haughty sneer, pointed sarcasm, or fierce luvec-tive launched at one who entered the lists and challenged battle with such weapons.

He was always willing to give advice and assistance to the young and mexperienced members of the profession, and his large library was ever open to their use. He had many young men read law with him, though he did not care to have students. There were, however, two recommendations which never fatled to procure an entrance into his office-ambition to learn

and inability to pay for the privilege.

Mr. Stevens first engaged actively in politica with the anti-Masonic party in 1828-29, which he joined in their opposition to secret societies. He was elected to the popular branch of the Legislature of his State, in 1853, as a represenlative from the county of Adams, and continued to serve in that body almost without interruption until 1840, curring which entire period he was the leader of his party in the Legislature, it not the State. During this service he champloned many measures of improvement; among others, the common school system of Pennsylvania, which at a critical moment he saved from overthrow by a sp. ech which he always asserted to have, in his opinion, been the most effective

By it at single effort he established the principl, never since seriously questioned in Penn-sylvania, that it is the duly of the State to provide the facilities for education to all the children of the Commonwealth. In benalf of this measure he joined hand with his bitterest personal and political enemies. He highly entogized for his course upon this question the George Wolf, and denonneed with all his power of investive the time-servers of his own party. Himself the child of poverty, he plead the cause of the poor, and by the force of his will, intellect, and eloquence broke down the barriers erected by wealth, caste, and ignorance, and carned a name that will endure as long as a child of Pentsylvania gratefully remembers the blessings conterred by light and knowledge, In 1837-38 Mr. Stevens was a member of the

Convention called to revise the Constitution of Penusylvania, an assemblage which numbered as members many of the strongest men of the State, among whom Mr Stevens stood in the front tank. This Convention, notwithstanding the able and strenuous opposition of a strong minority, led by Mr. Stevens, insert the word white" as a qualification of suffrage, thus disfranchising a face. On this account he refused to append his name o the completed instrument, and stood alone in such refusal. For the same cause he opposed, but unsuccessfully, the

ratification by the people.
In 1842 Mr. Stevens, finding bimself deeply in debt by reason of losses in the fron business, and liabilities incurred in numerous indorse-ments made for friends, removed to Lancaster county, one of the largest, richest, and most populous counties of the State, and resumed the practice of his profession. His reputation as a lawyer had preceded him, and his income almost at once became the largest at the bar. In a few years he paid his debts and saved the bulk of his estate. In 1848 and 1850 he was elected to Congress from Lancas ar county, when, declining to be a candidate, he returned to his profession until 1858, when he was again elected and continued to hold the seat without interruption till his death. His course upon this floor has passed into and forms no unimportant part in the history of a mighty people in a great crists of their existence. But I have promised to I ave to others to say what may be proper in illustra-tion of his great achievements in his latter

To those here who judged of the personal appearance of the deceased only as they looked on him bearing the burden of years and stricken with disease, though he still stood with eye undimmed and will undaunted, I may say that in his prime he was a man physically well proportioned, muscular and strong, of clear and ruddy complexion, with face and feature of great mobility and under perfect command and control. In his youth and early manbood, not-withstanding his lameness, he entered with zest into almost all of the athletic games and sports of the times. He was an expert swimmer and an excellent horseman. When residing at Gettysburg he followed the chase, and kept his hunters and hounds.

On a recent visit to his iron works, I found the old mountain men garrulous with stories of the risks and dangers of the bold rider, as with horse and bound he followed the deer along the slopes and through the gaps of the South

In private life, among his friends, Mr. Stevens was ever genual, kind, and considerate. To them he was linked with hooks of steel. For them he would labor and sacrifice without stint, complaint, or regret. In his hours of relaxation there could be no more genial companion. His rare conversational powers, fund of anecdote, brilliant sailies of wit, and wise sayings upon the topics of the hour, made his company much sought, and many of these are the current com of the circles in which he Mr. Stevens was an honest and a truthful man

in public and private life. His word was sacred in letter and spirit, and was never paltered in a double sense. In money matters he was liberal to a fault, and out of his immense profes-sional income he left but a meagre escate. In his private charity he was lavisb. He was in-capable of saying no in the presence of want or misery. His charity, like his political convictions, regarded neither creed, race, nor color, He was a good classical scholar, and was well read in ancient and modern literature, especially on subjects of philosophy and law. In his old age he read but few books. Shakespeare, Dante, Homer, Milton, and the Bible would, however, generally be found upon his table in his leeping-room, where he was accustomed to read in bed. He was simple and temperate in his nabits. He district the use of tobacco, and for forty years never used or admitted to his house intexteating drinks, and only then by direction of his physician.

