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AN ORATION.

BUCHANAN, Delivered befor the Washington Association of Lancaster, on the 4th of July, 1815.

Thirty-nine years ago, upon this day, we were declared an Independent people. A that time the Continental Congress burs Great Britian, and resolved to be free of perish in the attempt. Upon that day they presented to the world a spectacle of wis- HE ACCUSES THE DEMOCRACY OF LIBELL dom and firmness which has never been excelled.

To make a proper estimate of their conduct, we must take into view the then situation of this country, compared with that of our enemy. On the one side, the armies MES OF SOCIAL ORDER. When the of Great Britian were numerous and vetemilitary discipline; our officers were des- witl England, commonly called Jay's trea- thereby injuring their popularity at home. more than half clothed, and their winter | cratiparty upon his head.

clared, the mother country had a powerful propriang w thout authority the money of fence. party throughout all the middle States, and the nath to his own individual use. That many adherents in various parts of the man, thyigor of whose youth had been Union.

HE BECOMES VERY PATRIOTICALLY IN-CLINED

Dreadful, therefore, was the responsibility of that Congress. Had not victory carried their banners, their names would have been cursed by the people of this country as the promoters of destructive civil war,while their blood would have flowed on the scaffold as a sacrafice to appease the spirit of Brittish vengeance. In this awful situation, whilst the dark cloud of destruction appeared ready to burst upon them, they declared to the world our Independence .-They thought that

"One day, one hour of virtuous liberty, Was worth a whole eternity of bond ige."

Everlasting honor to their names! The gratitude of a free people will forever hallow their memory.

the revolutionary war, which led to the re- blast the charger and embitter the old age | sat upon | each man's countenance. cognition of our independence by Great of Washington After thus persecuting the general interest, that they are familiar to evtain a short historical sketch of the most had digested a stem of policy which he ED policy of our Government. promment actions of the party now in pow- steadily pursuedmid the storms of faction. and also enquiry concerning the course | walked in his fistens. To continue at ernment of the United States should pursue a maxim by whiche Federal administratheir apology to every mind. HE TOUCHES THE DEMOCRACY LIGHTLY.

There was a powerful FACTION in the federal Constitution. The individuals of which it was composed were called anti- in war, as enemies, peace, as friends; federalists, and were the founders of the Democratic party. They glorified in setting themselves in array against our present admirable form of Government. The authors of this opposition were chiefly DEMA-GOGUES, who might have risen to the head of a State faction, but who felt conscious that their talents would be eclipsed, when the luminaries of the Unit of States should be collected around the General Government. To gratify their ambition, ment for their control.

eyes and well knew the clashing interests of the States and their mutual jealousies crease. eign nations would have made this country a perpetual theatre of contention and

lence by his wisdom and virtue. This was defence.

ality-when thousands of citizens were sentenced to death and butchered without trial and without crime-when all the horrors of anarchy were poured out upon that devoted country at home-and when, Attilalike, it had become the scourge of God to foreign nations, the Washington party, began to entertain fears of its result, and thought it necessary to stem the torrent of French influence, which was rapidly overflowing our country. To this duty they were imperiously called, as it was not only in theory one of the avowed objects of that government to spread revolutionary princiasunder the chains which bound them to ples over the whole world, but they had actually attempted to saw the seeds of rebellion throughout the United States.

ING WALHINGTON.

THEY BECAME MORE THE ENE- tion came into power.

worn ovin those splendid military achievements wich made our country independ-

DESCLES OF WASHINGTON.

defence.

merce. We consided all nations equally, country, there can be no doubt. and therefore a striceutrality towards all nations was preserve. It would be impossible to enumerate try wise measure of

given to the federal Government, which is captured a number of our vels without war on that account. now the paladium of their safety, would cause, had actually demanderibute from HIS IDEA OF DEMOCRATIC DUPLICITY IN be the instrument of their destruction .- us, and had threatened our intry with Notwithstanding their desperate efforts the invasion, and with the dreadfate of Ve-

it was hailed by the people of this country theme of declamation. By means such as ER PART OF THOSE FOREIGNERS, ed to go to war, after having expended near- SIVE AMERICAN FEELINGS. FORbecome the destruction of religion and mor- in their hands. How they have used their power, it will now be my endeavor to show.

