

ing the three lower counties to the province; and an act of settlement, in reference to the "frame of government." The Dutch, Swedes, and other foreigners were then naturalized; and all the laws, agreed on in England, were passed in form.

Penn immediately entered into a treaty with the natives, from whom he purchased as much of the soil, as the circumstances of the colony required, and "settled a very kind correspondence" with them.

The

estate, and unskilfulness in matters of government, would not permit them to act; and desired therefore, that the deputies, now chosen, might serve both for the provincial council and general assembly; 3 out of every county for the former, and 9 for the latter. Chalmers, i. 645.

1 Until this union with Pennsylvania, these counties, from the year 1687, had been holden as an appendage to the government of New York. Encyclop. Brit. v. 719. The want of the royal authority for this act, with the operation of other causes, produced difficulties, which afterward rendered this union void; and the three lower counties had a separate assembly, though under the same governor. Belknap, Biog. ii. 412.

2 Proud, i. 204—206. On the west side of the Delaware, on the lands granted to Penn, the Dutch had, at this time, one place for religious worship at Newcastle; the Swedes, 3, one at Christeen, one at Tenecum, and one at Wicocoa (now in the suburbs of Philadelphia.) Ib. Smith, N. Jersey, 92. Chalmers [i. 643.] says, "when the proprietary arrived on the banks of the Delaware, he found them inhabited by 3000 persons, composed of Swedes, Dutch, Finlanders, and English."

3 Chalmers, i. 614. Proud [ii. 212.] says, the friendship, now begun, was never interrupted for the space of more than 70 years. One part of Penn's agreement with the Indians was, that they should sell no lands to any person, but to himself or his agents; another was, that his agents should not occupy nor grant any lands, but those which were fairly purchased of the Indians. These stipulations were confirmed by subsequent acts of Assembly; and every bargain, made between private persons and the Indians without leave of the proprietor, was declared void. Belknap, Biog. ii. 416. We have no disposition to detract from the merits of the wise and philanthropic founder of Pennsylvania, or of his pacific colony; but an exclusive title to the praise of justice and fidelity toward the natives cannot be granted them. The author of *The History of Pennsylvania* has cited, on this occasion, poetical lines from *Descriptio Pennsylvaniae*, by Thomas Makin of Philadelphia, dated 1729, in which New England, in contrast with that colony, is stigmatized as involving herself in wars with the natives by her own perfidy.

"Non regio hæc Indos armis subigendo tenetur,

Sed certa emptori conditione data est.

Dira sed infelix, heu! bella *Nov' Anglia* sensit:

*India* quæ semper gens malefida fuit."

This language of a poet, when transcribed and translated by an historian, without stricture, becomes injurious. A little softening in the translation does not absolve the charge. The facts, recorded in the early histories of New England, and especially the laws of the New England colonies,