

are filled with clippings from French and English newspapers, a serial account of adventures under the Terror, and the like.

The article in question, if allowance is made for the advertisements, covers almost exactly two pages. "Ce sont deux pages," says Talleyrand.

Furthermore, the resemblance between the style of the "Réflexions" and that of Talleyrand's *Essai sur les Avantages à retirer des Colonies Nouvelles dans les Circonstances Présentes* and his *Mémoire sur les Relations Commerciales des États-Unis avec l'Angleterre*, two papers read before the Institute and published soon after his return to France, is unmistakable.

Conclusive evidence, however, for ascribing the authorship of the "Réflexions" to Talleyrand, is to be found in the content of the article itself. A considerable portion of the article is devoted to a consideration of the finances of France, a subject in which Talleyrand had been keenly interested, both as agent-general of the clergy before the Revolution and as a member of the Constituent Assembly. It was he who had moved in the Constituent Assembly to confiscate the church lands in order to save the state from bankruptcy; he had spoken repeatedly on subjects connected with the national finances, and he had opposed the excessive issue of assignats and foretold their fate.<sup>4</sup> A comparison of the text of the "Réflexions" with the quotations from Talleyrand's speeches which I have printed in the foot-notes will show that they were written by the same man.

The article is of interest since, unsigned as it is, it indicates Talleyrand's honest opinion of the Directory and of the financial condition of France on the eve of his return to Europe, where he was soon to become Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.

RALPH BAILEY YEWDALE.

#### RÉFLEXIONS SUR LES DERNIÈRES NOUVELLES REÇUES D'EUROPE ET PARTICULIÈREMENT SUR CELLES RELATIVES À LA FRANCE

Sans même parler de l'ancienneté de ces nouvelles, dont les plus récentes s'arrêtent au 7 Décembre dernier, il serait bien difficile d'en tirer aucun résultat probable en politique, puisque sur des points d'une importance générale, la contradiction paraît de toute part. Il semble, lorsqu'on lit les extraits des quelques gazettes qui se sont comme échappées de France ou d'Angleterre pour irriter notre curiosité plutôt que pour la satisfaire, qu'on ait entrepris la tâche, aussi bizarre qu'impossible, de complaire successivement à tous les partis, à toutes les opinions, et de laisser, en dernière analyse, flotter les esprits dans l'incertitude où ils nagent depuis plusieurs années. On quitte cette lecture avec un soupir

<sup>4</sup> *Archives Parlementaires*, première série, VIII. 498; IX. 398 ff.; XVI. 211 ff.; XXI. 401 ff.; XXVII. 144 ff., 351 ff.

vers l'avenir, et lorsqu'un jour de plus a encore déçu l'attente qu'il avait fait concevoir, notre pensée appelle le lendemain pour lui confier de nouvelles espérances. C'est ainsi que courant sans cesse après une ombre fugitive, nous accusons le tems de ne pas seconder assez notre impatience, sans réfléchir que chaque mouvement de ses ailes ravit quelque chose à notre existence, et que sa course n'a pas toujours pour but celle que lui indiquent nos désirs.

Cependant à travers cet amas indigeste de détails recueillis avec empressement et publiés avec le projet de remplir les papiers-nouvelles, il est quelques événemens qui semblent ne pas permettre le doute.

C'est ainsi que nous devons croire que la fureur des élémens s'est en quelque sorte combinée avec celle des hommes pour augmenter les désastres. Les vagues en furie ont englouti ceux qui étaient destinés à aller porter au loin les ravages de la mort, et des êtres qui se confiaient aux flots pour aller verser le sang de leurs ennemis sur des bords éloignés, ont perdu la vie, avant de quitter les propres bords de leur pays, tout couverts de leurs cadavres défigurés. La mer s'est apaisée, mais la colère d'Albion subsiste et elle recueille des débris pour les faire servir encore, si elle le peut, à l'exécution de ses projets.

Sur les bords du Rhin, où l'on dit que la victoire capricieuse vole de l'une à l'autre rive, le sang humain ruisselle et cette déchirante vérité est la seule que nous sachions bien.

Ah! quels vœux ardents pour la paix des maux aussi longs et aussi multipliés doivent faire naître dans tous les coeurs sensibles! et s'il en est d'assez atroces pour que la haine s'y nourrisse encore, qu'ils soient, s'il est possible, les seuls à éprouver les horreurs d'aussi longues calamités, et qu'un repos dont l'humanité a si grand besoin ajoute, s'il le faut, à leurs impuissantes fureurs!

Comme nous pensons que beaucoup de nos lecteurs attachés par plusieurs liens à la France n'auront pas lu, sans une grande attention, ce que les travaux de la nouvelle législature ont produit, nous leur offrirons ici quelques observations que nous avons entendu faire sur des actes émanés d'elle.

Celui qui porte un caractère vraiment remarquable, c'est le décret qui établit des notes qu'on échange contre les assignats à un pour trente.

Il est impossible de se dissimuler que depuis long-tems la multiplicité des assignats les dépréciait et que leur dépréciation contraignait à son tour à les multiplier. Ainsi tournant dans ce cercle vicieux, il fallait absolument qu'il arrivât un moment où, périssant de leur propre nullité, les assignats eussent le sort de tout papier-monnoye forcé:<sup>5</sup> cette crise

<sup>5</sup> Cf. the speech of Talleyrand, Dec. 4, 1789: "L'effet inévitable de tout papier-monnaie, vous le savez, Messieurs, est la prompte disparition des espèces. Ce numéraire fictif chasse le numéraire réel, et parce qu'il le remplace, et parce qu'il l'effraye; et, comme il ne peut jamais en être la représentation parfaitement exacte, il arrive qu'il en chasse beaucoup plus qu'il n'en remplace. Dès lors, ce papier ne se soutient plus à l'égalité de l'argent; il tombe au-dessous de pair, et de là les plus funestes conséquences." *Archives Parlementaires*, X. 383.

