

£10,000 sterling, exclusive of a special bounty to each soldier.¹ The General Assembly of Connecticut, in May, 1746, agreed to furnish 600 men; but increased the number to 1,000 at its June session.² A census of New York, taken in 1746, shows that the white males between the years of 16 and 60 numbered but 12,522, exclusive of Albany County, which could not be computed because of the enemy.³ Nevertheless this province provided 1,600 men, and also four "independent" companies of 100 men each. It also conciliated the Five Nations of Indians, through the instrumentality of Col. William Johnson, whom the Indians themselves had chosen to be their colonel.⁴ New Jersey voted 500 men, and by its appropriations impaired its own treasury. Col. Peter Schuyler, who commanded the New Jersey companies, also advanced some thousands of pounds "out of his own estate" to keep his men together.⁵ But in doing so he reaped the displeasure of New York's governor, who bitterly complained to the mother country, asserting that Schuyler's action had caused desertions and mutiny among the unpaid provincials. The legislature of Pennsylvania was controlled by Quakers, who, while affirming allegiance to the King's commands, so far as their religious persuasions would permit, objected to being "concerned in war-like Enterprises."⁶ Gov. George Thomas, therefore, raised 400 men, without an act of government, and clothed, armed and equipped them on his own credit. Maryland contributed 300 men, who were ready for the field by 25th July, and its Assembly voted £4,500, currency, on 26th June, and £900, currency, and £200, sterling, on 12th November, for their equipment and maintenance. Virginia, though given special honors, in the person of Gov. Gooch, contributed a very unequal proportion. She could raise only 100 men, and even they were not ready before the middle of August. In October, 1746, this Virginian contingent still

¹ *R. I. Records*, vol. v, pp. 172 and 236. It might be said that all the colonies gave special inducements, in one way or another, to favor an enlistment.

² *Public Records of Conn.*, vol. ix, pp. 211 and 231.

³ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, vol. vi, p. 392. New York's official action in behalf of the scheme, can be studied from *Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of New York*, vol. II (*New York*, 1766).

⁴ *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, vol. vi, p. 379.

⁵ *N. J. Votes*, 13th June, 1746; and 7th Jan., 1748.

⁶ *Penn. Votes*, vol. iv (*Phila.*, 1774), p. 38.