger to said Commandant Jacob Leisler, as letters and affidavits represent, with a simple letter, by which he demanded possession of said fortress, without sending any power, order or substitution, either of their Majesty or of the said Governor.

The said Leisler and those of his Council fearing that it was a traitorous trick, answered, that as soon as said Captain Ingoldby produced some power or order, they would tacitly surrender the said fortress without any opposition; and said Leisler even offered that his house was at said Captain Ingoldby's service, and that he should have said soldiers lodged among the citizens until the Governor's arrival, and until they could see his Majesty's orders.

The said Captain Ingoldby persisted with threats in his demand to have possession of the said fortress, whilst the demand for the requisite orders and authority was each time renewed.

The said captain thereupon sent people or soldiers to Long Island to raise men, which was, however, unattended with any success, the said captain being unwilling in the meanwhile to budge from the ship, or put a foot on shore on the said offers made him.

But some days afterwards he made other applications for the surrender of the City Hall, which was finally given up to him according to the said affidavits by the advice of the mayor, aldermen, and military officers of said city, on the condition and promise that the said captain should not abstract the Burgher's guard of said city nor of the civil court.

Now having obtained said possession, the said Ingoldby did not keep his word; on the contrary, he did abstract the said guard of the court and city, and used force and opposition which caused great disorder for more than a month.

The said Governor Slaughter having arrived, he according to the annexed report and informations transmitted in the English language took the opposite side to Commandant Jacob Leisler, as if the latter had contravened and opposed His Majesty's orders, and his, as Governor; though the said Commandant Leisler did nothing but by the advice of said committee and its members,\* not having had, nor having been able to obtain any communication from the said captain of the orders or commission from their Majesties or from Colonel Slaughter; on the contrary, he offered several times to surrender the fortress on seeing the orders, without awaiting any force or violence.

But as soon as the said Jacob Leisler received the news of said Colonel and Governor Slaughter's arrival, he forthwith deputed and sent two persons, to wit, Mr. Milbourne and Major Peter de La Noy to welcome and receive him on his part, causing them to be escorted by twelve soldiers.

Governor Slaughter, instead of receiving and hearing them, caused them to be immediately taken to the City Hall and cast into prison, to their great shame and dishonor.

\* The text is — "Quoy que le dit Commandant Leisler n'avoit rien fait que le restoit de dit Committee" etc. The word in Italics is unintelligible. It might have been intended for "cadroit," or "l'adris." The translation is based on the latter supposition.

And the next day, the said fortress having been surrendered and delivered up by the said commander Leisler to the said Governor, the said Leisler also exhibited the said commissions he had received provisionally from the said Committee for the preservation of the said city and fortress, according to the intentions of their Majesties' said well affected subjects.

But the said Governor would not listen to the said Leisler, but had him also made prisoner and removed to the City Hall, having accused him of treason and other crimes.

And the said Governor (according to the said testimony) also imprisoned several other well affected persons belonging to the same party, to wit:

Gerrard Beekman, Isaac Vermeulen, Meyndert Coerten, Abraham Draster, Thomas Williams, Abraham Gouverneur, and Samuel Easel, all honest men, making together ten persons, all esteemed honorable people; and whom the affidavits represent as having been zealous for the public safety, and that the said Leisler presented a petition to the said Governor, a copy whereof is adjoined.

And whereas the said Governor prosecuted the said prisoners, accusing them all as criminals, rebels and resisters of his orders (which were not yet exhibited); and recalled the malcontents, who had been broken and dismissed on account of their malignity and support of King James' party.

And it is notorious that he admitted these people of his council, and named them, so far their personal enemies, as Judges of said prisoners.

And he selected and took some officers from the said ships, who condemned said Leisler and said Milborne, his wife's son-in-law, to be hanged.

And detained the other prisoners, and the execution of the two condemned, moreover, followed, and they died very ignominiously.

All these proceedings took place to the great displeasure and grief of their Majesties said good and well affected subjects; who, well-intentioned, made great efforts for the staying of the execution of said Leisler and his son-in-law, and for their removal to England to be judged by their Majesties.

