

A list of the negroes recommended this day by the judges to his honour the lieutenant governor, to be pardoned in order for transportation—

English's Patrick, Vaarck's Will, Varian's Worcester, Ellison's Jamaica, Abrahams's Scipio, Pintard's Caesar, Clarkson's Fortune, Wilkins's Fortune, Ben. Moore's Tom, Leffert's Pompey, Marschalk's London, Low's Wan, Latham's Fortune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

The sentence of Sarah Hughson the daughter, having been respited for upwards of three weeks since the execution of her father and mother, and she in that time often importuned to confess what she knew of the conspiracy, did always peremptorily deny she knew any thing of the matter, and made use of many wicked imprecations in order to excite compassion in those that moved it to her, after the manner of her parents, whose constant practice it was, whenever spoke to about the plot: And this being the day appointed for Sarah's execution, she was this morning brought up to Mr. Pemberton, who came to pray by her, and after all his admonitions still denied her guilt, and being carried back to her dungeon where was the negro wench Sarah, under sentence also to be executed this day; Sarah Hughson at last owned to her, that she had been sworn into the plot. This negro wench (thinking as may be supposed to make a merit of it) soon after, told what had passed between them to the under sheriff, who acquainted the judges with it, and they sent for Sarah Hughson, who confessed before them her knowledge of the conspiracy, whereupon the execution of both criminals was further respited.

Examination of Sarah Hughson under condemnation, before the chief justice, second justice and others.—Sarah Hughson being examined said,

1. She saw William Kane sworn(z) one Sunday evening, sometime before Christmas, she cannot tell exactly; that he threatened to kill her if she discovered, and the negroes threatened her the same; her father charged her to say nothing about it: They were first to begin with burning the fort with a good wind, after that they were to begin at the upper end of the town with

(z) Meaning into the conspiracy, which was the subject matter she was examined upon.

an east wind, so as to burn the whole town; to destroy the whites, and after, to keep the town and send notice to the Spaniards that they might come and hold it, so that it could not be taken from them again: she thinks her mother knew of it.

2. The first time she saw Jury (the priest) was with Campbell, about a fortnight before May day, when they came to see the house, there were several negroes there concerned: Walter's Quack, Philipse's Cuffee, Vaarck's Cæsar, Comfort's Jack, Bastian, negroes, used to come after dark; she cannot remember them, but should know them if she saw them; has seen a middle sized white man that called himself a doctor with black hair always cut, of a sharp chin(c) often talking with the negroes and drinking with them; Peggy used to say that Walter's Quack was her sweet-heart, and she thought him the handsomest among them; thinks she has heard the name of one Coffin, he is a fresh coloured long haired man, who was often at Hughson's among the negroes.

This confession was so scanty, and came from her after much difficulty, with great reluctance, that it gave little or no satisfaction, and notwithstanding (it was said, after she returned to jail) she retracted the little said, and denied she had any knowledge of a conspiracy: so that after all the judges thought themselves under a necessity of ordering her execution, as the last experiment to bring her to a deposition to unfold this infernal secret; at least so much of it, as might be thought deserving a recommendation of her, as an object of mercy.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

Present, the chief justice, the second and third justices.

The King against Scipio, Fortune, negroes.

Scipio and Fortune being brought to the bar, desired leave to retract their plea of *not guilty*; leave was given, and they pleaded *guilty*, and submitted to mercy.

The King against Quamino and forty-one other negroes.

The following negroes having been severally convicted of the conspiracy, were put to the bar, viz.—Pemberton's Quamino, Breasted's Toby, Ten Eyck's Will, Hunt's Warwick, Soumain's

(c) Probably meaning Schultz, whom the description seems somewhat to suit.

Tom, Mayor's Deptford, Lush's Will, Peck's York, Van Borsom's Scipio, Horsefield's Guy, Benson's Cato, Brazier's Tony, Bound's Scipio, Kortrecht's Cæsar, Abrahams's Jack, Todd's Dundee, Rowe's Tom, Lawrence's Starling, Crooke's York, Van Horn's Bridgwater, French's London, Benson's Mars, Debrosse's Primus, Phoenix's Titus, Schuyler's Lewis, Vaarck's Jonneau, Marston's Scotland, Varian's Worcester, Ellison's Jamaica, English's Patrick, Abrahams's Scipio, Clarkson's Fortune, Pintard's Cæsar, Wilkins' Fortune, Moore's Tom, Lefferts' Pompey, Marschalk's London, Low's Wan, Vaarck's Will, Latham's Fortune, Grosbeck's Mink, H. Rutgers' Jacob; and being asked what they had to say, why sentence of death should not pass against them according to law? they all pleaded his majesty's most gracious pardon upon condition of transportation, and prayed that the same might be read and allowed, and the same was read and ordered to be allowed; and that the masters of the said negroes or some one for them, do enter into recognizance before one of the justices of the court, in the penalty of fifty pounds each, to transport their negro according to the proviso in the pardon mentioned; and that the said recognizance be entered into before such negro be taken out of jail.

Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, ten o'clock.

Examination before one of the judges—No. 3.

William Kane being duly sworn says, that he knows Edward Murphy, now in jail; has seen him several times at Hughson's, and knows he was concerned in the late conspiracy to burn the fort and town, and kill and destroy the inhabitants, and has heard the said Murphy say, some time before the fort was burnt, when the negroes were talking at Hughson's about the conspiracy, d—n him, if he would not lend a hand to the fire as soon as any body.

Deposition before one of the judges—No. 6.

Mary Burton being duly sworn saith, that she has often seen Edward Murphy (now present) at the house of the late John Hughson, on Hudson's river; that she has often seen the said Murphy among the negroes at the said house, whilst they (the negroes) were plotting and conspiring to burn this city, and to kill and murder the inhabitants thereof; that she hath heard the said Murphy say, that he would help the said negroes and Hughson, to burn and destroy this city and inhabitants, and would give them, the said Hughson and negroes, all the assistance in his power.—Confirmed upon examination before the grand jury.

Deposition before the chief justice—No. 4.

William Kane being duly sworn, saith, that he hath often seen David Johnson, hatter, (now shewn to him) at Hughson's, parti-

cularly since last Christmas, when there were several negroes present; that he was called from the company that came with him, into a room by Hughson and Jury the priest, and stayed in the room a considerable time, and Jerry Corker told him the day the town was to be fired; that Johnson said, damn him if he would not be as ready as any other, and do his endeavour; and that the said Corker told him, that he had said so to Johnson; that the fire was to be on St. Patrick's night, if they could get their hands together.

Deposition before the chief justice—No. 7.

Mary Burton being duly sworn, saith, that Andrew Ryan lodged at Hughson's some time last winter, and she has seen him with Hughson, some white folks, Cæsar (Vaarck's) Cuffee (Philipse's) and other negroes, when the discourse was of the plot, and heard him say he would help them all he could.—Confirmed before the grand jury.

Deposition before the grand jury—No. 8.—Mary Burton further deposed,

1. That of white people who used to frequent Hughson's, were Holt, the dancing master, a little man (as she believes is him) has seen him in court on the trial of the negroes.

2. John Earl said to her, when Hogg's goods were found, he had rather have given twenty pounds than it was known, and threatened to kill her if she discovered about the fire.

3. That Murphy once brought six or seven gold rings, and a gold locket or two, and gave them to Hughson's wife.

4. That she has seen about seventeen soldiers at Hughson's with John Earl, and used to go up stairs and be with the negroes.

5. That John Coffin used also to be there.

Examination of William Kane, before the grand jury—No. 5.

At the christening, the priest, a countryman, Coffin, another man, three women and Corker; the priest sprinkled the child, and had salt on a plate, and rubbed the child's mouth with it. Ury, Coffin, and the other man acted as priests.

That Coffin last Saturday on the dock meeting him, asked him if he would not go on board the privateer, for all would come out. To which Kane answered, that not he; for no one would tell, unless some blabbing rascal might.

Walter's Quack handed a knife to the priest (Ury) half unclashed, who took it into the room with him, and afterwards returned to Quack.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Present, the chief justice, the second and third justices.

The King against Sarah Hughson.

Ordered, that Sarah Hughson be executed on the morrow, according to her former sentence, between the hours of nine and one of the same day.

The King against Sarah, Burk's negro.

Ordered, that the execution of Sarah (Burk's) negro, be respited till Saturday the 18th instant.

The King against Walter's Quack, Othello, Livingston's Braveboy, Rutgers' Galloway, Mizerall's Harry.

The prisoners having been indicted for the conspiracy, were arraigned, and Othello, Quack and Braveboy pleaded *guilty*, and Galloway and Harry, *not guilty*.

The King against Codwise's Cambridge, Henderson's Cæsar, Ryker's Frank, H. Wendover's Toby, negroes.

The prisoners were arraigned on the same indictment, and pleaded not guilty.

The King against Walter's Quack, Othello, Livingston's Braveboy, negroes.

The prisoners having pleaded guilty, were set to the bar, and the court proceeded to pass sentence ; which was, that Quack and Othello should be burnt, and Braveboy hanged.

Court adjourned till to-morning ten o'clock.