WHAT THE DEMOCRACY HAD DONE. They began with the destruction of the Navy. It had been supposed by the Federal Administrations, that the navy was our best defence. From the locality of our country, and from the nature of such a forte, they knew that it would be peculiarly calculated to protect our shores from foreign inv sions, and to make us respected by the nations of the world; without, like a standing army, endangering our liberties. It was also foreseen by them, that, without a navy our commerce would be exposed, as a rich temptation, to the avarice of all nations: and, in consequence of our weakness, we would be subjected to constant insults and injuries upon the ocean, without the power of resistence. It had, therefore, been their True to their original principles and their policy gradually to erect a navy, and they irst love, the demorrat par'y of that day be- had built a great number of vessels at the ame more the friends of the French. AS time when the first Democratic Administra-

At that moment the scene changed .roclamation of neutrality was issued by They had promised the people an exempran; they were led by commanders who Vashington-that proclamation which im- tion from taxes, and unless they could perhad acquired military reputation in every pritally placed England and France upon form, their popularity was in danger. They clime; they were supported and furnished the same footing, and laid open the com- did not hesitate what course to persue.with every implement of war by a nation mrce of the world to America, they were They immediately sold our national shipswhose wealth has, upon different occasions enaged that we had not entered into an a- they disarmed the country-left commerce purchased the services of all the crowned liace with the French Republic, and wag- unprotected, und invited insult and injustice heads in Europe. On the other side, our ed war, under their banners against the from abroad, that they might not be under armies were small and unacquainted with human race. But when the treaty of peace the necessity of imposing a trifling tax. and

titute of experience, and we were so miser- tv, as ratified by Washington, torrents of Thanks be to Providence, the delusion ably poor, that our brave soldiers were not persaul abuse were poured out by the demo- upon this subject has vanished, and their conduct now appears in its proper light bemarches over the frosty ground which they Thy openly charge the father of his fore the public! The little remnant of that were defending, could be tracked by the county with an intention of destroying his navy, which has been fondly cherished by own Voved offspring. To such a pitch of Washington and his adherents, but which But even these were not the only disad- ingratude were they carried BY THEIR | was despised by the patriots of the present vantages under which we labored. Whilst DIABLICAL PASSIONS, that they dared day, has risen triumphant above its enemies our enemy invaded us from without the public, and without the slightest founda- at home, a. d has made the proud mistress torch of discord and of treason was lighted tion, taccuse him of secretly putting his of the ocean tremble. The people are now up within. When independence was de- hand i.o the treasury like a felon, and ap- convinced that the navy is their best de-

> HE ACCUSES THE DEMOCRACY OF AT TEMPTING TO DESTROY OUR COM-MERCE.

The Democratic Administration next deent, anowhose age and experience had clared war against commerce. They were been dested to the creation and organiza- not satisfied with depriving it of the protection of to Federal Government-that man tion of a Navv, but they acted as though who havever received one farthing more they had determined upon its annihilation. of the pilic money than what he had ex- At a time when the nations of Europe were of being base speculator of the public treas- States being neutral-and when, in conseure. Dung this cruel persecution his no- quence thereof, all our native productions ble mind it sensibly the stings of his coun- were in greatest demand, and the carrying trymen's gratitude. In the bitterness of trade presented to our merchants a rich in . such exgerated and ind cent terms. portation laws.

as could scaely be applied to a Negro-By these means, the streams of wealth. a notorious faulter-or even to a common | which were flowing into our national treasury and into our country, from the thousand SAYS THE EMOCRACY ARE NOT THE fountains of commerce, were suddenly dried up. These acts of paricide gave an instan-What muste our opinion of an opposi- taneous and a dreadful blow to our prosper-It is not my intention, at this time to give tion, whose psions were so dark and ma- ity. The voice of business was no longer you a narative of those glorious events of lignant as to gratified in endeavoring to heard in our cities. Dejection and despair Thanks to Heaven, that we have obtained our triumphant banners were to have floatnewspap rs of the day, instead of being filled Britian and the world. They have been savior of his corry, how can the Democrat- with arrivals from abroad, and sales of merthe subject of so many orations and of such ic party dure toil themselves his desciples? chandise, teemed with bankrupteies. And SAME FEEBLE HANDS, might have forces of our enemy were employed in this very point—the crushing weight with But no opposon could divert the steady our ships were laid up to rot, as melancholy sunk, like the Capitol, into runs. ery mind. The present oration shall con- soul of Washingn from his purpose. He monuments OF THE WEAK AND WICK-

