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The Beatty Family.

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(Doylestown Meeting, January 10, 1894).

It is not uncommon to observe the excellences or unworthy traits of parents developed in many of their posterity. Peculiarities pass down from ancestors to generations following. The principle of heredity prevails extensively in all branches of animated nature, and in none perhaps more than in the human race.

This is illustrated in the history of the family of Rev. Charles Beatty, who commenced his pastorate at Neshaminy Presbyterian Church in 1743.

The name "Beatty" is supposed to be derived from the Latin word "beatus," (happy), and is found with various forms of spelling in England, Scotland and Ireland; the different branches from the original source have, in course of time, been located.

The father of Rev. Charles Beatty was John Beatty, who in 1640, resided in county Antrim in the north of Ireland, whither his progenitors had removed from Scotland. He was an officer in the British army, and is said to have been a noble looking man, with a fine military bearing. At one of the stations, where he was located in the discharge of his duty as a soldier, he became acquainted with Christianna Clinton, to whom he subsequently united in marriage.

Her grandfather, William Clinton, was of English parentage, and in the struggle between the Parliament and Charles I, adhered to the cause of the latter, and was an officer in the royal army. After the defeat and execution of the King he fled to Scotland, but soon passed over to Ireland and settled in county Longford, where he died, leaving a son, James, only two years old, who, on arriving at maturity, while on a business trip to England, met Miss Elizabeth Smith whom he married. She was the daughter of a captain in Cromwell's army. Through his wife he received some pecuniary means, which enabled him to

establish a reputable standing in the "green isle," which had given him birth.

This alliance was crowned with at least two children, Christianna, who married John Beatty, and Charles, who was the ancestor of the Clintons, celebrated in the history of the State of New York. Christianna lost her husband in Ireland, at what time is unknown, and was left a widow with four children. Her brother, Charles Clinton, hoping to secure larger prosperity and more religious freedom in the new world, determined to emigrate to Pennsylvania. He and some of his friends chartered a ship in Dublin, commanded by Captain Ryner, for the voyage across the Atlantic. His sister and her family accompanying him, they set sail for Philadelphia, May 20, 1729.

Although the captain was bound by a written contract, the voyage for some unexplained reason was prolonged, lasting five months. They suffered for want of provisions, and were reduced at last to the verge of starvation. The rations being reduced to half a biscuit and half a pint of water per day.

Many of the passengers died from hardships and privation, among them a son and daughter of Mr. Clinton, and Mrs. Beatty's eldest daughter Elizabeth. It was believed by some, that the captain contrived to render the passage long and extremely severe, that the emigrants might perish and their property fall into his hands, or that he had been bribed, that emigration might be discouraged. When land was sighted, it proved to be Cape Cod in New England.

He was persuaded to disembark the survivors of the ship's company at a port in Massachusetts. In that region they remained through all the following year, and not finding a place altogether suited to their wants there they removed in the spring of 1731 to Ulster county, N. Y., about eight miles from the Hudson river and sixty miles from the city. There Mr. Clinton fixed his residence with his wife and a daughter born in Ireland, and had four sons born in this country. One of them was George Clinton, General in the Revolutionary army, and for eighteen years Governor of the State of New York. Another was James, the father of DeWitt Clinton, the pro-

jector of the Erie Canal, likewise Governor of New York, and Senator of the United States.

Mrs. Beatty and her family remained near her brother Charles for some time, but at length she married James Scott, of New York city, where she removed and resided 'till her death in 1776, in the 91st year of her age. She was a lady of refinement, of dignified and courteous manners, neat and tasteful in her dress, fond of music, performing skilfully upon the harp, and endowed with a vigorous intellect. All her offspring, who were children of her first husband, Mr. Beatty, were born in Ireland. Mary married a Mr. Gregg, and another daughter, Martha, was married to a Mr. McMillan. She found her home with her mother in the old lady's declining years, and probably inherited her property, as none of it came to her brother Charles' children.