Deposition taken before the Chief Justice—John Schultz maketh oath, that a negro man slave, called Cambridge, belonging to Christopher Codwise, esquire, did on the ninth day of June last, confess to this deponent in the presence of the said Mr. Codwise and Richard Baker, that the confession he had made before Messrs. Lodge and Nicholls, was entirely false, viz. that he had owned himself guilty of the conspiracy, and had accused the negro of Richard Baker, called Cajoe, through fear ; and said, that he had heard some negroes talking together in the jail, that if they did not confess, they should be hanged ; and that was the reason of his making that false confession : and that what he had said relating to Horsefield's Cæsar was a lie : that he did not know in what part of the town Hughson did live, nor did not remember to have heard of the man until it was a common talk over the town and country, that Hughson was concerned in a plot with the negroes.(d)

(d) A criminal confesses himself guilty at his own peril : it may be the only chance he has for saving his life ; if he denies all, and

The examination of Sarah Hughson, the daughter, continued from page 247, § 2, before the Chief Justice, the second and third justices, and others.—3. She believes the first time she

the crime is proved upon him, his case becomes desperate; but when once he confesses his guilt, it will be standing evidence against him.—The remark upon negro recantations once for all, is, that one can scarce be thoroughly satisfied when it is that they do speak truth, unless what they say be confirmed by concurring circumstances; and the very sight only of their masters may make them change their notes at any time, if they give them not advice and instruction with respect to their conduct, which there was too much reason to believe some of them did; and perhaps many of these wretches buoyed themselves up with the notion, that their masters would at all hazards save them from the gallows, or transportation, if they could; especially such of the slaves as had been bred up to trades or handicrafts: they might flatter themselves that the want of them would be a great prejudice and damage to their owners; as if for their sakes, vile wretches, the whole town must run the risk of their houses being fired about their ears, and having the inhabitants butchered; but their having once confessed their guilt, a recantation and denial of it afterwards, will scarce be thought an argument of sufficient force to prove their innocence.—The commissioners who tried the negro conspirators upon the detection of the plot in Antigua, in the year 1736, in the report of their proceedings to their governor, have the following clause apropos to the foregoing observations, § 20, say they, “there were some steps not of a common kind taken by us in the course of our inquiry, which possibly might have been excepted to; two particulars, one the trying the criminals privately, excluding all white persons (more particularly the masters of slaves) excepting the constables guarding the prisoners, and excepting twice or thrice where some gentlemen of figure (not masters of any slaves under trial) were accidentally present; (the other not being material to the present purpose is omitted.) It goes on—“As to the first, we had experienced the contrary method in the beginning, by trying some of the criminals openly; but the business being of a nature requiring the utmost despatch, we found our proceedings much retarded by the spectators asking many questions of the prisoners and witnesses, and some of them not proper; we soon discovered too (by some things that happened) how much masters were prone to countenance and excuse their slaves, and that slaves were emboldened by their master’s presence, and witnesses intimidated; besides we found secrecy necessary, which even oaths of secrecy might not have effectually procured, considering human frailty and forgetfulness, and the common unguardedness of speech most persons are liable to; for sometimes a dangerous criminal might be mentioned by witnesses as parties accused in the course of the trial, and this might be talked of abroad, and occasion flights and concealments, and other inconveniences not to be foreseen.

In our own case, masters and owners of slaves were admitted as witnesses, which, all things considered, perhaps was too great an indulgence: for it is a known rule of law in civil cases, that a party

heard of the plot to burn the city and to murder master and mistress, and if they could not prevail to murder, then to burn them up, was when they lived at Ellis's dock, about a year ago; the negroes said they had white people to help them; Kane was there often, and came with several negroes.

4. Said she had seen John Ury the priest often there when the negroes were there, and speak to them; tell them to keep secrecy, and to be true, and not tell of one another if they were to die for it; that they should burn the town down, and in the night cut their master's and mistress's throats with knives they should get; told her not to discover what he said, if she did he would be the death of her.

5. He christened Vaarck's Cæsar, and others.

6. She was sworn by Jury (e) when Kane was, of a Sunday night, as things were generally done on Sunday nights.

7. Did not know that Andrew Ryan was concerned, or David Johnson.

8. Had seen Murphy often at the house since Christmas, when Vaarck's Cæsar, asked him to drink a dram.

9. Had often heard the negroes, when they stood round a circle made with chalk (f) say the devil fetch him and burn him that discovered.

interested in the event of a suit cannot be a witness; and by a parity of reason it may be concluded, that masters of slaves in criminal cases, should not be witnesses, especially in matters of so much consequence to the public; and if any such like case should hereafter happen, which God forbid, upon the reason of that rule, and the inconveniences which have happened from this indulgence; it may be judged necessary to vary from that practice.

(e) Meaning again, into the conspiracy; at the beginning of her examination on Wednesday, the 8th inst. she only says she saw [William] Kane sworn one Sunday evening; and now this agrees with Kane's examination, No. 2, § 6, who says, they were sworn together, at the second meeting, which was of a Sunday; and she could scarce know that he had given such information, for he had done so but two or three days before, and his examination was not out of the judge's or grand jury's hands; Kane and Sarah were confined in cells separate and distant from each other; but though her owning to the negro wench that she was sworn into the conspiracy, was the occasion of the respite of her execution, and her being sent for and examined by the judges, yet she owned no such thing upon her first examination, but now she does it with such circumstances, concurring with other evidence, as puts the truth of the matter beyond doubt, and thereby adds credit to the rest of her confession.

(f) Kane's examination, No. 2, § 18, gives an account of this ceremony of swearing the negroes, in a circle drawn upon the floor; Kane there indeed calls it a ring, a black ring, and with him agrees Mary Barton in her evidence upon Ury's trial, the 29th of this

10. Walter's Quack, swore several times ; the negroes swore without book ; the whites swore by a bible.(g)

11. Jury the priest told her and her father, he could forgive their sins, if they did not discover.(h)

12. Peggy (executed) was sworn, and was a Roman.

13. Jury told us all, that he could forgive our sins, if we did any misdemeanor ; and said if she would confess to him, he would forgive her all her sins, which was done ; and he could forgive all of them, what they were to do in this business of the plot ; and thinks he made her father and mother papists. He used to christen negroes at several times.

14. Negroes said they went to him, and said he prayed for them.

15. Jury said, if they discovered all their sins to him, he could forgive them ; she said that none but God could, if they prayed to him ; he said a priest could as well as G—d.

16. John Coffin being shewn to her, she said she had not seen him before.

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Sarah Hughson being brought before the chief Justice, Mr. Justice Philipse, and Mr. Chambers this morning, in order for further examination, she denied all she had confessed and was taken down from her, as before on the 8th and 10th inst. she

month, who (as she had done at some of her examinations before) spoke of a black ring or circle upon the floor, with a circumstance attending it which at first seemed to be trifling, and not worth notice, therefore was not taken down. See hereafter note upon her evidence at Ury's trial.

(g) This the reader may observe so many witnesses agreeing in, that reference to the particular places would be endless ; not but that many instances also may be noted of the negroes swearing upon a book, according to the legal ceremony ; which if not a bible, no doubt was intended to pass for one : but perhaps that formality was used with such of the negro confederates only, as had education and learning ; as for the illiterate and ignorant, no doubt these infernal politicians were of opinion, their swearing by thunder and lightning (which are the terrible oaths commonly used among themselves) would as effectually engage them to their hellish purposes.

(h) But if they did discover ————— So that according to this diabolical system, no oaths are available to hold their votaries, but such as bind themselves in a curse to do iniquity.

said she had seen negroes at her father's house, but did not know of a plot; she being immediately thereupon exhorted by those gentlemen to speak the truth, then declared every particular in the foregoing examination (except the retraction which was minuted upon it) to be true, as the same was distinctly read to her by Mr. Chambers, and the question particularly put to her.

SUPREME COURT.

Present, the second justice.

The King against Sarah Hughson.

Ordered, that the execution of Sarah Hughson be respited till Friday next.⁽ⁱ⁾

The King against Sam, colonel Courtlandt's negro.

The prisoner, Sam, desired leave of the court to withdraw his plea, and plead *guilty*, which being granted, he pleaded *guilty*, and submitted to the mercy of the court.

Court adjourned till Tuesday the 14th instant, 10 o'clock in the morning.

Yesterday evening and this day, Thomas Hughson, yeoman (father of John Hughson) and his four sons, viz. Nathaniel, Walter, William and Richard, were taken up and committed to West Chester county jail, being charged as confederates in the conspiracy; one son only out of six standing clear of impeachment upon this occasion.

SUNDAY, JULY 12.

Confession of Othello, under sentence of death, before one of the judges—No. 2.—He said,

1. That about the beginning of last summer, Albany brought meat to his master's house, and asked him to drink a dram with

(i) From the untoward behaviour of this wretch upon her examinations, the reader will be apt to conclude there could be little or no dependance on her veracity, or her evidence at best would deserve but very slender credit; and indeed the case would have been so, if her testimony had stood single, and not corroborated by many other witnesses to the same facts, and concurring circumstances attending them; though from her stubborn deportment, it must be owned, very small service was expected from her; for she discovered so irresolute untractable a temper, that it was to be expected she would recal again and again, as she had done already, what she seemed to deliver at times, with some composure and appearance of sincerity.

him, which he consenting to, Albany carried him to Hughson's, where Albany called for liquor; and as Hughson did not bring it to them immediately, he (Albany) went into the house and brought out a two-penny dram to Othello in the yard; Albany told him that Hughson desired him (Othello) to stay a little, for he wanted to speak with him; Othello said he could not stay then, but that he would come there in the evening.

2. He went again about dusk in the evening, and Albany was not there; Hughson and Othello began to talk about the plot, and Hughson would fain have made him swear, but he refused, saying another time would do as well: Hughson told him if he would swear he should never want for liquor, it should not cost him any thing, and desired he would bring his acquaintance with him, and he would make them welcome: he thanked him and went home: was at Hughson's about an hour.

3. The 30th of October last, Albany brought meat to his master's house, and then asked Othello whether he would go to dinner at Hughson's, the drummers being to have a feast there that day ^(k) he answered that his master was to be at home that day, and that he could not go.

4. Albany often brought meat there, and would always ask him to go and drink at Hughson's, and as opportunity served, sometimes he went, and sometimes not.