Who that had witnessed these things caner in this country, and their consequences; His successor itoffice for the most part not observe the hand of the Corscican despot, like that dreadful hand upon the wall which sound policy dictates, that the gov- | peace a nation at he ready for war was | of the Babylenish monarch, writing our destruction? Who can avoid believing that in future. The importance of those sub- tions were conintly directed. Under Bonaparte was the source of this policy, jects, although not strictly connected with their auspices, thefore, public credit was and that it was intended to operate in unithe celebration of this day, will, I trust, be well established, the best means of public son with this continental system? It might perhaps be unwarrantable to assert that our The debt of the volutionary war was administration were actually corrupted by fanded, and moder taxes were imposed. France; but that their politics were biased United States opposed to the adoption of the A navy was built tohe protection of com- by a warm and improper partiality for that

HE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT HIS TONGUE this country generally. CANNOT PORFRAY THE CORRUPTIONS

OF THE DEMOCRACY. TIME WILL NOT ALLOW ME TO the Washington admstrations; suffice it ENUMERATE ALL THE OTHER to say, that during the continuance, the WILD AND WICKED PROJECTS OF prosperity of this coupy was exampled in THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRAthe annals of time. The dreams of fancy TION. Suffice it to say, that after they were almost realised. ities rose up as if had deprived us of the means of defence, by magic throughoutur country, and by destroying our navy and disbanding our wealth flowed in upon from all nations, army; after they had taken from us the The wilderness yielder the hand of ag- power of re-creating them, by refusing the they wished that the country should con- riculture, and fields loat with the richest bank of the United States a continuation of TUTE ARE OUR PRESENT RULERS tinue divided into a number of petty state harvests covered those glany forests where its charter, embarrassing the financial con- OF WISDOM AND FORESIGHT, even sovereignties, without any efficient govern. wild beasts, but a few ars before, had cerns of the Government, and withdrawing used to roam. Happy, leed, were those the only universal paper medium of the This they desired, although they had the people, had they but kno their own hap- country from circulation; after the people example of ancient Greece before their piness. Notwithstandingeir prosperity, had become unaccustomed to, and, of course, faction still continued kage and to in- unwilling to bear taxation: and, without money in the treasury, they rashly plunged kept alive by alliances with different for- WHAT THE DEMOCRACY OULD DO FOR into a war with a nation more able to do us injury than any other in the world. What The possession of poweras the end of was the dreadful necessity of this measure? civil war until it had fled for refuge into the the opposition; about the ans they were Was our country invaded? No. Were in a great measure, have been prevented by arms of despotism. They therefore sound- regardless. Their leaders tended to ten- our liberties in danger? No. Was it to ed the alarm throughout the Union against der solicitude for the welfarf the people. protect our little remaining commerce from the federal Constitution. They produced Their voices were loud in or of public the injuries sustained by the orders in counruin to the State Government and to the economy, and against a navin army and cil? No. Commerce was not such a faliberties of the people, from the powers taxes. Although France wontonly vorite, and the merchants wished for no

REGARD TO FOREIGNISM.

constitution was adopted, and Washington nice, if it were paid; althor she had council had been its true cause, after their sweat of the honest yeomanry of the countwice refused to recognise orministers, repeal, our country would have accepted try. It might have been supposed that these who went supplicating for peachey were the olive branch which was offered to Engfactionaries would have been awed into si- opposed to raising an army or .y for our land. What then was the cause? The der our flag from impressment of the war, one for which we professed to draw the | we have altogether relinquished that princinot the case. The opposition which they After an army had been raise not with- sword, and risk our all, was to determine ple; because it is a well-established truth had given to the federal government was standing it was commanded by ashing an abstract question of the law of nations, in the law of nations, that if war be waged now transfered to its administration. At ton, and destined to act agains foreign concerning which an opinion different from by one country against another, for a specfirst, indeed, the voice of calumny dared on- enemy, that loudly expressed it appre- that of our administation was held by all ly to whisper against Washington and his hension, that it was intended to droy our Europe: To decide who ther a man can ed the contest is silent upon that object, it measures but ere long it was heard in thun- republican form of Government, sub- expatiate himself or not. In the decision is forever abandoned. Thus the Governstitute monarchy in its stead, the es, ne- of this question our administration pretend- ment have at least yielded the very point When the French revolution commenced cessary for its support, afforded the fresh ed to feel a deep interest. THE GREAT- for the maintenance of which they profess- FLUENCE AND CHERISH EXCLU. table."

