

hand of William Penn. He was, as we know, a scholarly man and a thoughtful student. At p. 29, St. Paul's words, *Devita profanas vocum novitates*, are quoted in Latin in the text: the annotator adds in the margin with a pen the rest of the sentence—*et oppositiones falsi nominis scientiæ*. At p. 277, on the expression, "glasses of steel" in the text, the observation is made—"speculis ex metallo, in Lat. edit."—shewing that Gilbert Wats' version of the Instauration was being compared with the original. At p. 200, "fine wafer-cakes" is erased, and "furmenty" substituted. An allegation in page 262 is declared "false" in the margin.—The great Elm-tree under which the treaty of Penn with the local aborigines was made, long continued to be a venerated object. When, during the war of the Revolution, Col. Simcoe was quartered at Kensington, he so respected it that when his soldiers were cutting down every tree for firewood, he placed a sentry under it, that not a branch of it might be touched. After Montmagny, a distinguished French Governor-in-Chief of Canada, the Indians used, as we know, to style all Governors-in-Chief *Onontio*, i.e. Montmagny, Great Mountain. In the same way the natives who had formed treaties with Penn, styled subsequent Governors of Pennsylvania, *Onas*, i.e. Pen, from the name of the great white man whom they had learned to respect. As the highest compliment which the Indians could pay to Sir William Keith, a Governor in 1722, they said, "We esteem and love you, as if you were William Penn himself."

The last royal Governor of the Province of New York was Major-Gen. Tryon. Happening to possess the original parchment containing his commission as Colonel of the 70th Regiment, I preserve it for two reasons: first, because it bears at its head the sign-manual of George III., some remains of the royal seal, and some other autographs of note; secondly, because the document is to me a kind of visible transition-link between the few relics which I have of the "old colony days" of the southern portion of this continent, and those which I have relating to later American history.

In 1777 Gov. Tryon was seeking release from his troublesome post. The Documentary History of the State of New York, published at Albany in 1859, contains many papers from the pen of Gov. Tryon, and among them is a letter dated at King's Bridge Camp, 3 Oct., 1771, addressed to Lord George Germain, from which I give an extract: "The incidents," he says, "that have occurred to me since