5. About a year ago he went one evening down to the North river to swim, and there met with Albany; they went into Hughson's and he made them a tankard of punch; Hughson endeavoured again to make them swear, and brought a book to him; he still put it off; then Hughson told him if he would not, he (Othello) must not tell any body what he had been talking about.

6. He has seen many soldiers at Hughson's at different times, very great with Hughson, but cannot tell whether they knew or were concerned in the plot, but knows that Kane was one of them, ^(l) and believes he (Kane) can name the rest; Hughson promised Othello to find him a gun and cutlass, and told him if he did any damage he would commit no sin thereby: Othello understood, it would not hinder him from going to heaven.

^(k) The militia drummers, who were negroes, idle fellows no doubt; fiddlers of that colour, many drummers, and others, were tempted by Hughson's great hospitality. It is somewhat amazing! how Hughson, a poor cobbler, with a wife and house full of children, and scarce any visible business or means of subsistence, should be able to support such extraordinary generosity.

^(l) And Kane it seems knew well that he was.

7. Vaarck's Cæsar told Othello, that Rutgers's Quash was to find arms: Mr. Philipse's Cuffee was likewise spoke to by Othello about the conspiracy, and asked whether he was sworn? Cuffee answered yes, are not you? Othello said no, I have only promised to keep the secret. Said he had not spoke to any one since about it.

8. Adam told Othello (since their being in the jail) that he (Adam) was to have killed his master and mistress sure enough; and advised Othello to confess that he was to have killed his master and mistress, that that would be a means of getting him off.

Confession of Quack, Walter's negro, under sentence of death before one of the judges—No. 3.—He said,

1. That Philipse's Cuffee, Vaarck's Cæsar, Auboyneau's Prince, and himself, went down to Hughson's, that Cæsar called for a bowl of punch, they drank it together, and Cuffee, Cæsar and Prince, afterwards went out together and talked, while he (Quack) stood upon the threshold of the door, Quack called to them and asked if they would go; for it was almost night? they said they had some business to do; Quack went away: this was last May was twelve months.

2. That another time he went to Hughson's by himself, and met the three same negroes as before, Cuffee was playing on a violin; they had one tankard of egg-punch, and another of water, sugar and rum, they sat in the parour; Vaarck's Cæsar called for a pack of cards, they played a considerable time, and Quack won two or three bowls of punch, which Mrs. Hughson made, and Peggy paid for: they got pretty merry with drinking; judge Philipse's Frank came in and called for a mug of beer, but did not stay, his boat being at the dock just by; Mr. Van Dam's John came in, and sat a while and drank with them, and afterwards went away; as soon as Frank and John were gone, Vaarck's Cæsar said, come Quack I want you for something, but you must swear not to tell it; Quack said I will be curst if I do; they said they did not care to trust Frank or John, nor many others, who were all apt to talk, but if he would agree to their proposal, it would be better for him, and that when he came there he should never want liquor; Peggy was present during this discourse, and went out to call Hughson; Hughson then came into the room and swore Quack; Hughson, himself, Cæsar, Cuffee and Prince, swore at the same time, to encourage him to swear, they all kissed a book; they then told Quack of the plot, and Hughson asked him if his master had any guns? Quack answered two, which he could get; Hughson told him he had powder and shot enough,

and that he had bought some guns, and had money to buy more, and told him there were people up the river, and on the other side [the water] that were to come and help: Quack asked whether they were blacks or whites? Hughson said he knew them, and that was sufficient: Quack understood by his discourse they were whites.

3. Quack remembers to have seen a gun hanging up at Hughson's, likewise a bag of large shot, about five inches high and four broad.

4. They had another bowl of punch, which Hughson treated with, and at the same time told Quack that if he would bring any company there with him, he would make them welcome. This meeting was in the same month as the first meeting: it was on a Saturday night, he went in about dusk, and stayed till twelve.

5. Two Sundays after, Cæsar, Quack (himself) and one other negro (who he did not know) were at Hughson's, but talked nothing of it at that time.

6. Captain Marshall's Ben asked him eight or nine times to go to Hughson's with him; but says he never went with Ben any where.

7. Since new-year Albany told Quack, that they had a supper at Hughson's, and that a great many negroes were there present.

8. Some time this spring Adam sent Jack to invite Quack to come to his master's, that Adam wanted very much to speak to him; Quack being at Mr. Richard's with his wife, refused to go, but knew not what business Adam had with him.

9. While Quack was in jail, Vaarck's Cæsar, who was also in the same jail, told Quack, that Hughson, Peggy, and himself, had had a supper at the house of one Saunders, upon the dock; and from Cæsar's discourse, he, Quack, understood that Saunders was concerned in the plot.^(m)

10. Cæsar likewise told him he had buried money some where near Hughson's, but no one knew of it but himself.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

The four following examinations were taken this day before one of the judges, Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Lodge present, when

(m) This fellow never apprehended.

the several negroes they affected were passed in review before and picked out by the witnesses.

1. Examination taken against Le Roux's Quash—William Kane, Bastian, Tickle, and Sandy, said that Quash was sworn at Hughson's and at Comfort's too, into the plot.

2. Examination taken against Valet's Tom—Kane, Burton, and Bastian, said that Tom was often at Hughson's when they talked of the plot, and consented and was sworn there in Kane's presence.

3. Examination taken against captain Walton's Jupiter—Kane, Burton, and Bastian, said that Jupiter was often at Hughson's when they talked of the plot, and consented, and was active.

4. Examination taken against captain Walton's Dublin—Burton said, that Dublin was at Hughson's when talked of the plot, and that he consented.

Examination of Bastian, negro, before one of the judges, No. 2.

1. Bastian being further examined, saith, that when he was at that great entertainment at Hughson's, on the Sunday about a month or six weeks before the fort burnt, he heard Hughson call over Quack (Walter's) name in a list, and said that he was to have been there; he also heard Cuff (Jamison's) name twice called out of the said list, (n) but he did not appear. Hughson called all the negroes' names over by a list, and the negroes present answered thereto; and whenever Hughson made any particular appointment of a meeting, it was usual for him to call over their names by the list, and those present answered.

2. That he has seen the said Quack at Hughson's several times, and once in particular, some time last summer, when Hughson, his wife and daughter Sarah, and Peggy were present, and also Vaarck's Caesar; and Quack was complaining to Hughson and them, that he had brought to Hughson's fourteen or fifteen firkins of butter, which Peggy was to receive the money of Hughson for (he being to sell the butter, and as he, Bastian, understood, had sold it to the Cuba vessels) and that he, Quack, was cheated out of that money; and that he had also given Peggy a five pound bill to change, and she had likewise cheated him out of that; and Quack was very angry about it, and Peggy said she had given the money to some of his consorts to give him (to a white man) that he knew very well, but that he was gone off with it.

(n) This negro also escaped us.

3. That he knows one Frans(o) a free negro, a butcher, that lived at Mr. Bayard's farm at Hoboeck, he saw him at Hughson's several times, and particularly he was at Hughson's at the entertainment above mentioned, when they were all talking about the plot, and he joined with them, and talked as much about it as any of the rest, but don't know whether he was sworn of it.

4. That he has seen Kane the soldier at Hughson's several times when negroes were there, and once shortly after new-year, he saw the said Kane and Hughson a writing in company of negroes, and as far as he could understand, they were copying over a list of the persons concerned in the conspiracy, but said that generally when he came to Hughson's, and the white people were there, he used to go away; but one day seeing Kane at Hughson's, and having seen him there several times before, he asked Hughson's wife what that man did there? she answered that he need not be afraid of him, he would not betray them in any thing.

5. Has heard Billy (Ward's negro, executed) say, that they (the negroes) had a frolic in the Broadway at a soldier's, where were present, a Roman priest, and Quack (Walter's) amongst other negroes; and that the priest swore the negroes of the plot, and said he could forgive them all the sins that they did.

6. That the negro boy Cato, Mr. Richard's, and Neptune, Mr. Cruger's, (as Bill, Ward's, told the examinant) were at the last mentioned meeting.

The following notes were taken upon the examination of Mary Burton and William Kane this day, before one of the judges, which in the hurry of business were omitted to be drawn up in form.

1. Mary Burton said John Earl, who lived in the Broadway, used to come to Hughson's with nine or ten soldiers at a time.

2. Hughson used to go to Kelly's (the soldier's) house, and has seen Kelly at Hughson's, and used to be amongst the negroes, when they were talking about the fires.

3. An old man, a very old man, believes not a soldier, in old clothes, sometimes a red jacket, does not know his name, he used to be great amongst the negroes, when talking about fires.

4. The white men where to have companies of negroes under them, and Hughson told them they might order their companies as they thought fit; and Jury (Ury) the priest, used to be with them.

5. A soldier lives at the house behind the English church yard,

(o) Nor was this negro ever taken up.

was concerned in the plot; (p) the soldiers used to come to his house, and Hughson used to go up there and fetch them down to his.

6. A man by the Mayor's market, lived at the shop where she used to fetch rum from, such another as Kane, and dressed like him, but of a Sunday (q) used to have better clothes; don't know his name, lived in a sort of a cellar opposite the market.

7. She has gone with Sarah (the daughter of Hughson meaning) to a house beyond captain Marshall's, a soldier's, for to fetch soldiers down to Hughson's; the old soldier himself, not concerned as she knows.

8. John Earl, at the time that Hogg's goods were discovered met her in the street, and said he had rather have given twenty pounds than that the discovery had been made of them, but that if she (Mary Burton) discovered any thing about the fires, he would be the death of her. (r)

9. A doctor that lived by the slip, she took him to be a Scotchman, used often to be at Hughson's since the Cuba men gone.

