



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1858.

Sound Corn!

We were handed on Thursday last, by Silas L. Drake, Esq. a stalk of Virginia Corn, grown in the garden of R. S. Staples, of this Borough, 15 feet high. We tied it to a tree in front of our office, and said that it couldn't be beat. But on Friday, Mr. Jacob H. Fetherman, of Hamilton, (a good, sound corn, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, by the way) brought us a stalk of equal height, on which was a prodigious ear of corn. This we tied up by the side of the other, and declared that though cornstalk number one, was decidedly "some pumpkins," yet like the Administration party, it runneth all to stalk and produeth no fruit thereon: therefore must it succumb to corn stalk number two, which as a fit emblem of the Anti-Lecompton party, doth wax mighty, and doth also put forth its fruit in good season, which shall be known and honored of all men.

We trust our friends on the other side of the house will acknowledge the corn.

The call for the anti-Lecompton Meeting was heartily responded to. At a reasonable hour the Court House was nicely filled with men of all parties.

The meeting was ably addressed by CHAS. ALBRIGHT, Esq., and Doctor SHOEMAKER, the independent anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate for Congress, against our Dimmick, who has violated every pledge he ever made to his constituency in regard to Popular Sovereignty. The Doctor made a very fine appearance, and in manner a thorough gentleman, and gives great satisfaction to all who have seen and talked with him.

He is a firm Democrat and stands with Douglas, Forney, Wise and company. He is only induced to take the field against Dimmick, because he, Dimmick, had basely deserted the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and thereby sacrificed every right and claim he had on all consistent Democrats. The Doctor has made many Democratic friends in our County, and will receive, we trust, a heavy vote from them. If we can predict anything from what we hear and see—the Doctor's prospect of election is certainly fair. He will carry Wayne and Carbon counties from five hundred to one thousand majority each. Northampton is doing well. The anti-Lecompton Democracy held a Mass meeting yesterday, in Bath to endorse him. If Monroe does her duty he will be elected.

The Conference Convention of this Congressional District met at Stroudsburg on the 28th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Judge Packer to the chair, after which the following resolution was offered by Abraham Edinger, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we nominate the Hon. Wm. H. Dimmick as candidate for reelection to Congress, who has so ably and nobly represented us for the past two years.

Wm. H. Dimmick was present and delivered himself of the following speech upon the occasion.

"Gentlemen: That man would be a stranger to every emotion of gratitude, who could receive the unanimous nomination of the Democracy of this district, without having the kindly feelings of my heart stirred up. I will make no professions at present, but hope nothing will occur by which I will forfeit the respect of this Convention. A pause. Gentlemen I invite you down to the lower Hotel; (there are three Hotels in this place! All Democratic!) to partake of something substantial to stir up the inner-man—If not too much trouble to walk thither these hot days."

A Resolution offered by L. E. Barnes and adopted, to the effect, that the next Conference meet at Stroudsburg, on the 4th Monday of September, 1860. The Convention then adjourned instanter to the lower Hotel, to act upon the Hon. W. H. Dimmick's invitation.

Who can read the above forcible and eloquent speech without being impressed with the idea that the Hon. Wm. H. Dimmick, who was elected to Congress in 1856, as the champion of Popular Sovereignty, and who is now nominated as the champion of opposition to that great principle, is a great man! Does it not mark him as such? To be sure, the grammar is not very good, nor is it in very good taste; but that does not make any particular difference. He will not be called upon to make speeches, nor to write. All he will be required to do will be to vote as his master dictates, and that he can do of course.

Church Dedication.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Scranton, was dedicated on Wednesday last, 23d inst. Rev. Pannel Coombe, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Geo. W. MacLaughlin, of this place, preached upon the occasion. The edifice is large and of the Roman style of architecture, with tower in front for bell and spire. Its external and internal appearance is quite imposing.

