

# Highland Messenger.

"Life is only to be valued as it is usefully employed."

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 43.

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**TERMS.**  
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**BY AUTHORITY.**  
Laws of the United States,  
PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE  
TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 1.]  
AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the contingent expenses for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, four hundred thousand dollars; for the pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty-five thousand dollars; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars; and that no part of the sums appropriated for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, nor as extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said Houses, or either of them.

JOHN WHITE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
SAMUEL SOUTHARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Approved, December 22, 1841.  
JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC.—No. 2.]  
AN ACT to authorize an issue of Treasury notes.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the Government may require, and in place of such of the same as may be redeemed to cause others to be issued, but not exceeding the sum of five millions of dollars of this currency outstanding at any one time, and to be issued under the limitations and other provisions contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," approved the 10th of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, except that the authority heretofore given to issue Treasury notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act.  
Approved, January 31, 1842.

[PUBLIC.—No. 3.]  
AN ACT making an appropriation for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the "Act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," passed the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and three.

Approved, February 12, 1842.

[PUBLIC.—No. 4.]  
AN ACT making appropriations for pensions in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to wit:

For Revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, eighteen hundred and one, in addition to a probable balance at the end of the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, one hundred eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars, eighty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, two hundred thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, per act of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, in addition to a probable balance at the end of the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, of sixty thousand dollars, two hundred forty-two thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For five years' pensions to widows, per act of the first of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, February 12, 1842.

[PUBLIC.—No. 5.]  
AN ACT to provide for the early disposition of the lands lying in the State of Alabama, acquired from the Cherokee Indians by the treaty of twenty-ninth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory acquired from the Cherokee Indians by the treaty of New Echota, of twenty-ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, within the State of Alabama, which lies west of the line dividing ranges two and three east of the town of Huntsville, shall be added to and form a part of said district; and all the territory acquired by the said treaty within the said State not attached to the Huntsville district, as above described, shall be annexed to and form a part of the Coosa land district, in said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the land office for the Coosa land district, at present located at Hardenville, shall be removed to Lebanon, in the county of De Kalb.  
Approved, March 4, 1842.

[PUBLIC.—No. 6.]  
AN ACT to authorize the Judge of the District Court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, to hold a special session of the said court.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Judge of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania be, and is hereby, authorized to hold a special ses-

sion of the said court at a time to be by him designated, in lieu of the regular session which was appointed by law to be begun and held on the third Monday of February; one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, but prevented by a vacancy in the office of the district judge. And the marshal, clerk, and all other officers of the said court are hereby enjoined and required to make all the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.  
Approved, March 19, 1842.

[PUBLIC.—No. 7.]  
AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to amend the act approved May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred, entitled, "An act to amend an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judges of the courts of the United States in the State of Pennsylvania be, and they hereby are, authorized to appoint, when they deem it necessary, one or more commissioners in the different cities and counties, or any of them, of the districts in which their courts are held, who shall have power, by virtue of such appointment, to select from the taxable citizens residing within the limits of the said counties and cities a number (to be designated from time to time by the said judges) of sober, judicious, and intelligent persons, to serve as jurors in the said courts; and the commissioners so appointed shall return the names by them selected to the marshal of the proper district; whereupon the said courts shall, by due appointments, rules, and regulations, cause the further designation and the empanelling of juries, in substance, to the laws and usages which may be in force in such State.  
Approved, March 19, 1842.

[PUBLIC.—No. 8.]  
AN ACT to authorize the Governors of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri, to cause to be selected the lands therein mentioned.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emptions," approved September four, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, as provides that the selections of the grants of land made to the several States therein mentioned, for the purposes of internal improvement, shall be made, respectively, in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall direct, so far as respects the States of Illinois, Arkansas, and Missouri, to cause the selections to be made for those States without the necessity of convening the Legislature thereof for that purpose.  
Approved, March 19, 1842.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
[From the Western Christian Advocate.]  
**The Experience of a reformed drunkard.**

Mr. Editor,—I am no writer for the public eye, nor do I profess to be a public speaker; yet I have often lately, while reading in your valuable paper, the Western Christian Advocate, (for which I have been a subscriber since its commencement,) the accounts of the progress of the temperance and total abstinence cause, felt a strong impulse moving my heart to write you a short account of my own experience—and more especially when I read the account given by Vickers of himself and others; and of the general work going on in the reclaiming and reformation of the confirmed drunkard. The motive by which I am actuated thus publicly to come out and acknowledge myself a reformed drunkard, is not that there is anything to glory in my past days of infamy; or that I seek praise or applause of the world; but an abiding sense of imperious duty. Were I to consult my own feelings, instead of recounting over those scenes of misery and degradation, I would, had I the power, at once strike into oblivion that part of my history, on whose page the days of my disgrace are recorded; but alas! that cannot be done. It may be that some poor trembling inebriate, desiring to shake off the chains of drunkenness, may be encouraged by the following to strive for the mastery. Should this be the case, I shall be truly gratified.

