

APPENDIX.

Deposition.—Anne Kannady, wife of James Kannady, of the city of New-York, peruke maker, being duly sworn, deposeth,

1. That on the Tuesday or Wednesday evening (to the best of her remembrance) after the deponent's husband James Kannady, and several other city officers had been several times in search at John Hughson's, after the goods stolen from Mr. Hogg's shop; Mary Burton, then servant to Hughson, came to the deponent's house to buy a pound of candles for her master; and it being a very cold evening the deponent asked her to come in and warm herself, which she did, and thereupon the deponent took upon her to ask her several questions: first of all she asked her her own name, which she told her as above; for the deponent did not know it, though she had been several times at her house upon the like errands, and she knew that she lived at Hughson's; then the deponent asked her whether that was a black child or a white child which that Irish beauty had, which lodged at their house? and she made answer, that it was as white as any of her children, or any other child; the deponent then told her that she heard that there was a negro who kept company with her and was the father of that child; the said Mary answered there was a negro came thither to her, but he was not the father of that child, she believed; then the deponent took upon her to give the said Mary good advice, she told her she would give her a blessing as a mother would a child, as she was a stranger in the country; the deponent advised her to have no dealings with negroes, and to have no hand in thievery, for that would be a means of bringing her to the gallows.

2. That the deponent then asked her, if she knew any thing of the thievery of Mr. Hogg's goods? and she several times denied that she knew any thing about the matter; the deponent then asked her if she had a mind to be freed from Hughson? if she had and would discover the goods, the deponent would free her, and she should come and live with her; then the said Mary answered, that her husband (meaning the deponent's, who had been at Hughson's upon search, as aforesaid) was not cute enough; then the deponent said tell me where the goods are, and I will take you away from him to night; she answered that she would not tell her any thing to night, she would tell her to-morrow, but that the deponent's husband had trod upon them. Then the deponent let the said Mary return home.

3. That after this conversation was over, the deponent went the same evening to Mr. Mills, the under sheriff, and told him what had passed as above; whereupon the said Mills, Mr. Hogg and his wife, and several constables, with the deponent's husband and herself, went down to Hughson's house; and the deponent desired Mills to go into the house first, and bring Mary Burton out to her, but Mills staying a long time the deponent went into the house to him, and found him and his wife and Mary Burton in the parlour, and there she denied all that she had said to the deponent as above; then the deponent charged her home with it, until at last the said Mary said she could not tell them any thing there, she was afraid of her life, that they would kill her; whereupon they took her out of the house, and when they had got a little way from thence, she put her hand in her pocket, and pulled out a piece of silver mo-

ney, which she said was a part of Hogg's money which the negro had given her; whereupon they all went with her to Alderman Banker's, and the deponent informing him what she had promised the said Mary, that is to say, to get her freed from her master, the alderman directed that she should that night lodge with the undersheriff, at the City-Hall for safety, and the deponent went with the said Mary, and left her at Mr. Mills's accordingly.

4. That some time after the said Mary Burton was parted from Hughson (to the best of deponent's remembrance, it was after the house in the fort was burnt) she came to the deponent's house, and deponent was talking about the robbery at Hogg's, and about butter, indigo and bees-wax, which had been lately stolen from other persons, and Mary said that Hughson, his wife and family had had them all, it was plain enough, and that she knew enough to hang and burn them all; the deponent then advised her to tell all that she knew, saying it was a pity such people should go on in their wickedness unpunished.

5. That some time after this, the said Mary said to the deponent that she was better than ever her mother was to her, that she had relieved her from the hands of her enemies, by being the means of taking her away from Hughson's, and that if ever it was in her power, she would reward her handsomely for it.

6. That the said Mary Burton further said to this deponent, that if they had not taken her the said Mary from Hughson's the night that they did, she verily believed they (meaning the Hughson's) would either have murdered her, or sent her away in a boat by the next morning.

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Anne z Kannady,
mark.

April 13, 1742.—Sworn before the recorder.

The same day and time James Kannady and Mary Goddard (daughter of said James and Anne) wife of Christopher Goddard of New-York, mariner, having severally heard the before mentioned deposition of Anne Kannady taken and read over in their presence, did severally make oath, that that part of the said deposition which relates to what discourse passed between the said Anne Kannady and Mary Burton, did so pass between them when they (the deponents) were respectively present; and that what therein is deposed is the substance and effect of what was so said between them.

Sworn before the recorder.

Deposition.—Rebecca Hogg, wife of Robert Hogg of the city of New-York, merchant, deposeth,

1. That one Wilson, a boy belonging to the Flamborough man of war, used to frequent her house, upon pretence of acquaintance with two white boys, servants to two gentlemen that lodged there.

2. That the Thursday before the robbery was committed, the said Wilson came to her house with a man belonging to the aforesaid ship, in order to buy some chequered linen; and the deponent shewed them into the shop, where he (Wilson) bought something of her, and gave her a Spanish nine-penny silver piece in pay, and the deponent unadvisedly opening her desk to weigh it, she pulled out a drawer in view of the said Wilson, wherein were a considerable number of Spanish pieces of eight, whereupon she immediately recollected herself, and shut to the drawer and desk again in haste, thinking she had done imprudently in exposing her money to an idle boy who used to be so often backwards and forwards at her house, and thereupon made an excuse to send the piece of money

aforesaid out of the house to be weighed. And on the Saturday night following her shop was robbed.

