

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$3 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867.

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THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT

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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance.
\$2 for six months.
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New Banking House.

BRENER, KELLOGG & PETERS,
Bankers and Brokers,
Trade Street, (Springs Building),
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
BRENER, KELLOGG & PETERS,
Greensboro, N. C.

Gold, Silver, Bullion, Southern Bank Notes, sight and time Exchange, Stocks, Bonds and Coupons
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Six per cent Interest allowed.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Bullion, and Southern Bank Notes, on commission.
Collections made on all accessible points.

Business paper discounted, and Money loaned on collaterals.
REFERENCES--Gov Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; Jesse H. Lindsay, Greensboro.
March 11, 1867. Cn

VANCE & DOWD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Having associated themselves together, will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Fredrick, Catawba, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Union, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Claims collected anywhere in the State.
April 2, 1866. C. DOWD.

Millinery and Ladies Fancy Goods.
MRS. E. FULLINGS is offering her Stock of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine these Goods and hear prices.
Dec 10, 1866.

NEW FIRM AND ALL NEW GOODS.

NESBIT & MAXWELL
Are now opening in the David Parks Store House, on Tryon street, a complete assortment of CONFECTIONERIES, GROCERIES and NOTIONS, and we invite the public to call and see our stock, it having been purchased by one of the firm in New York, with great care. Having had considerable experience in business, we feel assured that we will be able to give satisfaction to all, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Our stock consists in part of Rio and Java Coffee, Cheese, Tea, Crushed, Powdered and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Soap, Cloves, Citron, Nutmeg, Ginger, Cardamom, Powder, Shot, Caps, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Lorillard's Snuff, Matches, Shoe Blacking and Brushes.

French and Common Candles,
Raisins, Currants, Citron, Jellies, Prunes, Ginger Preserves, Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery, Ketchup, Sauces, Sardines, Crackers, Fresh Fruit in cans, Figs, Oranges, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Filberts, Pecan, English Walnuts, Dolls, Marbles, India Rubber Balls, Barjols, Violins, also, Banjo, Violin and Guitar Strings, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which are for sale low for cash or barter.
Feb 11, 1867. A. R. NESBIT, D. G. MAXWELL.

Just Received.
At KOOPMANN'S STORE a fine lot of D. R. Leek's celebrated CHEWING TOBACCO, from the highest to the lowest grade.
Also, a large lot of LORILLARD'S SCOTCH SNUFF, in small bladders and packages.
The trade supplied.
March 4, 1867.

FANCY GROCERIES.
Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Mustard, Horse Radish, Powdered Ginger, Cinnamon, Ginger Preserves, Macaroni, Hermetically sealed Meats and Fruits, Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Clams, Sardines, Pine Apples, Peaches, Strawberries, Salad Oil, Catsups, Soda Powders, Vinegar, Killiknick Smoking Tobacco, Havana Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, Best-nuts, Green and Dried Apples, Raisins, Fishing Hooks and Tackle, Violin and Guitar Strings.
WINE AND BRANDIES.
Champagne, Pemartini Sherry, old Newton Madeira, old Port, Catawba, Rhine, Jas. Hennessy Cognac Brandy, vintage of 1858, Marc Renaud double refined Whiskey, old Bourbon Rye, Wheat, pure Corn and Monongahela Whiskies, Holland Gin and Schiedam Schnapps, Bitters, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, Cordials and Lemon and other Syrups, London Porter, A. Guinness & Sons' XXX Brown Stout, Dublin, Mair & Son's sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Glass Bottles, Flasks and Demijohns of all sizes to the Trade.
Old Corn and Rye Whiskey by the barrel, to the trade at small profit.
Visitors and residents in Charlotte purchasing any of the above for medicinal purposes, can get a pure article by calling on
Feb 18, 1867. J. D. PALMER.

WHO WANTS A PIANO?
Several Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing
Good Pianos
For their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the best manufacturers, which enable me to furnish instruments of the first class at reduced prices. I can save each purchaser from \$40 to \$100. Price lists of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections.
When selections shall have been made the money can be sent to me at my expense, by the Southern Express, and a Piano will be shipped to the Depot the purchaser may designate. Each Piano sold will be fully warranted. Address me at Statesville, N. C.
May 7, 1866. J. M. M. CALDWELL.

GOOD PRECEPTS.

