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Aug. 25, 1826.

Memorandum.

About 2 weeks ago I was sent to St. Mary's County as Collector for the College. I visited the tract of land called Truth and Trust (left to the Society by one Mr. Jenkin) and made the following memorandum, supposing it might be of Service to some of ours hereafter.

I examined the boundary line on the N.E. side — It begins about E. of the dwelling house. A Holly tree stands as a corner boundary between Y. and Y. and the two freeholders Mr. Butt and Mr. Silence. Thence it runs in a N.W. course to a small black gum tree — Thence to a black Oak — Thence to a small black gum — Thence it turns more to the N. and leaving the swamp, ascends a small hill till it strikes a chestnut tree which has two or three trunks, growing from the same root. This tree is a little hollow, it has been cut in two or three places — Thence the line runs along nearly N. on the top
of the hill until it comes to a heart-
cherry tree about 15 or 18 inches in dia-
meter. Hence it is supposed to take a
west or S. W. course; but I could find no
one that knew anything of the other bound-
daries. The Holly mentioned above stands
on the edge of the swamp, (including the
swamp or on the N. E. side of the swamp)
if the line continues on the edge of the
swamp until it begins to ascend the hill.
All the trees which I have mentioned (except
the cherry tree) have been blazed, but the
blaze is old and grown over. The cherry
tree is not a boundary tree. A small
stake was formerly driven down by
it as a corner boundary, but it is rotten
gone. This line is about a half mile
in length.

This tract is entitled Truth and
Trust. The general title of the lands
in the neighborhood is Terra
pin Seiel. The title of Mr. Dukes'
land is White Marsh. About one
mile from Truth and Trust there is a large old field (about 100 acres) which was formerly called Red-bud Thicket, but which is now called Onion Field, from the circumstance of its producing the wild Onion in great abundance. This field which is very level and partly grown up in cedars &c. is between Truth & Trust and the Indian bridge Mill.

Advantages at T. & T.
The Indian bridge mill is said to be a very good one, and one which scarcely ever fails from a want of water. It makes excellent flour and corn meal. It is 1 1/2 miles from T. & T. more or less.

The woollen and cotton Factory called Clinton’s Factory, is from 3 to 3 1/2 miles from T. and T. At this Factory there is a good Merchant Mill together with a Saw Mill and a Fulling Mill—Also a blacksmith’s Shop and 1 or 2 stores.

In the neighbourhood of T. & T. there is another Smith’s Shop nearer than that at the Factory. The owner is an ex-
cellent workman named Adams. His brother, also a very good workman, has a shop in the same vicinity.

There are two principal landings at which they ship wheat & tobacco. Each is from 3½ to 4 miles from T. & T. The one is on the Patuxent; the other is at the head of St. Mary's river.

The neighbours to T. & T. are generally poor, but quiet, peaceable and friendly. The following are the names of some of them: Mr. Duker's, his son, Wm. Silence whose dwelling is between Mr. Duker's Sen. & T. & T. Edmund Norris—Mr. Hallard's—Wm. Able—Mr. Thompson & Rich. Rigil.

The range for cattle and sheep around T. & T. is very great, extending 20 or 30 miles, perhaps more. Animals can have access to the salt water.

T. & T. has two great sources from which it may obtain manure. The rich
dirt in the swamps, which are very convenient to the fields; and the penning of as many cattle & sheep every night as the farm can support during winter.

On this tract there is a quantity of very fine timber of the swamp white oak and other trees. It would certainly be a great error to cut down those timber for the sake of meadow lands, as there are 3 portions of the said swamp land, two of which have been cleared & the other seems to have lost its timbers by a flood of water standing on it at certain seasons of the year. These 3 parcels of land would be quite sufficient for meadows. By felling a few trees of inferior growth & quality across the two streams which unite at the eastern end of the land, barriers might thus be formed, which would arrest the rich dirt and leaves that are forced down the currents during fresh
Truth and Trust.

ets. These leaves, blended with the rich dirt would constitute a rich compost, & prove a lasting treasure to the farm.

Mr. Dukes informed me that the soil is kind & very favourable to the growth of wheat. A very small portion of sand is found in the soil, & that on a very small portion of the land. Some chestnut trees grow there.

The common prices of cattle &c. in that vicinity, are the following.

A yoke of oxen sells for from $23 to $35.

A milch cow for $6 or $8.

A grown sheep at $1.50.

A cow & pigs for $6 or $8 according to size and number.

Pork at $6 per cut.

