



Thursday, April 15, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, Jacob Hoffman, of Berks county.

- FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. SENATORIAL. A. E. Brown, James Pollock, Samuel A. Purviance, REPRESENTATIVE. 1. William F. Hughes, 13. Mr. Noddiesworth, 2. James Truitt, 14. James H. Campbell, 3. John W. Stokes, 15. James D. Patton, 4. John P. Veazey, 16. James K. Davidson, 5. Spencer Melvaine, 17. Dr. John McCulloch, 6. James W. Fuller, 18. Ralph Drake, 7. James Fenrose, 19. John Linton, 8. John Sheffer, 20. Archibald Robertson, 9. Charles Marshall, 21. Thomas J. Bigham, 10. Charles P. Waller, 22. Lewis L. Lord, 11. Davis Alton, 23. Christian Meyers, 12. M. C. Mercer, 24. Dorman Phelps.

We are requested to state, that Dr. SWANZE will only remain in town until the last of next week; therefore, those wishing his services should call without further delay.

The Odd Fellows.

The next semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State, will be held at the Sixth Street Hall, in Philadelphia, on the third Monday of May next. The attendance of Representatives of the Lodges from the different parts of the State, will undoubtedly be large, as subjects of more than ordinary interest will be brought before the Convention. Among other matters, the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge and of the Subordinate Lodges, will be finally disposed of, and many other subjects of importance to the welfare of the Institution.

There are 23 banks in this State, having an aggregate capital of \$18,968,352.

Counterfeit Money & a Mystery.

A correspondent of the Cumberland (Md.) Unionist, who signs himself "A Spy in the Camp," states that a short time ago a large lot of blank counterfeit notes on various banks, but principally on some Pennsylvania banks, were brought to that place to be filled up and set afloat. A few citizens got wind of it, and one or two persons sent word to the Pennsylvania banks, most interested, that for \$1000 they would have the gang convicted, but the offer was declined, and the counterfeiters allowed to escape.

One of the latest dodges adopted by the burglars of New York is the following: Many of them prow about the different wards with a glaziers' box, and when spotting a store, which they deem good property to deposite upon at midnight, the rogues apply to the proprietor for a job to set glass. While thus making the inquiry, they are enabled to view the premises thoroughly, and if necessary, fit the lock for a false key with which to enter and plunder the store or house.

The Newburyport Herald says that the wages of all shoemakers in the large manufactories in that region have been reduced about 20 per cent, on all but first class work. The same paper states that there are a great many journeymen shoemakers now employed on ordinary work 12 or 15 hours a day, who earn less than fifty cents a day.

Health of Mr. Clay. A Washington letter says that Mr. Clay, after passing through a stage of encouraging improvement, begins to sink again, and to yield to the prostration of his physical energies.

Gen. Scott in New York State.

The Whig members of the New York Legislature met in caucus on the 7th, and adopted the following preamble and resolution by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, Gen. Winfield Scott, in consideration of his life having been wholly devoted and actually spent in the service of his country, and that by such service he has pre-eminently advanced its honor and renown at home and abroad, has shown himself justly entitled to the gratitude and affection of his countrymen; therefore,

Resolved, That the Whig members of the Legislature of this State do present to the Whig National Convention his name as their first choice for the Presidency, subject to the decision of such Convention.

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—This company have re-elected their old Directors. The company has made a favorable report. Their financial statement shows a balance of coal and cash on hand on the 1st of March, of \$459,281 40, of which \$309,988 07 was of coal. This balance represents a net profit equal to 6 3/8 per cent on the capital stock.

Number of Banks in the Union.—The Banker's Magazine has compiled a list of the number of Banks in the several States, their capital, circulation and coin. At this time there are nine hundred and twenty-one in operation, having together a capital of \$218,038,000, a circulation of \$152,052,000, a coin fund of \$50,000,000.

A flock of wild pigeons, estimated at two millions in number, passed over Columbus, Ohio, last week. The Journal had the birds accurately counted.