10. That she had seen another dancing-master along with Holt and Kane, at Hughson's, talking about the plot, above stairs, and saw several negroes with them. [She stammered at his name, and pronounced a C several times, which she said she believed was the first letter of his name, and though it was known by the judge, and those that were present, whom she must necessarily mean, yet he chose she should recollect the name if she could; at last she said he lived (this being in the assembly room, she pointed to the street) in Wall-street; she said she should know his name if she heard it; and we not knowing of any other dancing-master in town, or any that pretended or professed themselves to be such, but this man, who did live in that street; she was asked whether his name was Corry? and she readily answered, that was his name, and that she should know him again, if she saw him.]

Then Mary Burton was sent into the next room, and William Kane sent for.

William Kane being asked whether he knew of any other dancing-master besides Holt, (mentioned by him several times before) that was amongst them at Hughson's, when they were talk-

(p) This man never taken, though the description of him very circumstantial.

(q) Sunday was generally the day, as the reader may have observed from the course of the evidence, that the conspirators met at Hughson's, which his daughter Sarah confirms in her examination.

(r) This fellow never taken.

ing of the plot? Kane instantly answered, there was Piers's son-in-law, who lived in that street (pointing also to Wall-street) who used to be amongst them, and was concerned in the plot. Then Kane was sent away.

Both these witnesses were sworn to the truth of what they declared.

Whereupon a constable was despatched for Corry, who was soon brought, and the following examination taken down, which Corry signed.

Examination before one of the judges.—John Corry being examined saith, that he never was at Hughson's house in his life.

Never spoke a word to Holt in his life, never was in his company.^(s)

S—he he was acquainted with, and has been in his company several times, but never at Hughson's, nor any other place on the North River, within this city.

John Corry.

Then Mary Burton was sent for, and when she came, she shook her head at the sight of the man, and being asked upon the oath she had taken, whether she had seen that man before, and what she knew of him? she declared to his face to the effect of the 9 § of the aforesaid notes of her examination concerning him. But Corry stoutly denied all she said, and declared he had never seen her before, at which the girl laughed.

Then Mary was dismissed, and William Kane sent for, and confronted with Corry, and he charged him with the same he had declared before; but Corry knew him not.

Corry was committed.

The following negroes committed this day, viz. Walton's Jupiter and Dublin, La Roux's Quash, recommitted, who had been enlarged upon the grand jury's recommendation the sixteenth instant, as not finding sufficient evidence at that time whereon to form an indictment against him.

^(s) Though as the proverb is, two of a trade can seldom agree, it is much, very much, that these two dancing masters, living in the same town for four or five years together, should not have had one wrangle, or exchange one word neither in anger or civility, in all that time.—Surely he endeavors to prove too much, for they might possibly have talked together very innocently.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

Present, the chief justice, the second and third justices.

The King against Walters's Quack, Othello, negroes.

Ordered, that the execution of Quack and Othello be on Thursday next, the sixteenth instant, between the hours of two and seven of the afternoon of the same day.

Court adjourned till to-morrow nine o'clock.

Examination of John Ury, before the Chief Justice and third justice, apprehended upon suspicion of being a Romish priest, and a confederate in the conspiracy.

John Ury, school-master, denies being any wise concerned in the conspiracy for burning the town and killing the inhabitants, says, that he never was any wise acquainted with John Hughson or his wife, or Margaret Kerry, nor did he ever see them in his life, to his knowledge.

John Ury.

Deposition, No. 9—Mary Burton, before the grand jury, being first sworn, said, that white people that used to come to Hughson's and being in company with those who talked about the fires, &c. were Corry the dancing-master.

Alanor(t) an old man. Once he fought with one Butchell there, and the negroes asked him to be concerned, and he said, yes; but she thought he might be in liquor.

Examination before the grand jury—No. 5—William Kane being duly sworn said, that Edward Murphy he had seen many times at Hughson's when they were talking of the fires and burning of the town, and that he swore d—n him, if he would not lend a hand to the fire as soon as any body; and that at the same meeting all the company were speaking about killing the white people.

2. That David Johnson came one evening to Hughson's, with three women, a little (as he imagined) in liquor. That Ury, the priest, took Johnson by the shoulder when he came in, and carried him to another room, where some negroes were: that he (Johnson) came in a short time out of the room, and took the examinant by the shoulder, and said, d—n ye, don't be down-hearted, never fear, for we shall have money enough by-and-by, and that immediately he swore, in the room that he came into, in the presence of the company, that he would help to burn the town, and kill as many white people as he could; and that both

(t) Who this meant is not discovered.

Murphy and Johnson were that night sworn into the plot ; and that old Hughson, and three of his sons were sworn the same night.

3. That one Corry, a dancing-master was frequently at Hughson's, and often in company with the priest : that he has heard Corry say, that he would assist to burn the fort ; and that he was frequently in company with the negroes, when Hughson and they used to talk of burning the town and killing of the white people.

4. That Holt, the dancing-master, was frequently at Hughson's, in company with the priest ; that he never heard any of them say, that they would assist at burning of the houses and killing of the people ; but that both were in the room where some negroes were sworn, and where burning of the town and killing of the people was spoke of in so free and public a manner, that he had reason to believe that both of them heard all that was said on that subject.

5. That John Coffin, Jerry Corker, Daniel Fagen, John Ury the priest, Thomas Hughson the father, and his three sons, were all in the conspiracy.

6. That a young gentleman with a pigtail wig, used frequently to come there with Corry, Ury the priest, and Holt ; but never saw him in company with any negroes, as those other white people used to be when he was absent.

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15. A. M.

Present, the Chief Justice, the second and third justices.

The King against colonel Moore's Cato, Ten Eyck's Dick, Crooke's Prince, De Lancey's Pompey, Vaughton's Cuffee, negroes.

The prisoners were arraigned on an indictment for the conspiracy, and thereto pleaded guilty ; and in arrest of judgment produced his majesty's most gracious pardon on condition of transportation ; which was read and allowed of.

The King against Jay's Brash, Bayard's Pompey, Gomez's Cajoe, Wendover's Emanuel, Wincoop's London, Livingston's Braveboy, Gilbert's Pompey, Courtlandt's Sam, Burk's Sarah, negroes.

The prisoners being brought to the bar, and asked what they had to say, why judgment of death should not pass upon them ;

they produced, and severally pleaded his majesty's most gracious pardon; which being read, was allowed of.

Court adjourned to three o'clock in the afternoon.

P. M. Present, as before.

The King against Hyer's Tom, Tiebout's Venture, Bound's Jasper, Walton's Fortune, Mizerall's Dr. Harry, Rutgers's Galloway, Ryker's Frank, Wendover's Toby, negroes.

On trial upon indictment for the conspiracy.

Jury called and sworn, viz.—Joseph Sacket, Thomas Willet, Richard Langdon, John Provost, Charles Arding, Adrian Banker, Cornelius Cloppert, Alexander Allaire, John Smith, Peter Evoutsee, Patrick Jackson, Steenwick Deriemer.

Witness for the king.—Mary Burton, William Kane, sworn.

Brash, Livingston's Tom, Bastian, Tickle, Ten Eyck's Dick, Adam, negroes.

Witness for the prisoners—Jacob Walton, Fortune's master, Harmanus Wendover, Toby's master.

Of counsel for the king, Mr. Murray, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Murray, after the indictment was opened, examined the witnesses against Tom, Venture and Jasper.

Notes taken of the evidence upon this trial.

Mary Burton said that Tom was at Hughson's when they were talking about the fires, but did not remember whether he talked to them; she saw him there twice or thrice; he went up stairs with Hughson once; did not know what he did there.

That she had seen Venture at Hughson's talking about the plot several times; said he would set the houses a fire, and he was to have a pistol.

That she did not know that she had seen Jasper at Hughson's.

Brash said that he went with Tom, and Mr. Jay's Ben to Hughson's, and they went up stairs, and saw Tom sworn of the plot, viz. To burn the town and destroy the white people; that he (Brash) asked Tom first if he would be concerned, and he said yes; and he (Brash) told Hughson so, and so Tom was sworn.

That he did not know any thing of Jasper or Venture.

William Kane upon his evidence gave a general account how he was let into the plot, about Jerry Corker, and his going to a Romish christening as in his examination of the 5th instant.

Said he had seen Tom at Hughson's, and he was sworn of the plot; had seen him two or three times there; he was sworn to burn the town and kill the white people: he was sworn by thunder and lightning, that if he divulged the secret, that might strike him dead.

That he had seen Venture at Hughson's when they were talking about the plot, and he was to help, but he did not see him sworn; that he saw him several times there since Christmas.

That he had likewise seen Jasper at Hughson's, when they were talking about the plot; he saw him there the last Sunday in February; did not see him sworn; he (Kane) was drinking there; nor did he hear him consent.

Tom (Livingston's) said, he told Venture that the white men wanted him to join to help to kill the white people, and he answered Tom, he would go down to Hughson's; he said this was last spring was twelve months that he told Venture this.

That Jasper talking to him (the witness) about killing the white people, and promised to go to Hughson's to swear to kill the white people, but he did not see him afterwards.

Bastian said he saw Venture at Hughson's several times playing at dice; and he was talking about the conspiracy to set the town on fire, and to kill the white people, and he consented, and was to have a gun of Hughson.

Mr. Smith examined the witnesses against Fortune, Dr. Harry and Galioway.

Livingston's Tom said he asked Fortune to go to Hughson's to see the fun there; he answered he would go if he had time.

Kane said he had seen Fortune at Hughson's when they were talking about the plot, but did not see him sworn, nor did he hear him consent; there was a dozen or fourteen negroes there dancing; Hughson proposed the plot to the negroes present, to kill the white people and burn the town, in the hearing of Fortune, but whether he consented or not, he did not know.