In an address to the Parents and the Public of Virginia, signed by Gen R. E. Lee, John D. Minor and R. L. Dabney, in behalf of the Educational Association of that State, we find the following which we commend to the reader's perusal:

"An essential part of the education of youth is to teach them to serve themselves, and to impress upon them the fact that nothing good can be acquired in this world without labor; and that the very necessities and comforts of life must be procured by earnest and regular exertion. They should also be taught to know that after having been reared and educated by their parents, they should not expect them to provide further for them, and that their future subsistence and advancement must depend upon themselves. Parents sometimes commit the mistake of allowing their children, after having reached the period of life when they ought to be engaged in a livelihood, to rely upon them for support. This encourages them for injurious idleness, and destroys their spirit of self-dependence, which is necessary for their advancement in life, and causes them to appear so unreasonable as to depend upon them after having arrived at an age when they should think and act for themselves.

"The choice of a profession is not of so much consequence as the manner in which it is pursued. If habits of self control and self-denial have been acquired during the season of education, the great object has been accomplished. Diligence and integrity in any useful pursuit of life will be sure to secure prosperity and fame, and success will result from engaging in that business in which the generality of mankind are interested."

H. M. PHELPS.

"Home, Sweet Home!
There's no place like Home!"

I am happy to inform my old friends of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that I have again returned and resumed my old business among them, and am fully prepared to offer them the

CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS
To be found at any other establishment in the city. Having recently lived in the Northern States, and with my old experience in the PURCHASE OF GOODS, I am not prepared to say I will sell "below cost," or at a reduction on the original cost, or at below New York prices; but that I will sell as

CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER.
Than any other Store, and at a SMALL PROFIT. As my stock was purchased for Cash, consequently I can afford to dispose of articles at a slight advance. I have now in Store, and am constantly receiving, a choice assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Trimmings of the Latest Styles,
Linen Table Damask, Linen Diaper, and all kinds of
Fannels, Calicoes,
brown and bleached Sheetings, black and colored Alpacaes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.
Call and secure Bargains.
H. M. PHELPS,
March 11, 1867. Opposite the Court House.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
I am just receiving an excellent Stock of choice Family Groceries, which will be sold at reasonable prices for Cash. Wholesale dealers can be fully supplied. Also, a large supply of

HARDWARE,
which I will sell at a Small Profit. Merchants and others, who wish to secure Bargains, will consult their own interest by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere.
H. M. PHELPS,
March 11, 1867. Opposite the Court House.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I take this opportunity of thanking my former friends for their liberal patronage, and hope by selling cheap, to secure a continuance of their favors.
March 11, 1867. H. M. PHELPS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!
To make Money is to save it! Therefore you ought to purchase your
Boots, Shoes and Hats for LADIES, MEN AND BOYS, FROM H. M. PHELPS,
who is selling at prices which is pronounced by judges to be great bargains. Remember the place.
H. M. PHELPS,
March 11, 1867. Opposite the Court House.

GARDEN SEEDS.
Just received at the Corner Drug Store, a large and fine assortment of
Buist's Genuine Garden Seeds,
Consisting of every variety grown in this climate.
Warranted Good and Reliable.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail by
Feb 4, 1867. J. H. MCADEN.

Planting Potatoes.
20 BARRELS NORTHERN IRISH POTATOES, expected daily, for sale at the Corner Drug Store, Feb 4, 1867. J. H. MCADEN.

MILLER & BLACK,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Can be found at the well known Cotton Store of R. M. Oates & Co., where they expect to keep constantly on hand all kinds of
Grain, heavy Groceries & Provisions,
at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance for Grain, will be promptly filled.
They will also buy and sell all articles in their line on Commission.
Consignments solicited. The best of references given.
Feb 11, 1867. D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL,
Shipping & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dealers in Bagging, Rope, Ties, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents.
Sole, Hay and all kinds of Coal.
Agents for Bangh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.
Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.
Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.
Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's line of New York mail packets.
Feb 11, 1867. Cn

STATE NEWS.

TROUBLE IN WILKES COUNTY.—Last week, a band of ten or twelve outlaws, headed by a desperado who says he hails from Maryland, with any number of aliases, and all but himself citizens of Wilkes, made a raid through a portion of that county, taking horses, mules, watches, brandy, and other property; and compelling by force good citizens whom they happened to meet to go with them. They met a man and his sister in the road with a team, took the animals, and then hung the man to a limb until he was nearly dead, when they cut him down and carried him to their camp a prisoner. During the night, he watched his opportunity and made his escape, and collecting some dozen citizens, attacked the desperados in their camp, capturing a half dozen, the others making their escape. Four of these have been admitted to bail, and three, including the leader, are confined in the Jail at Wilkesboro.

