BY MON. JAMES M. SCOVEL.

From the Northern Monthly Magazine, The world has never been governed too little. Kings, from Casar to Maximilian, most of whom Carlyle would classify as "chiefly stuffed clothes suits," have fretted their brief

hour upon the stage, and then turned to dust. But, when the millions who toil turn towards the uncrowned kings of thought, among whom were Lincoln and Dayton, these names are never permitted to die. The "still, sad music of humanity" whispers their names through the dim aisles of history, while the common mind, with reverent affection, kindles at, and keeps alive in tender remembrance the great deeds and the lightest words of

"The simple great ones Gone forever and forever by."

And biography means nothing unless it says, "O my brother | impart to me truly how it stands with thee in that inner man of thine; what lively images of things past thy memory has painted there; what hopes, what thoughts, affections, knowledge, do now dwell there. For this, and no other object that I can see, was the gift of hearing and speech bestowed on us." Fame no longer consists in having one's name repeated many times in the newspapers, else Vallandigham would be greater than Aristotle. Greatness must think, and act, and feel, and suffer. It must dare, and be ready to die, remembering that, if wrong is sometimes on the throne and right upon the scaffold, it is the dim splender of the scaffold where truth dies, and not the gilded throne where wrong lives, that sways the fature.

But to the subject of our sketch:-William Lewis Dayton was a statesman, not a politician in the every-day sense of that much abused word, which, by common consent, describes the men who believe the hearts of the people are to be won by the most successful puffer, and that the people themselves are like asses ready saddled and bridled, upon which the most unscrupulous adventurers can safely and speedily ride into power. Mr. Dayton was a politician in the best and noblest sense of that word; a politician such as Cicero delights to describe, dwelling in the higher regions of political thought, meditating upon the principles and policies which make up the life of states and nations, studying and teaching the true foundations of lasting national greatness. He belonged to the old school, the ncien régime of anti-slavery Whig statesmen, who had the sense to see and the courage to declare that the American statesman's controlling purpose was to make politics moral by a union with natural and national justice.

William L. Dayton was born in Somerset county (Baskingridge), New Jersey, February 17, 1807. He graduated from college in September, 1825, and was admitted to the bar in his native State, May, 1830. In pronouncing his eulogy in the Senate of New Jersey, of which body (then called "The Council") Mr. Dayton was elected a member in 1837, just seven years after his admission to the bar, Senator Little said:-"I have heard an eminent jurist declare that Judge Dayton tried his first case as well as he did his last. He was quick in arranging the facts of a case, throwing aside the weak points and seizing the strong ones. Where a crime was to be punished or a wrong redressed, happy the State or the man who secured the weight of his professional strength and wisdom. friend, he never allowed political differences to have a feather's weight with him."

These are strong words of praise from a life-time member of a political party adverse to Mr. Dayton's views. No man ever better illustrated the truth of the sentiments which in every-day life make the man and the gentleman; when carried into public life, the hero and the statesman. We may differ in opinion from those with whom we agree in sen-

After scarcely a year's service in the State Senate, Mr. Dayton was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and wore the judicial ermine, the youngest man upon the bench.

This position he resigned in November, 1841. Samuel L. Southard, of whom New Jersey and the country were justly proud, a man of real power and of wonderful eloquence, died in 1842. William L. Dayton was ap-pointed to fill this vacancy, and in 1845 he was lected to a full term for six years in the United States Senate.

Here he was the youngest member of that body, and was one year younger than Phil. Sheridan, though he served in the Senate the companion of Benton, Silas Wright, Choate, Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Berrien, of Georgia. In this body of great minds he was the peer of the greatest in intellect or eloquence, in integrity or in power.

Here, too, he justified the noble words of

Minister Bigelow, who said over his grave:-"Mr. Dayton possessed in a conspicuous degree that first of all Christian graces-truthfulness. I do not mean to say by this merely that he would not say what was false. He could not act falsely. He scorned all indirection. This may seem too common a quality among statesmen, and too much a matter of course to be selected for special enlogy. Those who think so have had either a more extensive or a more fortunate experience than mine."