"L'Assemblée nationale ordonnera-t-elle une émission de deux milliards d'assignats-monnaie? On préjuge du succès de cette seconde émission, par le succès de la première . . . ; faire militer ce premier succès, qui même n'a pas été complet, puisque les assignats perdent, en faveur d'une seconde et plus ample émission, c'est s'exposer à de grands dangers . . ." Speech of Sept. 18, 1790. *Id.*, XIX. 49.

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salutaire est arrivée. Nous disons salutaire, car il ne s'agit plus de chercher si les circonstances actuelles ont pu être évitées ou non, ni de s'ériger en juge des causes et des effets d'une grande révolution, pour établir une hypothèse et en faire marcher les conséquences sur le papier; il faut prendre les circonstances au point où elles sont parvenues. Et c'est alors qu'on ne peut nier que l'anéantissement des assignats est un bien.

Leur valeur décroissant chaque jour, il est sûr que l'ouvrier qui, pour son labeur, avait reçu, au commencement d'un mois, une somme supérieure à sa dépense, et qui conservait l'excédant, se trouvait n'avoir rien économisé au commencement du mois suivant, parce que les assignats avaient continué à perdre, et qu'il devait arriver par l'effet de la misère générale, que son travail n'était plus suffisant pour le faire vivre.<sup>6</sup> C'était déjà et depuis long-tems le sort de presque tous les rentiers, classe sur laquelle les assignats avaient le plus d'influence, puisque recevant des arrérages en assignats, au taux légal, ils voyaient, à chaque paiement, leurs revenus disparaître sans pouvoir rien opposer à ce malheur.<sup>7</sup> Enfin les assignats étaient avilis à un tel point, que les frais que leur fabrication exigeait ne pouvaient plus être payés par eux.

On ne cherche point à se dissimuler que cet instant qui réduit nécessairement l'*assignat* au taux des *notes* ne soit douloureux, c'est celui d'une opération qui rappelle à la vie un corps que des crises lentes mais continuelles allaient paralyser.

Mais, dira-t-on, tous les moyens, toutes les ressources, toutes les fortunes sont détruites, car il n'est pas personne qui ne possède une quantité quelconque d'assignats, et qui n'éprouve ainsi une perte plus ou moins sensible, et cette secousse causée aux fortunes particulières doit détruire la fortune publique.

A cela l'on peut répondre par deux grands exemples. C'est que la France n'a pas péri à la chute du système de Law.

C'est que l'Amérique n'a pas péri lorsque son congrès a prononcé que son papier-monnoye n'aurait plus d'autre valeur que celle qu'il avait

<sup>6</sup> Cf. the speech of Talleyrand, Sept. 18, 1790, *Archives Parl.*, XIX. 50: "Je dis que l'abondance des assignats doit appauvrir les manouvriers de tout genre et nuire par conséquent au succès des manufactures et à la prospérité des campagnes. J'insiste sur cette considération, parce que le danger dont je parle menace le pauvre et le menace tous les jours et à toutes les heures.

"Point de richesses sans travail, point de travail sans consommation.

"Puisqu'il faut produire avant de consommer, il faut donc que le prix du travail soit acquitté avant que le manouvrier consume.

"Mais le prix du travail étant modique, journalier, applicable aux premiers besoins de la vie, il ne peut jamais être payé qu'avec des monnaies, et le papier ne peut remplir aucune fonction à cet égard. Cependant les assignats auront augmenté le prix de tous les objets de consommation; et les salariés, restés au même taux, lorsque toutes les valeurs seront peut-être doublées autour d'eux, seront d'autant plus pauvres, d'autant plus malheureux, qu'ils auront produit davantage; car si tout renchérit, la consommation sera moindre, et le travail venant ensuite à diminuer, il est impossible que les salaires augmentent."

<sup>7</sup> Cf. the speech of Talleyrand, Dec. 4, 1789, *ibid.*, X. 383-384: "Tous les créanciers que l'on rembourse en billets perdent la différence; tous les débiteurs à qui l'on avait prêté en argent la gagnent: par conséquent, renversement dans les propriétés, infidélité universelle dans les paiements, et infidélité d'autant plus odieuse qu'elle se trouve légale."

à l'époque du décret, c'est-à-dire, *un* pour *quarante* relativement à l'argent monnoyé.

On demandera ensuite où est pour les notes une garantie plus forte que dans les assignats? Elle est dans les biens nationaux dont la vente est suspendue pour que l'hypothèque soit connue et conservée. Mais elle est bien plus encore dans l'établissement d'un gouvernement qui, dès son principe, annonce clairement qu'il ne veut pas que les maux produits par les assignats s'aggravent et se sent assez fort pour proposer une opération douloureuse au moment où elle est un moyen curatif pour le corps politique.

Cette énergie qui est un grand moyen d'inspirer la confiance produira celle qu'on paraît vouloir faire entretenir et nourrir par des compagnies financières qui, trouvant dans une hypothèque réelle une base solide pour leurs opérations, sauront faire partager des sentimens qu'elles auront conçu elles-mêmes.