Mr. Sievens was deeply leved and fully trusted

by his con-tituents. He was often in advance of their view ; sometimes he isn counter to their prejudices or passions; yet such was his popularity with them, so strong their faith in his wildow, in the integrity of his actions and the purity of his purpose, that they never faned

Popular with men of all parties, with his own supporters his name was a ho schold word. To them and among themselves "Oll Thad" was a name of endearment, while even his fore spoke of him with pride as the "Great Commoner." No man ever died more dearly mourned by a

cons. The beginning that dear Stevens.

Having briefly siled ed one of the juddents that maked the history of my friend, I will in condicate any a few wo de of him on a subject in connection with which he is probably mor widely known than any other-slavery. Mr. Steven, was always an autiliavery man. From the time be test his native mountains to the moment of his easth he was not only auti slaver) to the common acceptation of the term. but a bold, tearless, determined, and oncomprosing for of oppression to any and every form, He was an abolitionist before there was such a party name. His opposition to American slavery never aftered with his party connection. and was never based spon more questions of expediency or political economy. He always viewed it as a great wrong, at war with the fundamental principles of this and all good governments, as a sin in the sight of God, and a erime a agenst man. For many years, long before it became popular to do so, he decounced this institution as the great crime of the nation, on the stemp, in the forum, in party conventions, in deliberative assembles. On this question he was always in advance of his party, ma State,

and his constituents. Always resident in a border county, he defended the fugitive on allocessions, asserted the right of free speech, and stood between the abolition'st and the mob. often with peril to himself. This was one great cause of his having been so long in a minerity, and of his entrane late in life into the councils of the nation; but for this lie was fully compensated by living to see the destruction of an institution which loathed, and by receiving for his reward, and as the crowning glory of his life, the blesslegs of

mi flore he had so largely sided to make free.

The remains of Mr. Stevens he to Lancaster, in a private cemetery, established by an old priced, in a lot selected by him elf, for reasons stated in the touching and beautiful epitaph prepared by himself for inscription upon his tomb:--"I repose in this quiet, secluded spot, not from any entural preference for soilcude, but from any natural preference for sollinde, but | yielded their precious or useful stores; and each finding other cometeries limited by charter meantain stream, as it sped its way to the sea.

enabled to illustrate in my death the principles which I have advocated through a long life—equality of man before his Creator." Let us trust and believe that if the earnest and sincere

faith, called him dogmatic and impracticable, and others spoke of him as a theorist, who, to gratily a malignant or vindictive spirit, urged extreme measures regardless of the rights, interests, or sentiments of those they were to affect. They knew but little of the man they judged. How thoroughly practical he was is attested by the fact that he carned by teaching the run mentary branches the means to procore his collegiate training; that, having set-tled in a community in which hereditary wealth was deemed a prerequisite to a respectable position at the bar, he made no conceatment of his poverty, and taught school while preparing for the practice of the legal profession, and the acknowledged leadership of the bar of large section of his adopted State; that he emmanded the confidence of every judge before whom be appeared in his extended range of practice, and secured the affectionate regard or all his young professional brethren; by the frequency with which the people among whom settied, whether of the York, the Adams, or the Lancaster district, required him, at whatever sacrifice of prejudice on their part or

go to what direction he may, it is always to the extreme," implying way wardness and inconsistency, and, in so far, misjudging him. He never labored in adverse directions. He sometimes accepted and supported propositions which were in general accord with his views, but to which he could not yield unqualified assent. He did this, as he once said, because Congress is composed of men, and not of angels." He was incapable of acting inconsistently upon measures involving general principles. Against this reproach he was almost divincity panoplied. He had in his boyhoo i dreamed of a republic broader, grander, and more beneficent than the republic of Plato or the Utopla of Sir Thomas More-a republic in which every citizen might know the chastening influence of the family relations and the joys of home, and pursue the secrets of science and the pleasures of literature: and believing, as he continued to do, in the progress of our race and the perfectibility of our institutions, his public life was devoted to the realization of this, his boyhood's beautiful dream. When he dedicated himself to this work in which he never lattered, the southern boundary of our country was near the thirty-first degree of lati tude, and the course of the Mississippi defined its western limits; but he believed that the inspiring truths expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in our State and Federal Constitutions, would regenerate all the

Miss'ssippi and the shores of the Gulf of Mexico were nader the dominion of foreign potentates, He was, however, old enough to understand and remember the discussion that attended our arm acquisition of territory—the Louisiana purchase -which extended from the Gulf along the west bank of the Mississippi to the Lake of the Woods; and though sometimes disapproving of the means by which they were gamed, he wel-comed each of the several acquisitions of territory by which our country has come to stretch from ocean to ocean, to have a longer and more valuable coast line on the Pacific than any other nation, and to encircle the Gulf from Cape Sable to the Rio Grande. Every successive requisition confirmed his faith and perved his