Kane said he saw doctor Harry sworn at Hughson's into the plot; that he swore at all meetings, and he resolved to help the negroes to combustible matter to fire the houses, and did help them to some black stuff for that purpose; he was to furnish them with poison; he gave Hughson some, and some to Quack (Walter's) and the doctor cried, hurrah for Guanas boys, for he had Guanas^(v) boys enough.

Kane said that the time appointed among them to set the town on fire, was the 17th day of March, at night, St. Patrick's day.

Kane said Hughson used the ceremony of swearing negroes into the plot, by making a circle on the floor with chalk, or something, and then he made the negroes pull off their shoe off the left foot, and put their toes into the circle, and as a negro

(v) The name of the place where the doctor lived.

was sworn, Hughson's wife fed the negro with a draught out of a bowl of punch.

Kane said he had seen Galloway several times at Hughson's, that he said he would lend a hand, d—n him if he would not, to destroy the town and murder the inhabitants, and would make a breeches for his master, that he understood from some negroes, that Galloway was sworn of the plot, but Kane did not see him sworn.

Bastian said he heard Fortune say at Hughson's, before all the company, that he would join in the plot (it was some time soon after new-year, there were fourteen or fifteen negroes there) to set the town on fire and kill the people; Bastian heard him talk to doctor Harry, and tell him there was a particular house where all the negroes concerned in the conspiracy met, and could have victuals and drink for nothing.

That he saw Galloway at Hughson's, and he there promised to help set the town on fire and kill the white people.

Mary Burton said she had seen three or four papers of poison in Hughson's drawers, which she understood he had had of some negro; that she heard Vaarck's Cæsar, and Philipse's Cuffee, and Auboyneau's Prince, say that Galloway was sworn in the plot.

Adam said he heard doctor Harry talk to Hughson about poison that he would give him; that doctor Harry consented to the burning the town and killing the people in Adam's hearing, that he saw doctor Harry four times at Hughson's, twice he was in the house with him, and twice he saw him go in; that he saw him sworn the first time by Hughson.

Tickle said he saw Galloway sworn at Hughson's, he was to help set houses on fire, Hughson was to find him a gun, and he was to kill the people.

Mr. Chambers examined the witnesses against Frank and Toby.

Ten Eyck's Dick said he told both Frank and Toby about the plot, and asked them to be concerned, and they say yes, they agree to it, and he [the witness] was to call them to go to Hughson's, but never did; he was to call them to go to Hughson's when the time of the fires was to come.

Mary Burton said she had seen him at Hughson's, heard him say he would help to burn the town and destroy all the people.

That she had seen Toby several times at Hughson's, and he said much the same as the other, he consented to be one of the plot.

Bastian said he had seen Frank at Hughson's several times, heard him say he would help to burn the town and destroy the white people, this at two different times.

Kane said he had seen Frank very often at Hughson's, saw him sworn of the plot, and was with Ury; he was to burn the city, and kill the people; there were several other negroes with the priest: this was last winter, Galloway and doctor Harry were with him at the same time; Frank used to say he would be captain Holland.

Mr. Walton, witness on behalf of Fortune, said that he had one day desired Mary Burton to go up stairs to see his negro, Fortune, and that upon viewing of him, she declared that she had never seen him at Hughson's.

Note—the girl gave no evidence against him, but it was no consequence, that because she had not seen him there, that nobody else did. But this seemed to be made an objection, as if Burton had given some evidence against him.

The several counsel summed up the evidence of the witnesses, which they respectively examined; the prisoners said nothing material on their defence, but denied all alleged against them.

The court charged the jury, who withdrew, and being soon returned, found the prisoners all *guilty*.

The King against John Ury alias Jury.

The prisoner having been indicted for counselling, abetting, and procuring, &c. a negro man slave called Quack, to set fire to the king's house in the fort, in pursuance of which the said house, &c. was burnt: he was brought to the bar and arraigned thereon, and thereon pleaded *not guilty*.

The King against the same.

The prisoner having been indicted a second time, on an act of the general assembly of the province, passed in the eleventh year of king William the third; for that he being an ecclesiastical person, made by authority pretended from the See of Rome, did after the time limited in the said act, come into the province and city of New-York, and there remain for the space of seven months, and did profess himself to be an ecclesiastical person, made and ordained by authority from the See of Rome, and did appear so to be, by celebrating masses, and granting absolution &c. on which indictment he was also arraigned, and thereto pleaded *not guilty.*^(w)

(w) Entitled, an act against Jesuits and Popish priests; by the second clause of this act, it is enacted, "That all and every Jesuit, seminary, priest, missionary, or other spiritual or ecclesiastical

The prisoner then prayed a copy of each indictment ; but the court refused a copy of the first, and ordered him a copy of the second.

Then Ury prayed the use of pen, ink and paper, which was granted.

Ordered, that the trial of the said Ury be on Tuesday next.

The King against Sarah Hughson.

Ordered, that the execution of Sarah be further respited until Tuesday next.

Court adjourned till Friday morning ten o'clock.

An extract taken this day by the grand jury, from Ury, the priest's journal, seized upon his commitment.

[He] arrived at Philadelphia, 17th February, 1739—At Lunden(x) 5th March, 1739—To Philadelphia, 29th April, 1739—Began school at Burlington, in New-Jersey, 18th June, 1739—Occulto,(z) Jacobus Atherthwait, 28th July 1739—Came to the school at Burlington, 23d January, 1740—[He saw — 7th May, 1740—At 5 he went to Burlington, to Piercy the madman—Went to Philadelphia, 19th May, 1740—Went to Burlington, 18th June, 1740—At 6 in the evening to Penefack(a) to Joseph Ashton, — Begun school at Dublin(b) under Charles Hastee, at 8 l. a year, 31st July, 1740 — 15th October, 1740 — 27th October—Came to John Croker (at the fighting cocks) New-York, 2d November, 1740—I boarded gratis with him, 7th November, 1740—Natura Johannis Pool, 26th De-

person, made or ordained by any authority, power or jurisdiction, derived, challenged, or pretended from the Pope or See of Rome, or that shall profess himself, or otherwise appear to be such, by practising and teaching of others to say any Popish prayers, by celebrating masses, granting of absolutions, or using any other of the Romish ceremonies, and rites of worship, by what name, title, or degree soever, such person shall be called or known, who shall continue, abide, remain, or come into this province, or any part thereof, after the first day of November aforesaid (1700) shall be deemed and accounted an incendiary and disturber of the public peace and safety, and an enemy to the true christian religion, and shall be adjudged to suffer perpetual imprisonment. And if any person being so sentenced and actually imprisoned, shall break prison and make his escape, and he afterwards retaken, he shall suffer pains of death, penalties and forfeitures, as in cases of felony."

(x) London, a town in Pennsylvania, upon the borders of Maryland.

(z) What was done privately or covertly between Ury and him is like to remain a secret.

(a) i. e. Pennypack in Pennsylvania.

(b) There are two Dublins, Upper and Lower in Pennsylvania, supposed to be so named from Irish settlers.

ember, 1740—I began to teach with John Campbell, 6th April, 1741—Baptized Timothy Ryan, born 18th April, 1740, son of John Ryan and Mary Ryan(c) 18th May, 1741.

Pater confessor Butler 2 Anni. non sacramentum non confessio.(d)

This day the following list of negroes were recommended by the judges to his honour the lieutenant governor, to be inserted in a pardon in order for transportation, viz.

Peter Jay's Brash, De Lancey's Pompey, Livingston's Braveboy, Gilbert's Pompey, Gomez's Cajoe, col. Moore's Cato, Ten Eyck's Dick, G. Crooke's Prince, Vaughton's Cuffee, Wyncoop's London, Bayard's Pompey, Burk's Sarah, Van Courtlandt's Sam, Wendover's Emanuel, most of which had been made use of as witnesses.

THURSDAY, JULY 16.

Quack, Mr. Walter's negro, having been convicted upon his own confession, as a confederate in the conspiracy, and thereupon sentenced to be burnt; great solicitations were made to his honour the lieutenant governor, for saving his life; or at least,

(c) What family this was we know not, unless the priest is mistaken in the christian names of the father and mother of the child; there was one Andrew Ryan accused by William Kane, as one of the conspirators, which will appear hereafter, who lodged with Eleanor his wife, at Hughson's, all the winter before the conspiracy broke out, whom Kane affirmed to be a professed papist, and it has been credibly reported that Kane was one himself, and always professed himself so, until accused as a confederate in the conspiracy; it was said he would not so much as suffer his wife to keep a protestant book in the house, so great a devotee was he; therefore as he was also of the same persuasion, he could best discover his brethren.—There was another Ryan a married man (at that time also an inhabitant of this town) a professed papist, who has it seems since withdrawn himself, but neither his nor his wife's name answers Ury's minute. But whosoever the infant belonged to, its being kept so long from baptism, in a place where there are so many protestant clergy of many denominations ready at hand, gives umbrage to the conjecture, that this office was reserved for a popish priest.

(d) Who father confessor Butler was, also remains a secret as to us. Suppose some reverend gentleman residing in a neighboring colony. Ury minutes it as if it were something observable, that there was neither sacrament nor confession for two years, i. e. in the popish way of ceremony, as may be presumed.

if that could not be done, that his sentence might be changed from burning to hanging.

Othello the Chief Justice's negro, being in the same condemnation, his honour, for his further information and satisfaction, directed the other two judges to report their opinions concerning these two criminals.

The judges accordingly reported, that considering the circumstances they stood in before the court, they were of opinion, that they did not come within the intent, nor did they think them entitled to the benefit of his honor's proclamation lately published, offering mercy to such persons, whites or blacks, as were concerned in the conspiracy, who should make a full and free confession of their guilt, &c. by the time therein limited.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Present, the chief justice, the second and third justices.

The King against Othello, Walters's Quack, negroes.