Corn blades at 50 cts. per cut.

Corn tops at 25 cts. per bu.

Corn shuck at 81 cts. per cartload.

Wheat straw at $1 per bale.

I have been informed that the eastern extremity of the tract, say 40 acres (the best land in the tract) is
in dispute, but some suppose, that the heirs being many & widely scattered, it will never be sued for.

The fountain at T.T. is from 80 to 100 yards to the south west of the dwelling house, and from 6 to 8 feet below the surface of the highest ground descending to it. It is surrounded and thickly shaded by large oak trees. The stream (when I saw it) was not very copious, but sufficiently so to supply all domestic wants. The water is good, well-tasted & agreeably cool, but not cold.

T.T. is said to be one of the most healthy situations in St. Mary's. It seems that the land is favourable to the growth of fruit trees. There was formerly a large orchard of peach and apple trees - it has now gone to decay; but there are several trees yet standing. The neighbours say it was formerly very valuable. The land is by no means hilly - ge-
generally level— a few gradual descents or decents. The dwelling house is situated on an agreeable eminence; the elevation is eligible and T. and T. may be said to be among the table lands of St. Mary's. The house is good and with a few trifling repairs would be very good. It has 3 good rooms below and 3 above. A covered passage leads into the kitchen to the east. There is a tobacco house of common size— they say it wants repairs. There is another house of two rooms and a brick chimney in the middle, but this is much out of order. A fourth house, now nearly in ruins, stands at a distance to the E. in an old tenement. The fences are few low & by no means strong. T. D. is 8 miles from Leonard Town.

Mr. Dukes informed me that very fine oysters may be purchased at the patentment (3½ miles off) at almost any season, for 6 cts per bushel. The
Truth & Trust.

...says that some of his neighbours keep seines, and by hauling them in the Potomac river, catch an abundance of good fish.

There is a difficulty in raising poultry. Foxes are numerous, I have been frequently known to carry off young lambs, pigs, geese, turkeys, chickens &c. The grey fox is easily caught; but the red fox (and his family is great on terrapin) is so fleet and long winded, that it is difficult to overtake him. In a single heat he will run 10 miles in a straight line, and there are no horses there that can keep pace with them. However the neighbours keep good foxhounds, and the frequent noise they make on the farms and in the woodlands, keeps the fox commonly at a respectful distance.

The widow Martin (a Catholic) is the present incumbent, and I think she pays 70 dollars per annum. There
is another tenant occupying a small place by name Maria Jenkins, a black woman. She pays $12. The land had been much abused by tenants, and is at present very poor. The small field in which the dwelling house stands, and that which I call the old tenement, are not so poor, & I think they are sufficiently good to give a standing crop without manure.

The swamp called the western branch and running along the southern line of the land is washed by a considerable stream. I saw it perhaps in its lowest state, as the rivulets generally, and many springs in Charles' and St. Mary's had then disappeared, where every season they are accustomed to flow, & to give a copious supply of water. It was then so strong that it gave water enough as I thought to turn a mill 12 hours in 24. I had time to examine only a small part of it, and from its appearance at a distance & the informa-
tion I could gather, it is not probable that a mill seat could be found which would not require great expenses in the erecting of a mill, owing to the breadth of the valley and the want of a sufficient fall. The same stream, however, might very probably be conducted so as to answer all the purposes of irrigation that might be desired for meadows.

I have already said that the soil is favourable to the growth of wheat. Mr. Dukes avers that the land was formerly good, and so far improved, that the sowing of one bushel of wheat produced 15 or 20.

I am of opinion, that from the sources of manure which I have mentioned, and with care, industry, and perseverance, about 40 or 50 acres might be so far improved per annum, as to yield the average quantity of 10 bushels of wheat for one, provided the land be fallow. This would make 50 acres give 500 bushels.
Repulsed in danger.

The range at Truth and Trust is notably advantageous for the raising of hogs than it is for the propagating of cattle & sheep. The woodlands abound with oak trees which produce some acorns annually, and some years they are found in great abundance. The only difficulty is to prevent those animals from becoming wild whilst they are feasting on acorns & poison. I. and II. being out of the neighbourhood of Pilots and Sailors, and not very near to tippling shops, is removed from the contagion of vice, which at St. Iluigoes and other places, corrupts the morals of youth and poisons the minds of the blacks.