generally, as the dawn of rational liberty in these, they at length became the majority of the nation, and got its destinies placed HAD LONG BEEN THEIR EARNEST We have not only not obtained FRIENDS. THEY HAD BEEN ONE war anything which we were taught to ex. PUBLICS. HER JAUNDICED EYE OF THE GREAT MEANS OF ELEVA- pect, but we have lost many valuable priv- SEES ALL THINGS IN FALSE COL-TING THE PRESENT (DEMOCRAT- ileges. All the numerous rights and advan- ORS! The thick atmosphere of prejudice IC) RULING PARTY. AND IT WOULD tages guarantied to us by Jay's treaty have by which she is forever surrounded, HAVE BEEN UNGRATEFUL FOR been relinquished. Nay, we have not on- CLUDES FROM HER SIGHT THE THAT PARTY TO HAVE ABANDON. ly been compelled to conclude a treaty LIGHT OF REASON.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

whoever will carefully and impartially ex- tain a part of our own territory, which we peace and lulling peace, and lulling its deamine the history of our country, will find have held in quiet possession for more than fenders into fatal security, whilst the iron its true origin to have been far different .- twenty years." It took its rise from the ever-weening parinto war entirely unprepared. GRACEFUL PEACE.

What have been, its results? Exactly what reasonable men expected at its commencement. We declared our intention of conquering Canada; whether for the purpose of annexing to the United States or of compelling our enemy to yield the doctrine of imprisonment, is immaterial to the preshave ourselves been invaded in every quardrop of blood in its defence.

system of carrying on the contest by bor- expelling our invaders. rowing mony. What were the effects of

HOW THE DEMOCRACY EMBARRASSED THE COUNTRY.

This system of anticipating our revenue has left an immense load of debt upon the country, the payment of which will be a grievous burden, not only upon the present generation but upon posterity. This burden has fallen more heavily upon our country than upon any other part of the Union; on account of our numerous and extensive distilleries. The late additional duty imposed upon whiskey has almost destroyed its manufacture. In its consequences it has not only affected the distillers, but it has given a severe blow upon the prosperity of

Whilst the distilleries were in active operation the cattle and grain found a good and ready market at home. The balance of trade was greatly in our favor, and wealth was rapidly diffusing itself throughout our country. But Congress, by imposing a tax upon the article more grievous than it was able to hear, have destroyed the very revenue which they intended to raise. This instance, among many others of a similar nature, SHOWS HOW TOTALLY DESTIupon subjects immediately regarding the pecuniary interest of the government.

These are not the only evils consequent upon that timid and time-serving policy .-It has embarrassed the government so much that it must be a long time indeed before we can dare again to go to war with any powerful nation, even for the maintainance of our gearest rights All these evils would, sufficient independence in the administration, to have imposed moderate taxes at the commencement of the contest. The credit of the nation would then have continued good, and we might have avoided the painful spectacle of seeing the public stock sold in the market, at an enormous discount, and greedy speculators enriching themselves by Besides, if the existence of the orders in its purchase, at the expense of the toil and

> Instead of exempting seamen sailing unified claim, and the treaty which terminat-

which does not contain one solitary stipula- Whilst she worships the nation which HE SAYS FOREIGN INFLUENCE CONTROLS tion in our favor, except that there shall be she favors for their very crimes, she curses peace; but which unsettles the boundaries the enemy of that nation even for their vir-Superficial observers may suppose this to of our county, and leaves the decision of tues. In every age she has marched before have been the real source of the war, but commissioners, whether we shall longer re- the enemies of her country, proc

