BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, Is published every week at Three Dollar per year, in advance where the subscribers live Counties more than one hundred miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases where the account is over one year standing, the price will be \$4.

No subscription will be taken for less than on vear: Advertising will be done a the usual rates No subscription will be withdrawn until arrearages are paid, unless the Editor chooses.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in vance, can have the Watchman at \$2,50 for one year, and if advanced regularly, will be continued at the same rates afterwards. All letters to the Editor must be Post paid or

they will not be attended to. Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address him as Editor of the Carolina Watchman-Those that write on other business can direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. All the subscriptions taken before the commencement of this paper, it will be remembered, become due on the publication of the first

JEWELRY WORK,

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

JOHN C. PALMER CTILL carries on the above business in various branches, in the house formerly occupied by James B. Hampton, one door above

Murphy's store; he is confident by his long experience, that he has acquired a practical knowl edge of his trade, and thinks that his work will be done as well, as by any Mechanic in the State He has on hand a small assortment of Jewelry and Silver ware, which he will sell cheap. He is thankful for past custom and still solicitsa

share of the custom of those who have use for his brade. He will warrant his work to do well for twelve months; if it fails no charge will be

Salisbury, Feb. 1933.-29-31.

Entertainment

LARGE AND SPACIOUS BUILD ING. NORTHEAST COUNTROL

THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE, OF THE VILLAGE, where he will, at all times, he happy to receive company.

His TABLE and BAR are as good as the Market affords. His ROOMS and BEDDING. nferior to none. His STABLES, large and convenient; well supplied with Provender, and every attention paid to horses. Newspapers from different parts of the United States, are taken at this ESTABLISHMENT, for the use of the Public; and no exertions will be spared by the Proprietorto render his guests comfortable. Wadesborough, N. C.?

T. WADDILL, Jr. Persons travelling through this place neither of the Stages, will find at this House rempt attention, comfortable accommodations, and moderate charges.

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THE trustees respectfully announce to the public, that they have succeeded in renew ng their engagement with Miss Amelia Thompto take charge of this Institution. school will go into operation again on the 15th

The branches taught in this Academy, are the ndiments of English, Arithmetic, Geography, listory, Chronology, Philosophy, Moral and Physical, Rhetoric, Needle Work, Drawing foremost in the list of Conquerors-leading that mating, Music and the French Language.

V. McBEE. D. HOKE, C. E. REINHARDT. J. RAMSOUR. C. LEONARD,

P. SUMMEY,

J. D. HOKE.

October + tf12

THE Co-partnership, heretofore existing between the Subscribers, in the town of Moraton, Burke County, in the Mercantile busis, is dissolved by mutual consent. - All claims e the said firm, are transferred to Robert C. earson with whom it is desirable that the me should be liquidated and settled, either by ment or note as soon as practicable.

JOHN CALDWELL. R. C. PEARSON.

Robert C. Pearson, thankful for past faunforms his friends and the public, that he Il continue to carry on the business in Morthat he are just received, and is received a general assortment in every branch of his of Busit ess, and by his unrematted attention his business, and cheapness of his Goods, he bes to ensure the continuance of a libershare of the ratronage of a generous public. Dec. 29---1123

TATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA :-HAYWOOD COUNTY .- Superior Court Law Oct bet Term, A. D. 1832.

William Green Petition for Divorce.

Green,re aides without the limits of this State; them twice," that the a linary process of the law can not

JOHN B. LOVE, CI'k



THE WATCHMAN.

Saturday, March 16, 1933.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE. Wander o'er this bloody field, To look our dead and then bury them, To sort our noblest from our common men For many-

Lie erown'd and scaked in mercenary blood Shakespeare's Henry V. The last gleam of fading sunshine fell upon the rout of Waterloo. The finest army, that France had ever embattled in a field, was utterly