3. That the Sunday morning after, this boy (Wilson) came to the deponent's house, as usual, and she was telling him how that she had been robbed, and that as she knew he belonged to the man of war, she thought he might be able to give her some intelligence of it; as there were several sailors who frequented vile houses that were near her; the deponent described some snuff-boxes and coined silver pieces, one an eight square piece; whereupon he the said Wilson answered that he had been that morning at the house of one Hughson, by the North river, and there he saw one John Gwin [whom the deponent understood to have been a soldier of that name a person of vile character, who lived in the deponent's back street; but it turned out to be Cæsar, Vaarck's negro] whom he saw pull out of his pocket, a worsted cap full of coined silver; and that Philipse's Cuffee came into Hughson's upon pretence of having his master's shoes mended, and seeing John Gwin have this money, he asked him to give him some, and he counted him out half-a-crown in pennies, and asked him if he would have any more, and pulled out a handful of silver in the presence of the boy, Wilson, amongst which he said he saw the eight square piece so described by the deponent as aforesaid; but the deponent did not then suspect Wilson to have had any hand in it.

4. That upon this information the deponent told her husband; and he and Mr. Mills went the same Sunday morning to Hughson's, to inquire for one John Gwin, a soldier, and Hughson told them that he was not there, nor did he use the house: but Cæsar, the negro who went by that name (as he himself after he was apprehended, and after his conviction, confessed to this deponent) was at the same time standing in the chimney corner, in the same room where Mr. Hogg and Mr. Mills came; whereupon Mr. Hogg returned to his house, and told the deponent that there was no such soldier as John Gwin that used that house, that the boy, Wilson, who was present, thereupon said, it was not a white man, but Cæsar, a negro belonging to one Vaarck, a baker, who went by that name.

5. Upon this Cæsar was apprehended the same Sunday about 3 o'clock, and being brought to Wilson, to know if that was the right person he said it was.

6. That upon her examining the said negro Cæsar, in jail several times, as well before his trial as after his conviction of this robbery, he confessed to her as followeth:

7. That the boy Wilson used to be frequently in company with him (Cæsar) Philipse's Cuffee, and Auboyneau's Prince, negroes, at Mr. Philipse's house and at Hughson's; and that he (Wilson) came to Hughson's, where were present Hughson and his family, Cæsar (himself) Cuffee and Prince, and there he told them where they might have a good booty, and described the deponent's house and shop to them, and told them what money he had seen in the drawer, as aforesaid, and said he believed there must be more by seeing that in one drawer. That Cæsar and he did not know where Mr. Hogg lived, but he knew the house if it was where the widow Scott lived formerly; and that so said Hughson, that he did not know Mr. Hogg, nor where he lived: but Cæsar further said, that upon this information they contrived it at Hughson's how to commit this robbery, and that he (Cæsar) going to see Peggy Kerry, who lodged at Hughson's, on the Saturday evening following, he dropped asleep there, and about 10 o'clock John Hughson came to him and

waked him, telling him that he had forgot what he had promised the boy (Wilson) Cuffee and Prince, to go to the house in Broad-street, to get that booty.

8. That thereupon he (Cæsar) went to Mr. Philipse's house (Cuffee's master) and finding nobody there he sat himself down in the cellar kitchen, by the fire; and by-and-by hearing his confederates coming, he feigned himself asleep, and they came in with a large bundle, and hid it in a bran-box in the stable or out-house, in the yard, as he discovered by their talk, they thinking him asleep, for they did not attempt to wake him, but went out again in search of further prey.

9. That when they were gone, he went and took the bundle they had so hid, and carried it to John Romme's at the new-battery, who opened the door for him himself, and let him in, and he (Cæsar) threw the bundle in a chair, which was tied up in a large table cloth, which Romme opened and took out a piece of cotton and linen cheque, and a pair of silver knee-buckles belonging to Mr. Hogg, and some other linen things which he could not particularly remember; and after this, he (Cæsar) carried the remainder of the bundle to Hughson's, and left them in the room where Peggy was and went to bed; and in the morning when he awaked, he took the snuff-boxes, a child's whistle, and ring, and a pair of ear rings, and a locket with four diamonds, and gave them to Peggy, with some money; and the linen and chequered shirt he left with Peggy, to distribute as she thought proper, but he bid her give an apron to the girl (meaning Mary Burton) and when he (Cæsar) went down stairs he distributed money to Hughson, his wife and their children, and likewise to the servant girl.

10. That Cæsar confessed to the deponent, that when he came to Hughson's with the things, the family was all a-bed; but that they had left open a window, as was usual, and he climbed upon the shed and got into the house, and went to bed to Peggy, as Hughson and his family knew he used to do every night.

Rebecca Hogg.

April 14, 1742.—Sworn before the recorder.

JULY 15, 1742.

The recorder having been informed by Mary Burton, that she had several times talked to the wife of Daniel Masters, carman, concerning the conspiracy, and what she had heard the negroes and the Hughsons often talk about it, whilst she lived at Hughson's, and this before the fire at the fort; he spoke to Daniel Masters and desired him to send his wife to him, in order, as he told him, to enquire of her about it: within three or four days afterwards Susannah Masters came to the recorder (viz. this morning) and he examined her upon the matter, and took down what she said in the form of a deposition, consisting of twelve sections or paragraphs, which she signed and swore to, after hearing the same distinctly read over: the recorder being obliged to go out, and pressed in point of time, he did not examine her so fully as otherwise he would have done, but upon reading over the deposition in the afternoon, several other questions occurred to him, which he thought might be proper to interrogate her upon; therefore he then sent for her again, and she came very readily, and freely answered the questions proposed to her; notes were taken at large of the fresh information she gave which she was told were to be drawn out in proper order, and added to her deposition, and the whole to be fair copied, ready to be read

over to her the next morning, in order to be sworn and signed ; and she promised to come the next morning for that purpose ; but it may be presumed she had been otherwise advised, for though her husband had been several times afterwards ordered to send her again, yet she thought fit to decline coming ; the recorder did not care to be over solicitous about it, for some reasons, but has ventured to give the public her examination at large, as it was drawn out from his notes, which he does aver, he thinks is faithfully done ; and to do the woman justice, she seemed to behave upon the occasion with the greatest sincerity and candour. For distinction, the particular paragraphs contained in her first deposition, which were read over to her, and by her sworn to and signed, are inclosed between inverted commas.