The meeting of the Buchanan Democracy, on Monday night, failed of offering any resolutions. Will the Monroe Democrat please state what caused such an unheard of proceeding? Were you afraid that they would be voted down in case they lauded your master, Mr. Buchanan, and your champion of broken pledges? Or, are you really ashamed of your standard bearer, and the principles which you are compelled to endorse? We await an answer.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I was in Stroudsburg on last Monday evening and heard the candidate of the Lecompton Democracy, Wm. H. Dimmick, make a speech. He took the floor and after blundering and stammering along for some time, finally succeeded in telling what he had to say. To my great surprise I found him a thorough Lecomptonist. He was in favor of the English bribe bill. In short, he was entirely in favor of the Kansas policy of the Administration. His speech, upon the whole, was one of the most inconsistent and ungrammatical that I ever heard uttered in the Court House. There is nothing left for us, the Anti-Lecompton Democracy, to do, but to put our shoulders to the wheel and make a united effort to elect the independent Democratic candidate, Dr. Shoemaker. He is a democrat of unblemished character, who will, if elected, represent us faithfully, and in a manner relieve us from the disgrace that this weak Dimmick has brought upon us. Richard Brodhead was the next speaker. To my great astonishment he did not only endorse the Buchanan Kansas policy, but unblushingly declared that the "Constitution was the bulwark of slavery." He then entered into a long, inconsistent and nonsensical argument to prove that slavery is a proper condition, and that the United States is greatly benefited by it. That if it were not for slavery, we would be compelled to pay more than double the present prices for cotton goods, Sugar, Rice, and of all things grown in the South, which we cannot grow. He very much desired the annexation of Cuba to the United States, so as to extend slavery, and thereby lower the price of the products of that island, which we require for our use. Such, in brief, were the arguments of that miserable dough-face. I am a firm Democrat, but if such is Democracy, then I confess the less we have of it, the better we will be off. Such impudence and presumption of our ignorance, calls loudly for a rebuke at the hands of all consistent Democrats who stand by the Cincinnati platform, and advocate the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, along with such shining lights of Democratic truth, as Douglas, Forney, Wise, and a host of such democrats. Dr. Shoemaker, stands with those noble champions of Popular Sovereignty, and justice to the people of Kansas, and is therefore surely entitled to the vote of every true democrat.

ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRAT. Delaware Water Gap, Sept. 29, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: I was in town on Tuesday night, and attended the Anti Lecompton meeting. The first speaker was Mr. ALBRIGHT from Mauch Chunk, who entered at length into the issues of the day, showed clearly that the Independent Democratic candidate for Congress, Dr. Shoemaker, stands where all Democrats stood in 1856, and is therefore entitled to the undivided support of all Democrats who have not deserted their faith. He proved clearly the necessity for a protective tariff, in order to revive the manufactories which are now lying idle, and to furnish bread for the operatives connected therewith, who are in many places reduced to beggary and almost to starvation. I was much pleased with the whole tenor of the speech, and it was kindly received by the whole audience, whose beaming faces indicated a hearty approval.

Dr. Shoemaker, the candidate of the anti-Lecompton Democracy for Congress, was next introduced to the audience. He was warmly greeted and proceeded to deliver a pertinent address. I was, as a Democrat, much gratified to learn from his own lips that he has always been a true and consistent Democrat, and that he now stands with the gallant Douglas and indomitable Forney, Wise and Co., who oppose the base desertion of the pledges of Democracy made in 1856, and persists in making good the provisions of the Kansas Nebraska bill, which gave to the people of Kansas the right to make their own laws, which that weak, wavering and unworthy man, Wm. H. Dimmick, basely denied them, and voted to compel them to have slavery. And notwithstanding his base treachery, we are again asked by a few Buchanan men, to give him our undivided support on the 12th of next October. Can we as consistent Democrats do it? I think not. None can do it without sacrificing his principles, and what man is base enough to do such a humiliating act? I trust but few Democrats will be found on the 12th of October, that will be willing to renounce their manhood and independence, for the sake

time, Governor Reeder had been removed, and Governor Shannon had superseded him. Anarchy and confusion, with frequent scenes of bloodshed, continued to prevail in the Territory. The second Legislature was elected in the same manner as the first one.