defeated; and the dynasty of that proud spirit for whom Europe was too little, was over. Night came, but it brought no respite to the shattered army of Napoleon, and the moon rose upon the "broken host," to light the victors to their prey. The British forgetting their fatigue, pressed on the rear of the flying enemy and the reads, covered with the dead and dying, and obstructed by broken equipages and deserted guns, became almost impassible to the fugitives, and hence the slaughter from Waterloo to Genappe was frightful. But wearied with blood (for the French, throwing away their arms to expedite their flight, offered no resistance.) and expansion with hanger and fatigue, the British pursuit relaxed gradually, and at Genappe ceased altogether. The infantry bivoucaked for the night around the farm houses of Callon and Belle Aillance, and the light Cavalry, some miles farther in, haired and abandoned the work of death to their fresher and more sanguinary allies, Nothing indeed, could surpass the desperate unrelenting animosity of the Prussians towards the French. Repose and plunder were sacrificed The Subscriber respectfully begs to revence. The memory of former defeat, in-leave to inform his OLD CUS, sult, and oppression, now produced a dreadful re-TOMERS and the Public generally, taliation, and overpowered every feeling of humanity. The væ victis : was pronounced and thousands besides those who perished in the field fell that night beneath the Prussian lance and sabre. In vain a feeble effort was made by The French to parricade the streets of Genappe, and interrupt the progress of the conquerers. Blueher forced the passage with his cannon; and so entirely had the defeat of Waterloo extinguished the spirit and destroyed the descipline of the remnent of Najo'e n's army, that the wild hurra of the pursuers, or the very blast of a Prussian trumpet became a signal for flight and terror. But although the French army had ceased to exist as such, and now (to use the phrase of a Prussian officer, exhibited rather the flight of a scattered her le of barba ians, than the retreat of a disciplined body - ever had it, in the or udest days of its glory, shown greater devotion to its leader, or displayed more desperate and unviolding bravery, than during the long and sanguinary bettle of the 18th .- The plan of Boraparte's

> Wellington without that army, or that army without Wellington, must have failen beneath the splendid efforts of Napoleon. While a mean attempt has been often made to lower the military character of that great warrior who is now no more, those who would libel Napoleon rob Wellington of half his glory. It may be the proud boast of England's hero. the t the subjugator of Europe fell before him, not in the wane of his genius, but in full session of those martial talents which placed him

attack was worthy of his martial renown; and

it was unsuccessful, but let this heaseribed to the

true cause, the heroic and enduring courage of

very army which had overthrown every power that had hitherto opposed it, now perfected in discipline flushed with success, and confident of approaching victory.

At Genappe, and not, as is generally believed. at La Belle Alliance, Wellington and Blucher met after the battle. The moment and spot were fitting for the interviews of conquerors. pursuit was entrusted; and Wellington, at midnight refurned to Waterloo across the crimson field which that day, had consummated his military gloty. Twas said that he was deeply affeeted, as "by the pale mondight," he unwilof many personal triends, and thousands of his

galiant soldiery. When the next sun rose the field of battle presented a tremendous speciatele of carnage, Humanity shuddered at the view, for mortal were interminated mutilated with wounds, and tortured by thirst and hunger. A tew short ours had clapsed and those who but vesterday had careered upon the plain of Waterloo, in the upon the garth; and many who had led the way to victory who with exulting hearts had cheered their colder comrades when they quailed, were laid upon the field in helpless wretchedness. Nor was war's misery confined to man—Thousand's of wounded horses were strewn over this scene of slaughter. Some lay quietly on the ground grouping the grass within their reach; some with deep mourning expressed their sufferis this case it having been made appear to the lings, while others madened with pain, "Jerk'd action of the court, that the defendant Ke out ther armed heels at their dead masters, killing

When ilay came, and it was possible to send served on her:-It is therefore, ordered by the relief to the wounded, many circumstances tended rt that pul lication be made in the "Carolina" to retard the welcome succor. The great road tchman," and in the "North-Carolina Specta- to Bursels, from heavy rains and the incessant and Western advertiser," for the term of three passage of artillery and war equipages, was s nths, notifying the defendant to be and appear much cuttup, as to materiall retard the cara Superior Court of Law to be held for the riages employed to bring the wounded from the unity of Flaywood at the Court-House in field. Dead horses and abandoned baggage aynesville, on the second Tuesday after the choked the cause way, and rendered the effort of irth Monday in March next, then and there to Belgic humanity both slow and difficult. Up to ad answer or demur to the petition of the peti oner, other wise judgement pro confesso, will sults" were visible. The struggles of expiring entered against her and decree made accur-Many, however, had perished in the attempt and and, it is further ordered that the Editors of dying on the road side, covered the causeway paid papers, be requested to forward their with their dead bodies. Pits, rudely dug and papers to this office during the said three scarcely moulded over, received the corpses which daily became more offensive from the best which daily became more offensive from the heat and the sai, at the verge of the forest, covered