I was born near the borders of England of respectable parents. I, with the rest of the children, except the youngest, was favored with a common business education. My father, as early as I can remember, was in the habit of occasionally attending the ale-house, which habit grew with his years. I never shall forget the nights that I (being the oldest boy) had to set up with my poor mother, waiting his return from the ale-house, and dreading it too; for we knew not what kind of humor he would be in.— Sometimes he was good humored, and, at other times, very cross; nothing would please him. Often has he thrown the supper, which my dear mother would keep warm for him till midnight, under the grate, and broken all the dishes. With all his faults, however, I never knew him to strike her. I often wondered at my mother's patience, for she never said an aggravating word to him, nor even talked to him of his course, except when sober. Often when I had to turn out at night, sometimes cold and rainy, to seek him, and invite him home, did I think, that should I ever become a man I never would act so. But these resolutions vanished with riper years. When I was about thirteen, my father failed in business; and after three years spent in trying to arrange his affairs, and again get into business, he finally gave up, and sailed for the United States. After my father failed, I was apprenticed to the mercantile business—and remained the time for which I agreed three years—then left—and was one year in the city of London as shopman. Here was the first step taken from the path of virtue—the place that has been the ruin of thousands of the youth of Great Britain. My first step from the path of virtue was in attending the theatre. There I first partook of the intoxicating draught; and for a long time I never liked it, and but seldom used it, until after my arrival in the United States. My mother and the family follow-

ed my father to the United States one year afterwards, and shortly after I came. My parents had settled in S. J. county, O., where they still live. About six months after my arrival, I got into a situation as clerk in a store, which situation I kept about three years. It was during the last eighteen months, or two years of that term, that I contracted a relish for liquors, which seemed to me insurmountable. About this time, I used to board at home; and had contracted acquaintance with several young men, as dissipated as myself, and was often at grog-shops till midnight. I then would go home where I was sure to find my poor mother sitting up waiting my return. To the vice of drinking, about this time, I added that of gambling. Often would my mother expostulate with me—telling me I was losing my reputation—destroying my health, and her peace of mind; but I did not break off. My companions hung to me like leeches, and whatever resolution I made, it was sure to be broken by the railing of my associates, many of whom ranked among the most respectable, when not in broths at midnight. I shall never forget one night in particular. My dear mother followed me to my room after I had returned from my night revels, and threw herself upon my neck, weeping bitter tears—entreating me, by all that I valued of reputation, health, happiness, peace of mind, and the affection she knew I still had for her, to promise her I would become what I once had been—her pride and joy! O the agony of mind I felt that night—it is beyond the power of description. I resolved and promised to abstain entirely; but alas! my resolution and promise vanished. I am fully confident it was the grace of God that enabled me to make those resolutions; and had I sought the same grace to have kept me; I should have stood firm against the railery of my companions. I had to put up with a great deal; and on several occasions would have fought in defence of my resolutions, but all was in vain. After many fruitless attempts to reform, and much forbearance on the part of my employers, I resolved to leave that part of the country; and started, in company with two other young men, for the south, with the express determination of breaking off the evil, and retrieving, if possible, my ruined character. This I resolved to do, or never return to that place which held all that was dear to me on earth. It was in the fall of the year that we left. One of my companions was a tried friend, and of sober habits—the other a young man too much of my own stamp. Many a time during our route to St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, I was under the influence of liquor; yet trying to quit it by tapering off, as the saying is. It happened with me, as it does with all who try to quit by degrees, only increasing the evil. Experience has taught me that there is no safety, nor sure hope of deliverance, but in total abandonment at once and forever. Better—ten thousand times better—die trying to do right than lengthen out the brittle thread of a miserable existence by the very means that make it still more miserable, and finally plunge the soul deeper into an awful hell. To proceed: my friend and myself got into business in St. Louis immediately on our arrival. He remained there with me through the winter, and in the spring returned home. While he remained he was a great help to me, and I almost fancied I had overcome the evil; but when he left, I had no friend to raise his warning voice, and to watch over me as he had done. I soon returned with increasing appetite, to the liquid stream, and continued drinking until I was forced from necessity to drink to enable me to do my business.—I was really unfit for business unless under the excitement of liquor. In the morning I could not write until I had taken about a gill or half a pint. O! wretched state! when I think of it now, it makes me sick at heart. Finally, after being in that situation for nearly a year, I lost it in disgrace. It was a very good place; and for a good while I was respected, and enjoyed the confidence of my employer; but finally I lost all through drunkenness. I associated with the meanest, or rather the lowest of creation. Any person acquainted with a city on a navigable water course knows what kind of society is to be found on the street nearest the water: these were my associates. Indeed these poor degraded creatures were the only ones that showed me any kindness: they would share with me their last six-pence. While debased and wretched themselves, they pitied my fallen condition, and tendered me that kindness, which had it come from another source, might have been the means of reclaiming me, but which, coming from them, only sunk me deeper and deeper in infamy and wretchedness. I toiled for awhile as a day laborer, turning the lathe for a Frenchman who had known me in former days. I boarded awhile with a man that bore the name of a Christian, and kept a grocery and boarding-house or tavern. I had sold him goods often, and was well acquainted with him; and he, instead of befriending me; and endeavoring to reclaim me, took from me my coat, the only decent one I had to pay for the drink and boarding for which I owed him. After I left there, I had no regular place of boarding, but ate a meal now and then, wherever I could get it, and often slept out in a field, where I had no bed but the grass and no covering but the starry heavens. I finally got on a steamboat and went up to Galena, Fever river, at the time the troops went up from Jefferson barracks to suppress the Winnebago war, as it was then called. On my arrival