Here, too, how can we forbear to give the truthful and touching words of M. Laboulaye, an eminent French thinker, who once said there was one insanity incurable in a Frenchman-the love of liberty? M. Laboulaye said at the funeral ceremonies in Paris, after stating that it had been nearly one hundred years since the bonds of an irrevocable friendship had been signed between France and America; after naming Jefferson and Franklin, Gouverneur Morris, Edward Livingston, and others who had cemented this alliance, "Mr. Dayton," he says, "will take his place worthily

upon this list of glorious names. "Gentlemen, call to mind the circumstances under which Mr. Dayton came, in 1862, to represent the United States in France. I do not wish to wound the feelings of any one. At such a time, and in such a place, there is room only for amity and for sorrow. But I must say that the great misfortune of civil war is, that it at the same time enfeebles a nation within and lessens its influence without. In such a case, a minister must feel great inquietude, a more than ordinary susceptibility in defending the interests of his country, Mr. Dayton was fully equal to this delicate task. Thanks to his frankness and good faith and courtesy, he maintained the relations of the two countries upon the best footing and in equal conditions; that is to say, equally honorable for the two countries. This was a service rendered to France as well as to America, and which will make brilliant in the future the name of Mr. Dayton. 'The future !' I forget that I am in the presence of the dead -what remains to us but a little dust !-and yet, for those who survive, it is a consolation, it is a duty, to speak of the virtues of those who are gone. These virtues accompany them to the foot of the Supreme Tribunal, and there, let us hope, obtain for them the mercy of the Eternal. Happy is the man who, like Mr. Dayton, can present himself before that tri-bunal, with the services he has rendered his country, with his conscience clear of having

committed any sin against the great cause of civilization and humanity, the cause he maintained and sustained because he believed it to "And, as we stand above the grave of New be (as I believe it to be) the cause of justice and of human liberty."

No prouder record can a statesman leave than such words as these, unless it be the glorious deeds and the unshaken fidelity of which such praise is the fitting monument.

In truthfulness and directness of character, William L. Dayton bore a close resemblance to Abraham Lancoln. The one was only a generation removed from a revolutionary ancestry inured to toil; the other was a laboring man himself; both believing in a government of the people, for the people, by the people, because they themselves lived close to the popular heart, knowing right well that no | but yesterday-with what unanimity and price was too high to pay for a republican form of government, in which liberty should not be a mockery, a name, and a delusion, but in which liberty was the real, vitalizing, centrolling element of power.

What historical propriety there was in these two great men standing in the New Jersey Senate, animated by the same heroic purpose, to save a sinking Republic! And none that witnessed that scene will soon forget with how much feeling President Lincoln, referring to his early reading of Weems' "Life of Washington, said:—"I romember all the accounts there given of the battle-fields and struggles for the liberties of the country, and none fixed themselves upon my imagination so deeply as the struggle here at Trenton, New Jersey. I recollect thinking then, boy though I was, that there must have been something more than common that those men struggled for.'

Mr. Dayton's mind, serene in its strength, was like the peak of Teneriffe, which catches the glow of the morning sun before the day dawns upon the lower level. He sustained the Wilmet provise; he boldly declared against clavery in the District of Columbia. With qual courage he asserted to the fullest extent the right of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories of the United States. And he never went backwards. He lived the Latin maxim, Vestigia nulla retrorsum. Mr. Lincoln regarded William L. Dayton as one of the six foremost men in the Senate; and, after hearing a great speech from the Senator from New Jersey, he turned to a Congressman, and said:—"The destiny of our country is not in peril with such men to defend us."

And from the floor of the House the Great Commoner from Illinois, with great force and considerable wit, ridiculed General Cass' defection on the Wilmot proviso question thus:-When the question was raised in 1846, he (Cass) was in a blustering hurry to take ground for it; . . . but soon he began to see glimpses of the great Democratic ox-gad waving in his face, and to hear indistinctly a voice, saying, 'Back, back, sir! back a little.'
He shakes his head and tats his eyes, and blunders back to his position of March, 1847; but still the gad waves, and the voice grows more distinct and sharper still, 'Back, back, I say! further back! And back he goes to his position of December, 1847, at which the gad is still, and the voice soothingly says, 'So I stand still at that!' The warm attachment existing between President Lincoln and our Minister to France continued till the hour of the latter's death. And, when speaking of New Jersey, as Mr. Lincoln very often did, the names most frequently on his lips were those of Mr. Dayton and of William A. Newell.