Having prepared a petition, which was signed by more than eighteen hundred persons, and presented by a minister of the Word of God, whom the Governor caused also to be imprisoned accusing him likewise of being a rebel.

And all these proceedings excite great consternation amongst the good subjects, and put them in danger of being exposed to the persecution of their enemies, and of losing the whole of said province, and even of being attacked by the natives, (who according to the Informations, had declared they would revenge the said Commander, Leisler, having approved his defence.

On this account, and for the other excesses and extravagances which the good subjects must suffer from said Governor, the said Governor having revoked and disallowed the capture of the French ships and the judgement of the court, pursuant to which the vessels had been said; and having, on the contrary, caused the purchasers to be ordered to return the money and the proportion of a sum that they were taxed, which augments considerably the discontent of worthy men.

Their Majesties are most humbly and with all submission supplicated, in the great extremity in which their poor subjects in New York are reduced, to compassionate them, and send them as soon as possible the succor necessary for their safety.

And that it may please their Majesties to stay all proceedings against said imprisoned persons, so that they may be provisionally liberated, at least on bail, and their Majesties shall be fully informed of all these matters, which they will then be able to dispose of according to equity.

At the Hague, the 15th October, 1691.

(Was signed)

Willem Van Heven,  
Joh. Provoost,  
Jacob Mauritz,  
Jacob Willems,  
Joh. Thomas.



time; but I am apprehensive that by the delusions of the Jesuit in their country they will be otherwise persuaded. I hope the affairs may continue in the posture they now are till your Excellency's arrival here, when I doubt not but by your Excellency's prudent conduct and wisdom all may be brought to a good end, and in the interim recommending your Excellency by my prayers, in the protection of the Almighty God, with a profound respect I am, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble and  
most obedient servant,

Dellius.

— Col. Docs. N. Y. iv, 92, 93.

A true Copy.

(Signed) M. Clarkson, Secretary.

(Indorsed.)

Copy. Translation of Mr. Dellius' letter to his Excellency, Ben. Fletcher date 12 Feb. 1694.

\* Probably intended to read, "where would they, with their wives and children then be, and to whom should they fly for succour."

### MAJOR PETER SCHUYLER TO GOVERNOR FLETCHER.

Albany 14th of Feb. 1694.

.....  
The Jesuite Millet does us a great deal of damage and designed to goe himself to Canada which was ye reason made me ye easier grant there request of sending this way to stop that road which they have promised till they see your Excellency. His letters and Explication of ye belts, Domine Dellius will send to your Excellency.  
— Col. Docs. N. Y. iv, 96, 97. ....

### ORDER IN COUNCIL TO PREPARE A PARDON FOR LEISLER'S ADHERENTS.

At the Committee of Trade and Plantations At the Council Chamber at Whitehall, the 12th of March 1693/4.

Upon reading a letter from Col. Fletcher Governor in Chief of New York dated the 5th of October last Representing that in pursuance of his Majesty's order he had discharged all Proceedings against Persons for assisting Leisler settling them at Liberty, And that Gerardus Beckman, Mindert Courteen, Tho. Williams, Johannes Vermelles, Abraham Brader, and Abraham Gouverneur being under the sentence of death for the same, he advised them to make Application for their Pardon, But on the Contrary not owning their Liberty a favour or departing from the Justification of their Crimes some of them have been Elected of the Assembly which Col. Fletcher could not suffer. Wherefore humbly Prays they may be Pardoned or Executed, And the Lords of the Committee taking notice that upon a former Representation of the Committee on the 7th of April 1692, Her Majesty was pleased to declare in Council that upon the Humble application of the said Persons her Majesty would order them to be pardoned and their estates to be restored to them as objects of her Majesty's mercy, for which nevertheless no application has been since made their Lordships agree to lay this whole matter before his Majesty's in Council, and thereupon to move his Majesty that for the quieting these differences in New York, his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order a Pardon for the said Persons above mentioned to be past the Great Seal at his Majesty's charge, and that Mr. Aaron Smith may be directed to sollicite the same.— Col. Docs. N. Y. iv, 88.

