

1681, 8vo, pp. viii + 288. The copy of this book in **D** belonged to Sir John Rodes and has his autograph on the title page, and also the words: "K: W^m Reign a remarkable & Entertaining Treatise" (so first spelt and altered to Treatise). Sir John appears to have purchased the book for £0 2s. 8d., in 1692.

9.—Page 324, note 112.2.—A full account of the sudden death of MICHAEL RUSSELL, in Gracechurch Meetinghouse, in 1702, is given in *Quaker Post-Bag*, 1910, pp. 187, 188, in a letter from John Tomkins to Sir John Rodes, 9 xii. 1702. There is another recital of the event (to be taken *cum grano salis*) by Henry Pickworth, ex-Quaker, in his *Charge of . . . Perjury. . . . against Quakers*, 1716, pp. 104, 202, 304, esp. 202:

" . . . Michael Russell, who, having in their Gracechurch Street Meetinghouse religiously forsworn himself by declaring That if he preferred not Jerusalem before his chiefest Joy, then let his Tongue cleave to the roof of his Mouth and his right hand forget its Cunning—wherein, as he was known to do otherwise, God was pleased to answer his Prayer with a Vengeance by striking him with Death on the Spot, as a perpetual Warning to all such presumptuous Presumers."

10.—Page 370, note 257.4.—It is mentioned here that the name or initials of SAMUEL NEWTON were struck through where they occurred in the Haistwell Diary. This is probably explained by statements in the *Life of Mr. John Pennyman*, ex-Friend, 1696; on page 56 we are told that Newton "cheated many of several Hundred Pounds and then fled beyond sea" and on page 286 we read: "S.N. was a great preacher, of a fiery spirit, broke in much debt and fled beyond from his creditors." He is also mentioned on pp. 14, 17, 22, 26, 51, 124.

EDITOR.

Money for the Queen's Use

ISAAC NORRIS TO JAMES LOGAN in Europe, from Philada., 28 vi. 1711.

"We have raised £2000 for the Queen's use, to be paid to the Governor, & by him to such persons as she hath already or shall appoint to receive the same. We advised with the most substantial of Friends, foreseeing the clamours and uneasiness, but concluded nothing of that kind should prevent us from doing what we apprehended our duty. The result of much thought and consideration, as well as argument, was that we did not see it inconsistent with our principles to give the Queen money notwithstanding any use she might put it to, *that* being not our part but hers."

Penn and Logan Correspondence, ii. 436.