Note, upon the fair copying, some of the paragraphs were transposed, and the words inclosed in the [thus] at the end of § 10, were added upon her second examination.

The *deposition* and *examination* of Susannah Masters, wife of Daniel Masters of the city of New-York. She said

1. " That Mary Burton, late servant to John Hughson, (executed for the conspiracy) soon after her removal from her said master (upon the discovery of Mr. Hogg's goods, the last year, which were stolen and lodged at the said Hughson's house) came to live with one Wilson, in the same street with this deponent, with whose family this deponent was well acquainted, they used to fetch water at this deponent's house, and to dry their clothes in her yard ; and after Mary Burton came to live with Wilson, she used often to come to the deponent's house upon the same errands, which gave the said Mary frequent opportunities of talking to this deponent ; and she said she was glad she was got from Hughson's to the place where she now was, for she was afraid there would be mischief in the town, for that she knew there used to be cabals of negroes at Hughson's whilst she lived there, almost every night at supper, and they used to make her wait upon them ; and at such meetings, Hughson and the negroes used to talk of killing the people and burning the town ; that the governor's house should be the first, and then they would begin at the Fly, and so go through the whole city ; and that Hughson's wife said, that rather than it should go undone, she would lend an hand herself ; and when all this was done, it was agreed among them, that Hughson was to be king, his wife Queen, Vaarck's Cæsar governor, and Peggy, his mistress, governess."

2. " That Mary said, that the negroes and the Hughsons several times threatened her, that if she discovered any thing out of the house that she heard there, they would certainly make away with her."

3. " That the said Mary had discoursed in this manner to the deponent three several times before she spoke of it to her husband ; but it had made the deponent very uneasy, though she could not know how to give credit to it."

4. " That at the times of this discourse, Mary Burton seemed very uneasy, and used to sit down and cry and bemoan herself, and said she was but a young girl, a stranger in the country, and no friends, and she was in danger of her life ; the deponent then asked her why she did not go to a magistrate and make a discovery of all this ? Mary answered, that if she should tell them what she knew, they would not believe her, as she was a poor girl and a stranger."

5. That upon the girl's crying and bemoaning herself so to her, the examinant (considering the circumstances she was under, from

the manner of her relating her story) was very much affected, and could not but take great compassion of her, as she had no friends or relations in this country to advise with upon her case, or to protect her; and yet the examinant says, she would at sometimes be cheerful and merry, and laughing at the folly of the conspirators, when she was telling the examinant of some particular odd passages which happened at such nightly meetings, and that she bore up against the difficulties she was under, much better than the examinant could have done in the like circumstances, and that she thought she had very good spirits.

6. "That the said Mary used further to talk, that when Hughson and the negroes had any thing extraordinary to do at nights, the Hughsons would send her up to bed; and the night that Hogg's goods came thither they had sent her up to bed, and she heard when the goods came, and she got up and looked out of the window and saw the goods delivered in, but it being dark she could not discover who they were that brought them, for there were many of them, but she heard and knew the voices of Vaarck's Cæsar, Auboyneau's Prince, and Philipse's Cuffee, negroes.

7. "That Mary told the deponent, that the night Hogg's goods were stolen, Cæsar was asleep upon the table, that he had been drinking very hard, and John Hughson came to him about 11 o'clock and waked him, and said to him you forget your promise, don't you? Cæsar answered no sir, I don't, and thereupon got up and went out; and then Hughson sent Mary to bed, and Mary said that upon this she suspected something extraordinary was to be done, she could not sleep; and she heard the noise when they brought the goods, which she took to be about 12 or 1 o'clock.

8. "That Mary Burton told the deponent, that she saw the goods the next morning, and that Cæsar offered her as much speckled linen before Peggy, as would make her an apron, but she said she would not have it, and threw it down upon the floor, and told them she did not want it; that want it she did, but that she would not have it in that manner, that she told them she believed they did not come honestly by it; at which she said they were affronted, but she did not value it, she would not receive any thing of them, if she could but get victuals, drink and clothes as long as she staid with them, that was all she cared for: that Cæsar offered her a piece of silver, which she supposed was to engage her to look after Peggy in her lying in, but she said no, she would not take care of her and her black child, but perhaps she might have submitted to have looked after white people's.

9. That at last the deponent told her husband of what had passed between her and Mary, but at first he thought it was all idle talk in the girl, and could not give any credit to it, and rebuked the deponent for giving an ear to her.

10. "That the said Mary further said, that there were many white people, and some in ruffles that used to come to Hughson's, and go into a private room with Hughson; and if she, when she was bid, brought any wine or any thing to the door of the room where they were, Hughson used to stand ready at the door and receive it, and send her away again: that these white people in ruffles used to come seldom, but they used to send letters and money in them to Hughson often" [for that she has received several letters brought thither, and has felt money in them, large round pieces, which she took to be milled Spanish pieces of eight.]

11. "That the said Mary said, that Hughson had a large parcel

of arms, which he hid under ground ; but she did not know what became of them."

12. That the said Mary told the examinant, that Kannady the constable's wife (at the time that he had been searching at Hughson's in quest of Hogg's goods that had been stolen) upon Mary's going to her shop upon an errand, advised her, if she knew any thing of Hogg's goods to discover it, or else she told her she might be brought into trouble ; and that Mary told her, Ah! said she, the constables in this place were not half cute enough, that they went over them several times, and had poked a stick (or cane she thought she said) into a place where some of them were (the examinant apprehended her, that there was some place in the stairs that was broken that they were so poking at) and Mary said that she could scarce forbear laughing to see how dumb they were, and yet she dared not tell them.