Mensday, The 15th of March 1693/4.

It was accordingly ordered that the said Pardon be past without Fees.

**SOME ADDITIONAL PAGES OF INTEREST FROM THIS  
BOOK SHARED BY LINDA**

**THE COMPLETE BOOK CAN BE READ AT**

<https://newyorkgenealogy.org/church/ecclesiastical-records-state-of-new-york.htm>

Page down, click on READ VOLUME 2 under the heading

Ecclesiastical Records, State of New York, Vol. 1-7

COLONEL BAYARD WROTE AN ELABORATE ACCOUNT OF OCCUR-  
PENCES IN NEW YORK FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1689, POR-  
TRAYING THE ABUSES AND INSOLENT CONDUCT OF JACOB LEIS-  
LER, ETC.

ABSTRACT.

1689, Dec. 12.

He refers to the imprisonment of Andros at Boston; of the Convention in New York; of the fortifying of the City; of the usurpation of Leisler, and the efforts of the old Council to stay the violence; of the disposition of the revenue; of the lying rumours which were circulated; of the pretence that Protestantism was in danger, and that Leisler was holding the government for William and Mary; that Lieutenant Governor Nicholson was only a creature of the Catholic ex-Governor Dongan; of the Collector Ploverman, because he was a Papist; of the fomenting of discords and seizing the revenue funds, compelling Bayard to flee to Albany; of assaulting many of the most respectable citizens; of the illegal formation of the Committee of Safety, and making Leisler Captain of the Fort; of the arbitrary imprisonment of many former officials and citizens;

Item they have also in violation of the said Prerogative and in Contempt of their Majesties gracious proclamation of the 14th of February last (confrming all Justices of ye peace being Protestants) usurped the power to install severall Justices of the Peace, and to dismise the old ones, though protestants and persons of honour and credit, and in like manner they have also acted with severall of the Chief Military Officers.

Item they have exercised their Jurisdiction not only in the Civil and Military, but also in the Ecclesiastical affairs prescribing to the severall churches rules and ordinances and enjoyned them by threatnings to be obedient therunto.

That they deposed the lawful city officials and installed de la noy as mayor, and compelled Mayor Cartlaedt to flee; that they tried to seize the government of Albany, but failed; that upon Bayard's return to New York, Leisler sought to arrest him, searching for him everywhere; entering by force of armes and making a strict search into the house of the said Colonel and also in that of Mr. Mayor, and of the Minister Domine Selgus with fourteen or fifteen of the chiefs houses in the City, crying out that they would have the said Colonel though they should fetch him from the Gates of Hell, and to have their pleasure with him with severall of the like exasperating expressions. Wherefore the said Colonel further resolved to obseide himselfe till releefe from England.—Col. Docs. N. Y. III. 629-648.

PETER REVERDYE TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

29 December 1689 from the Downs.

My Lord. The two ministers, Mr. Ware and Mr. Bolceau, have been heer a great while waiting for a convoy for Virginia— heer are some now Dutch and English bound for the Canary's— we doe intend, God willing, to take the oportunitie— (The French for certaint have a designe upon New York); if your Lordship would be pleased to procure the Kings letter to Captain Jacob Leisler, now Governor there, untill the Kings Governor doth come, to order him to secure the place untill Col. Slawter cometh, it would be very necessary; there two hundred French families about New York which will be put to the torture if the French takes itt. They came out of Carolina, St. Christophes, and London. I hope your Honour will commiserate our condition, my family being one of them, and if the Kings letter be tow long to procure, Col. Slawters letter may doe much good, if sent to me aboard the Wm. and Mary, John Browne Comr. riding in the Downs,

to the first place I shall land in Virginia, I shall with all diligence take horse to carry such an order. Col. Sawter will not be ready before April, although his appointment is the 10th of March; what mischief is intended, will then be done. I pray my Lord in continuing the charitable acts, take this into consideration—If our ship should be gone from the downs of the coasters will take more ships at Plymouth; the letter may be ordered at the post house to be brought on board our ship—Wishing health, prosperity and all happiness that this world can afford, and felicitie in the world to come to your Lordship, I remaine Your Honours most faithful servant,

(Signed) P. Beveridge.\*

I hope your honour will be pleased to remember the business of our Minister Messrs. Duille; when the Governour cometh.—Col. Dues, N. Y. B. 650-L.

