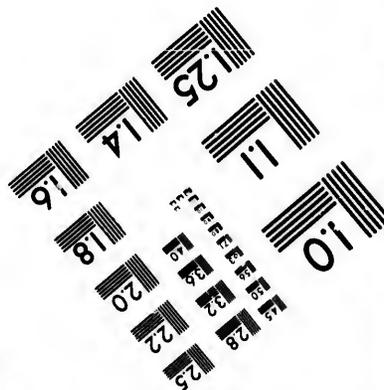
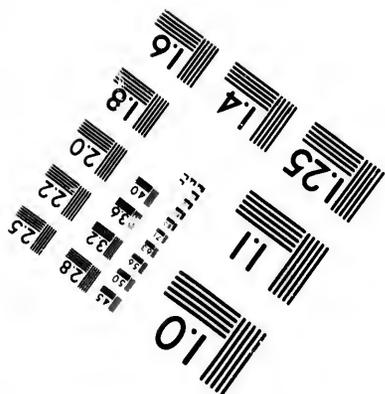
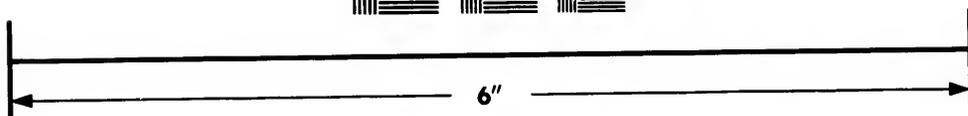
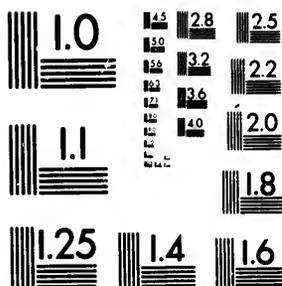


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1983

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distortion le long de la marge intérieure

Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

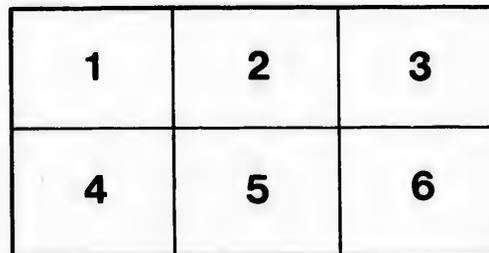
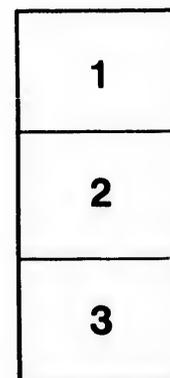
Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

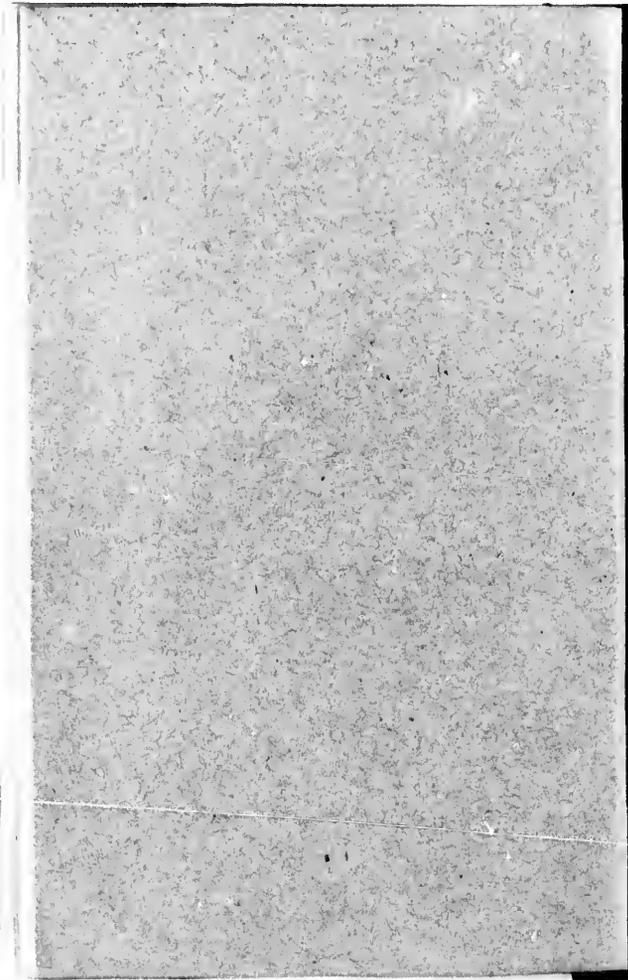
Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata
to

pelure,
on à







8

Q

SOLDIER AND SAGE.