D'ailleurs n'est-il pas notoire qu'une des causes qui a le plus accéléré l'avisement des assignats a été la concurrence dans laquelle ils se sont trouvés avec la monnaie métallique?<sup>8</sup> Et puisque cette dernière a reparu dès qu'on le lui a permis, si elle est déjà assez commune pour que beaucoup de transactions n'aient plus lieu que par son moyen, pourquoi ne se montrerait-elle pas avec plus d'abondance lorsque tous les soins du gouvernement l'y exciteront? Le numéraire de la France n'est pas tombé au fond d'un abysme. Tout ce que la terreur avait enfoui doit reparaitre lorsqu'il n'y a plus de terreur; ce qui [qu'il] avait transporté dans les contrées étrangères, reviendra, puisque l'on peut désormais être riche et industriel en France, sans courir le risque de monter à l'échafaud.<sup>9</sup>

Pour produire tant d'heureux effets, une seule chose suffit, la confiance: et l'on peut répéter que celle avec laquelle la législature compte sur l'esprit public est suffisante pour donner la plus heureuse impulsion à ce grand moyen de gouvernement.

Il faudrait avoir bien réfléchi sur ce qui s'est passé à l'époque de l'exécrable Robespierre et à celle qui l'a suivie, pour ne pas reconnaître dans les principes actuels d'autres vues, et dans ce qu'ils ont déjà produit de grands sujets d'espérer. Un trait entr'autres en fera bien juger.

La législature, calculant que la paix qu'elle veut doit ramener à l'état de simple citoyen des individus dont la paye militaire est peut-être l'unique ressource, met en réserve pour l'armée un milliard, destiné à être tout à la fois et récompense et moyen d'exister. Et pour qu'on soit bien convaincu qu'elle croit que chacun concourra avec elle au rétablissement de l'ordre, elle met en dépôt entre les mains de chaque département une portion de ce milliard. Ce n'est plus une seule cité s'arrogant

<sup>8</sup> Cf. the speech of Talleyrand, Sept. 18, 1790, *ibid.*, XIX, 51: "Il n'existe dans la réalité qu'une monnaie dominante dans ce moment, c'est l'argent. Si vous donnez cours au papier, ce sera le papier. Vous ordonnerez que ce papier ne perde pas, j'y consens; mais vous n'empêcherez pas que l'argent ne gagne, et ce sera absolument la même chose."

<sup>9</sup> Cf. the speech of Talleyrand, Dec. 4, 1789, *ibid.*, X, 385: "Ce n'est qu'en commandant l'opinion, en donnant des motifs déterminants de confiance, que l'on assure le crédit; et si l'on craint que, même après le rétablissement de l'ordre, le numéraire qui semble s'être évanoui au milieu de nous ne reparaisse pas, on se trompe."

la suprématie; ce n'est plus Paris disant : *Moi seule je suis la République entière* et réservant toujours tout pour se l'appliquer ou pour s'en arroger l'emploi. Ici chaque département est associé à la distribution des bienfaits; chacun d'eux est dépositaire et gardien d'un moyen de puissance dont on ne croit plus qu'il puisse abuser, et pour lui prouver qu'on ne veut plus y produire de commotions, on lui destine à l'avance des moyens de calme et de bonheur. On ne rivalise plus, ou bien c'est seulement de désir de faire sortir la France de l'état où l'ont jettée des hommes qui souffraient tout de ceux qu'ils n'osaient pas envoyer à la mort.

Une autre preuve que le gouvernement a le sentiment de sa force, c'est la suppression des réquisitions militaires au moment même où le directoire exécutif se plaint d'une désertion allarmante. On se contente de mettre la force armée à sa disposition dans les cas indispensables. Voilà donc l'action du pouvoir exécutif sur tout citoyen quand il doit devenir soldat, organisée; et tant que la France aura des ennemis elle aura des défenseurs. Il ne faut pour les faire accourir par milliers que leur parler de l'infamie de recevoir une loi étrangère.

Et ce directoire exécutif il a aussi le sentiment de son importance. On a amèrement censuré le langage qu'il a pris avec les ministres étrangers et l'on a même cru que c'était lui qu'on injurait en comparant ceux-ci à des écoliers, mais il a dit en parlant à l'ambassadeur de Suède, *Les Chefs de la République Française*, et quand une grande nation, célèbre par sa valeur, est revenue, par un mouvement d'horreur pour les crimes par lesquels on s'est efforcé de la déshonorer pendant deux années, à n'avoir plus d'autre besoin que d'être libre et tranquille, ses chefs peuvent la rendre respectable aux yeux des autres nations, et la diriger de manière à convaincre ces dernières qu'elles doivent perdre l'espoir et de la soumettre et de l'exciter encore à se déchirer de ses propres mains.

Encore on est frappé d'un décret qui fait sortir des prisons, pour venir s'asseoir à leur rang de députés, des hommes, livrés à des accusations qui autrefois étaient presque toujours un signal de mort.

Ce qui nous plaît le plus de toutes ces remarques c'est qu'elles semblent faites pour fortifier encore l'espérance de la paix. Car comment concevoir l'idée d'une tranquillité durable en France, si la paix ne vient pas y ramener l'abondance en y rendant d'innombrables bras à l'agriculture, des hommes industriels aux manufactures, d'utiles spéculations au commerce? Elle seule peut y reproduire les biens qui en feraient encore un des lieux les plus délicieux à habiter, où les arts et les jouissances agréables, réunis aux douceurs de son climat, attireraient, comme autrefois, des habitants de toutes les autres contrées.