That Legislature called a Convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution of State Government. In the meanwhile there had been another change of Governor. Shannon had been superseded by Geary, who, during the brief period of his Executive term, performed his duty like an honest man. He was Governor when the Convention was called. He vetoed the bill calling the Convention, but it was passed over his head by a two-third vote. The free-State men refused to vote for delegates. They said, "we do not recognize your authority; you are not our representatives; we did not elect you—you were elected by the people of another State; you have already usurped the powers and forms of law. Now you call a Convention to form a State Constitution. That Constitution is to govern us for all time, and we refuse to recognize your authority. We refuse to take part in this election." Of course, pro-slavery delegates were elected. They assembled. Geary had been superseded as Governor by Robert J. Walker, a man of the highest reputation and standing. He had tried to induce the people to vote, but in a large number of counties there was no provision made for a vote. He said:—"I pledge myself that whatever Constitution is framed shall be submitted to the ratification or rejection of the people. For this, I have the authority of the President and his Cabinet." They rested under that pledge—for whatever the Convention did, if it were not acceptable to them, they could reject it. Before the Convention closed its labors a change had come over Kansas affairs. The Convention had assembled in September 1857. In October of the same year there was to be an election for a new Legislature. The Convention adjourned over until after the election. The free State men at that election went to the polls and elected their delegate to Congress by a large majority, and, although frauds the most glaring and extensive were perpetrated, the Legislative Assembly was almost unanimously free State. You can never forget the Oxford and McGhee and Kickapoo frauds.

Thousands of pro-slavery votes were returned from places where even now the population can only be counted by tens. Governor Walker, who, I believe, is a thoroughly honest man, satisfied himself of these frauds. He took pains to ferret them out. He denied certificates to those who professed to be elected with those votes. A hue and cry was commenced against him from the Southern States for this act of honesty and fair dealing. Southern Conventions passed resolutions demanding his removal. The Governor stood nobly by the position he had assumed. Constitutional Convention reassembled and completed its work. It framed a Constitution. But instead of fulfilling the promise which had been made, the Convention refused to submit the Constitution fully and freely to the people for their rejection or approval. There was no submission in fact. The vote was to be. For the Constitution with slavery, and for the Constitution without slavery. No vote could be given against the Constitution, and in that Constitution was embraced a clause that the slaves then in the Territory should continue to remain slaves, no matter what the vote should be. Slavery was not prohibited in any event. There was also a provision in it as monstrous as any which ever disgraced a statute-book. It starts out with the declaration that the right of property is before and higher than all Constitutions, and that the right to hold slaves is as sacred as the right to hold any other property. That is a provision which, if true, would at once convert all the States of this Union into slave States.

If it be true, then there is nothing to prevent the owners of slaves from bringing their property into the State of Pennsylvania and holding it here. But it is untrue. It is founded neither in law nor in justice. It is contrary to the first principles of humanity, and contrary to the recognized code of the civilized world. Now, fellow-citizens, we have reached the point when the question on the Constitution was brought immediately to the attention of Congress. A return was made to Washington that 6,226 of the people of Kansas had voted in favor of the Constitution with slavery, 569 only voting in favor of the Constitution without slavery. Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo gave enormous votes. How many thousand fraudulent votes were then given in these three places (and they were not the only ones) may be seen by a comparison of their votes then and their vote on the English contrivance. No man denies the fraud. Even Calhoun himself, with all his audacity, must admit it.

The Constitution was sent by the President to the House of Representatives, with a message strongly recommending its adoption by Congress. Adhesion to it was made a test of Democracy by Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. Every Democrat who refused to acknowledge Lecompton was denounced as false to the democratic party. Every democrat, every American—every man, of whatever party, who did support it—never mind what were his antecedents, provided only he would shout hosannas to Lecompton, was admitted into full communion with the faithful and exalted as superfine Democrats. No latitude of opinion whatever was allowed. To claim for the people the right to vote upon their Constitution was denounced as opposition to Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and as treason to the Democratic faith. Even the Governor of the Commonwealth, who had long been the personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan, and who had exerted no inconsiderable influence in his nomination and election, was declared an enemy, because in his inaugural Address he asserted the unqualified right of the peo-

