



Democrat & Sentinel. C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher. EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM A. PORTER. Of Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER. WESLEY FROST. Of Fayette County.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS KNOWING themselves indebted to the "Democrat & Sentinel" for subscription, advertising, &c., are notified that the books are now in my hands for collection. Cheats will be saved by attending to this notice in time. Address Box 101. H. C. DEVINE. Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1858.

THE ISSUE.

We cannot agree with those who contend that Kansas and the Lecompton Constitution are becoming trite themes. The exciting discussion growing out of Kansas affairs had its origin in the ranks of the Republican party; the leaders of that party declare that Kansas shall not be admitted into the Union during the present session of Congress, although she now stands knocking at the door of our national Legislature, with a Republican Constitution in her hand framed in pursuance of lawful authority, demanding admission into the National Confederacy. The Black Republicans declare that her prayer shall not be granted. The Democracy are in favor of her immediate admission. On this question, issue has been joined between the two parties, and, until it is finally determined by Congress, we hold that it is the duty of every Democratic editor, every member of the Democratic party, to be prompt, active and fearless, in defending the cause of truth and right. In the language of Daniel Webster, "Let us not be pignions in a case that calls for men."

We have said, that the Democracy are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. We are aware that a motley group of disorganizers in the ranks of the Democratic party are acting with the Black Republicans on this question. But, thank Heaven, in this county at least, they are like Angel visits, "few and far between." The Democracy of Cambria, in spite of all the efforts of the disorganizers, still remain true to their first love, and will never desert the party, let the worst befall it that can befall. "They are looking for no fragment on which to float away from the wreck if wreck there must be."

An old adage tells us to judge a man by the company he keeps, and the voice of inspiration assures us that a fountain does not send forth sweet and bitter water at the same time. If we adopt the above adage as a safe "rule of action," we must certainly form a very inferior opinion of the members of the Democratic party who are opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. They stand side by side on this question with such abolition and Free-soil leaders as Horace Greeley, W. H. Seward, Senator Hale, Lloyd Garrison, Fred Douglas and David Wilmot. The New York "Tribune" is opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, so is Forney's "Press." The Johnstown "Tribune" denounces the Lecompton Constitution as a fraud, a swindle, so does the Ebensburg "Mountaineer." The Johnstown "Tribune" is the organ of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans of this county, while the "Mountaineer" is the "exponent" of the Democrats of this county who style themselves Anti-Lecomptonites. We will not be at all surprised if, in less than two weeks, the editor of the "Mountaineer" and the editors of the "Cambria Tribune" are sworn friends, for

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." It has been truly said that one renegade is worse than ten Turks, and it is certain that the Democratic party has now more to apprehend from the secret foes within than the open foes outside of its ranks. Men who occupy a position of open and brotherly affiliation with the Black Republican party on the Kansas question, are heard constantly prating about their devotion to Democratic principles and respect for Mr. Buchanan. The "Press," the organ of these men, is known to be in the pay of the Black Republicans, and its editor, John W. Forney, has publicly acknowledged that he is outside of the Democratic faith. The "Mountaineer," published in this place, is a sort of a Country Branch of the "Press," and feebly echoes weekly the sentiments proclaimed by the renegade Forney through the columns of his paper. Under these circumstances, it behooves every true Democrat to be active and vigilant in foiling the efforts of the opposition to abolish our County. The Democracy of Cambria are now right on the Kansas issue, and, in spite of all the abolition and free soil documents with which the disorganizers may flood the County, we are confident they will still stand firmly by the toll-worn and invincible Democratic Banner, under which they have so often fought and triumphed.

WHO IS RIGHT?

We publish very cheerfully this week, another Communication from James C. Noon Esq. with regard to the charge we made against him a few weeks ago, of having misrepresented the Democracy of Cambria in the Democratic State Convention. We will endeavor to reply as briefly as possible to the "points" in his "Communication" worthy of notice. The Democratic Mass Meeting which assembled in this place during court week, was called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, and in spite of the effort of the disorganizers, a complete organization effected. As Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, we reported the Resolutions adopted by the meeting. They were drafted by S. B. McCormick of Johnstown and ourselves. Owing to the dense crowd collected in front of the seats occupied by the officers of the meeting, we found it impossible to obtain a position in which we could read the resolutions, so as to be heard by the immense crowd present. We therefore handed them to Gen. White, who was standing on a desk at the time. They were read by Gen. White in a clear and distinct manner and then adopted by the meeting. Mr. Noon was instructed by those resolutions to sustain the National Administration, in the State Convention, this instruction he did not obey. He arrayed himself among the enemies of the National Administration in the State Convention, and consequently grossly misrepresented his constituents. It may be true that Mr. Rhey read in one corner of the court room during the meeting, Resolutions half Democratic and half Free-Soil, but the meeting paid no attention to them. They were not adopted.