## 2. James K. Polk and his Constituents, 1831-1832

In the Polk Papers in the Library of Congress is a modest booklet, made evidently by fastening together some sheets of folded writing-paper of note size.<sup>1</sup> In the cover is stamped "Congress U. S." in raised letters with a chaste border, indicating the source from which the paper was obtained. In the book were entered, day after day, a series of items describing a kind of service that every congressman performs and few ever have the patience or the candor to

<sup>1</sup> Polk Papers, Library of Congress, vol. 7, nos. 1245-1258.

describe on paper. That Polk gives into the confidence of this little book such a picture is as characteristic of him as it is fortunate for those who wish to see how a congressman discharged a certain important part of his duties. No man who has been a president of the United States, not even John Quincy Adams, was more methodical or more conscientious in the discharge of his official duty. Perhaps he inherited the impulse from his Scotch-Irish ancestry, for it is a Scotch-Irish trait to be downright—although one must admit that there were other members of the Polk family who were neither methodical nor painstaking. But James K. Polk did not shirk a duty. His ideals were not very elevated, but such as they were he never shirked them. To attend to the little necessities of his constituents exactly comported with his ideal of a congressman's duty. His little book shows what was the nature of these requests. It is reprinted here just as he wrote it (save for slight amendments of punctuation) and without comment or explanation.

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT.

MEMORANDUM BOOK OF BUSINESS DONE FOR CONSTITUENTS  
1ST SESSION OF THE 22ND CONGRESS.

John Dysart

Received petition and affidavit for a Pension, from *John Dysart Snr.* of Bedford C[oun]ty, near Farmington. *Wrote to him Decr. 7, 1831* that his case was not embraced by the present Pension Laws, and that I would present his papers to Congress for special relief. Presented and referred to committee on Revolutionary Pensions Decr. 14, '31.

S. W. Carmack Esqr.

Wrote to Commissioner of Genl Land office and enclosed \$1.00. to procure [?] the information desired by S. W. Carmack Esqr. (see Mr. Carmack's letter)—Decr. 7th, 1831.

Procured and enclosed to Mr. Carmack, map and description of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. of land desired. Decr. 14, '31.

Allen B. Mc. Elhany

Enclosed to Com. of Genl Land office, letters and affidavits of Allen B. Mc. Elhany of Elkton, Tenn., for the purpose of procuring a duplicate or copy of Patent for bounty land. Mr. M's letter to me dated Nov. 25, 1831. Decr. 9, '31.

Procured copy of Patent and enclosed it to Mr. Mc.Elheny to Elkton, Giles C[oun]ty, Ten. Decr. 14, '31.

Rock Creek P.O. Bedford C[oun]ty

Enclosed to P.M. Genl petition enclosed to me by Dr. G. W. Haywood from a number of the citizens of Bedford C[oun]ty, for the Establishment of a Post Office at the house of *Samuel Bigham*, to be called *Tusculum* P.O. *S. Bigham* P. Master. Decr. 10, 1831.

Jan'y 7th. '32. Enclosed to Dr. Haywood notification from Genl P. O. that P.O. has been established, *S. Bigham* Esqr. called *Rock Creek*



P.O. instead of *Tusculum* there being another office of that name in the state.

Ahm. Parker and Lester Morris

Presented to the Ho. Repts. petition and documents heretofore presented, of Abraham Parker and Lester Morris praying for Pensions—referred to committee on Revolutionary Pensions, Decr. 14, 1831.

Bills for Pensions passed Ho. Repts. and sent to the Senate, Decr. 1831.

Col. Joseph Brown

Presented petition and documents of Col. Joseph Brown praying indemnity for property taken and destroyed by Cherokee Indians—referred to committee on Indian Affairs. Decr. 14, '31.

March 17th, '32. Enclosed to him favourable report.

Bernard M. Patterson

Presented petition of Bernard M. Patterson heretofore presented to Ho. Repts. praying the allowance of a balance claimed to be due in the settlement of his accounts as an Officer of the army—referred to committee of claims, Decr. 14, '31.

March 17th, '32. Enclosed to him report against claim and answered letter of 22nd Decr., stating the Mr. Woods letter was not to be found in dead-letter office, and enclosing letter from Genl. P.O. to that effect.

Elizabeth Owens

Petition and papers of Elizabeth Owens praying the allowance of arrears of pay due her brother James Shirly—heretofore presented—presented to Ho. Repts.—referred on motion of Hon. Mr. Whittlesley on Monday last to committee on claims. Wednesday, Decr. 14, '31.

Bill, allowing to Mrs. Owens \$110.78 passed the Ho. Repts. and sent to the Senate. Decr. 1831.

Bill finally passed and approved by the President March 15th, 1832. Wrote to Mrs. Owens enclosing copy. March 17th, '32.

Wm. A. Thompson

Decr. 14, '31. Enclosed to Wm. Gordon Esqr. Bounty land office, Wm. A. Thompson's papers, claiming bounty land as the heir at law of Capt. John Thompson of the Revolutionary army.

Decr. 29, '31. Enclosed to W. A. Thompson, Elkton, Ten. letter from Wm. Gordon of the Bounty land office, requiring proof that Capt. John Thompson belonged to the *Continental line*, his name not being found on the muster rolls.

Apr 11th, '32. Enclosed to him to Halifax C. H. Mr. Sarmiento's letter returned Gordons letter and sent copy of law of 1830, and informed him that further proof was required.

Joseph G. Pratt

Decr. 14, '31. Enclosed to Wm. Gordon Esqr. Bounty Land office, the petition and aff't. of Joseph G. Pratt of Williamsport, Maury C[oun]ty, Ten. in behalf of himself and others heirs at law of his brother Dabney Pratt decd. late a soldier etc. praying for bounty land.