Charles Beatty, the eldest son of John and Christianna Beatty, appears to have remained with his relatives in Ulster county, N. Y., during most of his youth, and assisted his uncle, Charles Clinton, in clearing the forests and cultivating the soil. He was under most favorable moral and religious influences and grew up with an established character of virtue and integrity. Either in Ireland or in America, he was trained in the various branches of an English education and in the Latin language. About the time that he arrived at his majority he set out to provide for himself as an itinerant trader. Probably obtaining a supply of goods in New York, where his mother, Mrs. Scott, resided, he traveled on foot through New Jersey, vending his wares to the scattered families. One day he came to the door of "Log College," as it was called, an institution founded by Rev. William Tennent, Sr., near Hartsville, in Bucks county, for the education of young men for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. This school was established because its founder perceived the great need in our new and growing country of a larger number of preachers than the colleges of Great Britain or New England could supply.

He believed that a thorough university training, however desirable, was not absolutely necessary to success in the sacred calling. The venerable man met young Beatty at the door and

greatly to his surprise was addressed by him in correct Latin. Finding that he had acquired the rudiments of classical learning and appeared sincere in his religious principles, he said to him: "Go sell the contents of your pack, come back and study with me." His youthful visitor followed his advice, with the result that he ultimately became his successor in the pastoral office at Neshaminy. Mr. Beatty, however, did not become minister of the whole congregation, as a division took place in the General Synod of the Presbyterian Church in 1741 between two parties, denominated the "Old Lights" and the "New Lights." The former were opposed to the admission to the ranks of the clergy of any but those who had received a complete training in a university, while the latter deemed the want of ministers in the land so imperative, that in cases in which other qualifications were sufficient, the lack of a college diploma ought not to bar the way to the pulpit. The "New Lights" favored the work and measures of Whitfield and his friends; the "Old Lights" denounced them as the fruit of fanaticism and delusion. Mr. Tennent advocated the views of the "New Lights," and Mr. Beatty cordially sympathized with him. The congregation at Neshaminy was not entirely harmonious.

When Mr. Tennent, in 1743, became incapacitated by age for the duties of a pastor, Mr. Beatty was invited to take his place and was installed over the part of the congregation which adhered to the "New Lights," and they built a new house of worship on the site occupied by the present church. The other portion of the congregation chose Rev. Francis McHenry as their pastor, who faithfully served them and the people at Deep Run at the same time until his death in 1757. After the reunion of the two synods, in 1758, Mr. McHenry's flock at Neshaminy became gradually merged in that of Mr. Beatty. Rev. McHenry was the great grandfather of Charles McHenry, now residing in Doylestown.

Mr. Beatty was an earnest and zealous preacher, and took a deep interest in missionary operations, particularly among the Indians. David Brainerd's labors among the sons of the forest in New Jersey and the forks of the Delaware awakened in his mind sentiments of warmest approval. In 1745, when Brainerd

erd visited Philadelphia to consult the Governor upon his labors for the aborigines, he sojourned with Mr. Beatty and formed a most favorable opinion of both his spirit and his abilities. Not only was Rev. Beatty faithful to the welfare of his own particular flock, but he was usually present and took an active part in ecclesiastical councils with which he was associated. The Synod of New York and Philadelphia elected him Moderator in 1764. In 1750 he made a missionary tour through south New Jersey going as far as Cape May, preaching frequently on the way, with the approval of the Synod, to which body he gave an account of the circumstances and wants of the people in that region. In 1754 he went with several other clergymen, by appointment of Synod, to Virginia and North Carolina and was absent from home about three months, afterwards presenting a report of his work to those who had sent him.

A warm patriot, he was anxious to do all in his power for the defense of his country and the protection of her citizens in time of danger. At three different times he served as chaplain with Pennsylvania troops in the struggle of the French and Indians with the English. The first was soon after the savages had destroyed the Moravian village of Gnadenhutten on the Lehigh, when the expedition was under the command of Benjamin Franklin. They set out in January, 1756, but Franklin soon gave up the charge of the soldiers to Col. Clapham, and Mr. Beatty returned home before spring. The same year he was commissioned by Lieut. Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, to act in a similar capacity with a military force, which was to penetrate into the interior of the State. In 1758 a large army having been raised to attack Fort Duquesne, Mr. Beatty at the request of Gen. Armstrong was commissioned chaplain of the whole force by Lieut. Gov. William Denny. They marched west through the wilderness, fording streams and crossing mountains, where no sign of human habitation met their eyes, and where they might be waylaid by the enemy in ambush. Before reaching the Allegheny river they were attacked by a considerable body of the French, but repulsed them, forcing them to retreat toward their fortification. Pushing on the next day after the foe, they ere long came to the fort, but found it evacuated and partly destroyed by fire. The enemy had

become convinced that they could not hold the place against the advancing army, and had entered boats and gone down the Ohio. The Americans took possession of the empty citadel and effectually terminated the efforts of the French to drive out the English from the Valley of the Mississippi. Here Mr. Beatty preached a sermon of thanksgiving to God before the whole army, which was probably the first Protestant sermon ever delivered in that magnificent territory, which had long been the prize contended for by two mighty nations. In 1759 he was invited to engage in a similar work, but the Synod advised him to decline, as his congregation needed his pastoral care.

