

of a Solemn Public Act by its legislature, that no law shall ever be passed by which any citizen of any State shall be excluded from the privileges and immunities to which he is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. The legislature did as required, and transmitted a copy of the Solemn Public Act to President Monroe, whereupon, pursuant to a law made for the case, he announced by proclamation the admission of the State into the Union, August 12th, 1821.

Thirty-three years later, March 3d, 1854, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, in the Senate of the United States, called that action of the legislature of Missouri "a burlesque, the richest specimen of irony and sarcasm ever incorporated into a Solemn Public Act." Sixty-seven years later, a Missouri historian called it a "farce" and "absurdity" done with "commendable alacrity."*

After an existence of eight years the form of government called the Territory of Missouri gave way, one part to the Arkansaw Territory, one part to the State of Missouri, the remainder, the vast region north to the British line and west to the Rocky Mountains, lapsing into its aboriginal condition.

*Lucien Carr—Missouri a Bone of Contention, p. 150.

THE DAYS pass on, and the old controversies and animosities die with them; but while remembrance lasts there lasts, too—or rather comes in the years of change—a fondness for those with whom we have measured swords, and gave and took the lusty blows of youth. Friends and enemies, are they not really the same? Shall we not know them as such in the days to come? At all events, the shaping of our lives is due in equal measure to foe and friend.—*Harry Quilter, in Chambers' Journal.*

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