[Hereupon Ann Kannady's preceding deposition being read over to the examinant, she declared,]

13. That Mary Burton told her what had passed between the said Ann Kannady and her the said Mary, which to the best of the examinant's remembrance, was much to the same purpose as is related in the said Ann Kannady's deposition, and that soon after she came to live with Wilson as aforesaid, and before the fire at the fort.

14. "That all the conversation before related, passed between the deponent and the said Mary concerning the conspiracy before the fire at the fort, and before the proclamation issued, promising a reward to such as should make discovery of any person or persons concerned in setting fire to the houses."

15. That Mrs. Waldron who is since married to — Miller coming one day to the examinant's house, before the fire at the fort, Mary Burton being there, she related before her most of the particulars herein before set forth, much to the same purpose as before related : and the said Mrs. Waldron was much surprized at it.

16. "That the day the fort was fired, Mary Burton came to the deponent's house, and said to her, now you see this is the beginning of it, Mrs. Masters ; they said the governor's house should be the first ; you did not seem to take much notice of what I said to you ; and Mary seemed to be in a very great fright and much perplexed, and said, it was a thousand pities it should not be discovered ; but says she, if I was to speak what I know of it, they would not believe me, and she said, when she looked upon the houses, she thought what a pity it was, that they must all come down."

17. That after the fire at the fort, the said Mary used to come frequently to the examinant's house, until the time that her master, Wilson, removed to live in the fly, which was at May day, 1741 ; and she would often be talking about these matters, and of her fears and apprehensions, that she should be murdered by the negroes ; and she told the examinant one day, after she had been first examined by the grand jury concerning Hogg's goods, that she met one of Vaarck's negroes (Bastian) who was one of the conspirators (whose master lived near the examinant) and he asked her whether she had discovered any thing about the fires ? and Mary said she answered him, no ; and the negro replied, we shall soon take care that you shall not tell any more ; or words to some such purpose : and Mary said, she came immediately into the examinant's house, before she went to her master's ; and she seemed to be frightened almost out of her wits, when she told the examinant this story, and said, she looked behind her all the way, expecting she should be followed and knocked on the head.

18. That after Wilson was removed into the fly, the said Mary told the examinant, that one Sunday morning her master and mistress being gone to church, a negro who she believed did belong to old Hughson, father of John Hughson executed, came into her master Wilson's cellar-kitchen, and asked if there was a barber there? that Mary answered him no; that the said negro made a pretence that he wanted to send the boy out, the only person in the house besides herself, in order to fetch him a barber to shave him; but Mary said she was afraid he had some ill design, and would not let the boy go; and at last, when church was near out, the negro went away, and people beginning to come into the streets, the negro took to his heels and run away; and she said she thought to have got somebody to have laid hold of him, but he made too much haste out of reach: that afterwards she told her fears and apprehensions to a magistrate, and care was taken to remove her from her master Wilson's; and she was then lodged again at the under-sheriff's at the city-hall, where she was to remain, and the corporation purchased her indentures of Wilson for that purpose.

19. That this examinant was out upon the common at the execution of Quack and Cuffee, where she met the said Mary Burton, and the examinant said to her, she wondered how she had courage enough to be there; she answered, that she knew they had deserved it, and that if half the negroes in town were executed, she believed they had deserved it; that she knew a great many of them by sight, but did not know their names, nor who they belonged to.

20. That when the governor had ordered a military nightly watch to be kept in this city, that evening that Philipse's storehouse was burnt, Mary, having been talking to the examinant about the conspiracy and the several fires which had happened that day, said, that was right, and the only way to prevent farther mischief.

21. That when several fires had thus happened, the examinant was then convinced of the truth of what the said Mary had often before related to her; and the examinant's husband resolved to inform, and did inform a magistrate of what Mary had told the examinant, or of the substance of it, as the examinant's husband informed her.

22. And lastly, the examinant saith, that from the beginning of these conversations with the said Mary Burton, about these plottings and caballings between the Hughsons and the negroes, the examinant had heard the said Mary mention the names of several white persons of condition beyond the vulgar, who she said resorted sometimes to Hughson's, and used to go into a room with him in private, whom she suspected; and others who used to be with the negroes and the Hughson's in public, whom she said she knew, from what she had seen and heard at such meetings, were concerned in the conspiracy [whose names the examinant does not care to mention, without a promise not to insert them in her examination] but among several others, she had heard her name Corry, the dancing master, as one particularly, who used to be with the Hughsons and the negroes when they were talking about burning the town and killing the people.

The following letter and dialogue were sent from Mr. Favieres, of the city of New-York, merchant, directed to the recorder.

Sir—Having been often interrogated concerning some discourse I had with the negro Bastian, concerning the conspiracy, you were pleased to propose to me, that I should recollect myself as well as I could, and set down the substance of it by way of dialogue, which I have done, according to the best of my remembrance, as followeth.

Being at New-London with my sloop, the beginning of last September, Elias Rice, commander, having sixteen negro men and one negro woman on board, who were transported for having a hand in the late plot, and have since been delivered at Hispaniola; I about that time received a letter from my wife at New-York, dated August 31, 1741, in which letter she informed me, that one John Ury had been executed the Saturday before, as one concerned in the conspiracy, and that it was the opinion of many people, that he was innocent of what had been alleged against him at court: this piece of news occasioned me to go on board, to try what I could learn from the negroes; and I was relating this account of Ury to captain Rice, in French, and Bastian, one of the transported negroes, who attended on captain Rice, being near the door of the cabin within hearing; at my saying a great many people thought him innocent, he seemed to smile and spoke as if somewhat surprized; he innocent! says he, he was one of the worst of them all. Upon which I said to him, Bastian, you know all that was to have been done, and you must tell me all that you know of the matter; and he answered that if I would come on board in the afternoon, he would relate to me all he knew concerning the plot, but was unwilling any of the negroes should hear him. I according to his request returned on board in the afternoon, and taking him privately into the cabin, I put the following questions to him; which, without scruple, he answered as I have here penned down, or to the same effect.