These men say that their friends are numerous and that they can be released at any time. They say that there is no law to punish them now, and that those who arrested them shall suffer for it. From the statements made by these outlaws, their organization is extensive, and they have plenty of arms and ammunition. They profess to be "loyal Union men."—*Statesville American.*

THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE.—J. M. Blair, Esq., late of the Exchange Hotel, having leased the Yarbrough House, assumes control of that establishment to-day. It is Mr Blair's purpose to make prompt and extensive improvements. He will throw all of his well known energy into the management, and will doubtless make the Yarbrough inferior to no Hotel in the South. Every man in life has his specialty, and Blair's greatly specialty is "how to keep a Hotel."—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

There is an Iron Foundry near Ashville, where all the ordinary articles for culinary use are cast, equal to any that are purchased abroad.

The Buncombe farmers are setting a good example to their brethren throughout the State. They hold monthly meetings. The News and Farmer, giving an account of their last meeting, says: "Desultory discussions on manners, sheep raising, care of horses, grape culture, &c., were engaged in by each member. Unlike most Societies, there was no speech making, but it was a social meeting of Farmers for a conversational interchange of opinions, to which each member contributed."

The Newbern Commercial gives an account of a monster hog killed in Craven County. The animal yielded 876 pounds net pork, and was two years and 5 months old.

The following is the conclusion of an epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee: "She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of twenty-four years, seven months and sixteen days. Reader, go thou and do likewise."

A Scotchman went to a lawyer once for advice, and detailed the circumstances of the case.—"Have you told me the facts precisely as they occurred?" said the lawyer. "O, ay, sir," rejoined he, "I thought it best to tell you the truth; you can put lies into it yourself!"

A lady being asked to waltz, gave the following sensible and appropriate answer: "No I thank you sir, I have hugging enough at home."

CITY TAXES.
All persons residing in the City of Charlotte, or owning taxable property, or doing business therein on the first day of February, 1867, are hereby notified to make return of their taxable property, polls, merchandise or other subjects made taxable by the city, on or before the last day of March, 1867. Parties failing to make returns within the time specified will be liable to double tax. Returns will be received at the First National Bank of Charlotte, up to the last day of March, 1867, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.
March 4, 1867. THOS. W. DEWEY, City Clerk.

At McCord & Steele's,
Graniteville Brown Sheetings and Drills, Alamoche Checks, Plaids and Drills—fast colors—low for cash, also, a fine assortment of English Hollow Ware.
March 11, 1867.

Lime, Corn, &c.
Thomastown Lime, Corn and Flour, for sale at the lowest price at the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Depot.
Feb 25, 1867. W. W. PEGRAM.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
A Liberal Offer.
We keep on hand a large supply of Fertilizers—such as Peruvian and Pacific Guano, Raw Bone Phosphate and Super Phosphate of Lime, and Cypsum—which we offer to Farmers on reasonable terms.
We will supply responsible parties for one-half cash, and wait for the balance until the crops are made. We also keep a large supply of Bacon, Corn and Seed Oats, at wholesale.
J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
Charlotte, Feb. 25, 1867.

ELIAS & COHEN.
Anticipating the arrival of their Spring Stock in a few days, will offer the remaining portion of their WINTER CLOTHING and DRY GOODS at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Dark Calicoes, some at 12 1/2 cents. Good Calicoes at 15 cents, at
March 11, 1867. ELIAS & COHEN'S.

AUCTIONEER AND AGENT.
S. A. STUART respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally that he will give his personal attention to Auction Sales and the settlement of Accounts, or any business of that kind that may require his services. He will visit the country when desired and act as Auctioneer, or attend to any business in the city as an Agent. He can be found at the Corner Drug Store of Dr. McAden, or at the residence of Mr. Babe.

COFFINS.
At my Planation, 8 miles from Charlotte, on the Salisbury road, Coffins of all kinds may be obtained at short notice. A good supply is always kept on hand ready-made.
Feb 25, 1867. S. A. STUART.

THE BANKRUPT LAW—ITS OFFICES.