Decr. 31st, '31. Enclosed to Mr. Pratt at Williamsport, letter from the Bounty Land office of the 30th Inst. requiring information as to the Company and Regt. in which *Dabny Pratt*, of the name of the officer who enlisted him, and also proof of kinship.

Saml. Baker

Decr. 14, '31. Enclosed to J. L. Edwards Esqr. Pension office, Declaration and additional aff't of Capt. Matthew Wood in support of Saml. Baker's claim for a pension.

Decr. 18, '31. Pension granted, and wrote to Mr. Baker, enclosing his letter in one to Mjr. Jos. H. Rivers, giving him the information, directed to Pulaski Tenn.

Feby. 8th, '32. Enclosed pension certificate to Mr. Baker, to care of Majr. Rivers, as requested by his letter which see.

Hall Hudson

Decr. 14, 1831. Enclosed to J. L. Edwards Esqr. Pension office, the Declaration and amended declaration of *Hall Hudson* for a pension.

Decr. 29, '31. Enclosed to *Hall Hudson*, Pulaski, Ten. Letter of J. L. Edwards of 20th Int. requiring proof of another witness as to the fact of service; and also to prove the insolvency of *David Sheldon*.

Decr. 30, '31. On reflection presented papers to Ho. Repts. and had them referred to committee on Revolutionary pensions.

Richard Taylor

Decr. 14, 1831. Enclosed to J. L. Edwards Esqr. Pension papers in the case of *Richard Taylor*. These papers were handed to me by Col. Thos. K. Gordon at Cornersville July 5, 1831.

Decr. 19, 1831. Enclosed J. L. Edwards's answer rejecting the application and retaining the papers in the office, upon the ground, that Col. Thos. Drew under whom he served, did not belong to the *Continental* line, to Col. Thos. K. Gordon.

Thomas Debnam and Simon Jenkins

Decr. 16th, 1831. Handed to Wm. Gordon Esqr. Bounty land office, mem. in the cases of Thomas Debnam and Simon Jenkins, of Maury C[oun]ty, soldiers of the last war for Bounty Lands.

Jany. 2nd, 1832. Enclosed to *Thomas Debnam*, Maury C[oun]ty, letter from Bounty Land office Dated Decr. 28th, '31, stating that Patents issued both to Debnam and Jenkins for land in Missouri Jany. 4th, 1819, and on 9th same month were transmitted to J. G. Bradford of Nashville; and requiring aff't. that original had not been recd. before a copy would be issued to them. Jany. 12, '32. Wrote Debnam in regard to arrears of pay—(see letter from W. B. Lewis on file of date Jany. 3rd, '32).

George Maddox

Decr. 16, 1831. Handed to Wm. Gordon Esqr. Bounty Land office, discharge and memorandum of George Maddox for Bounty land as a soldier of the last war. Lives in Maury C[oun]ty.

Decr. 29th, '31. Wrote to Mr. *George Maddox* that the law did not allow him bounty land, he having enlisted prior to Decr. 24, 1811.

David Candle

Decr. 16, '31. Le[f]t at the office of Peter Hagner Esqr. 3rd Audtr. afft. of David Candle, for compensation and allowance for extra-services in the last war. Lives near Moorsville, Maury C[oun]ty.

Jany. 16, '32. Enclosed to *David Candle*, Moorsville, Ten. letter from P. Hagner of Decr. 16th, '31, and A. Kendall of Jany 13th, '32—both stating their offices contained no information in support of his claim.



Wm. Brown

Decr. 16, '31. Handed to J. L. Edwards Esqr. Pension office, letter from Col. Yell and mem. stating that Pension papers had been sent to War Dept. by R. C. Thompson and desiring to know what decision had been made in the case. Lives in Bedford C[oun]ty.

Decr. 19, '31. Recd. answer in relation to *Thomas Brown* and wrote again to be informed as to *William Brown*.

Decr. 29, '31. Wrote to Mr. Wm. Brown, Shelbyville, that his pension papers were not on file in the War Dept.

Andrew Derryberry

Decr. 16, '31. Handed J. L. Edwards Esqr. Pension office, letter of Andrew Derryberry of Perry County, desiring to know what decision had been made on his application for a pension, the papers for which were forwarded to the War Dept. some time since.

Decr. 19, '31. Enclosed answer of J. L. Edwards, that the application was rejected in Decr. 1827, and papers withdrawn by Col. Crockett in Feby. 1828.

Hartwell Miles

Decr. 16, '31. Handed to J. L. Edwards Esqr. Pension office, additional afft. of James Patterson in support of the application of Hartwell Miles for an invalid Pension.

Decr. 21, '31. Enclosed further testimony recd. by mail this day.

Feby. 2d, '32. Enclosed to Mr. Miles letter from J. L. Edwards of Jany. 30th, '32, requiring further proof of the cause of his disability. Letter directed to Wm. son C[oun]ty, Hardman's Cross Roads, Ten.

Alex Pickard

Decr. 19th, '31. Presented to Ho. Repts. papers of Alexander Pickard, for invalid pension. Referred to committee on Invalid pensions.

Robert M. Smith

Decr. 19th, '31. Presented to Ho. Repts. petition of Robert M. Smith praying for bounty Land for his services during the last War.

John Vickers

Decr. 20th, 1831. Left with J. L. Edwards Esqr. Pension office, additional testimony in support of *John Vickers's* application for a pension.