### A NARRATIVE OF THE GRIEVANCES AND OPPRESSIONS CAUSED BY JACOB LEYSLER AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

This document is assigned. It was intended to present it to the Mayor's Court, January 21, 1690, but owing to the violence of Leisler just preceding, it was deemed unwise to do so. It was, therefore, secretly printed in New York in January or February 1690, and subsequently reprinted in London. It must be remembered that it represents the extreme view of the anti-Leisler side.

#### Abstract.

The writers of this report acknowledge the Happy Revolution, by which England had been delivered. They express their admiration of the enterprise of William of Orange in behalf of the Protestant religion, and dedicate their lives to his service, and pray for the Divine blessing on his reign. But they express their abhorrence at the illegal and arbitrary conduct of certain men in New York, who had usurped authority at this crisis. Against their act, they protest.

Upon the first rumour of the Revolution, Lieutenant Governor Nicholson convened his Council with the Mayor and Common Council of the City, and certain military men, and stated the case. He proposed to allow certain trade-lands to take their turns in guarding the Fort; and that the customs collected for the expenses of the government should now be used for putting the Fort in a better condition against any foreign foe.

But Jacob Leisler, Captain of one of the trade-lands opposed this. He then had a ship laden with wines in the Bay whose duty would amount to about one hundred pounds. He declined to pay this as the Collector was a Papist, and therefore not now qualified to receive it. Leisler then tried to get the people of the east end of Long Island to seize the Fort, under the pretence that there was danger of its being seized by some foreign power. Excited by the recent events at Boston,

\* Peter Beveridge. He was a French Protestant, and is mentioned in "The Revolution in New England Justified", p. 41, (reprinted in Force's Historical Tracts, &c.) as having been the author of *Memoirs* concerning Sir Edmund Andros.

† Rev. Peter Duille was one of the earliest ministers connected with the French protestants of the city of New York. He incurred Leisler's displeasure in 1690, and had subsequently some difference with his congregation (New York Documentary History, 8vo, II., 422; III., 678, 1765), which caused him to remove to Boston where he is mentioned in 1696, as having charge of a society of French refugees. Mather's *Magnalia*, 22. He and his wife, who preceded him by nine years, were interred in the Granary burying ground, Boston. He was a person of great piety and charity; of affable and courteous behavior, and of an exemplary life and conversation. He was much lauded, especially by his flock. 3 Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, II., 52. See also Baird's *Pierre Duille*, and *Corwin's Manual*.



with the arrest and imprisonment of Governor Andros, they liked the idea, and about eighty men, with this object in view came as far west as Jamaica. Three of them came on to the City and had a meeting with the Mayor and Common Council, Leisler being present, when they went away satisfied and returned to their homes.

A rumor was now started, presumably by Leisler, to murder all the attendants of the Dutch Church on a certain Sunday morning. Leisler stirred up the people to resist such a massacre, although all was a pure invention. Consequently on the Friday before a band of armed men demanded that Leisler should be their Captain. He finally arranged that one Stoll should take his place. They marched to the Fort and demanded admittance. It was all understood beforehand, and a certain Henry Cuyler, the Captain of the train-band for that day, after a show of resistance, admitted them to their mutual satisfaction.

Lieutenant Governor Nicholson was somewhat startled at this transaction. Leisler is joyfully received into the Fort, and a consultation is held how they are to get possession of the keys of the Treasury. A squad of men was sent to the City Hall, and compelled Nicholson to surrender them. Leisler was proclaimed Colonel. The Governor and Council now resolved to remove the moneys from the Fort to the House of Fred Phillips, one of the Council, but Leisler and his friends refused to surrender them. The Captains of vessels were now obliged to go to the Fort, and have their papers publicly examined. The Captains of the train bands now all signed a paper that it was their purpose to defend the Protestant religion, and they would hold the Fort for William and Mary until their Majesties' further orders. A Committee of Safety was therefore appointed and Leisler was made Captain of the Fort. He considered that he was now ready to domineer in all things, ecclesiastical, civil and military. He was very arbitrary and paid no attention to law or legal proceedings. He was afraid of a regular civil organization, and was especially anxious to allow no Papist to remain in any office.