Pine Swamp, April 10th, 1852. Mr. SENOUR:—On looking over a list of the military appointments recently made, I discover, among others, that of an Assistant Adjutant General, who is to reside at Harrisburg. This enables the Adjutant General to attend to his private business and pocket his salary, while his duties are performed by a substitute. Having the honor to command the "Pine Swamp Rangers," I read the Militia laws with some attention, to qualify myself for the correct discharge of my duties. I can find nothing in those laws conferring upon the Adjutant General the power of appointing an assistant, and one of my corporals (whom I promoted from the ranks for his "services in the Mexican war") informs me, that the appointment of one staff-officer by another, is not in accordance with military usage. Military men are somewhat punctilious, and obey no orders emanating from an unauthorized source. I am, therefore, anxious to learn by what authority the appointment of an Assistant Adjutant General has been made, and whether an order issued by him possesses any binding force. Perhaps some one of the newly appointed Aids-de-Camp will be so obliging as to give the desired information.

The Commander-in-Chief, has availed himself of the custom of selecting a large number of Aids. His military duties are doubtless very arduous, and require a numerous staff; still it seems to me proper, that in time of peace, the number should be limited, and it is hoped that when the militia law is again revised, that he may be restricted to some thirty or forty Aids in each military division, with a few extra "to reside at Harrisburg."

Yours, Respl'y. JOHN SMITH, Capt. Pine Swamp Rangers.

Connecticut.—The Election in this State on 5th inst., was carried by our opponents, Gov. Seymour (Locofoco) being re-elected by the people; and a Locofoco majority chosen to both houses of the legislature. Last year one house was of each party. The chief cause of this result was the introduction of the Maine Law question into the contest—the Whig candidates generally being for it, and losing many of their party votes, while the Locofocos stuck to their politics without regard to temperance.

Rhode Island Election.—Providence, April 8.—Mr. Allen the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 300 majority. Mr. Lawrence, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been badly beaten.—The Whigs have two majorities in the Senate, and eight in the House. Two Senators and four Representatives no choice.

Wanted.—A fifer and drummer to beat time for the march of intellect; a pair of snuffers to trim the "light of other days;" a stone cutter that can drill a hole deep enough to blast the "rock of ages;" a ring that will fit the finger of scorn; a loose pulley to run on the shaft of envy; a new cushion for the seat of government.

The Law of False Pretence.

We cut the following from the Philadelphia Sun of Monday last:

In the Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, before Judge Allison, a young man from Harrisburg, named George W. Irvine, was heard on a habeas corpus, charged with obtaining \$1 and five day's board on false pretence.—The young man took board at a hotel in Market street, and called for a room to himself.—He informed the landlord that his father was a wealthy citizen of Harrisburg, and requested him to let him have whatever he called for as his father would settle any bill he might incur. He gave the landlord \$20 to keep for him until next morning, and stated that he had three or four hundred dollars in his valise. The next morning he got the \$20.—During his residence at the hotel he received company in his room and treated them to liquor and cigars, until his bill amounted to \$16. He was notified of his indebtedness by the landlord, when he informed him that he had deposited his money with a friend of his father's in Market street, and said he would get it on Monday morning (that being Saturday night) and pay him. He then borrowed \$1 from the landlord, and on Monday morning disappeared, and was subsequently arrested.

Judge Allison said, that according to the landlord's own showing, the defendant had deposited with him \$20 which was more than sufficient to pay his bill, and he had no right to look to \$300 or \$400 for its payment.—The defendant may have told a lie about having that much, but that would not alter the case. No landlord ought to be encouraged in giving young men whatever quantity of liquor, &c., that they may choose to call for, and it might be a subject of doubt whether a recovery could be had, under such circumstances. The law of false pretence was not intended to cover such cases as the present, and he would therefore discharge the defendant.

A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says:—There is increased reason to believe that after the Whig and Democratic nominations shall be made, a National Union Convention will be called, and held in Washington, for the purpose of making a platform, and presenting a Presidential ticket. This movement would undoubtedly control the election. The State's Rights party of the South also contemplate a separate organization, and they will, no doubt, ere long, present a platform and a candidate.

Where the Money Goes!

The Hollidaysburg Standard says that several gentlemen who have been sent to the Portage Railroad by the Canal Commissioners, are unable to find the situations assigned them, and accordingly locate to suit themselves! One of them has taken post on the sunny side of the railroad, and keeps tally on a pine stick of the number of empty coal cars going to the mountains!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

April 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Evans offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to prosecute the suit of Elizabeth Parker, an alleged free colored woman, lately abducted from Chester county, and recently sold in Baltimore and taken to Louisiana, which was adopted.

The bill supplementary to the act revising the militia system of the State was passed. The bill to repeal the law providing for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, was taken up, and passed Committee of the Whole.