Decr. 31st, '31. Wrote to Mr. Vickers, Lincoln C[oun]ty, that pension had been granted, and that pension certificate was in my possession.

Jan '32. Sent pension certificate to him by Mr. Kinsman.

P. Office at Richmond, Bedford C[oun]ty.

Decr. 21st, 1831. Enclosed to P.M. Genl. petition for P. office at *Richmond*, Bedford C[oun]ty, Tenn., between *Rock* and *Sinking Creek* at the store of *Thos. N. McClain* and recommending Mr. McClain for P. Master.

Jany. 7th, '32. Enclosed to Thos. N. McClain Esqr. Shelbyville, notification from Genl. P.O. that P.O. named *Richmond* had been established at his store and that he had been appointed P. Master.

## Lemuel Perry

Lemuel Perry and wife—she is the sister of Midshipman J. N. Forsythe, lost on board the *Hornet*. Presented application for amt. Due him; Recd. from A. Kendall 4th Auditor and enclosed to Mr. Perry letter of 27th Decr. '31, requiring the affidavit of Mrs. Perry, that she is sister of decd., that he died without wife or children, and that his father and mother are dead. Decr. 29, '31 directed to Civil Order P.O. Bedford C[oun]ty.

March 3rd, '32. Enclosed to A. Kendall Mrs. Perry's afft. as required by his letter and requested the remittance to be made to her at Civil Order P.O.

March 10, '32. Wrote to Mr. Perry that claim was allowed for \$40.56, which would be forwarded by 4th Audr. in a few days (see Kendall's letter).

## John Beaty

Decr. 29th, 1831. Wrote to Mr. *John Beaty*, Moorsville, Maury C[oun]ty, that the 2 accts. of his father Capt. *Hugh Beaty*, for services of himself and his company of militia in M. had been presented to P. Hagner, who gave for answer that no provision had ever been made by U. S. for settlement of such claims.

## Jeremiah Dial

Decr. 30th, '31. Wrote to *Jeremiah Dial*, Bedford C[oun]ty, that his pension papers were not to be found on the files of the Ho. Repts.; having written to him also at the last Session of Congress that they were not in the Pension office; and now stating to him that he must make them out anew, and forward them, or I could do nothing for him.

## Wm. P. Bradburn

Jany. 2nd, 1832. Procured *Midshipman's* warrant, of date Decr. 31st, 1831, for *William P. Bradburn*, and inclosed it to him to Nashville, Tennessee.

## Sarah Larimore

Jany. 5th, 1832. Enclosed to P. Hagner additional testimony in support of the application of *Sarah Larimore* (now *Sarah Logan*) of Lincoln C[oun]ty, for half pay pension, as the widow of *Andrew Larimore*. Her present husband's name is *Wm. Logan* and resides in Lincoln C[oun]ty.

Jany. 12, '32. Recd. P. Hagner's letter (see on file) that claim was allowed, and wrote Mr. Hagner of this date, to remit it to the widow at Fayetteville, Ten. in a draft on the Bank of U.S. B. Bank at Nashville. Wrote to Wm. Logan care of Jessee Daniel Esqr. and also to Wm. D. Thompson giving them information of this.

Post office at Carmell, Bedford C[oun]ty.

Jany. 11th, '32. Returned petition and papers to S. R. Hobbie Esqr. Asst. P.M. Genl. inclosed to me on the 5th Inst., and recommended the establishment of P.O. at Carmell in Bedford County, Ten. and the appointment of *Chesley Williams* as P. Master. Wrote to *Jarvis Williams* Esqr. P.M. at Civil Order, same date, giving the foregoing information.

## William Green

Jany. 14th, '32. Presented *William Green's* application for a Patent, to the Superintendent of Patent office. Recd. letter from him same

day, which I enclosed to Mr. Green, informing him that he must forward a *model* before a Patent could issue; that his drawings were imperfect and that it would cost \$10. more, in all \$40., which he must send on when he sends his model. Wrote to Columbia, Ten.

Apl. 4th, '32. Recd. letter enclosing \$40. and ansd. same.

May 4th, '32. Enclosed Mr. Green his Patent having paid \$38.00 fees, and having in my hands \$2.00 yet due him.

Thos. B. Coleman

Jany. 14, '32. Ans. Thos. B. Coleman's letter, that he must forward proof of his father's service and draft in the army, and the proof of kinship, before I could do any thing in his case. Wrote to *Spring Hill* P.O. Ten.

Solomon Campbell

Jany. 14, '32. Wrote to Secretary of War, requested that *Solomon Campbell's* application for a pension might be re-examined and decided on.

Jay. 18, '32. Recd. communication from War Dept. informing that a Pension had been granted to Mr. Campbell and enclosing Pension Certificate. Wrote to Mr. Campbell, to the care of Wm. Hackitt Esqr., directed to Shelbyville. Sent Pension certificate to Mr. Campbell by Col. K. L. Anderson of Shelbyville, March '32.

Col. Wm. Newsom

Feby. 27th, '32. Presented petition and papers of Wm. Newsom to House and had them referred to committee on Post office and Post Roads.

May 10th, '32. Enclosed to Col. Newsom copy of Rept. of committee, adverse to his claim together with copies of his accts. from Genl. P.O.

George Blakemore

Feby. 27th, '32. Presented petition of George Blakemore, praying for land in the Choctaw Country, in consideration of services performed, in the early settlement of the Western Country; referred to committee on the Public Lands.

Capt. John Madairis

March 8th, '32. Handed to Asbury Dickens the letter and inclosures of Capt. John Madairis for \$240, part of his pension which had been sent to him in the U.S.B. draft but which he had not received, accompanied by a statement of my own that the securities to the Bond of indemnity, to wit, Thos. Davis and Jno. and Spruces Eakin, were solvent.