"The malice of this man's spirit hath been so general against all that would not say as he did, that the Dutch Ministers of the Reformed Churches within this Province, have not escaped the lash of his inveterate tongue. Nor hath his endeavors been wanting to create the same disorders and confusion in Church as he hath already done in Government".

He broke up the Assembly of the Commissioners on Customs, formerly appointed by the Governors and Council, and drove them out of the Custom House, and Col. Bayard narrowly escaped with his life. Many were despoiled of their goods, and very many arbitrary arrests were made, and the right of *habeas corpus* was denied.

On August 25, 1689, Jacob Milbourne arrived from England, who excited the people by misrepresenting the true state of affairs in England. He said that William was an elective King, and only the servant of his subjects. The people were led to claim that they were imitating William. A Committee of Safety was now elected, by a small vote, in all the counties. New city officials were also now chosen, Peter de la Noy becoming Mayor. Milbourne was sent to Albany with fifty men, to carry out similar changes there, but was obliged to leave very summarily.

The parties writing this account hoped that upon receipt of letters from the King, these evils might have an end; but as the said letters, when received, were directed to Lieutenant Governor Nicholson, or whoever was in authority, Leisler claimed everything for himself; and although the members of the former Council asserted that the letters were meant for them, Leisler only abused them for the suggestion, and proclaimed that he was now Governor by virtue of the King's letter. He now enforced the laws of Assembly under Deegan, concerning revenue and taxes, although these had been annulled by James II, when he became King. Of all this the party writing this letter bitterly complained. They declare their joyful submission to William and Mary, but besought for a lawful Governor and some redress for all their wrongs.—Col. Docs. N. Y. III. 665-684.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LEISLER AND COUNCIL TO THE BISHOP OF  
SALISBURY.

7th January, 1689 [1690] Fort William in New York.

May it please Your Lordship: According to our bounden duty, and as we were capacitated, did most humbly present our addresses to their most excellent Majesties, with a letter from the Commander in Chief, as also some particulars of our undertakings, and how far we had proceeded in delivering and reforming this miserable province from the direfull state it was intralld, through the arbitrary and illegal Commissions granted by the late King James, unto his Lieutenant or Governors, Namely, Colonel Thomas Dongan, a profest Papist; whose councill consisting of seven, himselfe with any five thereof had the legislative power to make and disannull Laws, and did levy money — yea very considerable sums, upon the Kings subjects. Which said commission being superceded by a letter from the said King, empowering Sir Edmund Andros to joyn this Colony with more adjacent places, to New England: (though bought of the Duke of York with conditions to be distinct from the rest:) and that a Councill, thirty odd in number, being nominated, seven thereof with the said Governour had the legislative power to act as aforesaid, taking remarkable effect as is humbly presented to your Lordships view pr. paper No. 1. Making choice and alluring by benefitts of most of the principall persons amongst us, who fearing the then Regall terror, and embracing the present temptations, became evill instruments and fiercely devoted to great prejudice of his present Majesties interest and our tranquility; which hath too much prevailed and obtained upon many honest and well minded people even to this day, a tast of which is humbly offered your Lordships pr. paper No. 2, relating the behaviour of Coll. Bayard.