But notwithstanding our immense nation- blow at their liberties. Already has our tiality which the Democratic party have al debt, which, if the war had continued, infant republic felt her withering influence uniformly shown for France, and the conse- would soon have resulted in national bank. Already has she involved us in a war which quent hatred which they felt against her ruptcy; notwithstanding our poverty, even had nearly cost us our existence. great adversary, England. To secure this the very necessaries of life have been taxed LET US THEN LEARN WISDON foreign feeling has been the labor of their heavily; notwithstanding we have not ob- FROM EXPERIENCE, AND FOREVER leaders for more than twenty years, and tained a single object which we had in view BANISH THIS FIEND FROM OUR well have they been repaid for their trouble, at the commencement of the contest, but SOCIETY. We are separated from the for it has been one of the principal causes have lost many valuable privileges; not- nations of Europe by an immense ocean. of introducing and continuing them in pow- withstanding our country has been invaded We are still more disconnected from them er. Immediately before the war, THIS in every quarter, and the capitol of the Uni- by a different form of government, and by FOREIGN INFLUENCE HAD COM- ted States has been laid in ashes by a ma- the enjoyment of true liberty. Why, then, PLETELY EMBODIED ITSELF WITH rauding party of the enemy-this has been should we injure ourselves, by taking part EVERY POLITICAL FEELING OF A called a glorious war. Glorious it has been, in the ambitions contests of foreign despots MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE, PAR. in the highest degree, to the American charand kings? TICULARLY IN THE WEST; ITS acter, but disgraceful in the extreme to the Should this Washington policy be pur-VOICE WAS HEARD SO LOUD A' Administration. When the individual States | sued, our country will again rise to its for-THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, that discovered that they were abandoned by mer greatness and wealth. Under the blessthe President was of liged to yield to its the general government, whose duty it was ling of Providence, we may then calculate dictates or retire from office. The choice to protect them, the fortitude of their citi- on a long and happy existence as a nation. in this alternative was easily made by a zens arose with their mistortunes. The We may reasonably hope that our children's man (Madison) WHO PREFERRED HIS moment we were invaded, the genius of children, to remote generations, may be PRIVATE INTEREST TO THE PUB. freedom inspired their souls. They rushed assembled together upon this auspicious LIC GOOD. We were, therefore, hurried upon their enemies with a hallowed fury, day, blessing the memories of the men which the hireling soldiers of Britain could whom Heaven entrusted with the glorious THE ADMINISTRATION CONQUER A DIS. never feel. They taught our foe that the task of making a great nation free, happy soil of freedom would always be the grave | and independent. of its invaders.

THE COUNTRY RUINED BY DEMOCRATIC

But do the administrations, who involved us in the late unnecessary war, derive any credit from their exertions? Certainly not. They were the spontaneous efforts of the ent question. Instead of conquering it, we country,-undirected by the government. The militia, who were chiefly engaged in ter, and the best blood of our country has these glorious conflicts, were often without streamed in defence of our soil. The very pay and without comfortable clothing. The capitol of the United States, the lofty tem- | dreadful situation of the country compelled ple of liberty, which was reared and conse- them to abandon their families and the crated by Washington, has been ahandoned | sweets of domestic life, without any previous to its fate BY HIS DEGENERATE SUCCESSOR | warning, to defend places which were utpended ithe public service, was accused convulsive by dreadful wars, the United (Madison) who ought to have shed his last terly unprotected by their proper guardians places which ought to have been ready for a After the (Democratic) Administration | siege at the commencement of the contest. had entered upon the war, instead of com. As well might Ferdinand the 7th of Spain. ing forward with manly confidence, and tax- who was not in his kingdom, but who was his soul becomplained that he had been harvest in every quarter of the globe, they ing the people for its support, they basely nominally King, claim the glory of resting abused, to e his own emphatical language | shut up our ports by embargoes and non-im- | shrunk from their duty, in order to maintain | his country from the armies of France, as their popularity, and adopted the odious our government take to itself the credit of

When we turn our attention to the rethis policy! Does not every man in the gular army which was peculiarly under the country know, was it even disguised by the direction of the national government, what Administration, that the United States do we discover? During the first year of would in a short time, have become bank- the war, that year in which it was to haverupt, had not peace been concluded !- closed with glory, that year within which peace, bad and disgraceful as it is; other- ed upon the walls of Quebec, and all Canawise the beautiful structure of the Federal da was to have been ours, the year in which Government, SUPPORTED BY THE that province was left unprotected, and the Europe, it experienced nothing but a continuation of degradation and defeat. Is there the debtor portion of the Community. an American on the floor of this house, who has not blushed for his country a thousand times, during that disgraceful year-until all the general officers, who had been appointed for political purposes, and entrusted with the command at the commencement of the contest, were disgraced; and until others had fought themselves into a credit and into notice, all our battles ended

During the last year of the war, the regular army, under their commanders, retrived their lost character and performed prodigies of valor; but unfortunately, on they fought against such fearful odds that they were hardly able even to defend our northern frontier. Indeed, so dreadful was the situation of our country for some time previous to the close of the contest, that the occasional splendid exploits of our heroes, like the gleames of lightning in a dark and tempestuous night, only added new norrors to the surrounding gloom. They tions our country might have made, had we

shores. Again, Commerce, who has for years been weeping over the misfortunes of our country, begins to smile. Again we stand neutral toward all the European powers. What then should be the political conduct of our country in future? Precisely to pursue the political maxims adopted by Washington. Wo ought to cultivate peace home. with all nations, by adopting a strict neutrality, not only of conduct, but of sentiment.