We are happy people—at least we think we are so, but our thoughts are often delusive—we dream—we boast of freedom, independence and happiness; we exult in the success of our commerce and agriculture, and the columns of our gazettes teem with en-
Republics in danger, communities on the general patriotic spirit of the nation. All these are very pretty things, and they are blessings for which we ought to be forever grateful, it to pray for a continuance of them. But how long shall we continue to possess them? Are they so riveted to us that we cannot lose them? Ancient history and daily experience show, that we can not only lose them, but that we may even fall into want, wretchedness, and misery. All sublunary things are subject to change and decay. Thus we see the rise of publics and kingdoms: they flourish a while, but soon, very soon they crumble into ruins, and others succeed them only to share the same fate.

From these reflections I am naturally led to ask, on what depends the stability of kingdoms and republics? On silver and gold? On wealth and power? On armies and navies? On agriculture and commerce? None?
Republics in danger of these? These are only subsidiary means, by the help of which, kingdoms and republics remain secure? When founded on and supported by virtue. Of what value are silver and gold without virtuous principles? Of what value is an army to a nation if the soldiers are corrupt? Could not Gen. Washington have told us all, had he not been a man of sterling worth? Could not Gen. Jackson have bartered New Orleans, had he been a man of bad principles? We must answer in the affirmative, and therefore every one must own that no government can stand secure, unless supported by virtuous principles. But why do reason thus? Everyone knows this that knows anything. True, but every one does not reflect on the importance of the truth which I have advanced. We are sunk into a state of apathy — we do not think. — We
do not look forward to what is to come. We do not see that our Republic is in danger; that civil dissensions will be created, domestic broils will break out, divisions will take place; if that our happiness and liberty will be turned into misery, degradation & slavery. These evils will most assuredly come to pass unless prevented in time, and we need not a prophet to tell us so. We have the experience of all Antiquity, and our present state is perfectly analogous to that of ancient Republics. That which has been, can it will be again. Of all the Governments invented by human wisdom, there are few, perhaps none, that are so subject to change as a Republican one. The productive of much happiness & extensive liberty, yet it is the most frail and the first amongst those that crumble into ruins. The more precious the object, the more liable to injury; & the
more valuable the treasure, the more subject to the attacks of robbers. We are therefore in danger, and it is our duty to guard against it.

When we are threatened by evils, the first question that arises in the mind, is, What course shall we pursue in order to avoid them? This is the dictate of reason, and everyone that has a spark of zeal for self-preservation will seize upon the best and the surest means within his grasp. The best way to avoid an evil is to remove the cause. When the cause is removed the evil can exist no longer. What then are the causes of the downfall of republics? Ignorance and immorality.

As the former is commonly the cause of the latter, so the latter is frequently the effect of the former. Remove the former, and the latter will no longer exist. The latter most commonly
Republcs are danger.

exists in consequence of the former. In
Republcs a want of knowledge leads to Egyptian darkness, warps the minds of the best inclines and drives the soul into the most crimi-
nal excesses. Tho' knowledge may often does exist in a corrupted heart, yet it is not generally so.

Every man seeks happiness, and when he becomes sensible of the value of a blessing, he desires to pos-
sess it. Tho' the majority of mankind, will not be saved, yet is the dispensation of providence, that the majority of a na-
tion pursue those virtues which are necessary to support the interest of So-
ciety. Yes, it is providence that maintains Society and rules the U-
iverse. But will providence support us in our State of lethargy? Will our
sovereign Master do all for us when we sit with folded arms, and smile at the
supposed impotence of our enemy?
Will he keep us from falling, when we foster this daring presumption? One—
This is more than he will do—it is incompatible with his wisdom. In the present order of nature, it is his adorable will that his creatures should co-operate with him in the support of virtue.

On what depends the firmest stability of our Republic? On what will its future prosperity depend? Doubtless on the lessons of morality and discipline instilled into the minds of the rising generation. Whatever their bias may be, such will the government also be. If their minds be not properly formed, they will see faults in the Constitution which their betters could never discover. Designing men will steal into the councils of the nation, sow the seeds of discord, poison the minds of their fellow citizens, and impugn those principles on which the
Republic's in danger. The union of the states is hinged, and by a steady adherence to which, we have commanded the respect of surrounding nations. It is therefore of the first importance that the youth of the present day should be properly instructed and that all possible care should be taken to form their minds on the principles of wisdom and truth.

Our politicians and Statesmen long since saw and felt the necessity of encouraging the arts and sciences, and therefore the different States have recently displayed their zeal in erecting schools and Seminaries of learning. This is one great step towards the object desired: it is an example worthy of imitation, it calculated to rouse the slothful to energy and exertion. But it is much to be wished that the States had not rested here. One more effort, and the work would have been complete - yes, we have to regret that they did not at the same time...
Repulic in danger.