That our adversaries should not overpower us by their crafty devices, wee caused writts to issue forth for free elections by the People, for civil and Military Officers, with a formall paper

for the said Electors to subscribe No. 3; which took effect, the major part signing, notwithstanding all diligence and endeavours by King James's party, were used to the contrary; upon returne whereof, the Justices and other Officers were de novo establish't to great regret of the former and Associates, who are encouraged by the correspondence continued between Sir Edmund Andros's party at Boston, and them, which can not be yet prevented, although some persons have been detected, and pacquetts intercepted; It would be too troublesome to enumerate the pernicious and inhuman practices of Sir Andros, but cannot omitt his base undertaking with the Infidels, as pr. the paper No. 4. may be seen; who substituted an instrument, like himselfe, one Francis Nicolson, Lieutenant Governor, in his absence, who together with Mr. Innes, the pretended protestant Minister, and their accomplices, sent to England a formal submission to their Majesties Government; notwithstanding which, in their Assembly they did not continue praying for the Prince of Wales, and that God would give K. James victory over his Enemies having discovered their inclinations by sundry expressions and actings as in some part may appeare to Your Lordshipp, pr. the paper No. 5 and 6. distaining in the most contemptuous manner his Hss. 3rd declaration.

Albany and some part of Ulster County have chiefly withstood us, being influenced by Coll. Bayard and Mr. Steph. Van Cortlandt: (the later was Mayor the last year of this City;) who at the celebrating of the Prince of Wales's birth, sacrificed his hat, peruke, etc., although professing the Reformed Religion, both which, to void the indignation of the Citizens, escaped to Albany aforesaid, inciting them to their perseverance under Sir Edmund Andros Commissions, assuring his continuation; which suiting their circumstances, (having invaded the Kings, as well as other mens lands etc.) wrought accordingly:—Soon after the French, with considerable numbers of their Allied Indians, alarmed them by threatening to attack Albany aforesaid, which awakened the neighbours of New England, and upon their notice,



wee sent fifty men with armes and powder etc., what could be spared under the direction of a person acquainted with the place and people, in hopes that upon such an occasion to have found them of more suitable disposition, to embrace proposals for their peace and securing His Majesties County; which were readily embraced by the Generality of the Citizens and Planters, saving such who stiled themselves a convention, who resolved to persist in their former practices:— But eighty men from New England aforesaid, and the rest well effected to keep the place in such a good posture that whenever the Enemy approacheth (by God's assistance) we have reason to believe they cannot hurt us, being at least six hundred men, and a fort conveniently placed, of fourteen gunns to add to our defence.

Things arriving to this head, Colonel Thomas Dongan, the former Governor, being at his farme on Long Island, gave great encouragements to the former Civill and Military Officers by holding Caballs at his howse and other places adjacent, to make an attempt upon this Fort of New York; Wee being timely advertised, did consult the best method for securing that post, and disappoint them; which concluded by joyning in a firm association, and is humbly Offered your Lordshipp by No. 7. Copyes of which being sent to the other Countyes, so nettled the Conspirators, that they used all possible arts to prevent signing, but wrought not with that force as was intended; although it lessened our number, but obtained the Major part by whome we do not in the least doubt our security:— Though many resort to our Neighbours of East Jersey and Pennsylvania, being many Quakers in these parts, who (without abusing them:) encourage if not out do the Roman Catholiques: and most of our Calamities and divisions are truly indebted to them, covering their pernicious practices by their blind scruples, and impudent interpretations, depending still upon and asserting Mr. Pen to be a person of undoubted sincerity: in the Meantime they advance the Interest of King James, and say that all commissions are good to this day, Colonel Townly



and others committing riot upon our Justices bordering next to them, owning none save King James, openly drinking his health etc., which we hope in due time to subdue.