at the above named place, I met with a person that I had sold goods to in St. Louis, who was then carrying on the smelting business, mining, &c., and had a store of goods. I engaged with him and his partner as clerk, and was with them for two years, and about two or three months at White Oak Springs, Cassville, &c. At the latter place, we erected the second building and furnace that were erected there. I think the person's name that had a furnace started before ours was Rich: of this I would not be positive, neither is it material. I was going to say, that when I engaged with them, I set about endeavoring to reform, and battled hard as I thought, which attempt resulted as before, and I only sunk deeper and deeper in woe. Then it was I abandoned all hope of ever quitting the evil; and sought to drown my sorrows and awful feelings in the bowl. Often have I, in the anguish of my soul, wept over my wretched and ruined condition, when looking back on the past, and reflecting on the future. I seemed doomed to live and die a poor degraded outcast far from home and kindred. O if there is a hell upon earth, it is in the breast of that man who has neglected privileges, turned blessings into curses, followed the evil propensities of his own nature, until they have led him as it were to the verge of the grave and that awful eternity where frowns an angry God. The persons with whom I lived at this time, were very kind to me. Mrs. P. pitied my wretched condition, and watched over me as her own son. I sometimes had what is termed a fit of mania potu, or delirium tremens. No sober man knows the misery of such a state: no language can paint it: no thought can ever conceive the torments of those hours. It was after one of those scenes that I resolved to abandon drunkenness, and if I died, it should be trying to refrain from that most abominable of all vices. I had a hard struggle; but through the aid of my friends, with whom I lived, and the grace of God, I was enabled to persevere; and as I progressed, the way began to brighten; and I had a faint hope that I should yet see better and happier days, which encouraged me much; though fears would still often arise: it almost seemed impossible that I who had been such a slave should remain free. I resolved, however, to refrain every day as it came; and concluded as long as I never drank, I certainly could not again be overtaken. In about a year after this, I left that country, and returned home, not one cent richer than I went, but sound and in my right mind. Shortly after my return I was reinstated by my old employer.—Every one looked upon me with a different eye. Many again courted my company that formerly had been my associates, but I had had enough of them. I remained two years in that situation—married—and moved to where I now live. As yet I had joined no temperance society; but about two years after my marriage, when on a visit to my parents, I joined a temperance society myself; likewise my father, my mother, and all my father's family at the same time. My father has kept his integrity, and lives soberly. In about one year after that, I became a subject of the grace of God. I sought and obtained the pardon of my sins, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and I trust that through grace I shall be enabled to live to glorify God on earth, and finally be brought to inherit eternal life. My motto has been—*now—and shall be while I live, Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean—the accursed thing.* When I review my life, as I often do, I am constrained to cry out, "What has God wrought?" Delivered me from drunkenness—blessed me with an affectionate wife—and five pledges of our love—and abundance of the things of this life—and I trust grateful hearts—my pathway through time cheered by a pleasing prospect of immortality and eternal life. I could tell you of two in my own neighborhood reclaimed—one that I attended during some of his fits: I prayed with and for him; he also is now clothed and in his right mind, and sitting at the feet of Jesus. May the Lord surround such with his grace, and keep them to their life's end.  
Yours, &c.  
I. H. WATKINS.  
E—C—county, Ohio.