March 10th, '32. Enclosed to W. D. Mediaris letter from Sec. of the Treas. and form of Bond of indemnity, the former bond not having been recd.

May 12, '32. Enclosed letter from Sec. of Treas. to W.D. Mediaris stating that old bond was lost, and requiring new one to be executed.

John P. Smith

March 6th, '32. Enclosed to Sec. of War letters of Thos. Watham Esqr. and John P. Smith, in relation to the claim of the latter to the value of an Indian Improvement in the Chickasaw Nation.

March 19th, '32. Enclosed to Thos. Watham letter from Sec. of War, stating that Fletcher's improvement had been paid for in full \$1047,

and that there was no evidence that *Moore* and *Irwin* were intitled to pay for improvements (see papers)—wrote also to Mr. Smith.

Col. Saml. Mitchell

March 6th, '32. Enclosed to Sec. of War letter of Col. Saml. Mitchell, in relation to contract which he denies, to furnish the choctaws West of Mississippi with certain improvements and articles provided for by the Treaty.

March 23rd, '32. Enclosed to Col. Mitchell letter from E. Herring, Bureau of Indian affairs of March 20th, stating that no contracts have been made, that they will not be until Gov. advertises for proposals, and that recommendations are satisfactory.

Jeremiah Dial

March 8th, 1832. Handed to Asbury Dickens, Jeremiah Dial's Pension papers forwarded to me, not having been able to find the papers sent on by Capt. McDuff several years ago.

March 27th, '32. Enclosed to Mr. Dial, letter from Sec. of Treas. of 20th Int., stating that the records of Dept. furnish no evidence of service and proof furnished does not shew that he served until end of the war: Requests him to state from whom he recd. the certificate for reward of \$80, as that may throw light on his case.

Capt. John Stone

March 8th, 1832. Handed to Peter Hagner Esqr. letter from Capt. John Stone of Shelbyville, Ten. inquiring what was due to his son and son-inlaw, for services during the last War, and for lost horse and equippage.

March 17th, '32. Wrote to Capt. Stone enclosing to him letters from the 2nd and 3rd Auditors of Treas. stating that the accts. of John Walker and Sect. Wm. Stone had been settled, and all that they were entitled to had been paid.

Rock Creek P.O. Bedford C[oun]ty, Ten.

March 8th, 1832. Handed to P.M. Genl. Petition from citizens and letter from Dr. Geo. W. Haywood, to have route from Franklin to Cornersville, so changed as to pass *Rock Creek P.O.*

March 22nd, '32. Enclosed to Dr. Haywood letter from A. B. Brown at Genl. P.O. stating that the contractor was directed visit "*Rock Creek P.O.*"

John Culver

March 12th, '32. Enclosed to J. L. Edwards letter of John Culver of Bedford C[oun]ty, inquiring what had been done with his application for a pension.

March 15th, '32. Wrote Mr. Culver that his pension papers were not on file in the Pension office.

James Roberts

March 12th, '32. Presented to Ho. Rept. petition of James Roberts of Jackson County, Ten. (forwarded to me by Mr. Thos. Smith) praying compensation for extra services performed as a carrier of the mail; referred to committee on P.O. and P. Roads.

## P.O. at Belfast, Bedford County

March 14th, '32. Enclosed to P.M. Genl. letter of Benjm. Williams Esqr. of 27th Feby. '32, recommending the establishment of P.O. at McCrery's cross-roads, Bedford C[oun]ty, Ten. to be called "*Belfast P.O.*" and *Robert Williams* Esqr. to be appointed P.Master.

March 23rd, '32. Enclosed to Robert Williams notification of establishment of office, and his appointment as P. Master; enclosed to Macon P.O.

## Cane Spring P.O.

March 17th, '32. P.O. to be established at the House of Col. Joseph Brown by 1st of May, when Danly's stages will commence running, to be called "*Cane Spring P.O.*" or "*Brown's cross roads P.O.*"

May—, '32. P.O. established at "*Cane Spring*", Joseph Brown P.M. and notification thereof enclosed to Col. Brown.

## John Tipps's evidence

March 19th, '32. Enclosed to P. Hagner the papers in the case of the evidence of John Tipps decd. of Lincoln County, Ten. for half pay pension and arrearages of pay.

March 26, '32. Enclosed to Michael Tipps P. Hagner's answer stating that balance of pay due Jno. Tipps at his death \$14.40, was pd. by P. Master Searcy to Jacob Silvertooth his admr.

That for half pay pension proof must be furnished, that Mrs. Barbara Tipps the widow is still living, that she is or is not married a second time, as the case may be. She must also make an afft. herself, of the number of her children under 16 at her husband's death, that she has never drawn the pension and that it is for her sole use.

## Zadoc Motlow and others

March 26, '32. Presented to Ho. Repts. and refered to Indian affairs, petition and documents of Zadoc Motlow and others, for indemnity for property destroyed by the Cherokee Indians in 1781.

## William Porter

March 27th, '32. Wrote N. Porter and enclosed letter his father *Wm. Porter* stating that the Old Continental Bills sent on by me were of no value; that throgh Genl. Mercer the \$100. one had been sent to Richmond, and answer from Mr. Heath Audtr. of Public accts. recd. that it was of no value.

Apl. 4th, '32. Recd. letter from Wm. Porter and ansd. same, giving above information.

