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# Juniata Sentinel and Republican.

B. F. SCHWEIER, THE CONSTITUTION—THE UNION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XLIII. MIFFLINTOWN, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENNA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889. NO. 11.

BEEF cattle returned for taxation in Kansas, Texas and the territories West of these states have increased in six years past from 5,977,005 to 13,762,398.

THE population of the United States at the present time is believed to be very nearly 64,300,000, allowing an addition of upward of 500,000 during the last twelve months, indicating a probable increase equal to 67,000,000 for the census year 1890.

THE press of Illinois is urging the Legislature to pass a compulsory education law, which causes the *Detroit Free Press* to remark: "Michigan has had one for many years, and will probably sell it cheap. Compulsion doesn't seem to compel." This is rather discouraging.

SNOW shoes are worn even by horses on some of the stage routes in Nevada. They are fastened to the hoofs by clamps, and, after an animal becomes used to them he can travel four or five miles an hour where it would be impossible to go that distance in a week without them. The shoes are made of thin steel plate, and measure about 9 by 11 inches. The horses are shod with long heel calks, which go through the snow shoes and prevent their slipping going up and down hill.

A GRAVE digger in New York tells of a strange sort of mental affection which troubles people of his calling. It is termed "corpse quake," and several of his friends have suffered from it. It invariably attacks a digger while he is about the cemetery, the victim shaking as though suffering from a chill. In one case that the digger cites, the man's health became much impaired, but, abandoning the business, the poor fellow recovered, and then took his old position. Almost the same day the shaking returned. He again retired, but suffered thereafter at the mention of a spade, and died in a remarkably short time.

BOSTON will soon begin an experiment like the famous Toynbee Hall in London. A graduate of Harvard University, who has been pursuing social studies in Europe, will take charge of an enterprise to be established in one of the most degraded parts of Boston, and try and enlist the students of Harvard in the work of elevating and ameliorating the condition of the poor. Toynbee Hall, which is conducted by graduates of Oxford University, is one of the most famous and successful efforts made in London to reach the degraded classes. University men have found in it a field through which they could put into practice theories and suggestions on solving social problems. They have worked with enthusiasm and earnestness, and doubtless the same good results which have come from their work will follow the effort to be made on the same line in Boston.

IN THE Centennial year the number of pieces of baggage handled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company amounted to 1,600,000, which was the highest point reached up to that time, and was then considered a remarkable record for the year. These figures, however, dwindle into insignificance when compared with those of the year just closed. In 1888 the number of separate pieces handled reached 3,200,000 representing an aggregate money value of at least $3,000,000. These figures include only "outbound" baggage or that which has been checked and forwarded. The "inbound" receipts amount to about 1,800,000 pieces, aggregating a grand total of 5,000,000 pieces handled. Of this number, it is reported, only three pieces were lost en route from starting point to destination.

THE New York Metropolitan Museum has at length a collection worthy of a great city; valued by its last report at $3,000,000, and of a character which makes a pecuniary valuation give little measure of its real worth. As the museum is less than twenty years old its progress is amazing; and it has received a commendable support from the city and the community. New York City, besides building an edifice worthy the collection, contributes $15,000 annually to its support, and as much more is paid in by members, for the institution is fortunate in never having fallen into the hands of stockholders, so that public liberality takes the form of contributing to its support instead of to its endowment, and adds to its resources instead of expecting a return or cramping its management. As it stands to-day a visit to the Metropolitan collection gives a visitor the fair equivalent of a day in the European galleries.

GLADSTONE was invited by a Western editor to contribute an article on "Washington." The English statesman declined in the following words written on a postcard: "I am much honored by your letter. But I can not act upon it. Washington is a noble subject. I studied him 40 years ago with love and admiration. But it is not in my power now to renew the study, & I should not like to profane the theme by thin & slovenly work."