We do not understand Mr. Noon as denying positively in his communication, that his views with regard to the Kansas policy of the National Administration, have recently undergone a remarkable change. We know that they have. A short time after last December court, he told us we were right, in sustaining the National Administration through the columns of the Democrat and Sentinel, and that the conservative men of the County were and would continue to be with us. Of course Mr. Noon has a perfect right to shift his position on this or any other question as often as he sees proper, but he should not forget, that consistency is a virtue which has always commanded, and still commands the admiration of the American People.

Mr. Noon discourses learnedly, and even poetically about the Democratic Party rising Phoenix like from its ashes. Now we beg leave to inform him that the Democratic party is not dead yet. Its history is coeval with that of the Constitution of our country, and it has always been its Protector and Guardian. When the Constitution becomes a nullity, a dead letter, the Democratic Party will cease to exist, but not until then, and even though disappointed aspirants for government contracts may succeed in inducing a few ardent young men to desert its ranks, we firmly believe that the party will still continue in the even tenor of its way, faithfully discharging its mission as the champion and defender of Union of the States. The Black Republican organization never will succeed in absorbing the Democratic Party; the efforts of John W. Forney, Wm. A. Stokes & Co., to the contrary notwithstanding, its principles are eternal and know no variableness or shadow of change.

Mr. Noon has no right to complain of the course which has been cast on him, for his course in the State Convention. If, like our talented and efficient Representative in the State Legislature, Hon. George N. Smith, he had faithfully represented his constituents, he would have received as a testimonial of their approbation of his course, the greeting of, "Well done, good and faithful servant." He expresses his admiration for John W. Forney, Mr. Forney acknowledged in his Harrisburg speech, that he is "outside of the Democratic faith." Is Mr. Noon still willing to recognize him as a bona fide member of the Democratic party? He will certainly not deny that on all occasions, he acted in the State Convention, with William A. Stokes, Esq., the mouthpiece of John W. Forney. We never charged him with being "pinned to the coat-tail" of any man.

In reply to Mr. Noon's gratuitous suggestion, as to the means by which, if we desire, we may become an Anti-Lecomptonite, we beg leave to inform him that we are too well satisfied with our place in the ranks of the Democratic party, humble though it be, to abandon it for the purpose of taking our stand on the platform occupied by Horace Greeley, Fred Douglas & Co. We are too devotedly attached to the principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Buchanan, to abandon them for the purpose of making common cause with Know Nothings and Black Republicans.

In conclusion we have only to say that we do not think the "fact" will bear Mr. Noon out in asserting, that he considered at last December court, "that it was unwise by taking sides on the (Kansas) question, to widen the breach." We know, as we have already stated, that he was then on the side of the National Administration. Indeed in the very next sentence of his Communication he acknowledges that he then "argued that the President was right." If he was right then he is right still. If Mr. Noon in a few weeks becomes convinced of the errors of his way, we hope he will not forget, that sincere endeavors are never unassisted, and that the wanderer may at length return, after all his errors.

We must have some talk with this learned Theban.

The Editor of the Mountaineer devotes a paragraph or so in the last number of his paper to our special benefit. We think that no one who perused the Communication to which he refers will deny, that it was a personal attack on the Editor of this paper. Philip says he called on the Deputy bar keeper at Foster's Hotel, and enquired of him concerning the facts, and the aforesaid Deputy informed him that the facts set forth in the "communication" are correct. The Deputy bar keeper is the identical individual the Editor of the Mountaineer visited with the call for an Anti-Lecompton meeting during March Court, and according to the account of this interesting affair as published in the Mountaineer a few weeks ago, the Deputy after reading the call carefully, signed it. It appears by the last Mountaineer that the second call of Philip was equally successful. The Deputy is also the identical individual, who made such tremendous efforts to get Philip an opportunity to make a speech at Carrollton last fall; "call on Phil Noon; Phil Noon wants a chance to say something." The appeal could not be resisted and Philip was accordingly called on, to give his views concerning the exciting topics of the day. Philip is evidently willing to make the Deputy his man Friday, but whether the Deputy will consent to the arrangement or not of course is at present doubtful. Philip should prepare a fierce communication get the Deputy to sign it, and then publish it. It would have a direct and irresistible tendency to make the next number of the Mountaineer very spicy and interesting.