MEMORIALS

OF

George Washington

AND

Benjamin Franklin.

De Costa (25)

36-

Philadelphia:
McCalla & Staveland.

1876



E312
.76
1783a



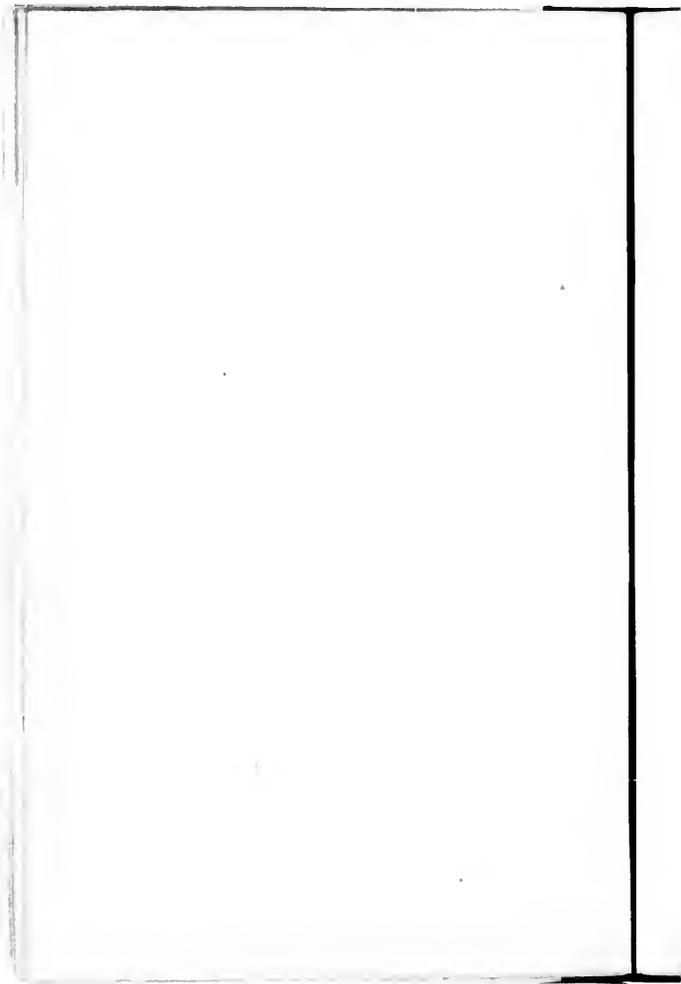
The following letters were copied by me from the originals in the British Museum, and are now reproduced as Centennial Memorials. They are given exactly as written, and are offered as a humble contribution to the Literature of the subject.

B. F. DECOSTA.

Grammercy Park,

New York, June 17th, 1876.





CENTENNIAL MEMORIALS.

The following letters would command attention at any time, but they are of especial interest in connection with the Centennial. For this reason they are printed in the present form.

The letter of Washington is one of those many documents that he was obliged to frame in connection with propositions for negotiations preliminary to peace. This letter is brief, but it is marked by the writer's usual wisdom, firmness and humanity. A glance at his correspondence covering this period will reveal the fact that the peace propositions brought him under serious embarrassment, as the soldiers could scarcely be made to comprehend the difference between peace and the preliminaries of peace, and were ready to throw down their arms and return to their homes. It was, therefore, only by

the means of his well-known tact that order was preserved in the army, and moderation maintained amongst the savages in the service of Great Britain.