Note, that most of the conversation was in French, Bastian having been bred from a boy in Mr. Fauconier's family, where they chiefly talked that language.

Question. Bastian, seeing you are now to be transported, and that it hath pleased the governor to pardon you for a crime, wherein many of your associates have suffered death, you need not fear any dangerous consequences by giving me an impartial account of all you know concerning the negro plot, tell me all you know of that affair from the beginning to the end, without amusing me with any falsehoods; and this you may depend upon, it will in a great measure obtain a pardon likewise from God, for your many and detestable sins.

Answer. Sir you may depend upon it, that I shall declare to you nothing but what I am very certain of.

Q. Who was the first person that introduced you at Hughson's?

A. Caesar, belonging to my master.

Q. The first time you were at Hughson's, what did you do there?

A. Hughson himself filled me a bumper of liquor, and after having drank it, I found myself quite intoxicated; but I remember he brought me a book, and bid me lay my hand on it, and bid me swear, and told me if I refused it he would kill me upon the spot, finding myself in so great a stress, to save my life I took the oath.

Q. What book was it that Hughson made you swear upon, was it a bible?

A. I don't know what book it was, but by its make I thought it looked like those books you call bibles.

Q. What was it Hughson obliged you to stand to, and after what manner did you swear?

A. By lightning and thunder, and by hell flames, that I would set fire to whatever I came across, and destroy as many whites as I could.

Q. What did you propose to do, if in case you had got the upper hand of the whites; did Hughson make you any promise?

A. He promised to make us all free.

Q. Did there generally use to resort many negroes at Hughson's?

A. Yes, for I have been there many a time when I have told fifteen, often twenty, and sometimes thirty negroes.

Q. Did you use to eat and drink there, whenever you went to see Hughson?

A. We always had a good supper and never wanted for liquor.

Q. The night after the fort burnt, did you return to Hughson's?

A. No, but the night after that we were a jolly company, and had a fine supper prepared for us, and seemed all of us to be well pleased with our late good success.

Q. Do you know any whites that were concerned with you? did you ever see any at Hughson's at your meetings?

A. I have seen Will Kane there very often, and two or three soldiers whom I knew not, and another little man who was also a stranger to me.

Q. Was that little man young or old? of what make was he? and how did he employ his time among you?

A. He was far from being a tall man, but short, very lean, and a pale visage, nor was he old, his place was at the upper end of the table; he often encouraged us to remain firm like men in our designs, he read and wrote a great deal.

Q. Do you know what he wrote?

A. I have seen him take the names of the negroes down, from time to time, by way of list.

Q. But how could Hughson, who was but a poor man, support so great an expense at his house? there were suppers every night for you all, candles and many other things, the charge of which must have been very great; this goes beyond my comprehension; for you know the person who wrote so much must have had lights to see; I say I do not know how he did to support all that charge!

A. The negroes brought what they could steal to him; the white man you speak of was short sighted, and never wrote or read without spectacles.

Q. They say he was a Romish priest; do you know any thing about that?

A. I do not know that he was a priest; but he used to exhort us like a minister, to continue steadfast in our intentions, and used to throw his hands about like a preacher; and he said to us at the meeting at Hughson's the second night after the fort was burnt, now God has prospered us in the beginning in burning the fort, and we need not fear; we must be resolute and proceed in the work, and no doubt God will prosper us in all; that the town was too much alarmed at present, but they must go on when the fine weather came, that they (the negroes) need not fear, he would forgive them their sins if they kept true to their engagements, and by-and-by the Spaniards would come, and then they should be free.

Q. Have you been baptized by that little man, they called a priest?

A. No, but I have been told by some negroes of our company, that the little man had baptized them.

Q. Is it true, you were to burn the English church?

A. Yes, we agreed to burn it last winter, but the man whom you call priest opposed it, and advised us to stay till spring, when there would be a larger congregation.

Q. Your intentions then were to destroy all the whites while they were in church ; how were you to go about it ? had you arms ? and could you think otherwise but that many would have made their escape through the doors and windows ? explain me these things as well as you can.

A. We had combustibles prepared by doctor Harry, made up into balls, which we were to set fire to and throw them upon the roof of the church, which sticking fast would set fire to the shingles ; after which, guarding the doors, we were to let none pass, but destroy them all in the church with our fire arms, for we had a great number of them at Hughson's.

Q. Where did you use to keep your arms at Hughson's ? for when the searchers were sent there they were not to be found.

A. I believe not, for the plot beginning to come to light, Hughson to secure himself, had them all thrown into the river, before that they were hid in a hole in the cellar.

Bastian further declared, that he had not seen the person they called a priest, since he came into jail.

James Favieres.

MARCH 19, 1742.

James Favieres, of New-York, merchant, made oath before the recorder, that the foregoing relation contained the substance of the discourse that passed between him and Bastian, a negro, at the time and place above mentioned, according to the best of his remembrance.

Deposition—Elias Rice saith,

1. That in his passage with the seventeen negroes, Burk's Sarah acknowledged that she was concerned in the plot ; never was at Hughson's, but often at Comfort's amongst the negroes, a forwarding the plot, and that she had wilfully set fire to her mistress' house several times.

2. That Ten Eyck's Dick was cooking the victuals for the ship in the passage, and the negroes suspected he had a design of poisoning them, and saw him busy with yellow stuff in shells in a bag ; which upon examination the negroes looked upon to be poison, which he had from doctor Harry, the negro. Some of the negroes knew it to be poison, the same sort they saw in Guinea.