"the horse and his rider."

reat at a distance from the field, what a display totion expressly declares that the laws of of devastation the narrow theatre of yesterday's the United States shall be the supreme law conflict must have presented! Fancy may conceive it; but description must necessarily be scanty and imperfect. On the small surface to two square miles, it was ascertained that 50,000 men and horses were lying! The luxuriant crop of ripe grain which had covered the field of battle, was reduced to litter, and beaten into the earth; and the surface trodden down by the Ca valry and furrowed deeply with cannon wheels was strewed with many a relic of the fight Helmets and cuirasses, shattered fire arms and broken swords; all the variety of military orna ment; lances cans and Mighland bonnets uni forms of every color, plume, and pennon, must cal instruments, and apparatus of artillery, drums a word; whether it was competent for the bugles, but good God! why dwell on the har rowing picture of a "foughten field?" each and every ruinous aisplay bere a mute testimony to the misery of such a battle. Could the melan choly appearance of a field of death be hight ! ed, it would be by witnessing the research s of the living amid its desolation for the subjects and the confusion of the corpses, friend and foe intermingled as they were often rendered the attempt at recognizing individuals difficult, and in some cases impossible.

In many places the dead lay four deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied, when expused for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. On one side; lances and cuirassier were scattered thickly on the earth. Madly attempting, to force the serried bayonets of the British, they had fallen in the bootless essay, by musketry of the inner files. Farther on you trace the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encounter and the heavy Normat, horses of the imperial guard were interspersed with the gray chargers which had carried Albion's chivalry. Here the Highlander and tiralleur lay side by side, gether; and the heavy dragoon, with "green Erin's" badges upon his helmet, was grappled in death with the Polish lancer

rival cavalry, the thick strewn corpses of the imperial guard pointed the spot where the last effort of Napoleon had been defeated. Here, in column, that favoured corps, on whom his last chance rested, had been annihilated. The advance and repulse of the guard was traceable by list struggle of France had been valuely made -The old guard, when the middle battalious had been forced back, attempted to meet the British. and afford time for their disorganized companies to rally. Here the British left which had verged upon the French centre, had come up; and here the bayonet had closed the contest.

It was the first light of morning that a solitary garty were employed in the place we have described examining the dead who there lay thick-They were no plunderers, one, wrapped in a cloak, directed the researches of the rest, who seemed acting under a stanger's controu!, & from their dress appeared to be Belgian peasants

Suddenly the muffle! person uttered a wild ery, and rushing over a pile of corpses, hurried to a spot where a soldier was seated beside a fallen officer. Feeble as his own strength was, he had exerted it to protect the wounded man. His musket was placed beside him for defence, and his own suffering seemed forgotten in his solicitude for the person he was watching The the troops and the man to whom he was opposed. | noise occasioned by the hasty approach of the muffled stranger roused the wounded officer; he fachly raised his head, "It is herself!" he faintly muttered and next moment sank in the arms of Lucy Davids in !- Stories of Waterloo