Soon after the reunion of the "Old" and "New Lights" in 1758, a scheme was adopted by the Synod to provide a fund for the benefit of aged or deceased ministers and their needy families. Mr. Beatty was on the committee to draw up a plan, which included also help for destitute mission fields. It was thought best that some one should go to Great Britain to solicit pecuniary aid for this fund. Mr. Beatty was selected. He sailed for Europe in the spring of 1760 and was absent till the summer of 1761. He visited Ireland, Scotland and England, was at the coronation of George III, was present at Court, and received from the King a handsome donation to the fund. His mission proved highly creditable to himself, and advantageous to the objects he had mainly in view. He afterwards crossed the ocean again with his wife on account of her health, between 1767 and 1769, being away nearly two years. But his beloved companion did not return with him. Her decease took place at Greenock, Scotland, March 25, 1768 where her remains lie buried, together with those of an infant daughter.

In 1766, by direction of Synod, Mr. Beatty and Rev. George Duffield, of Carlisle, made a tour among the western settlements and the Indian tribes for preaching and studying their religious condition. From Carlisle to Pittsburg they pursued the journey by two different routes. Meeting at the latter town, in which there were not then more than thirty houses, besides the forts, they crossed the Allegheny river in a canoe, "swimming their horses at its side." Continuing along the Ohio till they passed the Beaver river, thence southwest through the primeval forest,

they came to the principal town of the Delawares, 120 miles west of Pittsburg, in the present state of Ohio. They held many conferences with the Indians, and Mr. Beatty preached his first sermon to them through an interpreter on the parable of the Prodigal Son. The journey occupied two months, and was extremely fatiguing, being made on horse-back through the woods, and over streams without bridges, but it gave them much information about the natives, which they embodied in a report to the Synod.

Mr. Beatty was a trustee of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, elected in 1763. The institution was in its childhood and needed larger resources than this country, just emerging from the wars with the French and the Indians, could furnish. It was deemed important that aid should be solicited in the West Indies, some portions of which were occupied by British planters, men of wealth. Dr. John Witherspoon, the president who was first requested to undertake the duty, being unable to leave his post, Mr. Beatty was appointed to serve on what proved to him a fatal mission.

He arrived at the Island of Barbadoes June 6th and died August 13, 1772, stricken with the yellow fever. There in the cemetery at Bridgeton his remains are interred. As a public speaker he was ready, fluent, impressive, and seldom made use of a manuscript. Gentlemanly in his manners, pleasing in his personal appearance and address, he commanded respect and made friends wherever he went. He was useful, active and influential in his parish, in society, in the judicatories of the church and in the affairs of the country.

Rev. Charles Beatty was married in 1746 to Ann, daughter of John Reading, president of the Council of New Jersey and afterwards governor of the Province. They had eleven children, two of whom died quite young. Nine reached maturity and most of them married and left a numerous posterity, who are scattered far and wide over the land.

1. Mary Beatty, the eldest daughter, at the age of 23 married Rev. Enoch Green, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Deerfield, N. J. He served as a chaplain in the army of the

Revolution, and while acting in that capacity was attacked with camp-fever and died, after being in the ministry ten years. Like many others he gave his life for his country. His widow resided many years near Trenton, N. J., on the farm of her father-in-law, which subsequently became the property of herself and her sons. In 1821 she removed to Philadelphia, where she died in 1842, in the 96th year of her age. During the seven years of the Revolutionary contest she abstained through patriotic motives from the use of tea, though fond of the exhilarating beverage. She had three children, two sons and a daughter. One of her sons, William, when a young man, served in the militia in quelling the insurrection of "The Whiskey Boys" in western Pennsylvania. Her other son, Charles Beatty Green, studied law and settled in Natchez, Mississippi, where he acquired an extensive practice, and was chosen a member of the House of Representatives of the State, and continued to be a member either of the House or the Senate many years. He filled also other offices in the State, both civil and military, and was known as "General Green."