The bill conferring upon the Carlisle Deposit Bank the privilege of a Bank of issue, and changing the name to that of the Bank of Carlisle, was taken up and passed a Committee of the Whole.

In the House, the general appropriation bill was taken up, and after a lengthy debate, was so amended as to provide for a loan of five millions of dollars on the faith of the State, to provide for the loans falling due in 1852, '53 and '54, and as amended passed Committee of the Whole, and was made the order for Saturday next.

April 6.—In the Senate, the bill granting to the Carlisle Deposit Bank the privileges of a bank of issue, and changing its name to that of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Carlisle, was taken up and passed finally.

The bill incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Phoenixville, in Chester county, was taken up on second reading, and the question being on agreeing to the first section, it was lost by a tie vote.

There was a motion made immediately to reconsider, which was agreed to, and the bill then again coming up, passed finally.

The following bills also passed:

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Meadville.

The bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Pittsburg.

The bill to incorporate the Easton Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Mauch Chunk Bank.

To incorporate the Bank of New Castle, in Lawrence county.

In the House, a number of bills were passed but none of them of interest to our readers.

April 7.—In the Senate, the bill to provide for paying the expense of the Kossuth reception was passed.

In the House the anti-liquor bill was taken up. Several ineffectual attempts were made to postpone it. On its second reading, Mr. O'Neill proposed to amend it by substituting provisions for a change in the mode of granting licenses. This was voted down. The yeas and nays were then called upon the first section of the original bill with the following result—yeas 40, nays 50.

The bill repealing the sixth section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the use of jails of the Commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves, was then again taken up and passed finally—yeas 50, nays 27.

April 8.—In the Senate, the bill to repeal the act providing for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, was negatived—13 yeas to 14 nays.

In the House, the bill for the abolishment of the death penalty, and substituting imprisonment of not less than fifteen nor more than fifty years, in lieu thereof, passed finally—yeas 46, nays 42.

April 9.—In the Senate, the bill increasing the capital stock of the Southwark Bank from \$250,000 to \$400,000, was taken up and passed finally—yeas 18, nays 13.

The bill incorporating the Bank of Pottstown, Montgomery county, was then taken up and lost, by a tie vote.

In the House, the Senate bill, relative to the employment of counsel in the case of Elizabeth Parker, who it is alleged, was forcibly abducted and sold into slavery, was considered and passed finally.

There was much other business done, but not of interest to our readers.

April 10.—In the Senate, the only matter of interest was the non-concurrence in the House amendment to the bill authorizing the employment of counsel in the case of Rachael Parker, the alleged free negroess lately abducted from Chester county. The amendment gives the Governor authority to pay counsel fees without limit.

In the House, the bill authorizing the publication of the laws in the newspapers, was negatived. A bill was introduced to lease the public works for fifteen years, to John Spodgrass of Westmoreland county, and John W. Geary of California.

On Sunday last three thousand emigrants arrived at this port. On Monday there were over two thousand. On Tuesday over five thousand arrived. On Wednesday the number was over two thousand. Thus in four days upwards of twelve thousand persons were landed for the first time upon American shores. A population greater than that of some of the largest and most flourishing villages of this State, was thus added to the city of New York within ninety-six hours.—Every setting sun has seen through among us, men, women and children enough to constitute a town. And every year brings to our shores, from foreign lands, more than three hundred thousand souls. A city almost as large as Philadelphia is annually emptied from ships upon the New-York docks. More people than live in any two other Cities of the U. States—twice as many as Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans or Cincinnati—and three times as many as are contained in any other American City, are added every year, by immigration, to the population of the United States.—N. Y. Times.

From the Newark Daily Mercury.

The N. J. Legislature of 1852.

Perhaps there cannot be found in the history of new Jersey legislation a record so complete with the accomplishment of nothing, as may be seen upon reviewing the professions and acts of the session of the legislature just closed. If the interests of the people have been regarded and the wishes of constituents consulted, New Jersey blood, so much boasted of, and New Jersey good sense, heretofore claimed for its stable citizens, must be in a sad state of degeneracy. The moral and political turpitude evinced throughout the whole session, but now particularly at its close affords a chapter of imbecile, undetermined, and inefficient action which really needs no comment, but should nevertheless, be carefully treasured up and bound into that book of blank leaves, known as "The Follies and Effects of the Legislature of '52." In the annexed report, from the Trenton State Gazette, of the last hours of our late House of Assembly, will be found a true analysis of the genuine character of a majority of the members of that undignified body, and an illustration of the adage, "When run is in wit is out." The example thus set by those claiming to be representatives and lawgivers, is as humiliating to the State as it is degrading to the parties in question; and the friends of Temperance need no longer wonder why but barely thirteen votes could be obtained in favor of the passage of "The Maine Law." Can it be possible that the halls of legislation from whence has emanated all our laws for the suppression of vice and immorality, have been thus turned into an arena of revelry and drunkenness! If so, let not the force of the iniquitous example thus set be lost upon our citizens, but, on the contrary, teach them hereafter to select such to represent them in the councils of State, as will have a due regard for their own dignity and the honor of the State, and last, though not least, keep sober!