REVENUE COLLECTION BILL. Mr. Rives, of Virginia, took the floor, and after a modest exordium, in which he alloded to the embarrassments under which he labored. as a stranger to this body almost a stranger in his own country, though in feeling he had never separated from it,-and a total stranger to the new doctrines which had sprung up in the conntry during his absence, - he went on to examine the question, upon the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which are deeply rooted in the mind of every citizen. The new doctrines which he had heard members of this body, went, he said, not to a single portion of principle of Blucher's fresher troops the task of an unabating the Constitution, but to the whole name and structure of our government-to its very existence. He begged leave to state, in the outset that no one was more opposed to the policy of the protective system that himself. lingly surveyed the terrible scene of slaughter. He had often raised his voice against it in gainst his doing so, in consequence of the feeble he passed by, and that he bitterly lamented a the other House, as a system unjust, and, in victory which had been achieved at the expense its operation, unequal. What was vastly aversion that any father would, at having his more important, the State which he represented, had often protested against the system, and had very recently appealed to us At this time, also, Miss Bradlee expressed to for relief from it. Appeals from the States the father of Mr. Carter, that they proposed besuffering in all its terrible variety was frightfully and citizens opposed to the system, could ing married and going to New Orleans, when exhibited The dead lay there in thousands; not fail to produce effect. Already we the latter expressed his disapprobation of so dowith them human pain and agony were over; have seen some indicatious of a favorable ing, until his son should be established in busi- ready to give his answer. After some time - but with them a multitude of maimed wretches change of opinion on this subject, both on the part of the people and of Congress. Light has broken in upon us from a quarter (turning to Mr. CLAY,) to which we Triuity Church, where the family of Mr. Car- may be wrong, but it cannot be doubted that the full pride of life and manhood, were stretched might look with confidence for such a terattended public worship. No apprehension young man acted conscientiously, and what he course of policy as the present condition was felt on account of their absence from each thought his duty of the country required. But in the mean while, a painful duty was imposed on usby the atitude of one State of the Union, which has determined, on its. own authority, to Carter stepped into the apothecary's shop of Mr. annul the whole system of revenue laws. Smith, two doors from Mr. Bradlee's shop, about The pretensions of South Carolina affected six o'clock on Sunday evening, but remained the vitality of the Constitution; they would there but a few minutes. produce an inequality of burdens, which it was the object of the Constitution to pro- B dressing room, one of which was written by vide against. He was not prepared to assent to the exemption of South Carolina ted to the coroner's jury, but contained nothing forth in public meetings. He also wrote and pub from taxes while Virginia was bound to which could throw any light upon the transacpay them. The inequality produced by this tion' except that the act was voluntary with state of things could only be avoided by drawing the whole commerce of the count not (as indeed the case could not justify their so try to Charleston, in which case the whole revenue of the country would be cut off. These pretensions could not be sustained bed. by any theory drawn from the Constitution. -That one power has a right to annul a law, which another power has a right to enact, learn, of a tomantic turn of mind. Mr. Carter was a solecism to refute which no reasoning was necessary. The assumption of orable in his dealings, but somewhat remarkable South Carolina could only be borne out by

of the land, any thing in the Sate laws and Constitution to the contrary notwithstan-Carolina had contended that there was no by mutual agreement. power on the part of the general government to coerce obedience to the laws from the citizens of the State; that the government had no power to carry its laws into effect, by acting on individuals in the State and that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the State and not to the government of the United States. The question was in national government to pass laws operating on the citizens of a State. With this issue he closed; and it was his intention to follow the gentleman from South Carolina, who first spoke on this subject. (Mr. Cathoun) through the whole course of reasoning their love - Mothers and wives and children which had led him to sit aside the Constitfor days were occupied in that mournful duty; ution and set up in its stead a new, arbitray, and despotic power.

Mr. Rives went on to carry out this intention, in a very earnest ingenious argument. He cut up the Nullification doctrines by the roots, gathered them together. and flung them away. He showed that they were utterly inconsistent with the recorded opinions and views of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, John Taylor, of Caroline, and others of the fathers, founders, and defenders of the Constitution. The Virginia doctrines of 99 he had imbibed from Chasseur and hussar were intermingled; his earliest studies, partialities and associations. He adheared to them inflexibly still, and would maintain them with his latest breath.-But the modern interpolations on the text be utterly repudated and rejected. You may easily imagine the effect of him a liberal education, and he became a member this speech on the Senate and crowded au- of Christ,s Church College, in Oxford, at four-On the summit of the ridge, where the ground ditory. It had a double effect from the lay cumbered with dead, and trodden fet-lock- circumstance that up to the moment when Mr. Rives commenced, it was unknown to surmised, that, like his colleague, he would take a middle ground. His exposition of the Constitution is extremely valuable from a mass of failen Frenchman. In the hollow, the the circumstance that he was the disciple and political pupil of Mr. Jefferson, whose confidence friendship, and instructions, he was, then, at the foot of Gamaliel, his doctrines must be supposed to have the true republican savor

> Mr. Rives concluded his remarks at three o'clock when the Senate took a recess till five

A MOST MELANCHOLY TALE.

