

The second subseries holds four letters from Smith's military career, addressed to him as head of the 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry. Among those is one from Captain James Lawrence (1781-1813) written in early April 1813, just after he returned to the United States between his capture of the HMS *Peacock* and his command of the USS *Chesapeake*. In his letter, Lawrence thanked Smith for the kind sentiments sent him from Smith's regiment for the captain's services to the country regarding the *Peacock*. Lawrence died at sea two months afterward.

Series II, Court Functions (1805-1818) contains two letters and several summonses, which were addressed to witnesses called to testify in various cases. Four of the cases involve Oliver Evans (1755-1819), the noted Philadelphia inventor. The documents do not give details of the cases, however.

Series III, Property Disposal (1802-1818) covers the sale of goods seized from captured ships as well as the ships themselves. It is arranged in three subseries: Bonds; Land Sales; and Maritime Sales. Many of the papers are simply writs for sale instructing Smith to sell at auction. The most detailed information exists for the sale of the goods from the ship *Brilliant* that had been unlawfully imported into the United States in 1813. The cargo included a range of musical instruments: dozens of violins, clarinets, fifes, flutes, bassoons, trumpets, and fifteen fortepianos.

Series IV, War of 1812 (1812-1819), deals with wartime concerns, including the control and processing of prisoners and aliens during the war. It is arranged in two subseries: Aliens; and Prisoners of War. The Aliens section holds a letter from Secretary of State James Monroe instructing Smith on procedures regarding passports. The single passenger list is for the Swedish schooner *Crown Prince*, of Saint-Barthélemy, which left Philadelphia, bound for Havana, and carried citizens of Switzerland, Spain, France, and Saint-Domingue (now Haiti). The remainder of the subseries has a group of passports issued to British subjects, and paperwork describing resident aliens, individually and in regional groups.

Prisoners of War correspondence holds seven letters from John Mason (1766-1849), the U.S. Commissary General of Prisoners, who was responsible for overseeing local marshals' safekeeping and accommodation of wartime prisoners. Mason wrote about the conditions for British prisoners, including allowing limited travel to Canada and providing blankets. There is one letter from Stephen Pleasonton, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury Department, regarding Smith's accounts. Documents include financial papers, lists of Americans taken prisoner by British vessels and released, and a parole agreement signed by sailors from three American ships.