His honour the lieutenant governor, by and with the advice of the council, having recommended to the judges of the court to change the sentence formerly passed against these criminals, to that of hanging, the court *ordered* it accordingly.

Ordered, that the execution of the said Othello and Quack be on the morrow, between the hours of nine and one of the same day.

The king against Hyer's Tom, Tiebout's Venture, Walton's Fortune, Mizerall's Harry, Rutgers's Galloway, Ryker's Frank, negroes.

The court proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners, which was, that Harry should be burnt, and the other five hanged.

Ordered, that the execution of Tom, Venture, Fortune, Galloway and Frank, be on the morrow between the hours of nine and one of the same day; and that the execution of Harry be on the morrow, between the hours of two and seven of the afternoon of the same day.

Court adjourned till Monday the 20th instant, ten o'clock in the morning.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

Schultz, the high-constable, having signified to the Recorder, late last night, that Othello had informed him he could make very considerable discoveries relating to the conspiracy, which he had a desire to communicate to him. The Recorder went up early this morning to the City-Hall, and sent for him, and the following confession was taken before him.

Othello's *confession*, No. 3.

1. He said, that some time last fall he saw Tom Evans, a soldier, at Hughson's, and also James O'Brien, a soldier, at different times, talking to Hughson, and after they were gone, Hughson told him that they were both concerned in the plot, and that there were as many white people concerned as negroes.

2. That some time after he met O'Brien, and he advised him (Othello) to steal his master's waistcoat and breeches, and to bring them to him, and he would satisfy him very well ; but he never did it.

3. That Hughson promised to give him a gun and a cutlass, but as to powder, or what quantity of arms or ammunition Hughson had, he never told Othello.

4. That he does not know of any other whites or blacks that he has heard or knows, of his own knowledge, to have been concerned.

5. That he did not know that the fort was to be fired, nor when they were to begin to set fire to the town ; Hughson said Albany should tell him, who was the first that told him of the plot, and that was the first time he carried him down to Hughson's, in June was twelve months, just about the time the Cuba people came here.

6. That colonel Philipse's Frank carried him down to Hughson's to drink a dram, his boat lay at Hughson's dock, and he treated him, but nobody said any thing at that time of the plot, nor did he ever speak to Frank about it, or Frank to him, nor does he know that Frank knew of it.

7. Hughson asked him if he could get some of his master's guns, but he told him that he could not come at them.

8. That Adam persuaded him, since he came in jail, to say that he had agreed to kill his master and mistress, and that by saying so he would get clear ; but this was all false, he never engaged to do any such thing, nor was it ever proposed to him by Hughson or any one else ; only Hughson told him he must rise with the mob, and kill the people in general, as the rest were to do.

9. That he never engaged with any negroes or others, to go to Mr. Murray's house to kill or assist in the killing Mr. Murray, Mrs. Murray, and family. All this he says as he is going to answer it to God Almighty.

10. That Walter's Quack denied, before Mr. Charlton, that he ever engaged in any such design to kill Mr. Murray, &c. but that Adam sent for him to come and sup at Mr. Murray's that night ;(e) but Quack said he was sick and would not come. Jack came of the message with a lanthorn for him, and told him there was to be company there and good liquor.

11. He solemnly protests to God Almighty, that he never talked to Adam, or Adam to him of the plot, nor did he know that Adam was concerned in it till after he came.(f)

This negro behaved upon this occasion with a great deal of composure and decency, with an air of sincerity which very much affected the Recorder, for from the intimacy he had the honour of with his master, he had frequent opportunities of seeing this negro at his house, and Othello's case could not but move some compassion, but all things considered, when calmly reflected upon, one could not yield entire credit to his protestations, more particularly as to the last article ; for Adam and he were well known to be familiar acquaintances, and as they were both, by their own confessions, sworn into this execrable engagement, this diabolical conspiracy, it will scarce be believed but they knew each other were concerned, and not only so, but must have had frequent discourse about it.

Othello being remanded, Quack, Walter's negro, was sent for, and the Recorder asked him many questions, and exhorted him to tell the truth in what he should say, as he was in a few moments to answer for his words and actions before God Almighty ; but Quack said he knew nothing more of the matter than what he had already declared in his confessions ; so he was remanded.

Evidence affecting Othello.—Pompey (De Lancey's) confession, § 8, 11. Jack (Murray's) confession, § 1, 10. Adam's

(e) If this was true, it is much (as Quack pretended to be ignorant of this engagement) that he should remember the very night, and send so rude an answer to a civil invitation, as that he would not come : his pretence of sickness would have been a sufficient excuse for a disappointment in a matter of lesser consequence than this intended savage butchery.

(f) But this is a great falsity ! See minutes of Othello's confession, § 1, June 29, 30. He had forgot, surely, what he had said before, that Adam and Albany had mentioned the plot to him, and that he had agreed to join to burn and kill, &c. and was sworn it should seem by Adam and Albany.

confession, § 19, 23, 25, 26, 29. William Kane's examination, No. 2. § 8. Othello's own confessions.

Evidence affecting Quack.—Abigail Earle and Lydia George's depositions. Sandy or Sawney's examination, No. 1. § 16.—Jack (Murray's) confession, § 1, 10. Adam's confession, § 16, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29. William Kane's examination, No. 2 and 5. § 15, 16, 18. Sarah Hughson's examination, § 2, 10. Quack's own confessions.

As to the circumstances attending these two negroes, as they appeared before the court.

The characters of these two miserable wretches were well known: they had more sense than the common rank of negroes, they had both kind and indulgent masters, they were two of the head negroes in town, both fellows of high spirits, had both general acquaintance and great influence amongst the inferior sort of negroes, their confessions were neither voluntary or free, but came from them very unwillingly, and after much persuasion, nor could the judges look upon them to be full, so that these criminals were deficient in all the particulars required by the proclamation, as essentials in a recommendation to mercy; they indeed acknowledged their guilt in general, by their plea, and by their confessions in a few particulars, thinking thereby, as it may well be inferred, to come off as cheap as they could; for perhaps they might flatter themselves, that by confessing what they did they should save their lives; what they did say was very sparing and of little or no significance, more especially what came from Quack, and there was great reason to conjecture they both had it in their power to make very considerable discoveries.

Quack had been committed upon suspicion, and was in confinement some time before any evidence came to light, which directly charged him as a confederate in the conspiracy, and he held it out stoutly, till the proclamation of the 19th June issued, protesting he knew nothing at all of the matter; it was well known how much idle time Quack had, almost at his own disposal, as if he were his own master; and now at length the proofs that he was one of the conspirators, came out to be strong against him, and he had been impeached for a long while before indicted; what he pretended to call the confessions, were of little avail, as before observed; the first of them, viz. 23d June, charged nothing more upon himself than a bare head-knowledge (to use a modern cant word) that there was a conspiracy on foot, to burn houses, which he by accident as it should seem, overheard negroes a talking of, not that he was any way concerned,

or had agreed to, and engaged in it: in the second confession, 27th June, indeed he goes a step farther, and says that one day he was at Hughson's, and Vaarck's Cæsar asked him if he would conclude along with them to set a great many houses on fire? Quack readily (but it may be observed by the way, in such a manner as if he was no such stranger to the villainous enterprize) told him he believed he would, but would consider of it, and give him an answer. So that yet there was no acknowledgement of Quack's engaging himself, even in the purpose of burning houses only, not the least hint that he so much as knew, or heard of any design to murder and destroy the people.

The liberties Quack took were very notorious, not forgetting his expressions and airs on Sunday, 5th April, in the midst of the many fires that alarmed and terrified us, upon which he was first committed, and then recommitted, after enlargement for some time, and yet he still obstinately insisted on his innocence; but at last, when confessions became fashionable amongst them, and Quack had reason to apprehend himself in jeopardy, and that he had but one chance to save his neck, then comes his third confession of the 12th inst. which pretends to discover nothing but what was well known before, excepting one piece of hearsay, § 9. That Vaarck's Cæsar, who was also a prisoner in the same jail, told him that Hughson, Peggy, and himself, had had a supper at the house of one Saunders, upon the dock; and from Cæsar's discourse, he (Quack) understood that Saunders was concerned in the plot; (g) but not one negro does Quack impeach, notwithstanding his general acquaintance among them, and notwithstanding what Ward's Will declared to Williams (and Will was very expert at plots, for this was the third time he had engaged in them) he believed there were not ten grown negroes in York but what knew of it. (h) Quack's insolence and ingratitude towards his master were very remarkable, as declared by William Kane; (i) what virtues he might have had are best known to the family he belonged to if he had any, but it seemed agreed on at all hands, that Quack was always much better fed than taught.

Othello had been waiting upon his master in New-England all this summer, who left this place soon after the fire at the fort,

(g) It is surprising that these deluded wretches did not discover all the white people they knew to be concerned, who had no doubt, been the chief cause of bringing them to such untimely end.

(h) It seems most probable upon the whole, that this was the truth.

(i) See Kane's examination, No. 2. § 15. 5th July.

and had been attending at Providence, in Rhode-Island government, upon his majesty's especial commission: the Chief Justice it seems had many times taken him to task there, after he was informed what had been doing amongst us, and well knowing the nature and disposition of Othello, he concluded if there was a plot he was very likely to have a hand in it, and he took a great deal of pains with him, endeavouring to persuade him to confess if he was any way engaged in it, or knew any thing about it, assuring him at the same time that if he was guilty, and would embrace that opportunity, by making an ingenuous confession, he would use his interest with the governor to save his life: but on the contrary, if he went to New-York and was tried and convicted, he would leave him to justice without mercy: but Othello withstood it all, notwithstanding his master endeavoured several times to prevail with him; and then when the Chief Justice was advised of his being impeached, he took the first opportunity of sending him by water hither, in irons; and immediately upon his arrival he was brought before and examined by one of the judges, who warned him of the proclamation, and that the time limited for making voluntary, free and full confession and discovery, was to expire within two or three days, and admonished him to embrace that opportunity; but nevertheless, he obstinately persisted in protestations of his innocence, and was committed; but the next morning when he had time to inquire of his brother criminals how matters stood, he bethought himself, that it was proper for him to make some confession, and intimated that he would to one of the Chief Justice's brothers, and the day after that, the judge sent for him down, and took the confession Monday, 30th June.