We ought to make our neutrality respected-by placing ourselves in an attitude of defence. We ought forever to abandon the wild project of a philosophic visionary, of letting commerce protect itself. In its protection we ought to increase our navy. We ought never to think of embargoes and none-intercourse laws without abhorrence. We ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men who have abandoned the political path marked out for this country by Washington, and those wild and visionary theories which have been at length tested by experience and found wanting.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH FOREIGN-

ABOVE ALL WE OUGHT TO DRIVE FROM OUR SHORES FOREIGN IN-

EIGN INFLUENCE HAS BEEN IN We have not only not obtained by the EVERY AGE THE CURSE OF RE-

hand of despotism has been aming a death-

"Ten Cents a Day."

It is asserted that Mr. Buchanan once declared that ten cents a day was enough to pay for laboring men. This stereotyped falsehood is to be paraded before the public during the Presidential camping, to the abuse of the common sense and intelligence of the people in place of argument and appeals to their patriotism. That a man born and raised in humble life, the architect of his own fortune, should ever feel such a sentiment or uter such an expression, is utterly impossible. Mr. Buchanan was so raised. The Know Nothing Whiggery do not permit such plebian man to "come between the wind and their nobility."

We clip the above paragraph from the Wilmington Commercial, and take occasion to assure our venerable friend that there is no falsehood whatever in the charge. Mr. Buchanan made the speech. We read it. There is no mistake about it: and we trust the speech will be forthcoming. He wanted the wages of the laboring men in the United States reduced to the common standard of the world, which was shown to be about ten cents a day. This price would have suited the rich manufacturers of Pensylvania very well, no doubt; but how would it have answered the ends of the poor debtore? We well reccollect how Henry Clay pounced upon the demmagogue and showed up his abominal argument on which such an arrangement would fall on Fayetteville Argus.

Life's Changes.

How affecting are the changes that occur within a single year; but add a few years together, and what a mighty revolution is seen, strongly indicative of the progress of time, and the certain and amazing results which it is destined to produce. Where are the children, who, a few years since, were seen sporting in the streets? They are grown to manhood, and their sports have given place to the never-ceasing cares and toils of life. They are heads of famiaccount of the importance of the goverment. lies, parents of other children fast ripening into maturity. Where are the men of business, who but a while ago took the lead in the various branches of human occupation? Some have been removed by death, and others, worn out with labor, or withering under the blight of time, have retired from the bustle of the world, as unequal to their former tasks, and are gracefully sinking into that oblivion which the grave, the land of only served to show us what brilliant exer- forgetfulness, will soon complete. Where are the old men whose heads, blossoming been governed by men who were capable of like the almond tree, used to whiten our sproperly collecting and directing its resou c- assemblies, and give a venerable aspect to our devotions? The dark and silent tomb But peace has again returned to bless our hides them all. What is the language of these affecting changes? Is it not, oh man, thou art a pilgrim, hastening away from the earthly scene? A few years more, another will take thy place in the house of God, in the workshop, in the field, or wheresoever thou hast labored or enjoyed, and thou thyself will have gone to thine everlasting

A Hoosier at the Astor House.

I met on the train an elderly Hoosier, who had been to the show case exhibition at New York, and who had also seen the hi po drome, as he called it.

"Did you remain long in New York?" asked him.

"Well, no," he answered, thoughtfully, "only two days, for I saw there was a right smart chance of starving to death, and I'm opposed to that way of going down. I put up at one of their taverns and allowed I was going to be treated to the whole." "Where did you stop?" said I interrupt-

ing him. "At the Astor House. I allow you don't ketch me going to no such place again .-

They rang a gong, as they called it, four times afore breakfast, and then, when I went in to eat there wasn't nary vittles on the