THE TELEPHONE IN SWITZERLAND—The returns published by the Swiss Confederation with reference to the development of telephonic communication in Switzerland show that, since the establishment of the first telephone in 1880, sixty-one towns have been provided with them and there are now 694 telephonic stations, of which no fewer than 1500 are in Geneva and its suburbs. Most of the Swiss towns are now connected with one another, Geneva communicating not only with Lausanne and other places on the shores of the lake, but with Berne, Zurich and St. Gall.

## THE LOVES OF EMINENT MEN.

### Interesting Passages From the Lives of Some Writers and Composers.

One Sunday young Walter Scott offered his umbrella to a young lady of much beauty who was coming out of church during a shower. The umbrella was graciously accepted and Scott fell in love with the borrower, who turned out to be Margaret, daughter of Sir John Belches. His attentions to the lady continued for about six years, when she married a banker, who proved to be one of Scott's most generous friends when his time of troubles came. The story of this, his first and only deep passion, is recorded in the diary that Scott kept in 1827, from which it would seem that there may have been some misunderstanding between the young people.

Probably it was pride which led him to engage himself, within a year, to Mademoiselle Charpentier, or Miss Carpenter, as she was usually called, the daughter of a French Royalist who had died early in the revolution. She made, on the whole, a very good wife, only one to be protected by Scott from every care, and not one to share his deeper anxieties, or to participate in his dreams.

Yet Mrs. Scott was not devoid of spirit and self control. For instance, when Jeffrey, having reviewed "Marmion" in the Edinburgh *Review*, in that deprecating and omniscient tone which was then considered the evidence of critical acumen, dined with Scott on the very day on which the review had appeared, Lady, then Mrs. Scott behaved to him through the whole evening with the greatest politeness, but dired this parting shot in her broken English as he took his leave: "Well, good night, Mr. Jeffrey—dey tell me you have abuse Scott in de *Review*, and I hope Mr. Constable has paid you very well for writing it."

Haydn married a hairdresser's daughter, who had a dismal, machinous, sullen nature, a venomous tongue and a savage temper. So intolerable did she at last become that he had to separate from her.

Almost equally unfortunate was Weber. He was wont to say: "To be a true artist you must be a true martyr." But the beautiful singer, Gretchen, with whom he fell in love at Stuttgart, however she may have consoled his somewhat arid life, was not a beneficial influence, for she led him into many sad extravagances and an unwholesome taste for playing the cavalier.

The Countess Caroline, an enthusiastic girl of great beauty, became the object of Schubert's romantic passion His exterior was anything but that of an ideal lover. Rude, unshapely features, thick nose, coarse, protruding mouth, and a shambling awkward figure were redeemed only by eyes of uncommon splendor and depth. The inexperienced maiden, belonging to a haughty family, hardly understood the devotion of the humbly-born genius. Only once he was on the verge of a full revelation. She asked him why he had dedicated nothing to her. With abrupt, passionate intensity of tone Schubert answered: "What's the use of that? Everything belongs to you" This brink of confession seems to have frightened him from any further intercourse with the family, yet he never forgot his beautiful dream, or loved another woman.

The French writer, Alphonse Daudet, had determined to remain a bachelor, because he was afraid that if he had made a wrong step in marriage he might dull his imagination; but on being introduced to Mademoiselle Julie Allard, who loved literature, and was a charming writer and critic herself, his fear was removed. The union proved a very happy one, and the picture of the two at work is an attractive bit of biography. "She has been," says his brother, "the light of his hearth, the regulator of his work, and the discreet counselor of his inspiration. There is not a page that she has not revised, retouched and enlivened; and her husband has borne witness to her devotion and intelligent solicitude in the dedication of 'Nabob,' but she would not allow this dedication to appear." Once, it is related, he had a sentimental and dramatic scene with his wife, concerning which he remarked: "This seems, my dear, like a chapter that has slipped out of my novel." "It is more likely, Alphonse," was the reply, "to form a chapter that will slip into one."