We find in the Baltimore Sun a faithful synopsis of the operations of the Bankrupt law recently passed by Congress, and soon to be put in operation:

"The law provides for the appointment in each congressional district of the United States of one or more officers called Registers in Bankruptcy. These officers are to be selected by the Chief Justice of the United States. Their business will be to act as deputies of the district judge in all matters relating to bankrupt estates. Their compensation will be derived from fees and itinerant charges upon a scale to be fixed by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is estimated that the office will, in no case, be worth less than one thousand dollars per annum, and in the principal towns and commercial centres will be very lucrative. Some idea may be formed of the importance and value of the office, when it is remembered that the bankrupt act practically supersedes the insolvent laws of all the States. So that at the least the fees of each register will, in number, equal the aggregate of all the fees in insolvency of all the State courts in his congressional district, and as the rate of fees in bankruptcy may be assumed, according to the ratio of the fees in the federal courts, to be four times the rate of the services in the State courts, it will at once be seen that the office is a nice little provision. The nominations for these places rest with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, exclusively, and not with the district judges.

The law embraces not only the bankruptcy of individuals and partnerships, but, by the 37th section, the provisions of the law are extended over all moneyed, business or commercial corporations and joint stock companies. All these bodies, like individuals, may be forced into bankruptcy, at the instance of any of their creditors, whenever they shall evade the service of legal process, or shall conceal or remove any of their property to avoid its being attached, taken, or sequestered, on legal process, or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of their estate, property, rights or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud or hinder their creditors, or when being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, they shall make any payment, gift, grant, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money or other property, estate, rights or credits, or give any warrant to confess a judgment or procure or suffer their property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more creditors, or to any persons liable for them as endorsers, sureties or otherwise, or with any intent to defeat or delay the operation of the bankrupt law, or who, being a banker, merchant or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within fourteen days. When such person or corporation is declared bankrupt, the assignee may recover back the money or property so paid, conveyed, sold or assigned contrary to the act, and the creditor participating in the fraud is excluded from all dividends out of the bankrupt estate.

These provisions against dishonest dealings by individuals and corporations seem to be very comprehensive and complete, and to make every reasonable provision against the corrupt practices of trade, which have done so much to confound the guilty with the unfortunate. Hereafter it will be impossible for corporation, bank or individual to stop or suspend payment, and defy creditors. At the expiration of fourteen days dis-honored commercial paper may be met, or the bankrupt assignee will prevent the perpetration of further mischief, the wasting of assets, and will take from the too-willing friend who has been accessory to false credit, all the collaterals with which he has hedged round his own safety at the expense of others."

A Washington paper says: "Chief Justice Chase is already overwhelmed by applications for appointments as registers under the bankrupt act. He will not appoint any one until after the meeting of the Supreme Court in April next. Where several counties are embraced in one Congressional district, one register will probably be selected for each county, and none will be appointed except lawyers who stand at the head of their profession, and all will be rigidly examined, as these positions are regarded as of much importance in that of United States district judge, and the fees will be fixed by the Supreme Court so that the best attorneys can afford to attend to it. Where there are any number of persons who desire to take the benefit of the law, the position of register will be very profitable."

HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Agents for sale of Pacific Guano, Pure Bone Flour, Bangh's Phosphate, Genuine Peruvian Guano and Pure Ground Plaster, Rockland Lime, Catawba Lime. A full assortment always on hand.
FARMERS!
Call and see our new Steel Cotton Plows, Steel Cotton Saws, Wrought Iron Cotton Scrapers, Eagle Plows, Cast Iron Cotton Plows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters.
3,000 Lbs choice Dried Apples,
25 Sacks FAMILY FLOUR,
150 Sacks SPRING OATS,
On Consignment.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
Charlotte, March 11, 1867.

State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
In Equity.
J. W. Morrow, Administrator of J. R. Daniel and R. E. Daniel, vs. Chas. E. Spratt and Wm. S. Daniel.
Petition for Sale of Real Estate.
It appearing upon affidavit that Wm. S. Daniel, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, notice is hereby given for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the court house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and decree made accordingly.
Witness, Albert C. Williamson, Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, at Office in Charlotte, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1867.
58-6w. A. C. WILLIAMSON, c. l. k.

THE WIFE OF HENRY CLAY.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Lucretia Hart, who was for more than half a century the wife of Henry Clay, was born at Hagston, in Maryland, in the year 1781—While she was still a child, her father, Col. Thomas Hart, emigrated to Lexington, in Kentucky, which was then a village consisting of a few log huts. In 1797, when she was sixteen years of age, there were but fifty families residing in Lexington; and of all that beautiful and fertile country surrounding the town, but a small part was yet in cultivation. Primeval forests could be seen in every direction; panthers, bears, wolves, wild turkeys and deer were frequently shot within half a mile of the rude log court house. It was at this frontier town, peopled, however, by polite families from Maryland and Virginia, that Lucretia Hart passed the years of her youth and early womanhood.