The letters of Franklin will not change our estimate of his character. In 1764 he was a devoted servant of the Crown, and so he would always have remained, if the Crown had remained worthy of his devotion. These letters were written a little while before he sailed on a visit to the mother country as the agent of Pennsylvania, near the time when he wrote to his daughter, saying, "Go constantly to Church, whoever preaches. The act of devotion in the Common Prayer Book is your principal business there, and, if properly attended to, will do more toward amending your heart than sermons can generally do." This remark indicates what must have been Franklin's general opinion respecting the works of Voltaire, from whose "Traité sur La Tolérance" he quotes, a work that sprang from the

own fact that
he army, and
amongst the sav-
Britain.
will not change
eter. In 1764
of the Crown,
ave remained,
worthy of his
were written a
d on a visit to
agent of Penn-
en he wrote to
o constantly to
s. The act of
Prayer Book is
re, and, if pro-
more toward
sermons can
mark indicates
Franklin's general
ks of Voltaire,
"Tolerance"
rang from the

moving text furnished by what may be re-
garded as the official murder of Jean Calas.
If, however, the witty Frenchman could
have looked into Philadelphia at the time
he was writing, he would have given a
different picture of affairs. Those were
the days of the Paxton Rioters, and the
days that cost Franklin so much of his
popularity, and brought such bitter ene-
mies, as the benevolent Philosopher in-
terposed himself between the captive In-
dians and the furious white men, who
would have made the streets of Philadel-
phia flow with blood. These letters,
however, explain themselves, and extend-
ed comment is not necessary. Franklin
copied his French indifferently, but under
the circumstances no corrections will be
expected.

B. F. DE COSTA.

WASHINGTON TO THE INDIAN
COMMANDER.

[Haldimand MSS., British Museum, vol. 21,763
fol. 42.]

Headquarters Newburgh, 14th April
1783.—

Sir—

I have the honor to inform you that on the 3rd of April I received from Sir Guy Careleton the enclosed extract of a Letter from General Haldimand,—No. 1.— On the 8th a proclamation from the King of Great Britain was sent me by Sir Guy— No. 2— And on the 10th a Letter of which No. 3 is a copy, was received requesting Passports for two Gentlemen hearing Despatches from the British Commander in Chief to General Haldimand, announcing the ratification of the preliminary Articles of a general Peace, & a cessation of Hostilities.—A Passport was immediately granted—and the gentlemen are on their way to Canada.—

The distance to General Haldimand be-

ing great, & his situation so wide from your Part that great Time must elapse before you can receive his despatches;—I have taken the Liberty to make this communication to you by the directest route in my power—in confident hope, that, altho you may not deem the Information *official*, yet that your Benevolence will cause it to be regarded with such attention, that, if it does not produce a cessation of Hostilities within your command—yet, it may at least prevent unnecessary & wanton Acts of Cruelty, which may have been meditated by the Indians on the Frontiers;—and which in their Consequences, may prove as disagreeable to them as distressing to the Inhabitants of the United States. —

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obed. Servant

G: WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN
ER.

useum, vol. 21,763

h, 14th April
1783. —

form you that on
ed from Sir Guy
tract of a Letter
1,—No. 1.— On
from the King of
me by Sir Guy—
th a Letter of
was received re-
two Gentlemen
the British Com-
ral Haldimand,
on of the prelim-
eral Peace, & a
A Passport was
d the gentlemen
la. —
Haldimand be-

FRANKLIN TO BOUQUET.

[Haddimand MSS., British Museum, vol. 21,650,
fol. 201.]

PHILAD Augt. 16, 1764.

Dear Sir

Returning just now from the Board of Commissioners, I found your agreeable Favour of the 10th Instant.—We had a Meeting on Tuesday, when your Letter to the Governor was laid before us, his Honor not present, and the board thin.—I think none but myself spoke then for the measure recommended; so, to prevent its being harshly refused, I moved to refer it to this Day, when we might have a fuller Board. The Principal Objection was, that the Act did not empower us to go further.—To day we got over that Objection and all others, and came to a Resolution which will be communicated to you, by the Governor I suppose, and the Money sent by Capt Young. We have fully, as we understand it, comply'd with your Requisition.—And 'tis a pleasure to me to have done anything you wish'd me to do in the Affair, before the Receipt of your letter.

I recollect that I once in Conversation promised you some Papers I had by me,

containing Hints for conducting an Indian War. I have since found them, and on looking them over, am of Opinion you will meet with nothing new in them that is of any importance; however, to keep my Promise, I now send them inclos'd.