The aptness and alacrity of these two criminals for mischief was monstrously remarkable, as declared in evidence upon the confessions of two of their own colour and accomplices, in the same savage, cruel and bloody purpose; though Quack and Othello denied it to the last.^(k) That the scheme was proposed by Hughson to a set of negroes at his house, and consented to by them, of which Othello and Quack were two of the chief; and the very night was fixed upon for their being admitted by Mr.

(k) See Jack, Mr. Murray's negro's examination, § 10, 11, 12. Adam's examination, § 29. And the agreement of these two negroes examinations concerning this particular, as well as many others, upon comparison, seems very remarkable; they did not see one another after they were sent to jail, for they were kept apart till after these confessions were taken; nor could they so much as see one another till there was occasion to make use of them as witnesses

Murray's Jack into his master's house : and in conjunction with him, and Adam, his fellow servant, these ruffians were to butcher that whole family in their beds, then to set the house on fire, after they had plundered it, and were to carry the spoils to Hughson's : if this was true, surely the master's of these two bloody villains had nothing less to expect from them in their turns, than a share in the like fate ; and certainly it were not fit that two such cannibals, who could coolly engage to embue their hands in the blood of innocent persons by wholesale, who could never have offended them, should be suffered any longer to breathe, when the justice of the law had overtaken them : the judges could by no means think them proper objects of mercy ; and had they recommended them to the governor as such, and his honour had pardoned them, such lenity towards them, might have been deemed cruelty to the people. (l)

About noon Othello, Walter's Quack, Venture, Frank, Walton's Fortune, and Galloway, negroes, were executed according to sentence.

(l) The other negroes concerned in this horrible undertaking, were likewise of the head or the chief slaves in town, and principal agents, no doubt, amongst the conspirators of their own colour ; some, perhaps may object, why were not all, or at least Mr. Murray's own negroes, made examples of, as well as these two criminals, for (may they say) they equally deserved it ?—Though one is not always obliged to give an answer to every one that asks a question, yet for once to oblige (if there should be any) such.—It is very true, they all deserved exemplary punishment ; but if all the conspirators in town had been executed, perhaps this would have been carrying the argument farther than the objectors would have chosen it should, especially if any of their own slaves had been detected : though indeed it were much to be wished, that every negro in town concerned were transported, or the place rid of them almost at any rate ; and if so, it is probable there would be very few to trouble us. But more particularly—This black band of ruffians consisted of no less than twelve according to Adam ; Jack agrees to all the same persons, and adds one more which Adam had omitted, viz. Ben, Jay's, who had been sent off to the Madeiras the spring before the plot broke out ; and all the rest, excepting Cæsar, Pintard's, Brash, Bill, Ten Eyck's ; Adam and Jack, Murray's : had been executed already : and these last five made large confessions, and considerable discoveries, more especially Cæsar, Brash, Adam and Jack, insomuch that it was judged necessary to make use of them as witnesses : for which reason, considering the pledge of the public faith, and as they made those large confessions and discoveries, conformable to and relying upon the proclamation for their indemnity with regard to their lives, their escape could not be avoided, though their crimes merited a more severe fate.

Othello being asked some questions at the gallows about the plot, answered he had nothing more to say than what he had this morning declared to one of the judges.

Walton's Fortune, behaved at the gallows like a mountebank's fool, jumped off the cart several times with the halter about his neck, as if sporting with death. Some conjectured he was intoxicated with rum.

Tom, Heyer's negro, was reprieved.

This afternoon Harry, the negro doctor, was executed according to sentence; in the way from the jail to the stake, there were several endeavoured to persuade him to make a confession; but Harry's heart was hardened, he would discover nothing, as he had no hopes of benefiting himself by it in this world: perhaps he might have been persuaded of having fine things in the next, upon condition of his keeping all secret here: however, at length the terrors of death and the lighted pile affrighted him so, that it seems he let drop some unguarded expressions, from which his guilt might be inferred, and that he could have made some discovery if he had thought proper; so much as was minuted down, as may be thought to have any relation to the conspiracy, followeth.

Minutes of doctor Harry's confession at the stake, taken by Mr. John Sprat.—He said,

1. James Cosyn's negro told him (Harry) when they had some difference, that he would be soon hanged or burnt.
2. That he knew nothing of the plot of his own knowledge, that if he did, he would discover it to save his soul.
3. That he did not remember one negro upon Long-Island, that was concerned.
4. Being asked about the combustible stuff for burning houses, and about the poison for negroes, he said he knew nothing of it, and that it signified nothing to confess.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Present, the second justice.

The King against Sarah Hughson.

Ordered, that the execution of Sarah Hughson be respited till Wednesday sevensnight next.

Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

A list of negroes recommended this day by the grand jury to the judges, to be discharged; they finding no sufficient evidence to accuse them, viz.

Colonel Moore's Cæsar, Mrs. Bickley's Robin and Sussex, Colonel Philipse's Frank, Rip Van Dam's, esq. John, Peter De Peyster's Pedro, John Roerbeck's Jack, Mr. Filkin's Will, widow Van Rantz's John.

And they were discharged accordingly.

SUPREME COURT.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Present, the chief justice, the second and third justices.

The King against John Ury.

Mr. Chambers, of counsel for the king in this prosecution, moved to put off the trial of the prisoner, Ury, until the next term.

Ordered accordingly, and that the prisoner have sufficient notice of trial.

Ordered, that the persons indicted for selling spirituous liquors to negroes, and for keeping disorderly houses, do attend the court, on Thursday next, at ten o'clock.

Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, eleven o'clock.

Examination of William Kane, before one of the judges, No. 6.

William Kane being duly sworn, and asked whether he knew one Thomas Evans, he answered he did not, but that he knew one Griffith Evans, a soldier, who was burnt in the fire at the fort.

He was then asked whether he knew that James Obrien, a soldier, was concerned in the plot? he answered he did not.

But at last he said, he recollected one Thomas Evans who was out upon a furlough, but was in town all last winter, and very great with Obrien; he said, if Obrien was apprehended, perhaps he might tell.

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

Present, the chief justice, the second and third justices.

The King against John Ury alias Jury.

John Ury was arraigned on a new indictment, for being an ecclesiastical person, made by authority pretended from the See of Rome, and coming into and abiding in this province after the time limited by the act of assembly made the 11th of William III. &c. as in the other indictment; [in the former indictment there having been a mistake] and pleaded *not guilty, &c.*

Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, eleven o'clock.

The further examination of Sarah Hughson, before the chief justice, No. 2.

1. She said that she had often seen Ury the priest at her father's house, who used to come there in the evenings and at nights, and has seen him in company with the negroes, and talking with them about the plot of burning the town and destroying the white people.

2. That she has seen him several times make a round ring with chalk on the floor, and make all the negroes then present stand round it, and he (Ury) used to stand in the middle of the ring, with a cross in his hand, and there swore all the negroes to be concerned in the plot, and that they should not discover him, nor any thing else of the plot, though they should die for it.

3. That William Kane used often to come there with the negroes, and once, as she remembers, he came there with Ury the priest, who swore him into the plot, and several negroes, in particular, Vaarck's Cæsar, Comfort's Jack, Auboyneau's Prince, Walter's Quack, Philipse's Cuffee, Peggy, and the examinant herself, and her father and mother; that all this was done the last winter, and she thinks before Christmas.

4. That she saw him, the said Ury, baptize the above named negroes, or some of them, and told them he made them christians, and forgave them all their sins, and all the sins they should commit about the plot, and preached to the negroes; Kane being there also.

5. That she has heard Vaarck's Cæsar, Philipse's Cuffee, and other negroes say, that they used to go to Ury's lodging, where they used to pray in private after the popish fashion, and that he used to forgive them their sins for burning the town and destroying and cutting of the people's throats.

6. That Ury afterwards told the examinant that she must confess what sins she had been guilty of, to him, and he would forgive her them; that she told him that she had been guilty of no other sins but cursing and swearing in a passion; upon which he told her, as she had taken the oath to be concerned in the plot, he pardoned her her sins; she replied that she did not

believe any body could forgive her sins but God ; and he said yes, he and all priests could, if the people did but do what the priests bid them, and followed all their directions ; that Peggy used to confess in private to Ury, and she heard him tell her, if she would confess all the wickedness she had done in the world, he would forgive her, and particularly about the plot, and she says that Peggy has often told her she was a strong papist.

7. That several of the soidiers used often to come to their house and call for liquors, but she does not know whether they knew of or were concerned in the plot, or not.

Minutes of examinations taken before the grand jury, of negroes not indicted.

Thomson's York said that Wolf's Dick was sworn with him at Hughson's.

Le Roux's Quash is accused by Tickle, Bastian, and Sandy, all three very clear and positive in their evidence, and likewise by Kane.

Walton's Jupiter is accused by Bastian, fully, clearly ; and by Kane.

Van Rantz's York, sworn at Hughson's, by the evidence of Livingston's Tom, and to kill the white people.

Kortrecht's Prince was sworn at Hughson, and promised to kill the white people, as appears by the evidence of Livingston's Tom.

Abraham Marschalk's Diego, accused by Murray's Adam, who says he saw him at Comfort's, where were many negroes talking of killing the white people, but cannot say that he heard Diego say any thing.

Adam further says, that Murray's Jack told him that he had seen Diego at Comfort's, and Jack, an examinant, denied it.