Philip would like to be very severe and sarcastic in his Editorials. He has now in his possession a file of the Mountaineer published and edited in this place some twenty or twenty one years ago, by the late Wm. B. Conway Esq., and we understand that he is in the habit of devoting an hour occasionally, to the perusal of poor Conway's Editorials, for the purpose of acquiring his style, and borrowing his ideas. This reminds us so forcibly of the Fable of the Ass in the Lion's skin, that we cannot forbear quoting it. An Ass chancing to find a Lion's skin put it on, and immediately sallied forth Expecting to terrify the whole neighborhood. Unfortunately he met his master just as he started, who seeing his (the Asses) long ears sticking out from beneath the Lion's skin, immediately seized a club and gave Mr. Bray a good beating, which soon convinced him that although he sported a Lion's skin, he was nothing but an Ass after all.

Having already declared the statements in the communication referred to falsehoods, of course it is unnecessary for us to do so again.

The Foreign News.

We have received our file by the steamer at Portland, but they contain nothing of importance. The following passage from Lord Derby's Address, in relation to France, is perhaps, entitled to special notice:—"If any remains of animosity existed from the war in which the country had been involved with Russia, he trusted that feeling would speedily be replaced by the friendly relations that formerly existed between England and that country. But of all our allies, if there were one that we should more than another seek to maintain, it was the alliance with our nearest neighbor, the powerful Empire of France. Everything rendered a good understanding between England and France necessary to the peace of the world, which was endangered by any quarrel or even coolness between them. England could have no wish but for the wealth, the prosperity, and the contentment of France, to which, with its great resources, nothing was necessary but the absence of internal political commotion. That was the best Government for France which best suited the temper and disposition of its people, but it was most important that it should not be subject to perpetual change. It was with this feeling he rejoiced that the Emperor and Empress had escaped the recent peril of assassination—an attempt attended with every circumstance that could aggravate the crime of such a dastardly attack. If the case had been reversed, and a similar attempt had been made on the life of Her Majesty, what would have been the feeling of this country? Especially if it became known that it was made by foreigners who had abused the hospitality of a neighboring country? Under such circumstances the expressions of feeling should not be too nicely scanned, though he did not think the sentiments of some of the addresses of the French Colonels represented the general feeling towards this country of the great and noble army of France, because true valor never indulged in bombast. As to the foreign exiles in England, although the law provided penalties for crime committed here, it was impossible to put the law in force without an overt act. It was most unfortunate that together with the bill introduced by the late Government, a despatch was made public unaccompanied by any answer, and, he trusted, in a manner that would remove all irritation from the minds of the people of this country."—Inquirer.

MEXICO.

THE TROUBLED CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—We have accounts from the capital of Mexico, to the 15th inst. The condition of affairs was as deplorable as ever. The Zuloaga Government seem to be powerless to establish order. A desperate conflict was expected to take place about the 6th or 7th inst., at Celaya, the Government forces and the opposition being about equal as to forces, each having some 6000 troops. There was no hope of peace for a long time. Zuloaga, it appears, has appointed Governors to the States, districts, and cities, but the appointees were unable to assume their functions. The Juarez or Federal Government was at Guadalajara, and its friends report that the States of the interior are combining to overthrow that of Zuloaga. The forces of the latter, it was supposed, would soon attack the State of Vera Cruz.

Communitation.