Mr. Dayton served in the Senate with Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. But he never bent the knee to the Baal of slavery; and the oxgad of the subtle statesmen of the South had no terrors for the polished, courtly, and selfreliant gentleman. With Henry Clay and Daniel Webster both in opposition, perhaps the ablest advocate of General Taylor's administration, on the floor of the Senate, was Mr. Dayton. His sagacity, for that day, was wonderful. He must have regarded compromise hen as it has since shown itself to be, the opposed devil! He American bitterly of 1850 and compromise persistently, to-day we thank and him for his matchless fidelity. But we must not linger too long on these pages of our nation's history-pages dear to us, because the lessons there taught by some men of deathless memory have kindled a new evangel in the hearts of the human race, till the flag itself, then so nearly the emblem of human bondage, has again become to the gaze of the whole earth the beautiful symbol of human freedom, dearer to us, ten thousand times, than ever, since its baptism in the blood of

our best and bravest. Mr. Dayton happily blended in his personal bearing both dignity and affability. The writer of this can never forget the generous hospitality of the American minister, Mr. Dayton, who then resided in the Rue Circulaire, near the Arch of Triumph, commenced by Louis Philippe and completed by the Third Napoleon, and blazoned with the exploits of conquering Frenchmen. Unlike the Romans, the French citizen first asks for "glory," then for panem et circenses, (bread and the circus).

When stricken by death, Mr. Dayton seemed only to be in the prime of life, and, if he had lived longer, the very highest honors awaited him. But he died with the harness And, if the world could cease to remember his countless virtues, it can never, it will never forget that the slave-master's might become music to the Sage of Marshfield, but that, to the ears of a New Jersey Senator, the sound of that lash, before which Presidents then bared their backs (and history still repeats herself in presenting in this year of grace, 1867, the same attitude of baseness), to Senator from New Jersey, that lash must ever be the symbol of that society which creates and nourishes slavery for the body, atheism for the soul, and despotism for the

When the sad news came to us of the nation's loss, New Jersey hastened to crown her foremost son with tears, as she had long since crowned him with laurels.

The Legislature unanimously passed resolutions that, in the judgment of New Jersey, Mr. Dayton stood in the front rank of his profession, beside Webster and Choate and Emmett and Pinckney; and that, "while we mourn the dead, we gratefully remember that unbending patriotism which made his last years the brightest of his manhood, as he bravely stood by his country, and with straightforward honesty defeated the subtle and tortuous and dangerous policy which ruled at the court of the Man of December."

The whole State mourned him. Senators Bukley, Little, and Scudder delivered eulogles marked by force, feeling, and eloquence. "Mr. President:-We have met here to honor

Never before has an honored and eminent son of New Jersey fallen at a foreign court in the discharge of a public trust, as died William Lewis Dayton on the second of December, the American minister at the court of the Emperor Napoleon.

"Some great mind has declared that death was not an evil, because it was universal. But when the dauntless Baker fell pierced with a dozen bullets, saying to his soldiers, 'Lie down, boys, but it does not become a general to shrink in front of the foe,' the nation felt it public calamity which deprived the country

Jersey's foremost son, we can say, not without emotion, it is no common chance that takes away a noble mind.

"Some of you knew William Lewis Dayton better than I did. And I am glad to give way to another, after a brief and imperfect tribute to New Jersey's dead. I may be pardoned if, in my brief tribute to the private worth and public character of the deceased, I dwell somewhat upon his record as a statesman. It belongs not more to the State than it does to the country: I had almost said it belonged to the world.

"Almost all of us remember-for it seems generous warmth of feeling the bar of New Jersey bade Mr. Dayton God-speed as he prepared for his journey to Europe; and with what feelings of sadness and melancholy, fears for the future of his country, he started for the imperial court.