ple of a Territory to vote upon their Constitution if they desired it. Life-long friends were treated as opponents, and to old and bitter personal and political foes was given unlimited confidence upon this issue. Secretary Stanton, then acting Governor, convened the Legislative Assembly of Kansas in extra session, that the people of the Territory might be heard. This he did at the loud appeal of the people. They desired that their voice of opposition should be heard, and for doing this act the President removed Mr. Stanton. He had gone to the Territory at considerable sacrifice, and at the earnest and express desire of the President. The Legislature assembled, and they called for a direct vote of the people on the Constitution. They passed resolutions by a unanimous vote, solemnly protesting against the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution. They declared no Government could ever be organized under it. A vote was taken, and by more than ten thousand majority the people declared their hostility to that Constitution. Yet, the work went on of forcing it through Congress. A few gallant and justice-loving spirits of the Democratic party stood out manfully and decidedly in opposition to the outrage that was attempted to be put upon a protesting people. There was the "Giant of the West." He proclaimed that that was not the popular sovereignty which he meant in the Kansas bill, and for which he had contended before the country. [Applause.] There, too, was Broderick, of California. He raised his voice in indignant denunciation of the wrong. [Renewed applause.] These, and the accomplished Senator from Michigan, stood together with the Republicans and Crittenden and Bell in unwavering opposition. [Great applause.] In the Pennsylvania delegation in the House, six Democratic members took ground against the Lecompton Constitution; but, one by one, they fell off until only three were left—and, fellow-citizens, I am proud to say to you that that number was John Hickman, your own Representative. [Long-continued cheering.] Throughout that struggle, when others were doubted, when it was darkly insinuated that this man would go and that man would go, no man ever said that John Hickman would ever be brought to change front. His position the country knew, and none doubted but that it would be held with a steady energy to the end. And so it was held. [Applause.] He has stood by you unflinchingly. Power and patronage could not seduce him from the right. As he has stood by you, you must stand by him. You want a man to stand true to principle and his pledges, despite the efforts made by officials to dishonor him and crush him down, and such a man is John Hickman. [Applause.] For myself, give me the man who will weigh well his duty, and then go to its discharge fearlessly. It may be attempted to read such a man out of the party. He may be called a traitor, but hard names do not avail anything. There is his record. It speaks unanswerably. In what was he recreant? Did he not declare to the people, previous to his election in 1856 that he was in favor of the people of Kansas forming for themselves their domestic institutions in their own way? Has he not by voice and vote, fulfilled that pledge? He has not, in every sense, been a faithful and able Representative? Who is there that has been more faithful and more able? You ought to be proud that you live in a district represented by so good a man. [Applause.] In making a change you should take care you do not make a change for the worse—you cannot change for the better. [We are going to re-elect Hickman! He is our man.]

Fellow-citizens: This contest went on Governor Wise, of Virginia, sent up his voice from the capital, at Richmond, in tones of thrilling eloquence, against the outrage attempted upon the people of Kansas. Though a Southern man, and wedded to Southern institutions, he had the honesty to declare that if he were in Congress he would vote against Lecompton. It was monstrous, he said, because it was an attempt to force upon the people a measure, against which they loudly protested.

Another man, upon whom the vilest abuse has been heaped by the minions of power, and who had as much or more to do with the election of Mr. Buchanan than any living man, from the first indication that an effort was about to be made to pervert and destroy the popular will in Kansas, fearlessly, ably, and persistently gave his voice and his pen to the denunciation of the contemplated outrage and its perpetrators. I refer, gentlemen, to my friend John W. Forney, (and I am proud to call him such), the gallant editor of *The Press*. [Long-continued applause.]

The bill passed the Senate and went to the House. By a majority of one it was referred to a select committee to make investigation whether the Lecompton Constitution did express the will of the people of Kansas. In defiance of parliamentary practice, and contrary to the dictates of fair dealing, the speaker appointed a majority of the committee of those who had voted against the investigation, and, of course, the result, whether intended or not, was that all investigation on the subject was stifled. But the bill was amended in the House. A substitute was sent to the Senate embracing what is known as the Crittenden Montgomery amendment. The effect of that amendment was to refer the Constitution to the people of Kansas. If they adopted it, then it was to stand, but if they rejected it, then a new Convention was to be called, and another Constitution was to be framed. That certainly was a fair proposition and there should have been no objection to it from any quarter. But there was objection. It did not suit the Lecomptonites; and the Senate refused to agree to it. The House insisted, and a committee of conference was appointed. Then was born the English bill. State its provisions, and its iniquity is palpable to the most unthinking intellect. What is it? If the people would agree to come under Lecompton they should have a large amount of the public land, but if