Beethoven used to speak in passionate utterances of a certain countess, Giulietta Guiccardi, calling her his "immortal beloved," "his angel," "his all," "his life." It was to her that he dedicated his song "Adelaida," which, as an expression of lofty passion, is world famous. The charming countess, however, preferred rank, wealth and unruffled ease to being linked even with a great genius—if, indeed, the affair ever looked in the direction of marriage. She married another, and Beethoven does not seem to have been seriously disturbed. It may be that, like Goethe, he valued the love of woman, not for itself or its direct results as an art stimulus which should enrich and fructify his own intellectual life.

## HEALING BY MAGNETISM.

### Egyptian and Greek Forerunners of Leger and Mesmer.

In these days, when so many people of intelligence are investigating physical phenomena; when occultism, spiritualism, mind-reading, faith-healing and kindred subjects are attracting unusual attention in the scientific world, it may not be amiss to review the past to ascertain, if possible, something of the history of these modern mysteries. A very little investigation will show that the ancient philosophers were puzzled by the same questions which the thoughtful men of to-day are asking, and that they sought to explain the power of mind over mind by various theories, some of which are still widely current. The study of the peculiarities of mental action, says a writer in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, and the hidden forces that are the causes thereof, probably began with primitive man and has remained ever since a theme of fruitful speculation.

The investigation of the phenomena of mesmerism perhaps received more serious attention from learned men in the latter part of the last century and the early part of have been at any time in the history of mankind. It was undertaken by the Royal Academy of Medicine at Paris, and by a great many celebrated physicians in other parts of Europe. Mesmer's doctrines found many believers, and the opinion seems to have been extensively entertained that in "animal magnetism" there had at least been discovered a remedy for the greater part, if not all, of the ills which flesh is heir to.

But there were many before Mesmer who claimed to be able to heal the sick by mysterious power. In a work entitled "The History of Pysodunamy," by Theodore Leger, of the medical faculty of Paris, published over fifty years ago, are instanced many facts, more or less well authenticated, which are marvelous, to say the least. Leger was an ardent believer in the value of what he styles "The new science, pysodunamy," and his book was written to give the world knowledge of the distinguishing features of doctrines then attracting universal attention. Whatever may be said for theories it must be admitted that he argues his case well, showing perfect familiarity with the subject in all its forms. As Leger's name, as well as his book, is probably unfamiliar to the average reader of to-day, a partial summary of the contents of the work may not prove without interest.

The magi, or wise men of India, were in great renown for their medical skill. Philostratus describes their practice as consisting chiefly of gestures and secret manipulations, which Leger believes to be identical with those of modern mesmerists. The priests of ancient Egypt were the only physicians, and they also made a secret of their arts. Both Indian and Egyptian images of gods represent the figures in attitude such as a mesmerist would assume in obtaining mastery over his subject.

The medical practices of Greece were largely borrowed from India and Egypt, and the author cites numerous passages from classical writers in support of his theory, that the oracles, to whose words the Greeks attached such importance, were in some way controlled by mesmeric influences. Socrates, who claimed to have some sort of a spiritual guide, by him termed a demon, was certainly gifted with remarkable prescience, or else the historians are greatly at fault. He predicted all the important events of his life, and even foretold his own death. Apollonius, who is reported to have so restored to life by the laying on of his hands a person supposed to be dead, foretold events as accurately as Socrates. At Ephesus, in the presence of a crowd, he saw and described the murder of Domitian at Rome, and when intelligence of the Emperor's death was received it was found to have occurred at the very moment indicated by Apollonius. Secret arts of healing, wonderful revelations in dreams, and marvelous gifts of prophecy were in as high honor among the Romans as among the Greeks. In the Latin authors were numerous descriptions of mental states corresponding very close ly to the modern trance or mesmeric sleep.

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Von Helmont, a Belgian, born in 1597, was the first to give the name magnetism to the mysterious force. Between 1600 and 1700 there were several magnetic healers who gained great notoriety in England, France, and other parts of Europe. A man named Greatrakes traveled through Great Britain performing most extraordinary cures by the application of hands. Among the diseases which he is reported to have cured were blindness paralysis, deafness, dropsy, pleurisy, fevers, neuralgia, tumors, scrofula, cancer, etc.