3. H. Rutgers' Jacob and Lush's Gill denied being at Hughson's, but all the rest owned it.

4. Bastian owned he had been a head-man there, was there very often, and saw a little man there they called a priest, but never saw him after he came to jail.

5. Tickle said he had killed fowls there : Kelly's London had carried a quarter of mutton there.

6. Myers Cohen's Windsor had carried a turkey there : and all (except as aforesaid) owned they had many a good feast, and good liquor there.

7. That Bastian was always during the passage, very free in owning his being engaged in the plot, and kept to the same story ; and said that he had often seen Kane at Hughson's, and that he was concerned in the plot, and many more soldiers that used to come there with him, whose names he knew not.

8. That Bastian declared, that all the negroes that were executed he had often seen at Hughson's entertainments, and that they were concerned in the plot.

Elias Rice.

Sworn before the recorder.

Deposition.—John Thurman, of the city of New-York, baker, being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth, that after John Campbell came to live at the house where John Hughson formerly lived, by the North river, he applied to the deponent, to put his children to school to him, informing him that John Ury, who was a very good scholar, a Latinist, was to be a partner with him in keeping school; and that he the deponent would be sure to have his children well instructed, but the deponent having no good opinion either of Campbell or the other, gave no heed to his proposal. That soon after Ury came to live in that neighbourhood, as the deponent was informed, he took upon him to preach, and went about inviting the people to come and hear him; and that some of the deponent's family, as they afterwards told him, did go to hear him: that before Ury came to live in that neighbourhood, he knew his person by sight, having seen him several times. That the day John Hughson, his wife and Peggy were executed, the deponent went upon the commons to see the execution; and as he was returning from the gallows, he saw the said Ury near spring-garden, returning with the crowd to town, and walked along side of him till he the deponent came to the market by Bogart's the baker, when the deponent turned down towards his own house; that the deponent did at that time, and still does, think, that Ury was returning from the execution of the Hughsons.

Sworn before the recorder.

JOHN THURMAN.

The information of John Williams of the city of New-York, baker, touching the confession made to him by Will, (Ward's negro) executed for the conspiracy.

1. That he (Williams) lived next door to Mr. Ward the clock-maker, in Duke-street, and knew his negro man Will, who was executed as a confederate in the conspiracy; that he always had great suspicion of him, of being concerned in some mischief, having seen him at play in his master's back storehouse, with many negroes at a time, of a Sunday afternoons, playing at dice or papa; and he had heard also that this fellow had been concerned in the conspiracy at Antigua, about four or five years ago, which made him keep a very watchful eye over him.

2 That the day Mr. Philipse's storehouse was fired, and there was an alarm that the negroes were rising, he thereupon went home to get his arms in readiness, and to secure his house and family: and as he had conceived a great jealousy of Ward's Will, he called at his house, and asked him where this negro was, in order that he might have him in sight, and secure him; Ward answered he was back in the kitchen; and he calling him several times, Will at last answered out of the garret: he was ordered down, and Williams commanded him to keep upon his master's stoop, within his sight, and told him if he offered to stir from the door, he would shoot him; Williams having at the same time a loaded gun in his hand; and there he accordingly remained till the hurry was over.

3 That some time afterwards, when the affairs of the plot broke out, and several persons had been executed for the same, and the proclamation was issued, promising pardon to such negroes as should come in by the time therein limited; the day before the expiration of that term, he charged Will home with being concerned, and advised, if it was so, that he would go and confess to save his life; but he stiffly denied knowing any thing of the matter, and said, think not, master, that I am such a fool; for the negroes here live as well as the white people at Antigua; I was concerned in a plot there, and had been hanged, only I turned king's evidence, and by that means got clear; I could not stay there on account of the other negroes, being apprehensive of their intending to kill me. And the next day he was impeached, and taken into custody; soon after which, Williams went to talk to Will in jail, in order to try what he could get out of

him; and asked what he thought of it now? he answered, he thought he was in the wrong, that he had not taken his advice; but he thought they were all hanged or sent off, that knew he was concerned.

4. Then Williams asked him, what would become of him in case the plot had gone on, whether he had a greater antipathy against him than any other? he said, No; but he would have fared as the rest; he should have killed all that came in his way; for he had taken the oath of the priest; and that there was a matter of twenty or thirty of them in all, that were sworn together by the priest, a little man, with a long gown on; but he did not know him, or ever had seen him before as he knew of: Williams asked him, to what they were sworn; he answered, to burn and destroy what they could: Williams asked him what would have become of his master? he answered, as he was sworn, he must have gone on to destroy what he could.

APRIL 7, 1742.

Examination of Ann Lyng, Jemima Ross her mother, and Jemmy; taken by the recorder and deputy town clerk.

Ann Lyng, wife of Harman Lyng of the city of New-York, mariner, declared, that some short time after John Ury the priest was executed, she was one Sunday morning boiling of chocolate, and Jemmy, a little boy of about six or seven years of age, who was boarded with her and her said mother, said to her, aunt Nancy, my mammy Campbell used to boil chocolate every morning, but used to give me suppan, and sometimes chocolate with it: whereupon Ann Lyng asked him, who used to eat the chocolate? he answered, his daddy Campbell (b) and Mr. Ury used to eat the chocolate; then she asked him if he knew Ury? he answered, Yes, very well; for he used to be by, when his daddy Campbell and Hughson used to play upon a board with little pieces of wood upon it; she then asked him if he knew Hughson? he said, very well; he was a tall man, with a thin face, used to wear a red coat, and a white cap; that he often came to his daddy Campbell's, but always at night; that he knew Ury well, he used to teach him his book sometimes, and was a very little man, and lodged sometimes at his daddy Campbell's.