Take care to provide (by law) proper Teachers and Directors to conduct the said schools. Incompetent, intemperate, indolent, immoral Teachers, and the unreasonable fondness of parents, are the great cause of dissipation in the youth of the present day. French sophistry has taught us that children ought never to be chastised for their evil ways: that all is to be done by mild persuasion; and that a child ought never to be checked in the bent of its inclinations. Solomon's wisdom has grown old: ancient discipline is only fit for barbarians, and the present enlightened age has discovered errors in all the sages of antiquity. May, revelation itself has not escaped the animadversions of modern sagacity.

To bring forth the French Revolution was a gigantic undertaking — the French Empire was filled with war.
Republics in danger.

...ing and virtue: the clergy made up a formidable phalanx: the Church, she kept over the disorders of many of her children, could boast of the eminent worth of a host of Gallican Prelates. It even amongst the laity, there were multitudes of virtuous men and even saints. Great, therefore, was the undertaking, it was only by the cunning and machinations of Satan, that it could be effected. No access could be had to the minds of youth. Their parents, whose steady piety and principles of rectitude had been taught them, in the days of good old Catholicity, stood in the way—they were not to be shaken, but they could be deceived. That parental fondness, which is planted in the breast of every parent, was the engine to be used by the enemy of man, and we all know how well it served his purpose. Hoodwinked by this powerful passion, they were soon brought to believe, that ancient systems were not only erroneous, but even barbarous.
Repubhlics in danger. 

that nothing could be equal to a mild and persuasive one. This opinion once fostered in the bosom of parents, had no great difficulty in finding its way to the minds of Teachers. Thus ancient opinions & customs being laid aside, the sound of liberty was heard from one end of the kingdom to the other. The minds of youth being corrupted from a want of proper discipline & good principles, the nation was soon prepared for revolt.

Perhaps we are not willing to imitate the sophistication of France, or rather of the French revolutionists, which is now branded, and very justly too, with the mark of infamy. Indeed, our intentions may be very good, but our practice is evidently bad. Owing to the boundless affection of parents and the misplaced lenity of Teachers, school boys of the present day learn their lessons only by halves, whilst their morals are neglected to an
Republics in danger. If they know how to abuse kings and Kingsly Governments to advance opinions concerning Religion and politics whether right or wrong, to laugh at piety and good manners, to repeat a discourse on patriotism to vociferate the cry of liberty—If they can muster something over their authors; know how to shuffle and deceive the public; then, indeed, they are scientific pupils! If they know how to perform at a ball, to adjust their finery, smoke a cigar and play off the coxcomb with some degree of elegance! O then they are finished Gentlemen! And we ought to persuade ourselves that they are eminent Christians—but—but—I mistake—This last point is out of the question—it is only fashionable—it suited the dark ages this is the enlightened age! Such are the lessons taught—Such the education, and such the accomplishments of youth at the present day—O the degeneracy of the
Republics in danger! O the depravity of manners!
If we expect to save our Republic from ruin, we must pursue a different course. If parents wish to reclaim their children, they must lay aside prejudice, reject false reasoning, and have due respect for ancient discipline.
Solomon's wisdom will never grow old—it is always new, because it is always good—it is always good because it is the dictate of the Holy Ghost.
Let parents attend to what he says: "A man young according to his way, even when he is old, he will not depart from it." Prov. 22:6.
How many have we known, whose scandalous excesses in their youth, soon buried them into eternity? How many do we know at the present day, who, having imbued bad principles in their earliest days, are now at an advanced age, buried in the depth of iniquity? On the contrary, we have to thank God that we know some, tho'
Republics in danger.

the number is comparatively small, who having been educated by the care of worthy parents, now shine like so many lights in Christendom. Shed lustre on the names of their ancestors, are bright examples in society, and who bid fair to leave behind them a lasting name of merit and renown. These are citizens of worth whose virtues do honour to themselves succour the suffering part of mankind and give glory to God on high.

But we must leave the cage of antiquity — he continues: “Withhold not correction from a child: for if you strike him with a rod, he shall not die.” Prov. 23. 13. “Folly is bound up in the heart of a child: and the rod of correction shall drive it away.” Prov. 22. 15. “The rod of reproof gives wisdom: but the child that is left to his own will, bringeth his mother to shame…… Instruct thy son, and he shall refresh thee, and
shall give delight to thy soul," Prov. 15:17. "He that spareth the rod hateth his son: but he that loveth him correcteth him betimes:" Prov. 13:24.