The celebrated Emanuel Swedenborg, according to his own account, had most remarkable visions, in which the mysteries of the spiritual world were revealed to him. The Lord "manifested Himself in person to me, His servant," he says, "in 1743, and granted me the privilege of conversing with spirits and angels, which I have enjoyed to this day. From that time I began to print and publish various arcana that have been seen by me or revealed to me, as respecting Heaven and hell, the state of man after death, the true worship of God, the spiritual sense of the word, with many other most important matters conducive to salvation and true wisdom." According to other writers Swedenborg had gifts resembling those claimed by the spiritualistic mediums of to-day.

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### Rats.

A writer in last month's Chambers' Journal repeats the method which is in quite general use here for the extermination of rats. These animals are the wisest of domestic vermin, and any means taken for their destruction is, as a rule, quickly discovered by them; if not, the terror alone engendered by the ever-diminishing tribe is sufficient to cause them to flee the mysterious power which haunts them. Taking advantage of this trait, the writer in question constructed a trap for the rats. This was a water barrel carefully concealed. On the top was a trap door (simply balanced by a pivot in the center), and beyond this some food was placed for which the rats had a strong liking. They could only get to this by walking over the door, and in order to entice them the door was fixed for about a week; then the bolt was drawn, and for several nights a plentiful supply of drowned rats rewarded the ingenuity of the rat-killer, and the remainder of the colony sought "fresh woods and pastures new."

### Thinkers.

The average human brain weighs 49 ounces in the male, and about 45 ounces in the female.

Cuvier's brain weighed 64 ounces, but Gambetta's brain weighed less than the average woman's brain, which is peculiar because of his great intellectuality.

Great brain weight is not always associated with intellectual vigor, as is shown in the fact that an idiot is known to have had a brain of over 60 ounces in weight.

### Hymn of Justice.

Thou Greater Presence! 'tis in thee
We live, as in a boundless sea;
The downward paths and upward lie
Alike whereto thy light is nigh.

Fast in the spheres the glow is thine;
On skyie ways, in deepest mine,
O'ercome by hope, thy wonders flow
Into the joys we wept to know.

Thou breathest love through hungering fields—
Thy touch a constant beauty yields;
Hid in the thorn is good increased
To grandeur where we looked for least.

From thy far forces who can flee?
Yet eyes that see oft do not see
The common fire from which is drawn
The ruddy tribute of the morn.

Win us, O Justice, to the deed
That makes of creeds a single creed
All born of thee are free to stay;
Who maketh else sweet day by day?

And thou, O man, who art so near
Nor yet the tuneful cry dost hear;
Oh! mount the hills, and drop the line,
Till truth hath made its vision thine!

## WM. PENN.

### WAS HE A TRULY GREAT MAN.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE CHARGES MADE BY MACAULEY AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Macauley, in his History of England, has characterized Wm. Penn as vain, weak, garrulous and false to his professed principles. It will not be difficult, I think, to show the injustice of such a characterization. Macauley's charges are based on some acts and sayings of Penn, indicating his friendly feelings for James II, and that of a spiritual guide, by him termed a demon, was certainly gifted with remarkable prescience, or else the historians are greatly at fault. He predicted all the important events of his life, and even foretold his own death. Apollonius, who is reported to have so restored to life by the laying on of his hands a person supposed to be dead, foretold events as accurately as Socrates. At Ephesus, in the presence of a crowd, he saw and described the murder of Domitian at Rome, and when intelligence of the Emperor's death was received it was found to have occurred at the very moment indicated by Apollonius. Secret arts of healing, wonderful revelations in dreams, and marvelous gifts of prophecy were in as high honor among the Romans as among the Greeks. In the Latin authors were numerous descriptions of mental states corresponding very close ly to the modern trance or mesmeric sleep.