The June Packet is arrived from England, as is also our Friend, Mr. Allen; but we have no News by them that is material.—France and England are both diligently repairing their Marine; but I suppose 'tis a matter of course, and not with any Intention of any new Rupture. The Ministerial Party is said to be continually gaining Strength, and the Opposition diminishing. Abroad the Poles are cutting one anothers throats a little, about their Election.—But 'tis their Constitution, and I suppose reckon'd among their Privileges to sacrifice a few Thousand of the subjects every Interregnum, either to the Manes of the deceas'd King or in honour of his successor. And if they are fond of this Privilege, I don't know that their Neighbors have any right to disturb them in the enjoyment of it:—And yet the Russians have entered their Country with an Army, to preserve Peace! *and secure the Freedom of the Election!*

It comes into my Mind that you may

BOUQUET.

Museum, vol. 21,650,

Augt. 16, 1764.

from the Board of
your agreeable
stant.—We had a
en your Letter to
fore us, his Honor
rd thin.—I think
then for the mea-
to prevent its be-
oved to refer it to
ght have a fuller
Objection was,
mpower us to go
over that Objec-
came to a Resso-
communicated to
suppose, and the
oung. We have
it, comply'd with
'tis a pleasure to
ng you wish'd me
re the Receipt of

e in Conversation
ers I had by me,

easily do me a kindness ; and I ought not, by omitting to acquaint you with the occasion, deprive you of the Pleasure you take in serving your Friends. By this ship I hear that my Enemies (for God has bless'd me with two or three, to keep me in order) are now representing me at home, as an Opposer & Obstructor of his Majesty's Service here. If I know anything of my own Heart, or can remember anything of my own actions, I think that they might as justly accuse me of being a Blackamore. — You cannot but have heard of the Zeal and Industry with which I promoted the Service in the time of General Braddock, and the Douceur I procured for the Officers that serv'd under him. I spent a Summer in that Service without a Shilling Advantage to myself in the shape of Profit, Commission, or any other way whatsoever. I projected a Method of supplying Gen. Shirley with £10,000 worth of Provisions, to be given at his request by this Province, and carried the same thro' the House so as to render it effectual ; together with a gift of some hundreds of warm wastecoats, Stockings, Mittens &c. for the Troops in their first winter Service at Albany. And at Lord Loudon's Request I so manag'd

between the Governor & Assembly as to procure the Passage of the £60,000 Act then greatly wanted, and which met with great Difficulty.--On your Arrival here, you know the Kindness with which I endeavored to serve the Officers in the Affair of their Quarters. And you have been a Witness of my Behaviour as a Commissioner, in the Execution of the present Act, and of my Forwardness to carry at the Board every Measure you propos'd to promote the service.--What I would request is, that you would take Occasion in Some Letter to me to express your Sentiments of my Conduct in these Respects, so far as has come to your knowledge, or fallen under your Observation. My having such a letter to produce on occasion, may possibly be of considerable service to me.--With the most perfect Esteem

I am

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant

B. FRANKLIN.

Col. Bouquet.

Mrs. Franklin & Sally join me in Prayers for your success and happy Return.

I send you inclos'd our last political Pamphlet, to amuse you on some rainy day.

FRANKLIN TO BOUQUET.

[Haldimand MSS., British Museum, vol. 21,650,
fol. 536.]

Philada : Sept. 30, 1764.

Dear Sir,

I have been so totally occupied with the sitting of the Assembly and other urgent Affairs that I could not till now do myself the Pleasure of writing to you since the Receipt of your obliging Favours of Aug. 10 & 22, and a subsequent one relating to Broadstreet's Peace, of which I think as you do.

I thank you cordially for so readily complying with my Request. Your letter was quite full & sufficient and leaves me nothing to desire by way of Addition, except that if any letters of yours relating to the present Expedition is like to be seen by the Secretary of State, you would take occasion just to mention me as one ready on that & every other Occasion to promote the Service of the Crown. The Malice and Industry of my Adversaries, have, I find, made these Precautions a little necessary.

Your sentiments of our Constitution are solid & just.—I am not sure that the Change now attempted will immediately take place, nor am I very anxious about it. But sooner or later it will be effected. And till it is effected, we shall have little internal Quiet in the Administration of our Publick affairs.

I have lately receiv'd a Number of new Pamphlets from England & France, among which is a Peice of Voltaire's on the Subject of Religious Toleration. I will give a Passage of it, which being read here at a Time when we are torn to Peices by Faction religious and civil, shows us that while we sit for our Picture to that Able Painter, 'tis no small Advantage to us that he views us at a favourable distance.