These passages of Holy writ need no comment—they are plain—the language is simple and cannot be mistaken. Let parents open their eyes—let them be no longer deceived, but let them begin to instruct their children with piety and zeal. I have often heard parents make great professions of patriotism with their love of Country and liberty are like two little Divinities, and doubtless no one could offer them a greater insult than to tell them they are worse than bad patriots. But who can be worse patriots than they, who are so ignorant, indolent or scandalously wicked, that they let their children grow up in ignorance and immorality, neglect to teach them the Christian...
Republics in danger.

doctrine, or to form their tender minds on the principles of reason & Christianity? Who can be worse patriots or worse Christians than they, who, neglecting all moral duties, are content to teach their children the unreasonable principles of unbounded and licentious freedom? Did they wish to make them rebels & libertines, they could not pursue a more successful plan. It is precisely what Voltaire & his impious associates did, in order to produce the French Revolution and destroy the Christian Religion. Would it be rash to say, that without repentance, such Christians can never be saved? Does not reason tell us, that there are now many parents and children in the place of eternal woe, blaming and cursing one another for their mutual destruction? And soon, yes, very soon many of those who are now living will be in the same lamentable state.
Republics are dangerous.

Happy will they be, who, in this life become wise by the errors and misfortunes of others.

I would not be understood as wishing to discourage the influence of liberty—on respect, I cherish; I foster the principles of national liberty. It is not liberty, but licentious, unreasonable, abused liberty, of which I complain. Rational liberty is a constant companion of Christianity and reason. It frees us from tyrannic sway and guarantees to us that right of free choice in matters of conscience which the Author of our Being has given to all the children of Adam: but at the same time it teaches us to obey the higher powers, to respect our Superiors both civil and religious, and to submit our judgment to those whom providence has appointed to govern us. Are parents aware of the injury they do themselves, by permitting their children to run wild in the labyrinths of unbounded liberty? Being
Republics in danger, deeply impressed with the false notion that every man is born free, that no one has a right to control him; they will throw off all respect for their parents, slight and abandon them in their helpless old age. Honour, in the absence of conscience, is a poor, pitiful, slippery thing. Nothing but a due esteem for the principles of the Christian Religion can inspire a child with filial affection. Nothing but conscience can regulate and endear the heart of a child to his parents. It is therefore vitally important that parents should teach their children the practices of Faith, Hope and the love of God; that they should make them sensible how necessary for them and particularly for them are the great virtues of humility & Christian docility; and that whatever opinions they may form in the morning of life, ought always to be subordinated to the superior judgment of others who are agents of Providence in their regard.
Weevil again.

In No. 4. page 19 I have endeavoured to account for the existence of weevil in a natural and reasonable way. It was formerly the custom to sow wheat in August, and I think I have heard it advanced that wheat sown in that month produces more to the acre than if sown in October or the latter part of September. The reason given is, that it has a longer time to grow. This reasoning is analogous to that which we might hold in regard of Ireland, where wheat has commonly two months more to grow in than it has in Maryland. If this mode of reasoning is correct, it is highly important for us again to take up the practice of sowing in August. But why did we discontinue this practice? Because of late we found from experience, that wheat sown in that
Weevil again.

month was frequently subject to the ravages of an insect in September & October. This insect I have supposed (No. 4. p. 19) to be different from the one that takes its birth in the grain; however, this is by no means certain, & should it be the same fly, the reason why it moleststhe young wheat in those autumnal months, must be because this is done before the wheat is sowed, tho' the insect, being in embryo, does not appear until some time after the wheat has sprouted and shown itself above ground.

Should this be the cause of autumnal weevil, it is probable it might be prevented by pursuing the method of securing the harvest which I have suggested in No. 4. p. 19: And if it can be prevented in this way, then there is no reason why we should not sow in August.

I have often heard it remarked by people much older than myself, that
Weevil again.