The theory of Mr. Stevens' ideal republic awarded home and culture to each industrions citizen. With this gen rous theory slavery was incompatible, and he was, co sequently, the sworn and unrelenting for of that accursed institution. He did not wage war upon slavery because he envied the wealth and power of the master. He was wont to thank God for having his youth with poverty, and was ever ready to confront the haughty master because his great heart sympathized with the outraged and helple-s slave.

of the younger members from drowsiness and have exhausted the country's resources in men and materials of war; and when the Rebellion had been crushed he proposed measures that, had they been adopted, would have eradicated its cause and rendered its recurrence impos-

He did not propose confiscation as a punishment to those whose great crime merited it. He was incapable of a vindictive act. He regarded the system of land monopoly, which had prevailed in the South, as the essential support of slavery, and he would obliterate it. He knew that the bebel leaders were conquered but not subjued, and appreciating the power they derived from the owner-saip of the land on which the booy of the people were to labor and live, be would reprive them of that power. He new that the labor of the slave had given the land of the South its value, and he would re-ward the freedman by giving him a homestead

He knew that the loyal soldier had saved the south to the Unian and freedom, and he would invite him to dwell under his own vine in its midst, and by his counsels assist in its tunne government. He snew that a landed aristogracy and a lancies clas are alike dangerous in a republic, and by a studie act of justice he would abolish both. Such were the humane considerations which prompted him to propose and sup-port measures which the weak and time-serving

philed to Great Britain and on the continent, is as inconsistent with his ideal republic as slavery. Contemplating the over-increasing volume of pauperism in the British islands, the unnatural and excessive toll demanded from women in the coal mines of Rogland and Bel-gium, and from the lender clutteren of agricultural behavers in the few genus of England, his enotions might bave been expressed in the indignant exclamation of the Abbe de La mennais, "But for labor at wages there is no nan cout of heil." That is not the free loss of which we had dreamed, which deprives childhood of its buoyancy, home of its charms, and supplants intelligent and sturdy youth by aguerance and premature decrepitude, or binds the families of inborious ardsans to a given locality by their interest in the parish poor rates, or such inacequate wages as precludes the possibility of saving a sum sufficient for their own transporta-

tion to bet er markets for their labor, Mr. Stevens always believed that fidelity to her aids to the people,

The fields gave forth rich harvests; the mines

rules as to race, I have chosen it that I might be I lightened the burden of man by moving the machinery he guided without exhausting labor, The consumer and the producer were neighbors, the most perfect means of transportation facilitated exchanges of commodities, and the taxes imposed by middlemen and the many agents required by trade with distant nations were saved to the producer.

Whether in the Legislature of Pernsylvania or the Congress of the United State, no project for

the development of latent resources or improved transportation that came within his conception of constitutional limits over failed for the want of his support. In view of our almost limities; range of climate and soil, and boundless and diversified agricultural and mineral resources, be regarded our country as sufficient not only for its present population, but for hundreds of millions of people in the enjoyment of every material comfort and the refinements of a better

than Augustan age. Regarding our country as the refuge of all who could flee from the inequalities of other lands, and the intelligence of the people as essential to its perpetuity, he held it to be the primary duty of the State to insure the projbency of every child in "orthography, reading writing, grammar, and arithmetic, which, by to be the rudimental branches of all know-ledge." He would not consent to withhold the privileges of an elector from a man be-cause he was illiterate, and thus punish him because the State had not done its duty by him in childhood; but he proposed that the Government should provide school-houses, teachers, and other appliances for the educathat no father or guardian shall be permitted to vote at any election for any public officer who shall not have caused at least one-half of the number of his children or wards between the ages of five and fifteen years, or, if he have but one, that one to attend school during at least eight mouths within each of the years they are entitled to attend school."
To those who believe that the thing that has

een is the thing that shall be forever, and that that youthful grant, the American Republic shall never escape from the leading strings in which he has conscoted to be held by those bed-ridden hags, the monarchies of Europe, these theories, doubtless, sound like the ray ings of one bereft of reason. But those who know the attractive influence of power, and that the theatre of our action is a virgin continent, with lakes, rivers, and coast times capable of accommodating in our internal or domestic commerce a commercial marine greater than that which now carries the commerce of the world, will regard them as the sure prophesy of the future that is before ue,

Mr. Stevens believed in the postbillty of the commercial independence of the United States. He also knew that when that should be achieved the people could bring their domestic relations into harmony with the fundamental deas of their republican Government. Wise men will not think of him as a visionary because satisfipated coming events and proposed beneficent chances before the public mind was ripe for their recention. A great truth bravely attered is never inopportune. Nor do time and age bloot the aptness of such atterances; and advanced propo tions and fervid words with which Thaodeus Sieveus so often strived our blood and swayed our judgment will shape the future of the country.