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The mutiny on board H. M. S. Bounty in 1789, the remarkable career of the survivors on the Pitcairn Islands, and the subsequent exodus of those people to Norfolk Island, are matters of history; but facts which have recently come to light revive interest in the event. John Adams, while serving on a man-of-war under his real name, Alexander Smith, saved the life of a midshipman on board by bravely jumping after him when he fell overboard. The young man, on returning home, related his narrow escape, and his relatives, desirous of acknowledging the brave conduct of Smith, who could not then be found, placed £100 to his credit in the bank, the interest to accumulate until the reward was claimed. Many Smiths have claimed that reward, but were unable to establish their claims or identify themselves with the man-of-war or the incident. John Adams, the Bounty mutineer, or Alexander Smith, as he actually was, has left three grandsons in Norfolk Island. John, the oldest grandson, who is now sixty years of age, being informed of the circumstances, proceeded, recently, to Sydney to establish the claim of the family. It is said that he thoroughly succeeded in identifying his grandfather with the plucky seaman who rescued this officer from a watery grave, and, after placing the affair in the hands of a respectable firm of solicitors in Sydney, has now returned to Norfolk Island. Will it be believed that that investment of £100 some time prior to 1789, has now accumulated by interest and compound interest to the sum of £30,000? Yet that is the sum said to be now available for subdivision among the descendants of John Adams, the leader in the Bounty mutiny. The facts as connected with the mutiny of the Bounty are so much matters of history that it is hardly necessary to refer to them.

### Rats.

A writer in last month's Chambers' Journal repeats the method which is in quite general use here for the extermination of rats. These animals are the wisest of domestic vermin, and any means taken for their destruction is, as a rule, quickly discovered by them; if not, the terror alone engendered by the ever-diminishing tribe is sufficient to cause them to flee the mysterious power which haunts them. Taking advantage of this trait, the writer in question constructed a trap for the rats. This was a water barrel carefully concealed. On the top was a trap door (simply balanced by a pivot in the center), and beyond this some food was placed for which the rats had a strong liking. They could only get to this by walking over the door, and in order to entice them the door was fixed for about a week; then the bolt was drawn, and for several nights a plentiful supply of drowned rats rewarded the ingenuity of the rat-killer, and the remainder of the colony sought "fresh woods and pastures new."

### Thinkers.

The average human brain weighs 49 ounces in the male, and about 45 ounces in the female.

Cuvier's brain weighed 64 ounces, but Gambetta's brain weighed less than the average woman's brain, which is peculiar because of his great intellectuality.

Great brain weight is not always associated with intellectual vigor, as is shown in the fact that an idiot is known to have had a brain of over 60 ounces in weight.

you have no right to go behind the act and impeach the motive.

It may be interesting as well as instructive to inquire what would have been the effect of granting religious freedom alike to all the different sects. In the first place there would have been no sufficient motive for deposing the King. Ireland with her free Catholicism would have been as contented and loyal as Scotland with her free Presbyterianism. There should have been no battle of Boyne, no subjection of her people, no confiscation of her lands. A half a century of bloody, expensive and worse than useless war originating in English hatred of the Catholic Church, would have been averted. Neither the Church of England, nor the Church of Rome has been an aid to civilization and human progress. All experience shows that they are dead weights and encumberers of human nature, yet France, in spite of her Catholicism, is, at this moment, freer and more prosperous than Great Britain or any other Nation of Europe. It is therefore, no Catholicism but English despotism that has reduced Ireland to her present state of poverty, ignorance and degradation. Indeed it is not too much to say that if for the last two or three centuries Ireland had been an independent State, or even a province of France, she would at this day have been in the enjoyment of a Government far more just and far more free than that of England. She would not have been less than a Republic like that of France or the United States, established by all the people for the protection of the rights of all.

Almost fifty years before the settlement of Pennsylvania by William Penn, Maryland was settled by Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, under a charter granted by Charles the I. The missionaries made peace arrangements with the Indian tribes occupying the Maryland territory so satisfactory that there was no war between them and the colonists. The established religion of the colonists was Roman Catholic, but all other sects were declared free to worship according to the dictates of conscience.

On this free religious basis the colony was far more popular and prosperous than the Jamestown Colony that, under the influence of the Church of England, refused to tolerate dissenters, or the Puritan Colony that settled New England at Plymouth, who, though themselves fugitives from persecution, refused to extend to the professors of every form of religion but their own. Their justification of religious persecution may be thus summarized:

Resolved, (1) That the earth is the Lord's.