"No man ever represented America in so momentous a crisis. Benjamin Franklin declared that this Government was the first ever framed upon the truths of religion as a basis. But, when he represented our half-grown Republic, the experiment against absolutism and tyranny had not proved successful or per-

"William L. Dayton, on the contrary, went to France when an armed and formidable power, with one hundred thousand men in the feld, menaced the very existence of this Government. And the Man of December himself, Louis Napoleon, the companion of such adventurers as Morny, De Maurepas, St. Arnaud, and others, who, winning Paris by bayonets, after shed-ding the blood of thirty thousand freemen, was of all men the one to sympathize with and to recognize, as soon as he dared, a confederacy which was sought to be founded upon the avowal that the Declaration of Independence under which we had lived for eighty-eight years, and grown great, and prosperous, and happy, was a fallacy and a delusion. Here, then, of all places, was the position where Mr. Dayten's fidelity to principle and his distinguished ability could shine with eminent and original lastre. Some of his fidelity is original lustre, Some of his friends, in writing to him, said:—'This position affords little opportunity for distinction.' But, Mr. Presient, this statement is a grave mistake; for what position in the cabinet of Mr. Lincoln or as a Senator in Congress can give such opportunity for distinction as a post where, as the guardian of the republic, it was Mr. Dayton's privilege, by urbanity of disposition and by his straightforward honesty of character, to conciliate an unfriendly power and to thwart the subtle inventions of his

country's enemies? "No, sir! When the history of this just but terrible struggle comes to be written, its pages will gather lustre as they record the patient vigilance he exercised, and the bold, open, and determined warfare he made against the subtle policy to which the court of St. James and the Emperor of the French have been so nearly committed. If opportunity offered we would gladly go back, and pause in admiration at the record he made while a Senator in Congress. In 1850, during the memorable contest for compromise, Mr. Clay, in the course of the debate, asked Senator Dayton if he would support the measure in the event of the removal of an alignificantly feature against which Mr. Dayton had protested. The ready answer was :- 'I will not support that measure under any circumstances whatever, because I believe it fraught with danger in the future.' In vain did the gallant Kentuckian say:- 'I go in for an honorable compromise whenever it can be made. Life itseif s but a compromise between death and life, the struggle continuing throughout our whole existence until the great destroyer finally triumphs. All legislation, all government, all society is formed upon the principle of mutual

concession, politeness, comity, courtesy; upon these everything is based.' "Pardon me, Mr. President, for saying to the Senate, that such fidelity, such straightforward honesty and stability of purpose, teach us who share in the control of public affairs, that it is a public man's duty to plant himself indomitably on what he beenes to be right, and bide his time in victory or in defeat. Judge Dayton's character did not need success for a stimulant. If his greatness could be reckoned in qualities, it consisted in keenness of perception, in courage, and in openness of soul. As a statesman, Mr. Dayton was the equal of Southard, the peer of Clay, and, unlike the sage of Marshfield, he never made a speech of which he could regretfully say in his last hours, 'It was the greatest mistake of my life." As a lawyer, Judge Dayton ranks with Choate, and Addis Emmett, and the accomplished William Pinckney. He was, as these resolutions say, a thorough lawyer, possessing a mind enriched by varied experience and dis-

ciplined by the exercise of study. "He was never a laborious student, but had happily a mind like that of Chief Justice Marshall, which discovered truth by intuition. When upon the Supreme Bench, Judge Marshall would say to one of his associates, 'This is the law, please look upon the case which supports it.' Whether in public or private life, at the bar or upon the bench, in Congress or at his own fireside, in a foreign land, as a gentleman and a friend, he charmed by his affability and nity. He was a gentleman in Bishop Doane's definition of that term, a gentle-man, and those who have ever associated with him in the circuits or before the Supreme Bench will never forget his kindness of nature, his sincerity, his geniality, and his sympathy.

"But, alas that man, with his power of thought the greatest in the universe, must bow before the great destroyers. Man-in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action, like an angel! in apprehension, like a god !- is no stronger than the little child when both go to take their places in the silent halls of death. William L. Dayton is dead. New Jersey, from the fair hills of Sussex, from the rich and fertile fields of Somerset, which claims the honor of his birth-from Sussex to where the ocean washes the southern shore of the State, reveres his memory, now that he is dead; all, all gratefully lay their tribute of

affection upon his grave. "Liberty, whose advocate he was, rising luminous and beautiful above the tears and chains of her children, weeps for him. And we, bending reverently above the grave of the statesman, the friend, the legislator, the patriot, we yield thee to thy place in the world beyond the stars—to thy place in thy country's heart, with affection, with gratitude, and with prayer."

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PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867. The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 20, MEDIA AND CHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4. PHOENIXVILLE, SATURDAY, October 5.

WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 9217t Mr. HALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, speaks at FRANKFORD, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 1.

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NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216), SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-

FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., Is attributable to the following facts:-

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NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
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