“ Mais que dirons-nous, dit il, de ces pacifiques *Primitifs* que l'on a nommés *Quakers* par dérision, & qui avec des usages peut-être ridicules, ont été si vertueux, & ont enseigné inutilement la paix aux restes des les hommes. Ils sont en Pensilvanie au nombre de cent mille; la Discorde, la controverse sont ignores dans Cheureuse patrie qui ils se sont faite: & le nom seul de leur ville de *Philadelphie*,

BOUQUET.

Museum, vol. 21, 650,
[J
da: Sept. 30, 1764.

ly occupied with
sembly and other
uld not till now do
of writing to you
r obliging Favours
a subsequent one
Peace, of which I

for so readily com-
est. Your letter
ent and leaves me
way of Addition,
ters of yours re-
pedition is like to
ary of State, you
ust to mention me
every other Occa-
vice of the Crown.
ry of my Adversu-
de these Precau-

qui leur rapelle a tout moment que les hommes sont freres, est l' example & la honte des peuples qui ne connaissent pas encore la tolerance." (1)

The occasion of his Writing this *Traite sur la Tolerance* was what he calls *Le Moutre de Jean Calas dans Toulouse avec le glaive de la justice*, le 9me Mars 1762 ! There is in it abundance of good Sense & sound Reasoning, mix'd with some of those Pleasantries that mark the Author as strongly as if he had affixed his name. Take one of them as a sample: "J'ai aprens que le Parlement de Toulouse & quelques autres tribunaux, ont une jurisprudence singulaire; ils admettent des quarts, des tiers siximes de preuve. Ainsi, avec six ouindire d'un cote, trois de l'autre & quatre quarti de presomtion ils forment trois preuves completes; & sur cette belle demonstration ils vous rouent unbonne sans misrecorde. Une legere conuoissance de l'art de raisonner suffrait pour leur faire prendre une autre methode, ce qu'on apelle une demi preuve ne peut etre qu'on soupson: il n'y a point a 'la riguer' de demi preuve ou une chose est prouvée, ou elle ne l'est pas; il n'y a point de milieu. Cent mille soupson

remis ne peuvent pas plus établir une preuve, que cent mille zeros ne peuvent composer un nombre. Il y a des quarts de ton dans la musique, encore ne les peut-on exécuter; mais il n'y a n'y quart de vérité, ni quart de raisonnement."⁽¹⁾

I send you one of the Pamphlet, *Judgement rendute dans l'affaire de Canady* supposing it may be the more agreeable to you to see it, as during your war with that Colony you must have been made acquainted with some of the Character concerned.

With the truest esteem and affection I am
Dear Sir.

Your most obedient
humble servant
B. FRANKLIN.

(1) "What do we hear of the Primitives, in derision called *Quakers*, and who with customs perhaps ridiculous, have been so virtuous have so successfully taught peace to the rest of men? They exist in Pennsylvania to the number of a hundred thousand; discord and controversy are ignored in the happy country that they form; and the name of their city of Philadelphia alone, which reminds us that all men are brothers, is the example and the shame of those people who have not yet learned toleration." From the edition of Voltaire's Complete Works, Paris 1827. Vol. 38, p. 141.

(2) I apprehend that the Parliament of Toulouse and some other tribunals, have a Jurisprudence that

is peculiar. They admit of fourths, of thirds and sixths of proof. Thus, with six hearsays on the one side and three on the other, and four fourths of presumption, they form three complete proofs. And upon this beautiful demonstration they put a man on the rack without mercy. A slight knowledge of the art of reasoning would enable them to take another method, that which one calls a half proof which is only a suspicion. It has not the rigor of a half proof where a thing is proved or it is not; it has no medium. A hundred thousand suspicions together are not able to establish a proof, than a hundred thousand zeros would be able to form a number. There are fourths in music, though one is not able to execute them, but there are no fourths of truths and no fourths of reason."

fourths, of thirds and
tearsays on the one
four fourths of pre-
ste proofs. And upon
they put a man on the
knowledge of the art
to take another
a half proof which is
rigor of a half proof
not; it has no medi-
cations together are
than a hundred thou-
a number. There
is not able to exe-
fourths of truths and no