Boston, Feb. 18. Remarkable Suicide .- Yesterday morning, aout S o clock, soon after the lad opened the store of Mesars, Bradlee & Son, No. 142 Washington street, he found in the first chamber, of the bodies of Mr J. B Carter, aged 23, and Miss Mary Bradler, aged adout 19, suspended by a silk handelasped, and their faces and lips in contact. They had stood facing each other, one upon two a complet and accomplished gen: leman steps, the other boon a box, placed in a

n-law, that if his prospects were not very good, he would like to have him return to Boston and assist him in his business. Mr. Carter returned Bradlee proposed to sell out his stock to Mr. Carter; but no definite arrangement was concluded between them, owing to their not precisely agreeing up in the terms, although no unkind words or feelings resulted from the transaction. Mr. Carter remarked to Mr. Bradlee about this time, that if he did not purchase the stock, he should be married and go to New Orleans to commence business Mr Bradlee remonstrated ahealth of his daughter, and expressed the same daughter reside so far from home, and in an unhealthy climate, but no interruption of the kind est feelings towards each other were excited.

The last time they were seen together, previous to the discovery of their bodies, was when his desire. This so enraged the father, that he crossing Summer street, apparently to attend again turned him out of doors. This conduct other's homes, as Miss B. not unfrequently visited, and sometimes slept at the house of Mr. Carter's father, and it was thought Mr. C. might have remained at Mr. B's house. Mr.

Four letters were left by them: two in Miss herself; and two were in the room where their bodies were found. These letters were submitboth, and deliberately resolved upon. They did doing) convey the slightest represent to their pa rents; but bade them adieu, in terms like those of affectionate children, upon their death

Miss Cradlee was of a mild, dutiful, and affetionate disposition; nor, so far as we can was of a pleasant disposition, honest, and honfor eccentricity in his manners and conversation. Their parents are among our best and most esan express resolution in the Constitution. termed citizens, and the consternation which Does the Constitution reserve to the States the strange calamity, which has befallen them the right to put a Veto on the laws of the excited in this community was great in the ex- soon found an opportunity to distinguish himself When such evidence of distruction was appa- United States? So far from it, the Constit- treme. Most of the foreness a great exceed by his firmness and talents.

was assembled in front of the st.re where the coroner's inquest was held.

A coroner's jury was immediately summoned. and an inquest held upon the bodies of the de-ceased. Their verdies was, that they came to ding. Both of the Senators from South their death by banging themseles by the neck,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM PENN

Published in the Cusket for January with

eautiful Engraving.

Perhaps the young reader can find no strong er example of fortitude and practical wisdom in the annals of history, than the life of the excellent person whose name stands at the head of this article. There may have been characters more brilliant; Alexander, and Casar, and Neapoleon, are more memorable for the splendid mischiefs they accasioned, but the fame of William Penn stands on a more solid basis than theirs. He is famous among the sons of men for his blameless life, his sterling piety, and the good he wrought for his fellow creatures. Admiral Sir William Penn, the celebrated father of a more celebrated son, was actively employed in the British Navy, under the Parliament and Charles the second He was early inclined to maritime affairs, in which he so distinguished himself that he was Cantain at twenty-one years of age; rear admiral of Ireland at twenty-three, vice-admiral at twenty-five and vice admiral of England at thirty-one. Oth er great trusts he held, and was employed by both contending parties, the Parliament first, and the King after his restoration; yet he took no part in the domestic troubles, having always in view the good of the nation, rather than the interest of a party. He married the daughter of a merchant at Rotterdam, and William Penn was the issue of the marriage. He died in 1691, of complaints brought on by incessant application to his public duties.

The memorable William, son of Sir William, was born in London, in 1644. His early promise was such, that his father resolved to give

vital spark of religion, in which he received in- and thus became one of the chief instruments in struct on from a Quaker preacher, and consequent- settling the west part of New Jersey. And it any one what course he would take-wheth- ly joined that sect with heart and soul. He er for or against Nullification; though many withdrew from the communion of worship estab- this settlement never defrauded the Indians or lished by law in Oxford, and held private religious meetings with those of his own belief This gave offence to the heads of the college, and he was perseented for non-conformity.