C. D. MURRAY Esq.—My Dear Sir,—Although I am not at all desirous of seeing my name in print, nor yet seriously affected with caecothous scribendi, still I cannot refrain from accepting your kindly offer of half a column, to vindicate myself, and in order not to infringe on your liberality, I will write as briefly as possible. The whole weight of your argument, to sustain the assertion that I misrepresented the Democracy of Cambria, in the late State Convention, seems to rest on the basis of a resolution having been passed at the meeting on Monday night of court week instructing me to sustain the views of the Administration on the Lecompton Constitution. Now if the meeting you speak of was held, it was necessarily properly officered; a Committee on resolutions was appointed, who through its Chairman, reported the resolution to which you refer, to the meeting. I see by the printed report of the meeting, that I was the Chairman of that Committee. Now sir if you will say, that you as Chairman of that Committee, reported and read the resolution instructing me, in that meeting, then I will acknowledge that I misrepresented that meeting. Let us be candid. Let us present the proceedings of that meeting as they really were. Let us tell your readers that both Gen. White and John S. Rhey Esq. read resolutions to that meeting; that they both finished reading about the same time and that consequently, none sets of resolutions were unanimously adopted. With regard to the charge of arraying myself under the leadership of Wm. A. Stokes Esq. and Col. Forney, I would ask you to take that back. Not sir, that I do not acknowledge the abilities of both those gentlemen. Not that I do not admit their services in the cause of Democracy. You and I both fought under the leadership of Col. Forney as Chairman of the Central Committee in 1836, and we both admired the eloquence of Mr. Stokes in his defence of Democratic measures, in the same memorable campaign. There are persons who think that those gentlemen stand now up on the same platform they did in 1836, and I am one of them. You are sufficiently acquainted with me to know however, that I am not in the habit of locating myself under the coat tail of any individual. Now for the remaining charge of having changed my opinions. This charge I do not think the facts will bear you out in making. I do not however look upon becoming more enlightened on any question. I will acknowledge that I tried very hard to convince myself that Mr. Buchanan was right in his view of the Kansas question, and I always felt that "if we could sustain him, without sacrificing the Democracy of Pennsylvania at least temporarily, we should do it." When the matter was first agitated at December Court, I expected that the differences of opinion which existed would be compromised in a few days and felt that it was unwise in us by taking sides on the question, to widen the breach. It was with this intention that both you and I exerted ourselves on that day to prevent an expression; it was with this intention, I made the motion to adjourn the meeting and it was with this desire I argued that the President was right in his position.

But as time wore on, I found that the doctrine of self government, the eternal principle of popular sovereignty, although like Benjamin Franklin in our particular, in that "it would not get down at our bidding"—was not a phantom. Then I felt that if the Democratic party must go down, I as a Democrat desired it to fall with all its principles pure. I felt if the old Phoenix died thus, out of its ashes a young Phoenix would arise, with all its principles intact and that on these principles we could stand and fight the glorious battle of self government once more successfully. If you desire to know by what means, you sir, may be induced to change your opinions I would suggest the following—Start out with that portion of the President's Annual Message which says "it would have been better to leave the whole Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people," as a basis, then read the letters of Secretary Cass, Black Tooney and all the other documents having a bearing on the Lecompton side of the controversy, and do you find a single substantial reason why it was not so submitted? On the other hand read the letters and speeches of Walker, Stanton, Bancroft, Wise, Douglass,—him whom we used to delight to call "the Little Giant of Democracy," read his minority report as Chairman of Committee on Territories and my word for it, you will be as earnest an Anti-Lecompton man as I am. Call me Anti-Lecompton if you will, but do not charge me with being an enemy to the Administration. Earnestly, honestly, enthusiastically do I support every other measure of Mr. Buchanan's administration. You and I have taken many a weary ride over our rugged county to contribute our mite to the success of Democratic men and measures, and if we differ as to a particular measure I know it will not prevent us from working just as energetically together in future as we did in days of yore for the success of the principles and men of that party. Let us then turn our shafts on our common enemies and test which is the better Democrat by our alacrity in giving home thrusts to the negro worshippers and proscriptionists. JAMES C. NOON.

From the Pittsburg Union.

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The whole country, since the President's special Message, has wakened up to the paramount importance of removing this Kansas incubus from the general interests. The earlier feeling, excited by ignorance of the facts and a want of due reflection, is fast breaking up and yielding to the light which has been cast upon the question by that most lucid exposition given in Mr. Buchanan's Message, and by the change of feeling among the people of Kansas, themselves. This latter point, was to have been expected, as it was unreasonable to suppose, that a conservative spirit was utterly dead in the Territory, or that the people could much longer continue blind to their true interests.

The nation is now convinced, that all this blatant outcry, that the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution would be a wrong a deceitful and that there is, therefore, no reason why they should not admit Kansas into the Union, and bring peace to the country, and remove from before Congress and the nation, this disturbing question, which is working such serious evil to our business prosperity and national honor.—The whole land is grea-

Letter of Attorney General Blair.