It could not be expected that amid such scenes, she would acquire the arts of the drawing room, or much of the knowledge which is stored in books; she did acquire, however, an abundance of such knowledge and skill as her situation required. Few women have ever understood better the management of a plantation than Lucretia Hart.

The country was rapidly filling up. In November, 1797, among the emigrants who arrived from Virginia, was Henry Clay, then nearly twenty-one years of age, and one of the most brilliant young men of his native State. The son of a Baptist preacher, he had in his boyhood found employment in Richmond, where, attracting the notice of an eminent judge, he had been assisted by him in studying the law. Although much courted in the polite society of Richmond, and though his talents were eminent and acknowledged, there were too many old lawyers in the place to admit of the speedy rise of a young man who had nothing but his talents to recommend him. So, on getting his license to practice, Henry Clay emigrated to the new State of Kentucky, and hung out his sign at Lexington.

He was so poor that he had not the means of paying his weekly board, and he used in after years to say, that he thought he should be perfectly comfortable if he could make a hundred pounds a year.

His fascinating manners, his courtly address, and his ready conversation made him immediately a favorite with the people of Lexington, and he soon had the pleasure of receiving a fifteen shilling fee. He rushed into a practice which brought him a reputation and money far beyond his expectations.

It was inevitable that this attractive youth should find himself at home in the amiable family of Col. Hart, whose hospitable mansion was the center of the best society of Lexington. When Mr Clay had resided but a year and a half in his new Kentucky home, he offered his hand to one of the young ladies of the house, Lucretia, who accepted it, and they were married in April, 1799. About the same time, Mr Clay became the possessor of a beautiful plantation of about six hundred acres, situated a mile and a half out of town. It was one of the finest farms in the State, and it was the possession of this estate which enabled Mr Clay to spend so many years of his life in the public service without impoverishing himself.

Of very little use, however, would this plantation have been to a statesman who spent half the year in Washington, if it had not had a mistress capable of conducting its affairs with vigor and judgment. If the services of Henry Clay were beneficial to his country, then his country should remember with gratitude that it was his wife who really gave him the leisure and independence which enabled him to be a public servant. During his long absence at the seat of government, she directed the slaves, managed the crops and conducted the dairy. Even as late as 1832, when Mr Clay was at the height of his celebrity, his wife used to supply the principal hotel of Lexington with thirty gallons of milk every morning. An extensive green house was under her care; the clothing of fifty five slaves devolved principally upon her; not a gallon of milk, nor a pound of butter, nor any of the vegetables from the garden went to market without her supervision. She was the first up in the morning and the last to bed at night, and no body of slaves in the State were better cared for than hers.

Besides this, she presided gracefully at the table of her husband, and knew how to accommodate herself to all his guests, whether in high or low degree.

Do you remember, reader, that interesting passage in one of Mr Clay's early speeches, in which he draws a pleasing picture of a Western farmer's home? I have no doubt that when he drew it he had his own plantation in his mind, although he modestly substituted the name of one of his neighbors.

There it was that the statesman's wife, not only gave him leisure, but supplied him with arguments; for just such a wife was Mrs Clay, and just so proud was she to take a stranger into her neat dairy, into her store-house, and point out her household treasures. For many years Mr Clay's whole wardrobe was composed of material spun and woven either by his wife's own hands, or under her directions.

At the present day some ladies consider it a great hardship to be the mother of only a few children. I was myself acquainted with a lady who had six children, and kept a servant for each child; and, notwithstanding this assistance, she considered herself one of the most laborious of women. With absolutely nothing to do, she felt herself crushed with care and toil. How different it was with the mothers of the olden time! The wife of Henry Clay, besides performing the arduous duties I have mentioned, became the mother of eleven children, six daughters and five sons. Two of her daughters died in infancy, and two others at the age of fourteen. The two remaining daughters lived to be married, and to be mothers, but died early in their married life—to the inexpressible grief of their parents.

move it to an asylum, where, with a few short intervals, he resided for twenty years. Occasionally, when he appeared more rational and quiet than usual, he would be brought home; for it was exceedingly painful to Mrs. Clay to banish the afflicted child from her bosom. We have a letter from one of the sons to his father, which shows how much the family endured before they would consent to removal:

"Theodore endangered the lives of all in the house with him. He was worse than he ever had been. To look at him was enough to melt the heart. His health wasting away, his face pale and emaciated. The day exhausted in forming suspicions of plots and conspiracies, the night in useless and terrible alarms. Let me say with a full knowledge of what I owe to you and to my mother, that we should allow the best physicians to operate with the most subtle and distressing disorder. When he was in the hospital before, his health was re-established, and his mind certainly improved. Let us then curb our feelings, and not destroy our brother and our child by mistimed affection."