As he refused to submit, he was expelled from Oxford, and returned home, where he constantly showed a preference for the company of suber enjoyed from his youth. Brought up as he and religious persons. His father, who was more a man of the world, tried every effort to induce him to abandon his fellowship with the Quakers, thinking that it would be a great obstacle to his preferment. But persuasion, and even trips, had no effect to make the young man forsake his principles, and he remained a shining example of Atlantic. moral and religious purity in a corrupt and licentious age. At last, his father became so incensed then called the Proprietary, crossed the ocean at his firmness that he turned him out of his himself, and entered into treaties with the Inhouse. This is, perhaps, the only eminent in- dians, for he did not think, as some have done, stant of a son punished by a father for persever- and do, that the savage had no right to their ance in well doing.

meekness and patience, so that in a short time as the Quakers had any power in the governhis father's affections were restored, and he was | ment of Pennsylvania William Penn treated shortly after sent to make the tour of France. the Indians with justice and humanity, never He returned so good a scholar, and with manners taking from then any thing for which he did not kerenief, from a rope which formerly supported so accomplished, that his father considered the fairly pay, and his name is held in great respect a scale beam. The bodies were cold, their hands subject of his travel answered, and received him among them to this day. with great satisfaction. Indeed he had become | The Proprietary also laid out the plan of the

At the age of twenty he was strongly tempt- rival. ed to give himself up to the pleasures of fash-Mr. Cartes and Miss Bradlee were engaged to ionable life; but the cares of Almighty Provibe married to each other, with the appropation dence strengthened his early impressions, and and consent of their several parents. During prevented his virtues and talents from being the antumn of 1831, Mr. Carter who had long lost to the world. Two years after, his father kept in the store of Mr. Bradlee, went to New sent him into Ireland to take care of an estate Orleans to do business there, and Mr. Bradlee he had in that country, and there he entered into having the mistortune to lose his son, his junior full communion with the Friends. This was partner, wrote to Mr. Carter, as his future son- partly caused by his being imprisoned, together with several others, for attending a religious meeting. He was soon discharged by the intercession of the Earl of Orrery, and immediately asast automn, and entered the store of Mr. Bradlee sumed the dress and manners of a Quaker, accordingly. During the present winter, Mr. | which sudjected him to infinite redicule and con-

Hearing of what he had done, his father sent for him home, and did his utmost to persuade him to abandon the profession he had assumed. and it cost his affectionate heart a hard struggle to withdraw the entreaties which his father addressed to him, hoping to persuade him to study for worldly advancement. However, he did resist, and that to a degree which his friends could not altogether approve.

One thing on which Sir William insisted was that his son should take off his hat before the king, the duke of York and himself. Undoubtedly, it would have done no harm to comply, useful member of society, on account of his writbut he thought such a piece of ceremony wrong, ings, &c , he was further honored with the apand desired time to consider. Thinking he meant to consult with his Quaker friends, his father formade him to see them, and shut him up in his chamber, where he told him he should be given to reflection he told Sir William that his conscience would not suffer him to comply with

After this; his father became convinced that his conduct arose from a regard to principle, and not from perverseness or obstinacy, and therefore suffered him to return home. And whenever he was imprisoned for attending Quaker meeting, as he frequently was. Sir William contrived to get him released.

In the twenty-fourth year of his age, Will iam Penn felt hi nseif called by heaven, to preach to others, those principles in which he himself. trusted, and that self denial and moral purity which be practiced. He therefore began to hold lished several works, one of which so much of fended the dignaturies of the established church. that they procured an order to imprison him in the Tower of Lon ... where none of his friends were permitted to visit him; and he was told hat he should either make a public acknowl edgement of his errors or die in prison. But his enemies could not prevail with him, and in

something less than a year he was released. In the same year he went again to Ireland. where he visited certain Quakers, who were in prison on account of their religion, and endeavorand published several treaties, preached in pub-

in short he returned to England, where he

In 1690, a law was passed furbidding the assemblage of persons not belonging to the church of England, for purposes of religious worship. It was rigidly enforced against the Quakers. They were kept out of their meeting houses in London, by main force, and therefore held a conventicle in the open street. William Penn preached to them on that occasion, for which he was taken into custody, and soon after tried, at the court of Old Bailey. Notwithstanding the partiality and tyranny of the judges, he showed much man by and christian magnanimity, and made so excellent a defence, that the jury acquitted him. The trial was printed, and remains to this day a monument of honor to William Penn, and of infamy to his violent and unjust judges. Not long after this his father died, perfectly