When the age is riper, other lips will echo them with with persuasive and conclusive force. Then the American people, instead of asking the little nationalities of Europe what they may do, will dictate the internal policy those nations must adopt on pans of seeing their most valuable citizens, allured by our happier condition, come to swell he power and grandeur of the Great Republic. Then will bis dream be fulfilled, and then will the world behold the fitting monument of Pennsylvania's greatest statesman, Taaddeas

Victor Hugo's New Novel.

The London Publishers' Circular says:-It appears that an authorized English translation of M. Victor Hugo's novel, "By the King's Order," will not appear here until some menths after the publication of the original at least not in a complete form. The right of translation has been purchased by Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, at the price, it is said, of one thousand pounds-perhaps the largest sum ever yet paid for the right to translate a French work. After this, it cannot be said that French authors had not a very substantial interest in the copyright convention between France and this country. The English version will, in the first place, make its appearance in the pages of Once a Week, the first instalment appearing in January next on the completion the Baroness Blaze de Bury's "All for Greed." The editor of that journal regards the fact of M. Hugo's novel being a story of English history as affording an additional guarantee of success with English readers, its scene, as we have already mentioned, being laid in England during the reigns of William the Third and Queen Anne. Whether M. Hugo's prediction that his work will contain new and authentic facts of great importance to English history, and which will surprise English historians, will prove true, we cannot say; but there can be little doubt that the work will contain fresh examples of that great power of which the writer is so prodigal in the "Miséra-There is, however, always a difficulty in dividing a story, not originally intended for pice-meal publication, into portions fitted to sustain the interest from number to number in a weekly periodical. With M. Victor Hugo this difficulty will probably be still greater from his well-known habit of digressing and philosophizing. If we might be permitted to offer a suggestion on this subject, we would recommend the publishers to obtain the permission of its illustrious author to omit portions, if any there be, similar to the chapters on the sewers of Paris in the "Miscrables," or the discourge on architecture in Notre Dame, giving the tale entire, only in the complete edition. No one who has read the "Misc rables" can fail to perceive what a powerful tale might in this way be secured for a weekly or monthly serial; or how easily even that wondrous story might fail to hold the attention of periodical readers if given intact. Readers who were so long delighted "once a week" by Mr. Chas. Reader's "Foul Play"-to our mind incomparably the most successful story ever written, regarded from the point of view of a weekly periodical-will not be reconciled, even by M. Huso's genius, to a couple of numbers here and there discoursing on the Democratic Idea, as in the 'Miccrables,' or rhapsodizing on clouds and winds, as in the "Tollers of the Sea." Eccentricities of this kind may be pardoned in three volumes, and M. Hugo occasionally allows himself ten. admirers have long ago been reconciled to them, as English readers have to Mr. Dickens' peculiarities, but weekly readers are an impatient race, and the small space accorded to a story-teller in a weekly miscellany warns him, as a rule, to get to business, and postpone moralizing and theorizing until he can secure

more canvass for his picture. -Lowe is called "The Man of the Times." He drives a quill for the "Thunderer," is the head Adullamite, and will be well taken care of by Gladstone.

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prayers of millions of poor, down trodden, and oppressed may smooth the pathway of the traveller on his journey from this world to the bourne of all, his has been a happy exit. Speech of Hon, William D. Kelley. Mr. Speaker, Thaddeus Stevens was one of the most practical of men, though his whole life was colored and influence t by a visior. Timid men, and those who were without

of pecuniary interest on his, to represent them in the Legislatures of the State and nation and enventions summoned for the consideration of the gravest topics; and, above all, by the com-manding influence he exercised in every delibe-

ative assembly of which he was a memb

I heard a prominent member of the Tairty-Eighth Congress say of Mr. Stevens: - "Let him

governments on the continent.
At the time of his birth the mouth of the

The severance of the Union would have dispelled Mr. Stevens' latth in the altimate redemp-tion of the laboring people of the world from the ignorance and ill-paid toil to which they have ever been subjected. The breaking out of the Slaveholders' Repellion seemed to rejuvenate im and inspire him with supernuman strength. He was always in his seat; and when ses ions were so far protracted, as they sometimes were during the Thirty seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses, that daylight came and dimmed the artificial light in this hall, the old man's purgent wittleisms would rouse many prostration. To maintain the Union he would

as a slight return for the unrequited work he had done while a stave

denounced as faren and vindicuve.

The system of labor for wages, as it is exem-

republican principles required governments to protect those whose tool is the source of all prosperity against the wrongs and woes endured by the lab ring people of countries in which social distinctions are recognized by law and accient evils are regarded as vested rights; and with what steadiness and power he endeavored to protect the wages of the American workman, by the imposition of adequate duties on the proetions of the under-paid laborers of Europe, every gentleman on this floor knows. But he was 10 fee to commerce. In the republic his youthful imagination pictured nature lent all GROCERIES, ETC.

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