"A LION SCARED BY A DREAMER."—It happened on one occasion a short time previous to our arrival among this tribe, that a Booshman, in hunting a troop of zebras, had just succeeded in wounding one of them with an arrow, when a lion sprang out of an opposite thicket, and showed a decided inclination to dispute the prize. The Booshman luckily being near a tree, dropped his arms, and climbed for safety without a moment's delay to an upper branch. The lion having allowed the wounded zebra to pass on, now turned his whole attention towards the perching huntsman, and walked round and round the tree; he now and then growled, and looked up at him rather unpleasantly. At length the lion lay down at the foot of the tree, and kept watch all night. Towards morning sleep overcome the hitherto wakeful Booshman, and he dreamt that he had fallen into the lion's mouth. Starting from the effects of his dream, he lost his seat, and tumbling from the high branch on which he had been reposing, came squashed down upon the lion's ribs. The monster not being at all prepared for an assault of this description, bolted off with a tremendous roar, and Booshman lost no time in taking to his heels in the opposite direction, scarcely believing the evidence of his senses.—*Sir J. Alexander's Discoveries in South Africa.*

## MR. CLAY'S VALEDICTORY.

In this number of our paper, we are able to lay before our readers the remarks made by Hon. HENRY CLAY, on taking his leave of the United States Senate. They will not fail to make a deep impression on the minds of all candid men who read them with attention. As a statesman and patriot, Mr. CLAY has few equals, and perhaps no superior, in the Union, if indeed in the world. We would have published his Valedictory sooner, but had not room.

IN SENATE—MARCH 31, 1842.

After several reports from committees on private claims, and ordering two or three private bills to be engrossed—

Mr. CLAY said (as imperfectly heard in the Reporter's gallery) that, before proceeding to make the motion for which he had risen, he begged leave to submit, on the only occasion afforded him, an observation or two on a different subject. It would be remembered that he had offered, on a former day, some resolutions going to propose certain amendments in the Constitution of the United States; they had undergone some discussion; and he had been desirous of obtaining an expression of the sense of the Senate upon their adoption; but owing to the infirm state of his health, and the pressure of business in the Senate, and especially to the absence at this moment of several of his friends, he had concluded this to be unnecessary; nor should he deem himself called upon to reply to the arguments of such gentlemen as had considered it their duty to oppose the resolutions. He should commit the subject, therefore, to the hands of the Senate, to be disposed of as their judgment should dictate: concluding what he had to say in relation to them with the remark, that the convictions he had before entertained in regard to the several amendments, he still deliberately held, after all that he had heard upon the subjects of them.

And now, said Mr. C., allow me to announce, formally and officially, my retirement from the Senate of the United States, and to present the last motion I shall ever make in this body. But, before I make that motion, I trust I shall be pardoned if I avail myself of the occasion to make a few observations which are suggested to my mind by the present occasion.

I entered the Senate of the United States in 1806. I regarded that body then, and still contemplate it, as a body which may compare, without disadvantage, with any legislative assembly, either of ancient or modern times, whether I look to its dignity, the extent and importance of its powers, or the ability by which its individual members have been distinguished, or its constitution. If compared in any of these respects with the Senates either of France or of England, that of the United States will sustain no derogation. With respect to the mode of its constitution, of these bodies I may observe that in the House of Peers in England with the exceptions but of Ireland and of Scotland—and in that of France with no exception whatever—the members hold their places under no delegated authority, but derive them from the grant of the Crown transmitted by descent, or expressed in new patents of nobility; while here we have the proud title of Representatives of sovereign States, of distinct and independent Commonwealths.

If we look again at the powers exercised by the Senates of France and England, and by the Senate of the United States, we shall find that the aggregate of power is much greater here. In all the members possess the legislative power. In the foreign Senates, as in this, the judicial power is invested, although there it exists in a larger degree than here. But on the other hand, that vast undefined, and undefinable power involved in the right to co-operate with the Executive in the formation and ratification of treaties, is enjoyed in all its magnitude and weight by this body, while it is possessed by neither of theirs; besides which, there is another of very great practical importance—that of sharing with the Executive branch in distributing the vast patronage of this Government. In both these latter respects, we stand on grounds different from the House of Peers either of England or France. And then as to the dignity and decorum of its proceedings, and ordinarily as to the ability of its members, I can with great truth declare that, during the whole long period of my knowledge of this Senate it can, without arrogance or presumption, sustain no disadvantageous comparison with any public body in ancient or modern times.