The young man continues at great length to argue the point with his parents, and to excuse the sending away of the maniac during their absence.

Mr Clay's second son, upon attaining manhood, entered into the manufacture of hempen goods. The fourth son, Henry Clay, Jr., graduated second in his class at West Point, and fell at the battle of Buena Vista. The two younger sons embraced the profession of the law.

Occasionally, during the long public life of Henry Clay, his wife accompanied him to Washington; and, during the four years of his holding the office of Secretary of State, and of John Quincy Adams, she passed much of her time at the capital. She was living there when her husband fought his celebrated duel with John Randolph, and although more than a week elapsed between the challenge and the encounter, and the secret was known to many persons, she remained ignorant of it to the last. One of the persons who knew what was impending was Col. Benton, of Missouri. The eccentric Randolph came into his room one day, and abruptly said:

"Are you a blood relation to Mrs. Clay?"

"I am," said Col. Benton.

Randolph then said that that put an end to a request which he wished to make of him, which was that he should be his second in a duel with Henry Clay. Col. Benton, in his Memoirs, gives us a glimpse of the family scene the evening before the duel, after all efforts to prevent the meeting had proved fruitless. It is a brief but most pathetic passage:

"It was Friday evening," he says, "or rather night, when I went to see Mr. Clay for the last time before the duel. The family were in the parlor, company present, and some of it stayed late. The youngest child went to sleep on the sofa. Mrs. Clay was, as always since the death of her daughter, the picture of desolation, but calm, composable, and without the slightest apparent consciousness of the impending event."

At half past four the next day the duel occurred; so that Mrs. Clay never heard of the hostile meeting until she heard that it had been bloodless.

The daughters, to whose death Col. Benton alludes, died in circumstances peculiarly distressing to their parents. Both had reached the interesting age of fourteen, and were most tenderly beloved by all the circle of their relations and friends. Lucretia died at home, in 1823, when both of her parents were at Ashland to watch her dying bed, and follow her to the grave. Eliza left Ashland with her parents in the spring of 1825, when her father was removing to Washington to take the post of Secretary of State. They had gone as far as Cincinnati when she was taken sick, but, after resting a day or two was able to resume her journey. Soon, however, new symptoms appeared, and Mr Clay was obliged to leave his family and proceed to Washington alone. Nine days after the intelligence reached him, that she was no more. The next day the southern mail brought news still more distressing; that his daughter Susan, aged twenty, the wife of a gentleman residing at New Orleans, had suddenly died.

It is impossible to convey in language an adequate conception of the grief caused to both the parents by these sudden and repeated bereavements. Mrs. Clay, as Col. Benton remarks, was for years the picture of desolation. Her husband, on one occasion, when addressing a jury, chanced to use the phrase, "vicissitudes of human life," in allusion to the domestic afflictions of his client. As he said these words, a torrent of painful recollections rushed upon his mind, and he was so overpowered with emotion as to be obliged to sit down. No one present could account for the scene, until Mr Clay, in apologizing for the interruption, disclosed its cause, when the whole court was dissolved in tears.

Mrs Clay lived with her husband in happy married life for the space of fifty-three years. She had not the consolation of witnessing her husband's dying moments. She was at Ashland when her husband died at Washington, June the 29th, 1852; and the chief solace of his last days was receiving minute accounts of his family at home. Accompanied by a committee of the Senate, the body of the departed statesman was borne to his home near Lexington, and placed in the principal apartment of the house, where the funeral solemnities were performed; whence it was conveyed to the cemetery followed by a great concourse of people. Mrs Clay survived her husband for several years, and her remains now repose by the side of his in the family vault. The family estate is still in the possession of one of her sons.

In a prominent church at Indianapolis, the execution of a fine piece of mosaic was applauded with clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

"You need a little sun and air," said a physician to a maiden patient. "If I do," was the cute reply, "I'll wait till I get a husband."