Weevil was not known among us before the American Revolution took place, but after that period, the weevil or Hessian fly appeared in great numbers. I will not undertake to say that the weevil is an insect distinct in its species, from that which is called the Hessian fly; nor will I venture the opinion, that the fly or a fly was never brought over to us by the Hessians. These are dark questions and it is by no means important to answer them. But it may be very important for us to know why we have been visited by so great a scourge. That no weevil existed among us before our Revolution seems to be pretty certain, and that we have it now in great abundance, is no less certain. Therefore there must be some particular cause of its existence which seems to have taken place at the commencement of our Independence. Hence we are led to conclude, that something wrong must have taken place about
that time? Was it our revolting against George the third? We cannot tell, for some think we were right, and that his Majesty was wrong. However, it is very probable that both were wrong, for in quarrels of such moment and interest, it is very rare to find that one of the two parties is entirely right and without blame. It is probable that his Majesty’s Government had committed injustices in our regard, and that we were too violent and betrayed too much disrespect, or perhaps even malice in our opposition against lawful authority. This supposition is fair and impartial. By that event England was scourged with the loss of her American colonies, which she prized so much; and the proud spirit of liberty and independence has been humbled by the visitations of a poor little fly!

The peculiar nature and habits of the Quail or Patridge have been well described, in his American Ornith.
The natural history of Quails. There is, however, one particular trait in its character which has been either overlooked by him, or which perhaps, never fell under his notice I mean its moultling. That they do moult, and that in a very singular way I cannot entertain a doubt and my opinion is founded on the following circumstance.

About the year 1818 or 19, I succeeded in filling a large cage with the Quail family to the amount of 30 or more. I kept them a few weeks during winter. Towards the end of February or in the beginning of March, I was aroused from sleep about 4 O'clock in the morning by a strong loud whirring sound. It continued for some seconds and seemed to end in fluttering. Hence I concluded that some nocturnal enemy had disturbed the repose of the Quails. I repaired to the spot as soon as possible, found the cage door open, and that 2013
The Fabric of Quails.

3 of the quails had escaped—there were then running about in the passage.
I examined everything, but could not discover what had disturbed them—All remained in mystery. The same took place the next, and many succeeding mornings, but no discovery was made—The cage was hung against the wall about 5 feet from the floor—The front door (the door leading into the passage of Mr. Grigs's house) was locked every night; there were neither cats nor rats in the house. On the first morning there was a quantity of feathers both in the cage and scattered over the passage floor. There were feathers, tho' a less quantity on each of the following mornings. I mentioned these circumstances to several persons, and was at length told by one or two that quails are accustomed to do so towards the spring of the year.
From these circumstances I have been induced to believe that the above whirring and fluttering was the moulding process, tho' it seems not to have been noticed by Naturalists. The drumming of the pheasant or ruffed grouse, which resembles distant thunder, may be for the same purpose, tho' Mr. Wilson says it is the call of the male to the female.

Feb. 8, 1827

Rev. F. Dzierozinski (Sulp.) wishing to obtain of the British Government indemnification for the depredations committed on St. George's Island during our last war, has requested me to furnish a statement of the damages done—
it follows—

St. Mary's County State of Maryland.

Feb. 26 - 1815—

We the undersigned, having examined
the damages done on St. George’s Island by the naval forces of His Britannic Majesty under the command of Commodore Perry during the late war, report, that a considerable number of the best & largest pine trees, a great many smaller ones and several other trees of various sorts have been cut down, and nearly all of them carried off. That the Island having been set on fire twice by the said forces, a barn, two dwelling houses and their appurtenances, together with nearly all fences have been destroyed; and that the fire having been general, the young growth has been materially injured.

Having seen the above damages done on St. George’s Island; and having considered the value of the property so taken and destroyed, we are of opinion, that the amount of said damages is not less than two thousand Dollars — In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this twenty-sixth day of February in the year of our
Estimate of damages etc.

Lord one thousand, eight hundred and fifteen.

L. Wily Smith
Since deceased
Wm. Herbert
Geo. Tarlton
Wm. Evans

Mr. Evans observed that he would give his name, but that he could not give his oath (if called on) for two thousand dollars, because he dissented from the rest. He believed the damages could not amount to more than $1500. The three first mentioned were unanimous.

I have made the above estimate from memory. The original was sent to the British Minister (by J. Francis Nale) who promised, as I was afterwards informed, that he would use his interest in behalf of the proprietors. This sketch is by no means verbatim with the original, but the damages taken collectively are substantially the same—the amount is precisely the same. It occurs to me that I counted the large pine trees that had been cut an
the Island, and if I mistake not there were about ninety.
The said British forces remained on the Island about ten days, after the treaty of peace
had been ratified in Washington and rendered public; and I was informed that they conti-
nued to cut timbers during their stay.
The treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent
between the U. States and G. Britain on the twenty-fourth of December 1814.
The treaty of Ghent was ratified by the U.
States on the 17th of February 1815.