Mrs Ross declared, that upon her said daughter's telling her what Jemmy had said, as above, she asked him questions much to the above purpose; and the child declared over again to the same effect.

Then the boy was asked some questions by the recorder and town-clerk, tending to the same purpose, concerning his knowledge of Hughson and Ury; and he described them as above, and said, they used often to be together at his daddy Campbell's, and his daddy Campbell and Hughson used to play at chequers or draughts, [as they understood, according to the child's description; for he was put in mind of it, it seems, by Ann Lyng's child having some beans given it, which it was playing with, and throwing about the floor,] and that Ury used to be by, and looking at them, and used to say, Now Campbell you will win, and, now Hughson you will win.

The child also described the persons of Hughson and Ury very exactly, and said Ury used to wear spectacles, and made punch for Hughson and Campbell, whilst they were playing.

(b) So the child used to call him; he boarded, and went to school to him, before he came to Ann Lyng.

A LIST OF WHITE PERSONS,
Taken into Custody on account of the Conspiracy, in 1741.

<i>Names of Persons.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>When committed</i>	<i>Arraigned.</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Confessed</i>	<i>Executed.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>
Margaret Kerry alias Salingburgh	{ Shoemaker and Alehouse keeper }	March 4	{ June 2 & 4 for receiving stolen goods. }	June 4	July 8	June 12	Pardoned. Discharged on security for departing the province. August 31.
John Hughson		April 18					
Sarah Hughson wife to J Hughson	{ Shoemaker and Alehouse keeper }	April 18					
Sarah Hughson, the daughter		May 6					
John Romme	{ Shoemaker and Alehouse keeper }	May 18					
Elizabeth Romme, his wife		May 8					
Peter Connolly	Soldier	June 23	July 15 & 22	July 29		August 29	August 31. Dec. enlisted for W. Indies.
John Vry	A Priest	June 24					
Edward Kelly	Soldier	June 24	July 4		July 5		
William Kane	Soldier	June 24					
John Coffin	Pedlar	July 4	July 6				
Edward Murphy	Soldier	July 6					
Andrew Ryan	Soldier	July 8	July 9				
David Johnson	Soldier	July 9					
John Corry	Hatmaker	July 9	July 13				
Thomas Hughson	Dancing master	July 9					
Nathaniel	Yeoman	July 13	June 13 and 13				Pardoned on condition of departing the province.
Walter	Yeoman	June 13 and 13					
William							
Richard							

Corker, Fagan, and Plummer, mentioned in Kane's evidence, never found.

A LIST OF NEGROES COMMITTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

NEGROES.	Masters or Owners.	Committed	Arraigned	Consisted	Confessed.	Burnt.	Hanged.	Transported to	Discharged.
Antonio,	Peter De Lancey,	April 6,	June 13,	June 17,	June 27,	June 12.		Spanish W. Indies	
Augustine, } Spaniards.	Macmullen,	April 1,	June 13,	June 17,	June 25.				
Antonio,	Sarah Maynard,	April 1,	June 13,	June 17,	June 11.				
Albany,	Mrs. Carpenter,	May 12,	June 8,	June 10.				Madeira.	
Abraham, a free negro,		June 1,							
Adam,	J. Murray, esq.	June 26,	June 25,	June 10,	June 30,			Madeira.	
Brash,	Peter Jay,	May 9,	June 8,	June 10,	June 25.			Madeira.	
Bastian alias Tom Peal,	Jacobus Vaarck,	May 12,	June 8,	June 13,	June 11.	June 16.		Hispaniola.	
Ben,	Capt. Marshall,	June 9,	June 12,	June 13,					
Bill alias Will,	C. Ten Eyck,	June 12,	July 3,	July 3,	June 30,			Madeira.	
Bridgewater,	A. Van Horne,	June 22,	July 3,	July 3,	June 27,			Hispaniola.	
Billy,	Mrs. Ellison,	June 25,	July 1,	July 1,	June 30,				
Braveboy,	Mrs. Kierstede,	June 27,	July 10,	July 10,	June 30,			Madeira.	July 15.
Burlington,	Joseph Haines,	July 3,							
Cesar,	Vaarck,	March 1,	April 24,	May 1,†					
Cuffee,	A. Phillips, esq.	April 6,	May 28,	May 29,		May 30,	May 11,		
Cuba, a wench,	Mrs. C. Lynch,	April 4,	June 8,	June 10,		June 12,			
Curacoa Dick,	Cornelius Tiebout	May 9,	July 15,	June 22,	June 22,				
Cato,	Alderman Moore,	May 9,	July 3,	June 22,					
Cesar,	do. Pintard,	May 9,	July 3,	June 9,	June 9,			Madeira.	
Cuffee,	Lewis Gomez,	May 24,	June 6,	June 8,	June 9,				
Cesar,	Benjamin Peck,	May 25,	June 6,	June 8,	June 9,				
Cato,	Joseph Cowley,	May 25,	June 12,	June 13,					
Cook,	Gerardus Comfort	May 26,	June 6,	June 8,					
Cambridge,	C. Codwise,	May 30,	July 10,	June 8,	June 30,			Cape Francois.	
Cesar,	Israel Horsefield.	May 30,	June 26,	June 27,	June 27,			St. Thomas.	
Cato,	John Sluimmur,	June 9,	June 16,	June 19,	June 27,		July 3,		

† Of a robbery, but appears to have been a principal negro conspirator.