Washington, March 9, 1858. Gentlemen.—Your letter, inviting me to the meeting called for to-morrow evening at Tammany Hall, finds me so engaged, that much as I wish to accept it, my duties do not permit me to do so.

Two months ago the Democracy, and the laws of the country, seemed to be in imminent danger of defeat on the Kansas question. The President met the peril with firmness which became his character. He made the law of the land "a leap to his aid" and a guide to his path. His conduct has already received that general approval which an intelligent people always bestow on a statesman who stands boldly up for the right. A few weeks of discussion has swept away the sophistry with which the advocates of Kansas was at first opposed; the legality of the proceedings to form the Constitution of Lecompton is almost universally admitted and the attention of the people to the proceedings has almost disappeared from the face of the earth. The advocates of continued disorder in Kansas, and continued agitation elsewhere, have found their cause too weak to carry them, and too heavy to be carried by them.—They must give it up, for they all they can do.

The public will may be expressed through a convention or legislative body properly chosen; that every vote of the people in their primary capacity, must be governed and regulated by law; that no government can be changed by tampering with regular expressions of hatred and enmity for its authority; these are vital truths which at the foundation of social order and of true liberty. Other republics have failed because they did not or would not see the distinction between a legal and an illegal expression of popular sentiment; and if we mean to demonstrate that our representative system is a practical thing, we must take the advice of Washington, and steadily discountenance all irregular opposition to the acknowledged authority of the Government. We must not establish a law while it continues to be the law. A majority may alter or annul it, but no number of men, however brave, should be permitted to break it.

Our fathers when they made the Constitution, saw that it was the point of long they therefore invested the Chief Magistrate with large powers; placed the army and navy under his command; gave him the control of the Executive and Ministerial offices; then swore him to use all this power for the purpose of seeing the laws faithfully executed. If there ever was a period in our history, in which our oath should be religiously kept, it was a frank spirit of turbulence and disorder spread through the country like an epidemic breaking out in different places. The traitors laws are defied in the extreme South and the fugitive Slave law is trampled upon in New England. In Utah the Mormons are in arms, and in Kansas there is an avowed rebellion. Not long ago, the city of San Francisco was completely ravaged by a secret society which hung and strangled all who fell under its displeasure. Frightful riots at Louisville, St. Louis, Baltimore are fresh in every one's recollection, nor can it be forgotten that, here, in the Capitol of the Nation, so late as June, a organized band of ruffians were bold enough to provoke a mortal conflict with the public authorities. Is this a time to give back to the mob the sword which the law has taken from their natural enemies? I devoutly believe that the Administration had failed in its duty, or if the people had refused to sustain it, sustaining the laws, the last chapter in the history of American liberty might have been written before the end of another year.

If there be any law more sacred than another, it is that which regulates the elective franchise, and gives effect to the will of the people when legally expressed. The struggle through which we have just passed was to save law from violation. If a portion of the people can refuse to go to the polls and to vote, we now surrender the law to the mob. Some of the President's opponents, by their technical ground too simply to explain them, are falling back on charges of what this may mean I know not. A slander of the Chief Magistrate, an insult to Congress, a libel on the Democratic party say they, or either of them, ever did they will encourage, tolerate, or look with least degree of allowance on any species of cheating or dishonesty. Let every return in Kansas, or elsewhere, be scrutinized with the keenest severity, and if fraud is detected, the best effort the Administration can legally and constitutionally make to the wrong and punish the wrong doer, not be wanting.

But I repeat my assurance that we do not surrender the law to the mob, or to natural enemies? I devoutly believe that the Administration had failed in its duty, or if the people had refused to sustain it, sustaining the laws, the last chapter in the history of American liberty might have been written before the end of another year. If there be any law more sacred than another, it is that which regulates the elective franchise, and gives effect to the will of the people when legally expressed. The struggle through which we have just passed was to save law from violation. If a portion of the people can refuse to go to the polls and to vote, we now surrender the law to the mob. Some of the President's opponents, by their technical ground too simply to explain them, are falling back on charges of what this may mean I know not. A slander of the Chief Magistrate, an insult to Congress, a libel on the Democratic party say they, or either of them, ever did they will encourage, tolerate, or look with least degree of allowance on any species of cheating or dishonesty. Let every return in Kansas, or elsewhere, be scrutinized with the keenest severity, and if fraud is detected, the best effort the Administration can legally and constitutionally make to the wrong and punish the wrong doer, not be wanting.