Resolved, (2) That he has given it to his saints.

Against the heathen Indian tribes an exterminating war was waged. They had no rights that the saints were bound to respect.

Maryland was settled by French Catholics with but little war with the natives, and with still less religious persecution of the non-confirming sects.

Louisiana was also settled by French Catholics on a free religious basis, and without war with the Indians.

With all these examples before him it is no wonder that William Penn chose to ally himself with James II in his contest with the Church of England. Yet it was on account of the part he took in this great struggle that Macauley assailed his hitherto unspotted fame and greatness. In order to appreciate justly the character of William Penn it will be necessary to determine what constitutes true worth or real greatness. Dr. Franklin tells us that he preferred a doer of good to every other character. No man can be truly great, however mighty may be his deeds, who is not a doer of good. Alexander and Cæsar were not really great men. They deserve to be remembered only as great and successful robbers. Marlborough, Frederick, Wellington and Napoleon should go down to posterity with a like infamous memory. Scarcely less infamously great were most of the canonized heroes of Macauley. It may be well just to glance at a few of them. William, Prince of Orange, was of a cold, selfish temperament, and of a boundless ambition. He came over to help the Church of England depose James because it was the shortest, if not the only way to the British throne. He was a latitudinarian in religion, and, personally, would have preferred that all religious sects should be abolished. Yet the bigotry of the established church and of most of the dissenting sects would not permit. He, therefore, without hesitation, chose to suppress his conscience in order to gratify his ambition. When, after the battle of Boyne, he had reduced Ireland to the condition of a conquered province, he confiscated many millions of acres of land belonging to those who had taken part against him. Of this land he illegally appropriated several thousands of acres to himself and to his personal friends. Another of Macauley's great heroes occupying a high place in the temple of fame, is Oliver Cromwell. He overthrew the tyrant Charles I, and then ruled England with a despotism more absolute than ever Charles had dared to exercise. But it was a government by and for Puritan Saints only. On all other sects its despotic hand was heavily laid. After conquering England, he waged a merciless war for the subjugation of Catholic Ireland. At the taking of Drogheda and some other cities, the victory was followed by a merciless massacre of the defenders. Neither Oliver Cromwell nor his saints saw anything wrong in this. They were rebellious Catholics, the enemies of God, who it was his will should be destroyed. When the war was over, many millions of acres of land were confiscated and taken from their Catholic owners for the benefit of the conquering saints. Two more and two more only, of Macauley's great men must be mentioned, Clive and Hastings were Governor Generals of India. They were among the bravest as well as most rapacious of men. They not only built up British India, but they saved it from falling into the hands of the French. Well had it been for the native population had India fallen into the hands of the French. For under Clive and Hastings, British rule was characterized by a rapacious cruelty never before equalled in any civilized community. It is true that Macauley has severely condemned some of their most flagrantly criminal acts, but still asks us to look upon them as great men; as among the mightiest builders of British Empire. With such ideas of greatness, it could not be expected, that Macauley would have any just appreciation of the greatness of William Penn. He could see nothing very great in William Penn's quiet way of building up an Empire in Pennsylvania. There were no forts, no ships of war, with great guns flaunting defiance, no soldiers in battle array to subjugate and rob the natives, or to repel foreign enemies, yet the building of a mightier Empire than British India, went steadily on. It was founded, not on war oppression and robbery, but on justice, peace and equal liberty for all. But not alone as the founder of a great free Commonwealth, does the greatness of William Penn appear, but as an author he has proved himself a thinker of great thoughts, far in advance of that or even of the present age. As a wise moral leader in the great pathway of human life, his equal can not be found, either in ancient or modern times. Let those who doubt the justice of this judgment read his maxims and farewell address to his wife and family. According to Macauley, Milton, Shakespeare and John Bunyan are the greatest of modern authors, yet the reader will find but little in them calculated to lift human nature into a higher and nobler plane of life. Indeed, when the great thoughts of William Penn shall become generally crystallized into acts, there will be a grander revolution in the world. A worse than usual hierarchy and aristocracy will have passed away and ceased to rob the industrious workers of the fruits of their toil. A beirling priesthood would find its occupation gone. There would be no use for lawyers, and all disputes, whether between nations or individuals, would be settled by friendly arbitration, with little or no cost. The great millenium of human nature, so long and vainly hoped for, would be realized.