Bastian says, that the free negro called Franck or Frans, that he accuses, lives at Hoboeck, on Mr. Bayard's farm, and that he has seen him at Hughson's among the rest of the negroes at supper, when they were talking of the plot.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

Present, the Chief Justice, the second and third justices.

The King against William Whitefield, on an indictment for keeping a disorderly house.

William Whitefield having pleaded guilty to the indictment for keeping a disorderly house, entertaining negroes, &c.

Ordered, that for the said offence, the said William Whitefield be fined eight pounds, and stand committed until he pay his fine.

The King against Stephen Burdett, on the like ; the like, and fined forty shillings.

The King against Israel Shadwick, the like, and fined ten shillings.

The King against John Christian, the like, and fined five pounds.

The King against Nicholas Burger, the like, and fined forty shillings.

The King against Michael Breton, the like, and fined five pounds.

The King against Elizabeth Nevill, the like, and fined ten shillings.

The King against Eleanor Cavillier, the like, and fined ten shillings.

The King against Sarah Hales, the like, and fined ten shillings.

The King against Robert Saunders,^(m) the like, and fined six pence ; and ordered to be discharged out of custody, paying his fees.

The following negroes discharged this day out of jail, the grand jury not finding sufficient evidence to indict them.

John Francois, a free negro, Valet's Tom, Robins's Dick, Walton's Dublin, Goelet's Quack, Tiebout's Will, Courtlandt's Jonio, Abraham Marschalk's Diego, Vandursen's Diego.

SUPREME COURT.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Present, the Chief Justice, the second and third justices.

Court opened and adjourned till to-morrow morning, nine o'clock.

Deposition before one of the judges—Elias Debrosse, of New-York, confectioner, being duly sworn, deposeth, that John Ury, now in jail, said to be a popish priest, came to this deponent's house about three months since, along with one Web, a carpenter, and asked if he had any sugar bits or wafers to sell ? (the bits are usually made, as the deponent apprehends, in imi-

^(m) This supposed to be the man that Walter's Quack understood from what Vaarck's Cæsar said to him, to be concerned in the plot. See Quack's confession, 12th July, § 9, but this not thought of at that time.

tation of Spanish silver coin) this deponent shewed the said Ury some confectionary in imitation of dogs, hawks, owls, lambs and swans, supposing that he wanted them to give away to please children, but told him he had no bits or wafers: then the said Ury asked the deponent, whether the Lutheran minister had not his wafers of him? or whether that paste which the deponent shewed him, was not made of the same ingredients as the Lutheran minister's? or asked the deponent some question to that purpose: then the deponent told him the said Ury, that if he had a congregation, and wanted any such things, that he might get a mould made by any joiner for that purpose: the deponent asked the said Ury (supposing him to be a professor of some particular sect) where his congregation was? and this he asked him two or three times; but the said Ury waved giving the deponent any answer thereto.

A list of seven negroes indicted by the grand jury, who are not to be found.

Mr. Henry Cruger's Hanover, Abraham Van Horn's London, Stephen Bayard's Ben, Richard Stilwell's Pedro, Augustus Jay's Ben, Mrs. Gouverneur's Jack, Henry Holt's Joe.

SUPREME COURT.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Present, the Chief Justice, the second and third justices.

The grand jury came into court, and being called over, presented (amongst other bills) a bill against Pedro, Pierre De Peyster's negro, for the conspiracy.

Then the grand jury were discharged, with the thanks of the court for the great service they had done their country.

The court adjourned to Tuesday the 28th instant, ten o'clock in the morning, being the first day of the ordinary July term.

MONDAY, JULY 27.

Deposition taken before one of the judges—Joseph Web of the city of New-York, carpenter and house joiner, being duly sworn, deposed, that some time last fall, about the latter end of October or beginning of November, to the best of his remembrance, he was at work at John Croker's, at the fighting cocks, and there became acquainted with John Ury; and hearing him read Latin and English to some people in the house, and thinking that he read very well, he inquired of Croker who he was; and he informed him, he was a school-master lately come from Phi-

Philadelphia, and taught his children to read ; that after this, he became acquainted with the said Ury, and asked him if he would teach a child of his ? and he said he would, if Croker would give him the liberty of coming to his house, and Croker agreed to it ; and he sent his child to him.

2. That afterwards, this deponent, and Ury growing more intimate, and deponent observing a poor and mean appearance in his clothing, he thought his pocket answerable thereto, and gave him an invitation to his house, and told him he should be welcome to his table noon and night at any time when he saw proper, and Ury accordingly came to this deponent's house frequently, all the winter afterwards ; and in their conversations he understood by the said Ury, that he professed himself a nonjuring minister ; and that he had been taken into custody in London, for a book that he wrote and printed, that some critics picked a hole in it, and construed it treason, which was contrary to his intent and meaning ; but by means of some friend (a great man) who knew his family very well, and had a regard for him, he had his liberty and got away : and that by leaving England, he lost a living (as the deponent understood him) church preferment of 50*l.* a year income.

3. That the said Ury told the deponent in some of their conversation, that in the time of the late king William the third, the said king offered to a certain bishop (whose name he does not now remember) a bishoprick of about nine thousand pounds a year, if he would take the oaths ; but that the said bishop refused to comply therewith ; or that the said bishop was in possession of that preferment, and was ousted upon refusing to take the oaths ; or the said Ury expressed himself to one or other of those purposes ; and that the deponent asked him the said Ury, how they did then, when that bishop was dead ? why said Ury they take it by seniority in a regular succession : and Ury declared that he himself was ordained by a bishop, who took his bishoprick by seniority and regular succession, or expressed himself to that purpose, as the deponent understood him.

4. That Ury in some of his conversations with him upon religious topics, expressed himself in such a dark, obscure, and mysterious manner, that the deponent could not understand him ; he would give hints that he could neither make head nor tail of.

5. That some time in May last, since the said Ury went to live at Campbell's, in the house where Hughson lived, the said Ury asked the deponent, whether he knew of any confectioner ? and the deponent carried him to Mr. De Brosse ; and when he

came there he asked De Brosse to shew him some confectionary ; and Ury likewise asked De Brosse whether the lutheran minister had his wafers of him ? and De Brosse said no, he had not them of him : that De Brosse shewed Ury confectionary in different shapes (that is to say) some lions, some dogs, and cocks (as deponent thinks) but Ury said they would not suit him, and so went away.

6. That one day the conversation between Ury and deponent was about negroes ; deponent having said they had souls to be saved or lost as well as other people : Ury said they were not proper objects of salvation ; deponent replied what would you do with them then, what would you damn them all ? no, says Ury, leave them to that Great Being that has made them, he knows best what to do with them ; says Ury, they are of a slavish nature, it is the nature of them to be slaves, give them learning, do all the good you can, and put them above the condition of slaves, and in return they will cut your throats.(n)

7. That after Campbell removed to Hughson's house, Ury removed thither about a week or ten days after him, and the deponent went thither three times, and heard him read prayers, in the manner of the church of England, but in the prayers for the king he only mentioned our sovereign lord the king, and not king George ; the drift of his first sermon was against drunkenness and debauchery of life, and against deists ; the first part of his second sermon was much to the same purpose with the former, and the latter part was an admonition to every one to keep to their own minister ; they that were of the church of England, to the English minister, those that were of the Lutheran persuasion to keep to that, and those of the Presbyterian to keep to their ministers, and not to have itching ears to run after every new minister : that he did not propose to set up a society for preaching to them, that he only gave a word of admonition at the request of the family where he was.

8. That at his third sermon Mr. Hildreth was present, and Ury therein took notice of two ministers that had lately preached in this city, whose doctrine he condemned ; the particulars that the deponent remembers he took notice of, were their preaching up, that faith without works were sufficient for salvation ; he said that this destroyed two grand attributes of God Almighty, his justice and mercy, (as he thinks) and insisted that there must be good works : This was the Sunday before the king's procla-

(n) Ury seemed to be well acquainted with the disposition of them.

mation day, and at the close he warned the persons present, that on the king's proclamation day, at five o'clock in the evening, he intended to preach upon the following words, among others: upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it (concerning St. Peter) and these other words, whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted, and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained. This is to the best of deponent's remembrance, but deponent has not heard that he preached according to that warning.

9. That the deponent has heard Ury say, that such a time and such a time was his sacrament day, and that he must receive the sacrament, and he thinks he has heard him say, that he must administer the sacrament but cannot be positive.

The judges of the supreme court having for some time past had under consideration the case of Sarah Hughson, daughter of John Hughson and Sarah his wife, all lately convicted as accomplices in the conspiracy; the circumstances of her misfortune of having been trained up under the influence and evil example of such wicked disposed parents, bore great weight with them; they were therefore inclinable (if she could be prevailed upon to give some colour for it) to recommend her to his honour the lieutenant governor as an object of mercy; and in this expectation, her execution (which by order of the court was proposed to have been at the same time with her father and mother) had been from time to time respited; but after their execution she remained for some time very obstinate, and though there was great reason to expect that it was in her power to give a further insight into this scene of iniquity, yet she remained inflexible after several examinations, and would discover nothing; till at length they were under a necessity of calling her up to sentence, and appointing a day for her execution, proposing this as the last experiment to bring her to a confession, which happened to have the intended effect, and if there could be any dependence upon her veracity in what she had declared (and that she has discovered some truths not before brought to light, they judged from the nature of the conspiracy, so far as it has been unfolded) and if she could be affected with a sense of gratitude for saving her life upon so small merit, and kept to her history concerning John Ury then in custody, and soon to be tried as an accomplice in the plot, and also as a Roman catholic priest, they thought she would be a very material evidence against him: on these considerations they thought fit this day to recommend her to his honour for a pardon, as an object of mercy.