2. John Beatty, the oldest son, graduated at Princeton in 1769, with the first class that took their bachelor's degree under the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon. He studied medicine with Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, in 1770 and 1771, and commenced the practice of his profession at Hartsville, Bucks county, in Neshaminy congregation, in 1772. His father's death took place that year. He was one of the executors of the will, and the care and management of the estate occupied much of his attention. In 1774 he married Mary Longstreet, whose home was near Princeton, and he soon moved to that town. When the war with Great Britain commenced in 1775, he joined the army as Captain and rose to the rank of Major, was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington in November, 1776, and detained in severe and rigorous confinement till May, 1778, a period of eighteen months, when he was exchanged. A few weeks later Dr. E. Boudinot resigned as Commissary General of Prisoners and Major Beatty was appointed to his place and promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1780 he resigned and was honorably discharged from the service, when he returned to

Princeton and resumed the practice of medicine. He did not confine himself, however, to his profession, but mingled in public affairs. He represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress in 1783 and 1785, and in the Federal Congress in 1793-5. He was a member of the State Legislature and Speaker of the Assembly. In 1795 he was chosen by the Legislature, Secretary of State, and held the office ten years. In military life he held a conspicuous position, being Brigadier General of Militia, which gave him the title by which he was afterwards known, General Beatty.

The Trenton Delaware Bridge Company, organized in 1803, chose him as its president, and he superintended the erection of that most important structure, which was on the direct route from Philadelphia to New York, which united New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and which was at that day considered in both England and America, a remarkable work, being on a new plan. During the building of it he resided at South Trenton, near the terminus. A spectator at its opening in 1805, said, "Well do I remember his tall and commanding appearance when he led the great procession that was formed to inaugurate its first crossing." He was President of the Trenton Banking Company, a trustee of the College at Princeton, and a trustee in the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton.

His death occurred in 1826, in his 78th year. He was married twice and had two children by his first wife, a son and daughter. One of his grandchildren, Catharine Louise Beatty, a young lady of unusual ability and piety, in 1861 went to India as a missionary under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and for nine years was at the head of a large seminary for girls, in which position of exhausting labor her health failed, and she passed away in 1870 much lamented.

3. Elizabeth Beatty, the fourth child, married Rev. Philip V. Fithian, a native of Greenwich, N. J. He graduated at Princeton in 1772, and was appointed Chaplain in the Revolutionary army in 1776. It is said, that at the battle of White Plains he fought in the ranks. Soon after, exposure brought on the dysentery and he died in the autumn of the same year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fithian, after her husband's death, married his

cousin, Joel Fithian, and several of her children were in the Union army in the late struggle with the Confederate States.

4. Charles Clinton Beatty, sixth child, graduated at Princeton, in 1775, and entered the Army of the Revolution with a commission in a Pennsylvania regiment. In the expedition against Canada he was with Gen. Wayne, and in November, 1776, was one of the garrison of Fort Ticonderoga. During the winter or spring he came south, and while with a body of troops at Moore's tavern, near Chester, Pa., he was showing a fine rifle he had just bought, to one of his brother officers, when the latter, taking it in his hand, and not knowing it was loaded, pointed it at the former and said, "I will shoot you, Beatty!" The trigger fell, the bullet pierced his heart, and he fell dead. The officer was overwhelmed with grief and dismay, and could never allude to the tragic occurrence, (though he lived to old age), without the most sad and distressing emotions. The remains of the unfortunate young man were interred in the Old Chester burying-ground.