Feb. 24 - 1817

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Eady & Mr. Ironside
were here for the purpose of making arrange-
ments for addressing the British Minister
in regard of the damages done on St. George's
Island - It was deemed proper from an
interview I had with them to send to Dr.
Driggs's farm for a letter which I left there,
when I came away - I therefore wrote
the following letter to Rev. Jos. Carbery

At the request of Revd. Father Superior,

Dear Sir,

During our late war, a letter was sent with a flag of truce to St. Ignato’s house by Capt. Alexander Dixie with instructions to the Commanding Lieutenant to restore the property which had been taken by a British banditti prior to that time, and to apologize for said act, with an express declaration that it was unauthorized by him. When I left the farm, I left the said letter in the room, in which I lodged, together with the papers of the farm in perpetuum rei memoriam. I think it is directed thus—“To the Gentleman residents on St. Ignato’s farm.” That letter is now called for as a useful document. Our Father, it seems, wish to make trial of British honour, and to see if the Government of Great Britain is disposed to support by a just and generous act, those principles of honour, rectitude and justice which she
has always held forth in theory. Be kind enough to attend to this with promptitude, as precision in point of time may do much in favor of our cause. Think of me in your H. Sacrifices, and mention me to good Brother Redman, whom I often remember with paternal regard.

Geo. T. College - Feb 24th 1827 -
Dist. of Columbia.

Sacer adversus Patrem!

March 2nd 1827 -
To-day Father Dzieroxygenkie (Sulp.) was cited before Mr. Whorton a Magistrate in Washington City to answer a charge brought against him by one of our Lay-Brothers. This was a debt for some cash deposited in the hands of the Master of Novices, when he entered the Noviciate, and for a little yellow Indian horse which he rode from Florissant about 3 years ago. Amount $50.

F. Superior non-prosed him, because
he showed that he never had had dealings with him. The said brother was appointed to teach in our Seminary in Washington City about 2 or 3 years ago where he remained until the other day. In the course of last year we had a dinner (I think on a festival day) and the Gentlemen of the Seminary were invited. The said brother came to the College with them. Fr. Superior directed him to come to us at the Brothers' table. He did not appear at our table, and soon disappeared, and without his dinner. This we noticed with some degree of surprise, and we afterwards understood that he felt indignant at the thought of sitting at the Brothers' table. From this circumstance I then feared he would not long be one of ours. The reason assigned for leaving us was that he would not renew his vows as a lay brother, but as an ecclesiastic. This, it seems, separated him and the Superior injuriously. I have seen little boys meet with very falls by climbing upon trees and
fences to show themselves. When I see these little adventurers thus indulge their vanity, I am in pain and tremble for myself—Man is a compound of pride, ignorance, and folly. He seeks knowledge and preferment, but he does not seek them rightly. He will not learn of the Saviour to be meek and humble of heart. He exalts himself, and hence he remains ignorant, and soon or late he will be humbled. It is not often that we meet with men of noble and generous minds, who know how to sacrifice their private feelings to sound and virtuous principles; and who are ever willing to prefer the wisdom of the cross to that of a deluded world. The passion for glory which is planted in the breast of every man, is too strong for weak and little minds: A host of subordinate ones, as envy, jealousy & the like, are marshaled up by our common enemy to aid and support the ruling one—hoodwinked by these, they imagine that what is truly great is mean & degrading, if that nothing is so great as that which is pompous and dazzling. Thus one would suppose, that
The seasons have returned
that their intellectual faculties are greatly limited,
their judgments weak, their views contracted and
that they are never so well pleased as when they
are fanned by the breath of sinners. Their
ears tingle with the empty plaudits of a vain
and deceitful world. Their aspiring minds look
up for dignities; they labour to obtain an eleva-
ted station and are ever elated by the swelling
puffs of a giddy multitude. I have long
since felt persuaded, and at present I feel more
convincing than ever, that a low, humble state
is a much more secure, and a much hap-
pier one, than that of honours and dignity. I
owe much to my friends (whose conduct
might be taken by some as that of enemies)
for having withheld me from the honours
of promotion. This, them, God has shown
me great mercy, and I have to thank him that I am not responsible for
others.

April 11, 1827

Spring has burst upon us all her glory, display-
ing the beauties of nature with peculiar majes-
ty. The peach has redden the plains, and arrests
The seasons have returned. The eye of every traveller by its rich vermilion blush. The cherry blossom bleached our garden walks, and promises are long to regale the appetite of man. The apple next with varied tints, multiplied in numbers without number, bids fair to fill our vaults with nectar.

