

correct copy, as I recognize in it the handwriting of a very worthy man, who died a few years ago at the age of 83 years. It is the composition of Isaac Norris, the father of the Isaac, who was for many years speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. Each of these men were, in their turn, at the head of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania." Mr. Matlaek was informed of the author of this "Discipline" by the sister of the latter Isaac, who, "at the same time, adduced it as evidence that her father was divinely inspired when he composed it." My respected correspondent mentioned "the manner and occasion of obtaining the above information."—"George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, intended to have conveyed to the Society of Friends 20 acres of land about 3 miles from the city, and they built a Meeting house upon it, and when I was yet but a youth, I sometimes attended meetings there, and of course dined with friend Norris—on one of these occasions I obtained this intelligence. Unfortunately, however, it appeared that Mr. Fox understood more of Gospel than of law, and failed in giving them a *title* to the land—and his heirs claimed and received it from the Society."

Swedes in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PENN gave a very honourable account of the SWEDES in 1683. See Proud, i. 261. For the following account, written 140 years afterward, I am indebted to the Rev. NICHOLAS COLLIN, D. D. Rector of the Swedish churches in Pennsylvania; a part of whose obliging communication has been inserted under the year 1655. It is contained in a letter dated "Philadelphia, 29 Apr. 1823."

"The Swedish Colony was formed under the authority of their government, in the view of settling a country which by its latitude promised various valuable products; and of establishing a profitable commerce, not only with Sweden, but with all parts of America, and other countries. Accordingly, ships furnished with all requisites for the settlement, and for articles proper for commerce with the natives, were fitted out; and also vessels of war, having military stores of all kinds. A governor, with civil and military officers were also appointed, and chaplains. The instruction for the governor was very exact, embracing all concerns for the good of the Colony. Religion and its attending virtues were solemnly enjoined. Strict equity and benevolence were particularly ordered. This and the martial character of the people preserved constant peace.

"The plan for the colony was laid by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, celebrated for his civil and military talents, his piety and Christian life; but his death prevented the execution till the reign of his daughter Christina. The first arrival of the Swedes was, probably, in 1637." They settled on the West of Delaware, and built *Christina*. See A. D. 1655. "They bought from the Indians land on Delaware from the cape Hinlopen till the Falls of (now) Trenton, about 30 miles from Philadelphia, and interior to limits not certain, but sufficient for some time, with promise of more by purchase in future. Governor PRINZ, who came in 1643, chose for his residence Tincum on Delaware, higher up, about 12 miles South from (now) Philadelphia. They spread gradually up and down Delaware, on the W. side; and after several years, on the East of it, 40 miles South, and 18 North from (now) Philadelphia, having purchased land from the Indian owners; but the quantity, prices, and times of purchase are not clearly known." In 1655 they were conquered by the Dutch, whose dominion was of short duration. "After ten years the English conquered the Dutch colony, and the Swedish as held by them. Sweden did soon give up its right to the English crown, on condition of the people retaining their property and free exercise of religion. Swedish missionaries were sent, but very few natives of Sweden came. In the colonial time was a Church near Christina-Fort; and one on Tincum. Afterwards one was erected on the shore near Philadelphia. In 1699 one was erected where Christina-Fort stood; and in 1700 one in the place of that near Philadelphia, in its (now) Suburb, called Southwark. The first mentioned was built of stone, but this of brick. Both are yet in good