5. Reading Beatty, the seventh child, named for his mother's father, John Reading, after pursuing the study of medicine with his brother John at Neshaminy and with Dr. Moses Scott, of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1775 enlisted in his country's military service as a private soldier, was soon made sergeant, then ensign, then lieutenant, and during the campaign of 1776, in consequence of the sickness of his superior officer, acted as captain. When Fort Washington was surrendered, he was among the prisoners, and was at first subjected to ignominious and severe treatment, being deprived of most of his clothing, marched through New York, and confined in the prison-ship Myrtle, and came near being murdered by a Hessian soldier. Ere long, however, he was permitted to reside at Flatbush, Long Island, where he remained eight months, when he was exchanged in company with his brother, John. After prosecuting his medical studies for a year or more, he was appointed surgeon in the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, and was commissioned by Congress; and in 1781 he received from Congress a commission as surgeon of artillery, in which capacity he remained with the army till the close of the war. When hostilities had

terminated, he began the practice of medicine at Hartsville, and remained there three years; but having married in 1786 Christiana, the daughter of Judge Henry Wynkoop, of Bucks county, he removed to Nockamixon township, and thence to Fallsington, where he resided forty years, pursuing his profession with success. For a long period he was ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Newtown, to which place he transferred his home in 1828 and there died in 1831. His wife survived him nearly ten years.

One of their children, Ann, married Rev. Alexander Boyd, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Newtown. Another, Charles Clinton Beatty, graduated at a medical college in Philadelphia in 1816 and practiced medicine five years in Penn's Manor, and subsequently in Abington, Montgomery county. Another daughter, Mary, married Rev. Robert Steel, D. D., pastor of the church at Abington. Another son, John Beatty, born in 1800, now (1894) resides in Doylestown, at the advanced age of nearly 94 years. He first married Miss Emily Moore, daughter of Dr. Samuel Moore, of Philadelphia, who had a farm at Bridge Point, now in possession of Aaron Fries. This beautiful property he owned from 1831 to 1841. Having lost his wife, he married, in 1833, Miss Mary A. Henry, of Evansburg, Pa., and their home was brightened by the presence of five children, and many grandchildren have proved an honor and comfort in their declining years.

Sarah Beatty, daughter of Dr. Reading Beatty, married Rev. Henry R. Wilson, D. D., who immediately after their marriage went to Indian Territory, as a missionary among the Choctaws. Exposed to many hardships and privations in an unhealthy district, her health soon failed and in less than a year she was taken from her husband by death, July 15, 1835. He was afterwards sent to Hindostan as a missionary, and at a later period became the secretary of the board of church erection of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which office he ably filled till his death, a few years since.

6. The eighth child of Rev. Charles Beatty was called by his father Erkuries, a name that he himself coined in gratitude for the gift. It was derived from two Greek words—*e*, from, and

Kurios, the Lord, which after a few changes in spelling became *Erkuries*. The boy was preparing for Princeton college when the war with Great Britain commenced, and though only sixteen years of age, he wished to join his older brothers in fighting for the liberties of his country, but for a time he was restrained by his guardian on account of his youth. However, he successfully engaged with others in a privateering adventure to capture a British sloop near Elizabethtown, and soon after enlisted in the ranks as a soldier, rising ultimately through several grades of promotion to the position of major. He was in many severe battles; with Lord Sterling on Long Island, in the retreat by night; at White Plains, and in command as a sergeant of a guard over some stores, where he narrowly escaped being captured or slain and every one of the detachment was killed or wounded but himself. He took part in the engagements of the Brandywine under Lafayette and at Germantown, in the latter of which he was wounded in the thigh. Fainting from the loss of blood he was carried from the field and laid at the door of one of the Society of Friends, who took him in and sent for a gentleman to whom he was well known, a Mr. Erwin, who lived near Hatboro. There he remained till he had recovered and then returned to the army, which had encamped at Valley Forge. In 1778 he was in the battle of Monmouth under General Wayne, on the Hudson, at Schoharie to protect the town from the Indians; in an enterprise against the Onandagas, in April, 1779; and in Sullivan's expedition against the savages in the fall of the same year. After Arnold's treachery he was stationed for a time at West Point and in various other places, where he saw hard service in the field. He assisted in the capture of Yorktown, Va., saw the British lay down their arms, and was detached as a part of the guard over the prisoners at Lancaster, Pa. Throughout the war he was an active, brave and meritorious officer. Subsequently for several years he acted as clerk in the War office, settling the accounts of the Pennsylvania line and as paymaster in the Western Army, which made it necessary for him to often visit New York and Philadelphia to confer with the Secretary of War about clothing, paying and provisioning the troops.