A LIST OF NEGROES COMMITTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

NEGROES.	Masters or Owners	Committed.	Appointed.	Convicted.	Confessed.	Burnt.	Hanged.	Transported to	Discharged.
Harry,	Mrs. Kipp,	May 30	June 16	June 19	June 27		July 3	Madeira	July 15
Harry,	John Thurman,	June 9	19		22				2
Hanover,	John Cruger, jun.	29							
Hereford,	Samuel M. Cohen,	29							
Harry (Doctor)	J. Mizreal, L. I.	July 6	July 10	July 15	June 27	July 18			
Jack,	Joshua Slydall,	6	12		12			Cape Francois	
Jack,	Henry Breasted,	9	25		27			Hispaniola	
Jonheau,	Jacobus Vaarck,	13	7	June 8	July 2			Hispaniola	
Jamaica,	Thomas Ellison,	22	6					Madeira	
Jack,	Gerardus Comfort	26	June 6	June 8	June 8			Cape Francois	
Jeffery,	Capt. J. Brown,	June 15	July 1		27				
Jacob,	H. Rutgers,	23	June 26		24			Curacoa	July 20
Jack,	J. Murray, esq.	25	July 1		26			Madeira	
John,	Widow VanRantz,	27							
Jack,	Jacob Abrahamse,	28	1		July 2				
Jack,	John Roerback,	28							
Jack,	Judah Hayes,	July 2							20
John,	Rip Van Dam, esq.	6							6
Jupiters,	Capt. Walton,	13						Madeira	20
Kid,	C. Van Horne,	June 29							2
London,	Augustine Hicks,	May 30							
London,	Peter Marschalk,	June 9	June 16	June 19	June 20			Madeira	June 4
London,	Edward Kelly,	12	19		July 2			Hispaniola	
Lowe,	David Provoost,	22	25		June 27			Statia	
London,	Ben. Wynncoop,	22	26		25			Hispaniola	
London,	Roger French,	22	July 3		24			Madeira	
Lewis,	AdoniahSchuyler,	27	1		July 1			Madeira	
Mears,	Robert Benson,	19	3		8				

A LIST OF NEGROES COMMITTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

NEGROES.	Masters or Owners.	Committed.	Confessed.	Burnt.	Hanged.	Transported to	Discharged.
Mink,	John Groesbeck,	June 12	June 18		July 18	Newfoundland	
Othello,	J. De Lancey, esq.	27	30		May 11	Newfoundland	
Prince,	John Auboyneau,	March 2	April 24				
Pablo or Powlus a Span-	Frederick Becker,	April 6	June 13				
Patrick,	William English,	May 9	25				
Prince,	Anthony Duane,	June 1	25		July 3	Madeira	
Pompey,	Abraham Lefferts,	June 1	3		9	Madeira	
Pimms,	James Debosses,	12	13		19	St. Thomas	
Petro,	Peter De Peyster,	13	15		29		
Prince,	Gabriel Crooke,	13	15		13	Cape Francois	July 29
Pompey,	Peter De Lancey,	20	15		27	Madeira	
Pompey,	Jane Gilbert,	23	June 26		27	Madeira	
Pompey,	Samuel Bayard,	23	26		30		
Phaton,	Nicholas Bayard,	30					
Prince,	Corn. Kortrecht,	July 1	July 23		18	Hispaniola	
Quack,	John Walters,	April 6	10				
Quack,	John Roosevelt,	May 12	May 28				
Quamino,	John Pemberton,	June 12	June 19		at the stake	May 30	
Quack,	Jacob Goelet,	July 4	12		June 16	Madeira	23
Quash,	H. Rutgers,	June 9	July 23		9	Madeira	6
Quash,	Le Roux,	July 2	June 6				
Robin,	John Chambers,	April 13	8				
Robin,	Mrs. Bickley,	July 1					
Sarah,	De Peyster,	April 4					
Sarah,	Thomas Niblet,	May 10					
Sarah,	Thomas Niblet,	May 14					
Sandy,	Mrs. Burk,	25	July 7		1	Hispaniola	11

* Of a robbery, but appears to have been a principal negro conspirator.

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A LIST OF NEGROES COMMITTED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

NEGRO'S.	Masters or Owners.	Committed.	Arraigned.	Convicted.	Confessed.	Hanged.	Transported to	Discharged.
Sam,	George Bappeley,	May 30	June 25		June 25		Hispaniola	June 4
Scipio,	Mrs. Van Borsom,	June 9	July 3		June 23		Hispaniola	
Stelling,	Capt. Lawrence,	12	June 26		July 3		Cape Francois	
Sam,	Peter Lowe,	22	26		2		Madeira	
Scipio,	Robert Bonnl,	22	26		1			
Sam,	Frederick Courlandt,	22	26		29		Curacoa	
Scipio,	Abraham Abrahamse,	25	26		12		Hispaniola	July 20
Scotland,	Nathaniel Marston,	27	July 7		18		Newfoundland	9
Sussex,	Mrs. Beekly,	July 1			2			
Trickle alias Will,	Mrs. Carpenter,	May 30	June 16	June 26		July 3		
Tom,	Winant Van Zandt,	30	July 3		2		Surinam	
Tom,	Benjamin Moore,	June 1	June 25		30		Cape Francois	
Tom,	Capt. Rowe,	12	26		27		Madeira	23
Tom,	Van Zant,	29	1	July 15	30		Surinam	23
Toney,	John Latham,	13	26					
Toney,	Mrs. Brezier,	22	26					
Tom,	Simeon Soumainen,	23	26					
Toby,	Widow Brestead,	25	1					
Tom,	Hyet,	26	7					
Tom,	Robert Livingston,	26						
Titus,	Capt. Phnix,	27						
Tony or Tonio,	Counsellar Courlandt,	29						
Tom,	Peter Valette,	30						
Toby,	Hercules Wandover,	30	10	15				
Toby,	Abraham Marschalk,	30						
Tom,	Brade,	30						
Venture,	Cornelius Tiebout,	June 28	1	March 2, 1742		Mar. 13, 1742		
Wan or Wan,	Capt. Sault,	April 6	13	July 15		July 18, 1741		
				June 17		August 15		

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