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All I hope of mortal man, is to love me whilst he can. When I can meet all these things in a man above the trivial consideration of money, you may expect to hear that I am going to change the easy tranquility of mind I enjoy at present, for a prospect of happiness; for I am like Pygmalion, in love with a picture of my own drawing; but I never saw an original like it in my life. I hope, when I do, I shall, as some poet says, find the statue warm. I am, madam, your most obedient humble servant, Eliz. Robinson.

A SAILOR'S MAIN WANT.—We remember once seeing a specimen of a sailor's letter, which ran in this wise: "Dear Jack—I want you to send me some pigtail tobacco, a tarpaulin hat, and a pair of duck trousers. You must be sure and send the pigtail. If you forget everything else, don't forget the pigtail. Send lots of pigtail. Your friend, TOM." N. B. Be sure and remember the pigtail. P. S. Don't forget the pigtail.

The girls of Northampton have been sending a bachelor editor a bouquet, made of tauza and wormwood. He says he don't care, it's sweeter than matrimony, any how.

The Summer Court.

Carlisle, Pa., March 18.—The proceedings in the Summer Court lasted until noon to a conclusion to day, by the expiration of John Harris, of the marine corps, of the defense.

Our Summer put in a long paper in which he denying his amenability to the charge preferred against him, and setting forth grounds of such a very full sort. The Court spent a very short time in deliberation—the result of which was known until it shall have been pronounced at Washington. The Judge addressed the jury immediately to Washington papers.

The following letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Montague to the Duchess of Portland, was written in 1738—more than a hundred years ago. It contains a vivacity and sparkle not usual even in those days of wit and good-humor: "MADAM—Your grace's very entertaining letter was sent to me at Sir Wyndham Knatchbull's, where I have been about three weeks, and propose returning to Mount Morris in a few days. I am as angry as I dare be with your grace, that you did not send any account of those charming fireworks, which I fancy were the prettiest things imaginable. I very much approve your love of variety in trifles, and constancy in things of greater moment. I think you have great reason to call exchange robbery, though the common saying is to the contrary. For my part, who never saw one man that I loved, I scarce imagine I could be fond of a dozen, and come to that unreasonably so ridiculously set forth in "Hippolyte," in the "Tempest." At present I seldom like above six or eight at a time. I fancy in matrimony one finds variety in one, in the charming vicissitudes of

"Sometimes my plague, sometimes my darling, Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling." Then the surprising and sudden transformation of the obsequious and obedient lover to the graceful haughtiness and impertinence of the commanding husband, must be so agreeable a metamorphosis as is not to be equalled in all Ovid's collection, where I do not remember a lady's being converted into a bear. Your grace is much to be pitied, who has never known the varieties I mention but has found all the sincerity of friendship, and complacency of a lover, in the same person; and I am sure my lord duke is a most miserable man, who has found one person who has taken away that passion for change, which is the boast and happiness of so many people. Pray tell my lord Dupplin that I never heard of a viscount that was a prophet in my life. I assure you I am not going to tie the fast knot you mention. Whenever I have any thoughts of it, I shall acquaint your grace with it, and send you a description of the gentleman, with his good qualities and faults in full length. At present I do not see above ten times as good as I deserve; for gratitude is a great virtue, and I would have cause to be thankful. He should have a great deal of sense and prudence to direct and instruct me, much wit to divert me, beauty to please me, good-humor to indulge me in the right, and reprove me gently when I am wrong; money enough to afford me more than I can want, and as much as I can wish, and constancy to like me as long as other people do—that is, till my face is wrinkled by age, or scarred by the small-pox—and after that I shall expect only civility in the room of love, for, as Mrs. Cive sings:

All I hope of mortal man, is to love me whilst he can. When I can meet all these things in a man above the trivial consideration of money, you may expect to hear that I am going to change the easy tranquility of mind I enjoy at present, for a prospect of happiness; for I am like Pygmalion, in love with a picture of my own drawing; but I never saw an original like it in my life. I hope, when I do, I shall, as some poet says, find the statue warm. I am, madam, your most obedient humble servant, Eliz. Robinson.

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