In 1793 ill health and other reasons induced him to resign his relation to the army, when General Wayne, in a letter accepting his resignation, expressed his high appreciation of his faithful and valuable services and his great esteem for him as an officer and a gentleman. Most of his subsequent life was spent on the Castle Howard farm near Princeton, N. J., which he purchased and on which he devoted himself to practical and scientific agriculture. In 1799 he was married to Mrs. Susanna Ferguson, of Philadelphia, who with her daughter immediately went to reside on the farm with him. In civil life he was often elected to honorable and important offices. He was Justice of the Peace, Judge of the county courts, member of the State Legislature and of the council, and for a long period Treasurer of the Society of the Cincinnati. His later years were passed in Princeton, where he died in 1823, in the 64th year of his age.

He had three children, one of whom was Rev. Charles Clinton Beatty, D. D. who graduated at Princeton college, and after traveling in the West for the benefit of his feeble health, studied theology and preached in the vacant pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Doylestown two months in the summer of 1822, when through his labors and the aid of others a season of great religious interest was enjoyed and about seventy persons united with the church, trebling its numbers. Receiving a call from the Presbyterian church in Steubenville, Ohio, he decided to accept it and was installed pastor in 1823, which position he occupied thirteen and a half years. In those days in that new country ministers were content with small stipends. His salary at first was \$500 and he never asked the people to increase it. In 1824 he attended as a delegate the General Assembly in Philadelphia, and was married in June to Miss Lydia R. Moore, a daughter of Dr. Moore, of Bridge Point, Bucks county, Pa., to whom he had been attached from his youth. His young wife, however, was not spared to him long. She passed from earth in June, 1825, and her infant daughter soon followed her. In 1827 he was married to Miss Hetty E. Davis, of Maysville, Ky. She was fond of teaching, and in accordance with her wishes they established the Steubenville Female Seminary, which for many years was widely known as a popular institution of

high standing and eminent usefulness. In 1840 he received the degree of D. D., and in 1860 that of LL. D., from Washington College, Pa. Often a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly, he was elected the Moderator of that body in 1862 and the next year preached the sermon at the opening of its sessions. He was called by his brethren to take a prominent part in the reunion of the two severed branches of the Presbyterian Church, being chairman of the committee of the old school assembly, and of the united committee composed of the two committees, whose report was adopted by both bodies, and sealed their union. In many other ways he was honored by ecclesiastical organizations, with which he was connected, which time forbids me to mention. After a life of singular benevolence, usefulness and distinction, he died at his home in Steubenville, O., October 30, 1882, in the 83rd year of his age.

7. William Pitte Beatty, the tenth child of Rev. Charles Beatty, was named after the eminent English statesman, whose opposition to the tyranny of Great Britain in her treatment of the Colonies rendered him dear to every patriotic American. In 1799 he was married to Eleanor Polk, of Neshaminy, named for her aunt, Mrs. Eleanor Polk, a lady, who died in 1850 in extreme age, and who remembered to have seen General Washington when his army was encamped at Neshaminy, and he rode on horseback at the head of his troops and took off his hat to the ladies that greeted him. William Pitte Beatty was a good penman and had a talent for arithmetical calculations, and was employed in various official positions in Philadelphia and Columbia, Lancaster county, in which latter place he was postmaster for many years. His long life found its close in Philadelphia at the home of one of his sons, when he was 82 years of age. Like his brother Erkuries he maintained to the last the practice of wearing the hair in a queue and in other respects resembled an old fashioned gentleman. He was one of the founders and principal supporters of the Presbyterian church in Columbia, and was an ardent patriot and friend of every thing that benefited humanity.

One of his children, George Beatty, in 1832, had charge of a large section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; in 1837 he

was Secretary of the Executive Council of the Territory of Iowa; and on the division, he held the same position in Wisconsin; he was likewise the Auditor General and Treasurer of that Territory; and had charge of the building of the Northern railway of Canada, in which capacity he secured the approval and commendation of the directors, which were expressed by special resolution.

Another son of William P. Beatty, Erkuries, resided at Carlisle, Pa., and was Assistant Adjutant General in the late Civil War under General Miles, and received from the War Department the rank by brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services.

I have already, I fear, exhausted your patience and will close with the remark, that the record of Rev. C. Beatty, and his family, is in a high degree honorable. Patriotism, courage, love of military service, industry, executive ability, and piety are qualities which have been exemplified in an unusual measure in the ancestors and in their descendants.