I do not think I ever saw so fine a spring! Vegetation is very luxuriant! Every tree is clad in green and every plant is clothed with beauty! Nature, prodigal of her gifts, seems to say 'Tis not enough, I will give more! Spring is so uncommonly early, that our public prints have noticed the astonishing kindness of nature, and every heart seems to teem with gladness, it appears willing to testify its gratitude for the bounteous gifts of heaven. We may say that we have almost gained a month! It is not extravagant to suppose that we are now at the fifth of May.

We have passed three years of great drought, great heat, much weevil, and scanty, very scanty crops. We had sinned—we had received and entertained Gen. La Fayette, a distinguished freemason. We paid him the debt that was due.
The seasons have returned. We went further: the treasures of the nation were lavished upon him: and because he was a man possessing the principles of unbounded liberty and masonry, the highest honours had been bestowed upon him, evidently in opposition to the spirit of royalty and right government. We were scourged with unparalleled heat and drought, and we were humbled by the operations of a poor little fly! (1825)

In the third year of the drought the jubilee commenced in Maryland. The faithful cooperated with the views of our Holy Father the Pope—They humbled themselves—they acknowledged their unworthiness and ingratitude to the bestower of every good and perfect gift. They confessed their guilt as commanded by the Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, and they had been enjoined by the Vicar of Jesus Christ. They complied with the conditions laid down for the gaining of the promised indulgence and on account of this dutiful behavior God has been propitious to us all. Copious showers followed the jubilee generally in every place in which it was performed, and before its entire close, the seasons, which before had appeared to be disordered—returned to their
The season have returned.

Former state. At present the natural signs for rain bring rain, and the fields are drenched with abundant showers that succeed each other at regular times.

What man is so blind as not to see the special interposition of providence in all this? What infidel will say that all this happened by chance? By the influence of that non-entity, that atheistical divinity? What will our dissenting brethren say? Will they continue to say, “that the power of working miracles died with the Apostles? They have seen these wonders with their own eyes, and they are now enjoying the temporal blessings of the Catholic jubilee in common with us. They have seen the miracles wrought in Wachapreague and other places by the intercession of Prince Hohenloe. What greater testimonies of the truth can they ask? None certainly — Inexcusable therefore are they, who, enjoying these advantages, have not been converted to God.

About the first of the present month (May) we had a very strong cold N. W. wind which blew regularly with but little intermission during four
Weevil against it worsted.
days and nights. Many were alarmed, suspecting
that frost must inevitably ensue and destroy the fruit.
They were however agreeably disappointed. The winds
continued long enough to dry the atmosphere, and
hence no frost could fall. Kind providence spared
us. I have elsewhere noticed the very unusual
and regular degree of heat which we
visited during the three years of drought, which
seemed to be contrary to the nature
of our climate. We have had regularly
since the Jubilee sudden transitions from
heat to cold & from cold to heat, and this
it seems, is the regular and natural dis-
position of our climate.

May 24th 1827

The season continues fine—abundant and regu-
lar falls of rain—great prospects. Complaints
were made in our public prints a few days ago
against worm and fly. It is said that a worm
has appeared in Pennsylvania, which by cutting
the heart root of the wheat, has killed it; and that
a fly (not weevil) has appeared in Maryland &
Pennsylvania, which by its mischievous ravages
above the first or second joint of the wheat, has
destroyed it. It is also asserted that several people have ploughed up their wheat fields and planted them in corn. The common opinion of farmers is, that the last insect mentioned above is different from the weevil, yet I strongly suspect it to be the same, and that by exposure to the heat of last year the principle that produces the weevil in the grain, was so far matured as to make its appearance in the stalk this spring. As to its different appearances in autumn and spring, naturalists must inform us. The injury sustained this spring is, I trust, too partial, to be of serious consequence.

Some time in last March or April good Mr. O’Hare was sent to establish the farm called ‘Truth and Trust’ in St. Mary’s County. The College furnished house hold furniture, some farming utensils, etc. The White Marsh, St. Thomas’ Manor Newtown and St. Tigges were to furnish cattle provisions, hands, etc. The Superior (F. Ortozinskiie) went down to see all things done in form. On his arrival
This nearly all things had been furnished and prepared, he was dismissed from the undertaking, and the intended establishment entirely failed. A tenant now has it (I think one Davis) for which he is to pay $56 per annum for the term of 3 years.