Closing Scene of the Legislature.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 26, 1852.

The House met in the evening, and after the business had been gone through with, the members gave themselves up to a degree of levity which it has not been our fortune to witness in any previous Legislature.

It had leaked out that a demijohn of brandy, with crackers and cigars, had been provided by the Secretary of State for the proper reception of his friends, and in a few minutes, as might have been expected, the House was without a quorum!

The House was repeatedly called, and finally a quorum was brought together, and it was very evident that they had imbibed a very lively spirit.

A motion was made to appoint a committee to wait on the Governor, to see whether he had any communication to make to the House.

A member rose to a "pint" of order. He wanted to know whether there wasn't some other object in making this motion, and requested the gentleman making it to give the facts in the matter.

Mr. J. M. Clark was in the chair. He requested the gentleman to explain.

The member said that he believed the principal object was to take a drink with the Governor! (Roars of laughter.) He had taken one drink with him this evening, and it was about time they had another.

The Chair thought the "pint" of order was a proper one. The motion was carried and the committee retired.

The Chair called the House to order, and said the gentlemen from Essex, Warren, Hunterdon, Camden, Gloucester, Salem and Hudson have the floor! (Applause.)

Mr. Speaker, what's the question!

The Chair.—The report of the committee to wait on the Governor.

I thought the committee was appointed!

The Chair.—They were appointed some time ago!

Mr. Speaker, there's no sort of use in passing the incidental bill with the \$30 appropriation to each member—the Governor will certainly veto it.

Mr. B. That ain't so—I dont believe a word of it—I just took a drink with the Governor!

Mr. Speaker! Mr. Speaker!—(rap-rap-rap.) I offer the following resolution; which I trust will be adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the bricks in members' hats be appropriated to the erection of an additional wing to the Lunatic Asylum!

Adopted with immense applause.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That the clerk inform the Senate that this House is now ready to go into joint meeting for the appointment of coroners to hold an inquest on the dead body of the Maine Law.

Which was adopted.

The following was then offered by the same gentleman:

Resolved, That Messrs. Sandford and Boyle be invited to dance the Fisher's hornpipe!

The Chair decided this resolution out of order. An appeal was taken from this decision.

The Chair.—All in favor of sustaining the Chair will say aye—the ayes have it! (roars of laughter.)

Mr. Speaker—I offer the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That Messrs. Cline, Shay and Mayhew be appointed to make arrangements for a "shin dig," to be had in the rotunda, and that the front seats be reserved for the ladies—Mr. Cline to perform on the jews-harp, Mr. Shay on the tamborine, Mr. Mayhew on the bull-fiddle, and Mr. Young on the bone castinets.

The substitute was unanimously adopted.

Here a motion was made requesting Mr. Clark to vacate the chair, and give place to Mr. Cline, of Warren. The resolution prevailed and Mr. Cline was conducted *in et armis* to the chair. Having taken his seat, he said—"The House will come to order."

This was followed by terrific applause.

A motion was then made and carried, appointing Mr. Mayhew Assistant Speaker on the right, and Mr. Young Assistant on the left.

The three Speakers having taken their chairs, a huge hammer was placed before them to be used as a gavel.

Mr. Cline lifted the huge hammer with both hands, and brought it down with considerable force, calling the house at the same time to order! while roars of laughter went up from every quarter of the House.

A gentleman rose and offered the following:

Resolved, That a proper person be employed to take the daguerreotype likenesses of the three speakers.—Adopted.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain whether the gentleman from Hunterdon (Mr. Bennett) has yet discovered the cat in the meal-tub of the Dam bill.

The Speaker—Mr. Hewitt, will come forward and explain this resolution.

Mr. Hewitt not appearing, cries for Mr. Cooper followed in quick succession.