recurciled to him, and left him his blessing and a large estate. He then engaged in controversy with certain Baptists, and wrote a book against opery. This he did because he had been accused of favoring the Roman Catholic religion. Towards the end of the year 1670. William enn was again taken into custody by a hand of soldiers, for preaching, and carried to the Power. His behavior at the examination before the Lieutenant of the Tower was remarkably hold and spirited. That officer having told him that he had been as bad as other people. he made this reply: "I challenge all persons on earth, to say that they have seen me drunk, heard me swear, lie, or utter an obscene word. There is nothing more common than for men of loose lives to comfort themselves with the conceit that religious persons were once as bad as themselves." However, he was committed to Newgate for six months' after which he went to

holding them on all occasions. He also made seveal visits to different parts of Europe. We now come to William Penn's instrumentality in settling America In 1675, Lord Berkely, the original proprietor of New Jersey, sold his interest in that province to a Quaker, named Billinge, who soon after surrendered his right to About this time he became endued with the his creditors. William Penn was one of them. must be said here, that the Quakers engaged in

Holland and Germany In 1672, he married a

Miss Springett, and fixed his residence in Hart-

fordshire. Here he remained several years,

writing and preaching to the Quakers, and up-

did them wrong. It seems, that when admiral Sir William Penn died, the British government owed him a large sum of money. William Penn petitioned king Charles to grant bim, instead, that part of America, now called Pennsylvania. The land was given to him in 1680, and it became his property as far as the British government could make it so. Having thus obtained this grant, he offered lands to those who might be willing to settle on them, at forty shillings an acre. A good number of purchasers soon appeared, and in the next year three shiploads of them crossed the

Two years after, William Penn, or as he was lands. Then was laid the foundation of that The young William bore his misfortunes with friendship with the savages which lasted as long

city of Philadelphia, within a year after his ar-

William Penn remained in Pennsylvania four years, settling and establishing the government, and doing good to all men, especially the Quakers. At the end of this time he appointed a commission, conisting of a president and five indiges. to govern in his absence, and returned to England. For some years after he continued to reside in England, where he uniformly made the cause of the Quakers his own. Having obtained the favorable regard of the unfortunate James 11. he was suspected of an inclination towards popery and he was much and often vilified by polemical writers : however, he wrote often and ably in his own defence. After the abdication of the Catholic sovreign, and the accession of king William 111. to the throne, he was accused ot a clendestine correspondence with the former. intended to bring James and popery into Engfalse, this calumny gained weight by repetition, Mr. Pena became displeased to the reigning monarchs, William and Mary, and in 1692 he was deprived of the government of Pennsylvania. In the course of the year, the Proprietor was enabled to prove his innocence, and his government was restored to him in 1694, just after the death of his wife. As he was considered a very pointment of a solicitor for the government, for the relief of his friends the Quakers, whose business he was thus enabled to conduct. He this year appointed Markham his deputy governor over the porovince of Pennsylvania.

In 1696 he married a religious young lady of nany qualities, named Hannah Callowhill. He ved with her all the rest of his life, and they had four sous and a daughter. Four years after he sailed with all his family for Pennsylvania. having left a farewell address to his beloved Quakers in Europe, in which he assured them that his love for them " passed the love of wo-

On his arrival at Philadelphia, he took measures for the benefit of the negroes and Indians, whom he very much desired to protect and fastruct in the truths of the gospel. Hence & meeting of the negroes for this purpose was appointed to be held once a month, and he agreed to dwell in perfect peace with the savages, promising to suffer no wrong to be done them, and they agreeing to offer mone to the whites. As far as he was able, he caused good example to tie set for their imitation. Nor was this the only good he did in Pennsylvania. He did justice to all men, settled disputes, and, in short, so governed the province, that his very name was blessed by all. After remaining in Philadelphia five years, he gave the inhabitants a charter, or grant, of all the privileges he could reasonably confer on them, and then sailed for England, where, on the death of king William, he became a favorite of his successor the reighning queen

Henceforward governor William Penn lived ed to procure their liberation. He also wrote in his usual manner in England, that is, in the constant observance of virtue and religion, and ic, and yet found time to manage his father's the practice of good works. During the last five veers of his life his infirmities rendered him almost incapable of public business, but he continu-4 ed firm in his early principles and reliance on divine goodness to the last. His life was full of