And thus, Right Reverend Lord, stood things till December 9th. His Majesties letters arrived in which are No. 8., some of Sir Edmund Andros councill attending—The Messenger: (although the Captain Nicolson was gone;) expected their names might be inserted, and thereby to challenge them, which was prevented by the Commander in Chief, Jacob Leisler pr. paper No. 9. so elected, and the next day their Majesties a second time were proclaimed, (Scotland being formerly omitted:) in due forme, solemnity and extent of our ceremonies, to the great satisfaction of the people: A councill forthwith were chosen out of such who had faithfully served King William's interest, and endeavoured to preserve the peace of the province, securing His Majesties revenue: (according to Act of Assembly:) by two orders No. 10. which were abused by pamphletts No. 11, and others tearing and defacing the same: one of which actore is taken, and by his example the rest are suppressed. The next step was to settle the Magistracy and appoint commissioners of Judicature in the respective counties according to our Laws, and proceeded to establish the Militia, in all which indifferent success attends us; not questioning to settle all things in reasonable method, considering our circumstances, so that Majesties fort and this city, with other parts of the province, may be supported, and contingent expences may be defrayed out of revenue, which we are resolved to collect (though we are sensible of great opposicon:) according to His Majestys requirements, and as our duty enjoyes us.— When Sir Edmund Andros was here, with Secretary Randolph, most of the Records, Bookes, papers, and seale, which belonged to this province, were transmitted to Boston. Whereby we are incapacitated to present your Lordship with such a state of things as becomes the case, and our duty, having adventured to make a new seale for the province, altering the Duke of York's coronet, and

placing the crowne of England in its stead. Nothing can abate our service, except the want of twenty five Canon of twenty four pound Calaber, firelock Musketts, Pistolls, Bandelier, one hundred and fifty pound powder, match, Handgranadoes, Bayonetts, Crow-foot, etc., with forty pound weight of muskett bullets, in case the French visit us in the spring, which might be expected; and hope his Majesties will afford the same pr. some small vessell, forthwith, untill further resolutions are taken concerning us, as to his princely wisdom shall seeme meet.

Right Reverend Lord:

Since the foregoing: (by stopping a letter carrier, bound for Boston, who took in Adversary's packett at Coll. Morris, his house, who is a Quaker at convenient distance from New York: the said Morris hath entertained and countenanced that party with great encouragements ever since these Revolucion:) have obtained severall letters under No. 12. whereby your Lordshipp may perceive the horrible devices they can invent, as is particularly expressed in Coll. Bayard's letter to John West, of a plot to Masacre them on New Years day, which should be told him by Van Cortlands wife, who, he terms the Mayoress; whereupon we found out said Bayard and seized him; but on notice thereof, said Cortlandt and his wife fled, whither not yet knowne, with other particulars wickedly suggested, and his reflections on those of Boston, in despight of His Majesties Royall approbation of what they have done with purport to blacken us at home; but when he came before us, would not owne any of his writings which wee can sufficiently prove upon him:—The other person most dangerous was William Nicolls, whose letters are under the same No. 12: the one taken with the carrier, the other found in his pocket; the first directed to Farwell, a notorious criminal at Boston; the other, threatens, Pistolling, poysonning, ponyarding etc., the posterity of the Commander Leisler: who likewise would not owne any of said papers although taken under such evident

circumstances, both which persons wee doubt not but to condignly punish. The other letter was written by said Coll. Bayard and indited for Major Broekholes, a profest Papist, and hath been of Coll. Dongans and Sir Edmund Andros's councill, whereby your Lordship may perceiv what correspondence there is yet between them; and many others, by virtue of their former commissions, ride armed in an hostile manner encouraging the people to rebellion, whome wee doubt not but in short time to surpresse; having had such good successe in this City, that most of the suspected are fled into the next colony amongst the Quakers; what their further proceedings will be time will teach — Trusting in God and our Loyall forces to quash all their attempts, nor doubting but such persons who have been the instruments of our miseryes and oppressions shall be perverted from obtaining places againe whereby they may be impowered to revenge themselves: (as the said Bayard by his letter:) is in expectation.

The Expectation wee have of His Majesties gracious acceptance of what according to our duty and capacityes wee have done already and shall proceed in, through your Lordship's assistance, under God, being our sole dependance; wee doubt not but to acquitt ourselves as becometh true Christians, Loyall subjects and faithful to His Majesties interest, the peace and tranquility of this province:—praying for your Lordship's long life and everlasting happynesse, subscribe

Right Reverend Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servants and  
supplicants in behalfe of the rest.

Jacob Leisler

Pr D. La Moy (de la Noy)

Johannes Bernegre (Vermelje)

Benjamin Blagge

Samuel Plants (Staats)

Jacob Milborne, Secretary.

Col. Docs. N. Y. iii. 654-7.