

came down but did not open the Halldoor or Windows she went in through the bakehouse. . . . I desired her to put every Moveable upstairs & if the house is taken I can the better secure them. . . . Great numbers of Eng^h Soldiers have Come over, people like their behaviour—The former acc^t ab^t the French was false, however it now appears they were all taken prisoners in Connaught. Their officers very numerous have been taken to Dublin, & a letter from thence, says the Men were to go there to be ship^d for England.

My Br J. Clibborn was taken by the Country people & detained ab^t 6 hours but released.

X.

T. J[acob] Waterford, to Mary Watson, in London, 10 mo 17, 1798. [Only the 3rd page remains.]

We are as yet favoured with quietude here, yet fears often prevail among the People, the City being left without the army, the Yeomen have exceeding close work night & day, & are to be pitied they go through so much slavery at night this being a great Place for send^g Prisoners to. I suppose thou hast heard how often Jacob Goffs house has being visitted. . . .

Certificates for Meeting Houses.

1748. 10th January.—*Certificate* that a house in the possession of Daniel Brown in Luton is proper and convenient for the meeting of a sect of Protestant Dissenters called Quakers. Signed by John Freeth, Daniel Brown, Joseph Brown, and Richard Brown, Quakers.

1789. 22nd April.—*Notice* to Quarter Sessions by Joseph Brook, Benjamin Reeve, Peter Bassett and John Grant, householders and inhabitants of Leighton Buzzard that the new building called the Meeting House situate near the Almshouses in the North End of Leighton Buzzard is intended to be used by them and others, protestant dissenters from the Church of England called Quakers, as a place of worship.

1800. 11th day of the 4th month called April.—*Certificate* by Richard Brown, John Frieth, Daniel Brown, Joseph Brown, and Christopher Pryor, householders and inhabitants of the town and parish of Luton, that the new building called the Meeting House, situate in or near Castle Street, Luton, is intended to be used by them and other protestant dissenters, called Quakers, as a place for divine worship.

From *Bedfordshire County Records*.