The specific charges brought by Macauley against William Penn have already been ably answered by Janney, Dixon, and others. Most of them are unsustained by any evidence that would be received in any respecting court. But even if proved to be true by the most unexceptional evidence, what do they amount to? To this only, that William Penn preferred the rule of James, by whom he and his friends had been relieved from persecution, to that of William and Mary, from whom, as fast bound to the Church of England, he had nothing to hope for or expect. Neither James nor William was a ruler after his own heart. But subsequent events most amply proved that it would have been far better, both for him and his colony, if James had continued to occupy the throne of England. As a Friend, William Penn could not conscientiously bear arms; but, surely, the most tender peace-conscience will not deny that he had the right to advise his friend, who believed in the rightfulness of war, to wage it in favor of justice and religious freedom. Just as William Lloyd Garrison, who could not conscientiously vote under a proslavery constitution, yet did not hesitate to advise his Anti-slavery friends, who felt it their duty to vote, to do it in such a manner as to exert the greatest possible influence against slavery.

Macauley was a brilliant essayist; but can not be considered great in any high sense of the word. During his whole life he was simply a liberal English Whig. He dared not go much beyond the bounds of the aristocracy which surrounded him. He had no faith in a republican or a democratic form of government. He favored suffrage on the basis of a large property qualification, not as an inherent right of man. He was wont to predict that the republic of the United States would not stand the test of time, but must fall to pieces when the population became dense. Had he been living during the war of the rebellion, he would, no doubt, have been on the side of the Confederacy; and if it had been successful Jefferson Davis would have been placed with Cromwell, Clive and Hastings, along with his other heroes of like character. In his essay on Sir William Temple, he tells us that it was the purpose of Cromwell to exterminate the native Irish population of Ireland, and plainly intimates his belief that it would have been better for both Ireland and England, had that purpose been consummated. In his contest with Milton Bethan, he uses all the sophistry he can command, not to refute, but "to perplex and dash" the arguments and better judgment of his opponents in favor of a democratic form of government. He was a man of almost boundless knowledge, yet there were many with far less learning who were better able than he to discern and appreciate truth. He sometimes seemed to lack that wisdom and justice, without which the greatest learning "does but encumber whom it seems to enrich." In view of all these circumstances of Macauley's life, it will not seem strange that he so little appreciated and so unjustly judged the character of William Penn, whose whole life was an example of "obtaining the noblest ends, only by the noblest means," and who practically demonstrated that Plato's ideal republic could be made real.

J. WILLIAMS THORNE.

### Wanted: A National Air.

America is as yet unprovided with a national air possessing the breadth and dignity worthy of a great country. There are several tunes that by force of association have been adopted in lieu of a melody worthy of the dignity.

'Hail Columbia' is a weak and colorless production. 'The Star Spangled Banner' is suggestive of a horse parade in a circus. 'My Maryland' is an old German air of no striking merit. 'My Country 'Tis of Thee' is adapted to the English national air 'God Save the Queen.' Then we have 'Dixie' an old negro tune; 'John Brown,' an old camp meeting effusion, and the inappropriate 'Yankee Doodle.'

The time has now arrived for some of our native musicians to devote their best energies to the production of an air that shall be worthy of the occasion, and typical of this great nation.

### Coincided With Papa.

It is related of a clergyman who was the happy father of a charming and beautiful daughter, that one day while preparing his Sunday discourse he was suddenly called away from his desk on a mission of mercy. So imperative was the summons that he left unfinished this sentence:

'I never see a young man of splendid physique, and the promise of a glorious manhood almost realized, but my heart is filled with rapture and delight.'

His daughter, happening in the study