## Horatio Coop

April 4th, 1832. Enclosed to Horatio Coop, Bedford C[oun]ty, Ten. Copy of letter from Sec. of Treas. to Col. Yell dated Augst. 1831, stating that there was not sufficient [evidence] that Mr. C. enlisted for the War and served until the close therof. Wrote him also giving same information, contained in my letter to him of Dcr. '30. (see memorandum).

## Chas. C. Mayson Esqr.

April 4th, 1832. Ansd. C. C. Mayson's letter enclosing one from Sec. of Treasury and one from Mr. Gordon, Bounty land office, stating that the name of his father Lt. Col. James Mayson was not to be found on the records of either office, and that there was no evidence that he belonged to Continental Establishment, or recd. commutation certificate.

Wm. Throop

May 6th, '32. Wrote Mr. D. S. Shields that *Wm. Throop*, whose pension papers he enclosed me being now dead, his case was not provided for by law.

Henry Goodnight

May 6, 1832. Enclosed Henry Goodnight's Pension papers, accompanied with Mr. Wm. C. Flournay's letter, to J. L. Edwards Esqr.

May 12th, '32, wrote Mr. Goodnight that Pension had been granted, and that I had pension certificate in my possession and would bring it with me on my return home.

Wm. Brown (Bedford)

May 6, '32. Enclosed to Wm. Hill Esqr. Raleigh N.C. letter of J.L. Edwards and Declaration of Wm. Brown for a pension—for evidence of service; the letter of Mr. Edwards stating that the War Dept. furnished no evidence of service.

P.O. Bayler's Store, Lincoln C[oun]ty.

May 14th, '32. Recommended the establishment of P.O. at "*Bayler's Store*, Lincoln County, Ten. *Charles Bayler* Esqr. to be P. Master. This office is on Flynt near Esqr. McDavid's.

P.O. at True's Store, Maury C[oun]ty.

June 4th, '32. Enclosed to David H. True Esqr. (Swan Creek, Maury C[oun]ty) notification of his appointment as P.M. at True's Store, etc.

Wm. Stephens

June 11th, '32. Enclosed to Sec. of War recommendation from C.C. Mayson Esqr. and others, in favour of *William Stephens* for the appointment of Cadet at West Point.

Hickory P.O.

Enclosed letter of John Vinent Esqr. to the P.M. Genl. and recommended the Establishment of P.O. office at the House of J. Vinent in Maury C[oun]ty, to be called "*Hickory P.O.*" J. Vinent recommended as P. Master. Dcr. 12th, 1832.

Indian Creek P.O.

Enclosed to P.M. Genl. petition of citizens of Giles C[oun]ty for P.O. on Indian Creek and recommended Establishment of the office and that *Samul W. Ezell* Esqr. be appointed P. Master. Dcr. 11th, 1832.

Children of John Walker, Capt. John Stone

Jany. 2nd, 1822. Enclosed P. Hagner's letter of 15 Decr '32 in relation to claim of children of John Walker decd. for half pay Pension to Capt. John Stone of Shelbyville. Evidence required identifying the children and their own deposition that they have never reced. pay.

Capt. John Stone

Wrote also to Capt. Stone, that his claim for revolutionary services was a claim against the State of Pennsylvania and not against the U. States.

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

### GENERAL BOOKS AND BOOKS OF ANCIENT HISTORY

*Der Dreieinige Gott in Religionshistorischer Beleuchtung.* Von Dr. DITLEF NIELSEN, Unterbibliothekar an der Universitätsbibliothek zu Kopenhagen. I. Band. *Die Drei Göttlichen Personen.* (Copenhagen: Gyldendal; Christiania: Nordisk Forlag. 1922. Pp. xv, 472. Kr. 18.)

THE thesis here propounded is to be established in a second volume containing the documents which prove that the historical development of the trinity is as pictured in volume I. It would have been more satisfactory if the proof had preceded the picture, but we have to be satisfied for the present with such material as the author incidentally supplies. The picture is a sort of religious "movie". First the Father appears as the Moon-god; then the Son appears as the star Venus, only to be transformed into the Sun, in which form he eclipses the Father. At the same time the Mother comes into view as the Sun, only to reappear as Venus and gradually to fade out as the Holy Spirit. The primitive Semitic religion was trinitarian. Nomads worship the star Venus, but when nomads become agriculturists they revere the sun and pay less attention to the star and the moon; hence the Babylonian son-god becomes the sun. All Semitic scholars (except the author) are quite beside the mark in supposing that different Semitic tribes had different gods originally. They all had one god, or rather one trinity, but they called the chief god by different names and he gradually became identified with the tribe's national guardian as a political power; so Yahveh became differentiated from Chemosh and other tribal gods, though they were all originally the same Moon-god and Father-god. The Hebrews really were trinitarians, though it escaped their notice as they concentrated on the Father. Similarly, when Ishtar and Tammuz appear to be sufficient for their worshippers (as in the modernized Aphrodite and Adonis form), we must assume that the Father has somehow been forgotten and that Mother and Son presuppose the earlier perfect trinity, as anyway a son presupposes a father. Another serious mistake of other Semitic scholars is in not recognizing the identity of all the Babylonian gods, whether called Shammash, Marduk, Ninib, Nebo, or what not. A Semitic scholarship which fails to recognize that the *ur-religion* was trinitarian and that a Semitic god is always the Son of the trinity, whether called Nebo or simply Bel or Melek, is bound to go wrong. It is, to be sure, a little difficult to see why sun and Venus-star interchange, but this can easily be explained grammatically. Sun is feminine and Venus is masculine, as is moon,