Mr. Cooper made a few very appropriate remarks explanatory of the bill to improve the navigation of the Delaware, in which he said that inasmuch as the House had refused to pass a special bill to enable them to erect dams on the Delaware, he thought they would rather pass a general law—as that was Democratic! "Good, good," and immense cheering followed this speech.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be hereby tendered to Mr. Cooper for his masterly exposition of the principles of General Laws and that he hereafter have full privilege to damn the Delaware or any body else.

Here followed a pause—a number of members having retired to take a drink. During the pause some mischievous person had put a demijohn in the desk of Mr. Sandford, who had left his seat for a moment. Mr. S. was a warm advocate of the Maine Law.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That Messrs. Tatem, Boyle and Fenimore be appointed a committee to search the desk of Mr. Sandford for any liquor secreted in contravention of the statutes of Maine.

This set the House in a roar, and created the suspicion in the mind of Mr. Sandford that he was about to be victimized to the ruling passion for fun. He looked in his desk and found the demijohn, pulled it out, and with all his strength broke it into a thousand pieces by dashing it against the floor. While this was going on the roars of laughter had reached an extravagant height—and immediately after a dead calm prevailed.

Here a member very gravely rose and broke the silence by offering a resolution, requesting Mr. Sandford to deliver a temperance address!

Mr. Sandford replied that when he addressed temperance meetings, he always preferred a sober audience!!

A short time after the destruction of the demijohn, whether from the loss of the contents, or from the evident impropriety of attempting a hoax on a quiet and seriously inclined gentleman, there was a dead calm, which was only disturbed by the snoring of two colored men, who, tired of the fun, had gone to sleep in the gallery, stretched out on the seats at their full length. The snoring brought them into conspicuous notice, and at once excited the risibles of the members.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That the two colored gentlemen in the gallery be appointed delegates to represent this legislature in the next Buffalo Convention.

This resolution was adopted with tremendous applause, but not sufficiently loud to arouse the colored men.

A member then took the broken demijohn and sent it with great force into the gallery. It struck one of the colored men, and awoke both. At first they appeared terrified, but seeing the demijohn on the floor they comprehended the cause, and at once instituted an examination into the contents, which however, had been taken care of by the gentleman below, before the demijohn reached the gentleman above.

A member here asked the privilege of giving notice of the introduction of a bill. Leave being granted, he gave notice of the following:

A bill to pay for the contents of the bottle found in Mr. Sandford's desk.

ward and explain this resolution.

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The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That a committee of the third House be appointed to inquire for the whereabouts of the par-redemption bills.

Cries for Hoxsey, Grover, Mairs, &c.

Mr. Hoxsey was seen in the lobby and brought up to the Speaker's chair by main force. He congratulated the House on having passed the par-redemption principle.

A resolution was here offered to invite the Governor to address the House. A committee was appointed to request his presence.

Mr. Young called the "Previous Question." Several members rose to their feet and asked the Speaker what the question was.

The Chair.—The "Previous Question?"

"What in the d— is the previous question?" inquired another.

"I move the chair explain," said a third.

The chair, after several loud raps with his large hammer, said if the House would come to order he would explain.

"Order, order, order—lets have the chair's explanation."

The Chair—"As far as I am able to understand the question—it is the Previous Question!"

This announcement was received with tremendous applause.

Here a gentleman rose to offer a resolution which he thought would meet the whole difficulty. Several members objected that it was not in order.

The chair said that it was always in order to settle a difficulty! "Good," said several voices.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, that the chairman personally invite the Senate and House to a terrapin supper where they can get thirteen bottles of champagne to drink. (Referring to an item in the incidental bill of thirteen bottles of champagne for the House of Refuge Committee.)

The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to pass any law they please, anything in the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Adopted.

At this point—being after three o'clock—the Governor's veto to the incidental bill was received, and that being a direct attack upon the pockets of the members, they were made serious at once, and the night session adjourned.

A recent number of the Cecil Democrat contains the following communication:

THE HERMIT. I have thought that some account of Andrew Job, the Hermit, so well known in this part of the world, might not be unacceptable to your readers.

"This bleak world of ours,"

there is a prospect on which the bereaved may look with emotions of joy and consolation. His body will resolve to the dust; but with the blessed in heaven, his redeemed spirit will dwell forever.

Oh cruel Death that rends our hearts,

We little thought so soon to part;

But since it's so ordained to be,

We hope in Heaven to meet with thee.

Farewell, dear