they refused Lecompton then they should get neither land nor State Government. This land ordinance only was submitted to them directly, and a rejection of that ordinance was to keep them out of the Union until they reached a population in number to entitle them to one Representative, which now is something over 90,000, and before they can reach that the ratio will be 120,000 under the census of 1860. It had an enabling clause allowing them to make a constitution at a certain time, and it had a disabling clause, saying that they shall not apply for admission into the Union as a State until a certain, or rather an uncertain, time. So long as there was a chance to force Kansas into the Union as a slave State, her population was enough; but not so when it became certain that the people would not have the institution. Then the rule must be rigid. If the people of Kansas would adopt the land ordinance, then they could come in with Lecompton, with all its imperfections upon its head. No question will then be made as to the number of population. But if they reject the ordinance, and refuse Lecompton, which does not express their will, then 120,000 must be their population before they can come into the Union.

The recent vote in Kansas shows that the people of that Territory are true men, and meant what they have all along said to the country. This ordinance was submitted to them, and by a majority of nearly ten thousand they said, "No; we will not take your land; we will not take your Constitution." Lecompton was dead. It died as it had lived, with the brand upon its brow of the popular dislike. It was killed, and killed by the people whose will it pretended to express. [Applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, suppose it was attempted to change the Constitution of Pennsylvania, that organic instrument which is the foundation of all your laws, and which must of necessity emanate from the people, or remain worthless;—suppose, I say, that it was attempted to change that, by some foreign power, and to force it upon you, would you tamely submit? No; you would resist it to the death. I know you would, and I am for obedience to the law. I would preach no aggression upon the law. But, fellow-citizens, there is such a thing as losing the substance while fighting for forms. There is such a thing as stealing away the rights of the people, under pretence of adherence to legal forms. But what can be of greater importance to a people than to see that their organic law clearly and accurately expresses their will? A Constitution framed and promulgated by a Convention of delegates is nothing more than a simple enactment of the Legislature. It has no more validity, no more vitality. [Applause.]

Well, gentlemen, the people of Kansas have rejected the Lecompton Constitution, and it is for us to ask ourselves what is next to be done. This question, which has been so often settled, is not yet disposed of. It again makes its appearance. Now what of the future? As I have said, the English Bill contained an enabling as well as a disabling clause. Notwithstanding that disabling clause, it is almost certain that Kansas will ask for admission into the Union as a free State in a very short period. Do not believe the excuse which is made for the rejection of Lecompton, that the people prefer a Territorial Government. In January, 1859, her Legislature meets, but it is hardly possible that the new Constitution will come to Congress at its next session. So, then, the member you elect at the approaching election, will have to vote on the admission of Kansas under a free State Constitution. This is not an abstract issue, but a practical one. If you desire that the people of Kansas, after so many trials, shall at last have justice done here; if you really desire that she shall come in as a free State, as her people wish, then you will elect men who will execute your will.

It is not only necessary to do that, but it is necessary to establish the principle for all time to come so long as this Union shall last, that no Constitution shall be forced upon an unwilling people; that no Territory shall be compelled to come into the Union as a State until her Constitution has been submitted to her people, or until they have expressed, in clear and satisfactory terms, their desire to have it put into operation without submission. Who is there you can trust more fully than your present Representative? Does anybody believe that he will not express your will fully and fearlessly? He has always been true; certainly he has, and if I know the man, he never will be false. [Great applause.]

Fellow citizens, I know that in many things I have said, that I differ from many members of the Democratic party. I know that it is said that those who occupy the position on this question that I do are not sound Democrats. So far as I am informed, I believe that on this question Mr. Hickman and myself coincide in sentiment, and I am willing to take issue with any who charges that I am not a sound Democrat because I entertain these views. [Applause.]

If Democracy means the greatest good to the greatest number, if it means that the majority and not the minority should rule, if it means that right and not wrong should have the ascendancy, then those who entertain the views which I have expressed are sound Democrats. If these views are carried out, there can be no doubt but that the Democratic party will continue to be the triumphant party in this country. I know that I am speaking to men of different political opinions, but I speak the truth when I say that if the Democratic party is true to itself, if it will stand up for the right, it never can be successfully assailed. I have a warm feeling for the old party; I remember that it was inaugurated by that good man Thomas Jefferson, and that during his Administration that magnificent territory washed by the waters of the Mississippi, was secured to the United States. I remember that under the Administration of James Madison we overcame the boasted mistress of the seas upon her own element, maintained the equality of the seas, and

proved the superiority of American arms on the land. I remember that the country was prosperous under the Administration of James Monroe; that then was established the true doctrine, "That Americans shall rule America," (in other words, that no foreign power should colonize on the American Continent.) That when the Democratic party selected for its candidate that great and good man Andrew Jackson, it was not as the nominee of any caucus. His friends did not yield to the behests of King Caucus. Another was the caucus nominee. But the masses rallied round General Jackson. They did so in Pennsylvania. He was adopted as the candidate of the people, and that is as good a nomination as any man can have. If conventions run counter to the popular will, then the people have the right to put up their own nominees, and to elect them after they are put up. [Applause.]

Under the Administration of General Jackson, the mighty money power was boldly met and successfully overthrown, and under that of Martin Van Buren, that admirable system of collecting and disbursing the public revenues, known as the "independent treasury," was adopted. All these were Democratic Administrations, and these were Democratic measures in the true sense of the word. [Applause.]

I will repeat, that if the Democratic party will maintain the right, it will be the triumphant party in this country. On the other hand, if it perverts principle to accomplish its individual purposes; if it found combatting for the wrong; if, in short, it maintain the position where some of its leaders would put it upon this Lecompton question, and its organization is used to extend and perpetuate African slavery upon this continent, its days are numbered, for no party can long sustain itself in this country when it is clearly in the wrong. The American people in the main, are honest and impartial. They are intelligent. They read, and as they understand these questions, there is no doubt how side they will decide. And if that glorious old party shall continue to be in the wrong, the time is not far distant when may be applied to it the words of the poet applied to Greece—

"Shades of the mighty, can it be That this is all remains of thee?"

[Applause.] Fellow-Citizens! I will conclude by enforcing upon you the great interest involved in your next Congressional election. The result here is looked for not only in Pennsylvania, but all over the country. This district is looked upon as the battle ground, where is to be fought the battle for the success of the great principle of popular sovereignty, which has been so ably maintained by your Representative. He is an honest and intrepid man, and his success will rejoice many a heart, while his defeat will cause many to mourn. He has a hard battle to fight, but "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and he must and will succeed. I have nothing to say against his competitors. I know them both, and they are both gentlemen, but neither can justify call on John Hickman to give way.—Let them bide their time, but in this critical moment change not your leader.

Were I a resident of your district, and my life was spared, there is no power on earth that would prevent me on the second Tuesday of October next from casting my vote in favor of the re-election of John Hickman. Send him back to Congress, and let him there take part in the final consummation and settlement of the Kansas question. Let him have the proud satisfaction of recording his vote in favor of the admission of Kansas under a Constitution which truly expresses the will of the people, and then his record will be complete, and it will be a record that an honest man can point to as evidence of his reliability as a representative, and his truthfulness as an individual. (Immense cheering.)

Improvement in Pickling.

It is recommended to home-swires, in making their pickles to add a cluster or two of green grapes, which will completely preserve the vigor of the vinegar.

OBITUARY.

Died at Delaware Water Gap, September 28th, Margaret Jones, within a few days of 14 years of age.

Margaret was an interesting and promising young girl, a lover of the Sabbath School and of good instruction. Of amiable disposition and affectionate heart, whatever might arise to estrange others she was loved by all. But she is gone; gone in her early youth and in her early innocence, while many tears, from the old and young, fall on her early grave. Especially will her vacant seat in the Sabbath School be a seat of sorrow to those of her own classmates. How will it call up the many happy scenes of the past when the voice of Margaret was foremost in singing the sweet songs of the Sabbath School. And though we must feel that it is well with her yet will we mourn her early departure, for though the good only are prepared to die, so too are they most fit to live.

Painful were the closing hours of Margaret's life, and Death to her was an angel of mercy. As such was it recognized by her, for but a few hours before she fell asleep she told her friends it was the happiest night she ever experienced.

When the young die one brace of hopes are extinguished, but oh! how many better and permanent hopes are formed instead when the virtuous and the young pass away! These hopes let us encourage with the memory of Margaret, to assuage our grief, and to lead us on to a preparation for that scene, through which we too must pass, whether it come in the morning, the noon or evening of life.

A. B. B.