Full of attraction, however, as a seat in this Senate is, sufficient as it is to fill the aspirations of the most ambitious heart, I have long determined to forego it, and to seek that repose which can be enjoyed only in the shades of private life, and amid the calm pleasures which belong to that beloved word "home."

It was my purpose to terminate my connection with this body in November, 1840, after the memorable and glorious political struggle which distinguished that year; but I learned, soon after, what indeed I had for some time anticipated from the result of my own reflections, that an extra session of Congress would be called, and I felt desirous to co-operate with my political and personal friends in restoring, if it could be effected, the prosperity of the country by the best measures which their united counsels might be able to devise, and I therefore

attended the extra session. It was called, as all know, by the lamented Harrison; but his death and the consequent accession of his successor produced an entirely new aspect of public affairs. Had he lived, I have not one particle of doubt that every important measure for which the country had hoped with so confident an expectation would have been consummated by the co-operation of the Executive branch of the Government. And here allow me to say, only in regard to that so much-reproached extra session of Congress, that I believe if any of those who, through the influence of party spirit or the bias of political prejudices, have loudly censured the measures then adopted, will look at them in a spirit of candor and of justice, their conclusion, and that of the country generally will be that if there exists any just ground of complaint, it is to be found not in what was done, but in what was left unfinished.

Had President Harrison lived, and the measures devised at that session been fully carried out, it was my intention then to have resigned my seat. But, the hope (I feared it might prove a vain hope) that at the regular session the measures which we had left undone might even then be perfected, or the same object attained in an equivalent form, induced me to postpone the determination; and events which arose after the extra session, resulting from the failure of those measures which had been proposed at that session, and which appeared to throw on our political friends a temporary shadow of defeat, confirmed me in the resolution to attend the present session also, and, whether in prosperity or adversity, to share the fortune of my friends. But I resolved at the same time to retire as soon as I could do so with propriety and decency.

From 1806, the period of my entry on this noble theatre, with short intervals, to the present time, I have been engaged in the public councils, at home or abroad. Of the nature or the value of the services rendered during that long and arduous period of my life it does not become me to speak; history if she deigns to notice me, and posterity, if the recollections of my humble actions, shall be transmitted to posterity, are the best, the truest, and the most impartial judges. When death has closed the scene their sentence will be pronounced, and to that I appeal and refer myself. My acts and public conduct are a fair subject for the criticism and judgment of my fellow men; but the private motives by which they have been prompted are known only to the great Searcher of the human heart and to myself and I trust I may be pardoned for repeating a declaration made some thirteen years ago, that whatever errors—and doubtless there have been many—may be discovered in a review of my public service to the country, I can with unshaken confidence appeal to that Divine Arbitrator for the truth of the declaration that I have been influenced by no impure purpose, no personal motive—have sought no personal aggrandizement; but that in all my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm and devoted heart, directed and dedicated to what in my best judgment I believed to be the true interests of my country.

During that long period, however, I have not escaped the fate of other public men, nor failed to incur censures and detraction of the bitterest, most unrelenting, and most malignant character; and although not always insensible to the pain it was meant to inflict, I have borne it in general with composure, and without disturbance here,—[pointing to his breast,] waiting as I have done, in perfect and undoubting confidence, for the ultimate triumph of justice and of truth, and in the entire persuasion that time would, in the end, settle all things as they should be, and that whatever wrong or injustice I might experience at the hands of man, He to whom all hearts are open and fully known, would in the end, by the inscrutable dispensations of His Providence, rectify all error, redress all wrong, and cause ample justice to be done.

But I have not meanwhile been unsustained. Every where throughout the extent of this great continent I have had cordial, warm-hearted, and devoted friends, who have known me and justly appreciated my motives. To them, if language were susceptible of fully expressing my acknowledgements, I would now offer them as all the return I have now to make for their genuine, disinterested, and persevering fidelity and devoted attachment. But if I fail in suitable language to express my gratitude to them for all the kindness they have shown me—what shall I say—what can I say at all commensurate with those feelings of gratitude which I owe to the State whose humble Representative and servant I have been in this Chamber. [Here Mr. C.'s feelings appeared to overpower him and he proceeded with deep sensibility and with difficult utterance.]

I emigrated from Virginia to the State of Kentucky now nearly forty-five years ago; I went as an orphan who had not yet attained the age of majority—who had never recognised a father's smile, nor felt his caresses—poor—penniless—without the favor of the great—with an imperfect and inadequate education, limited to the ordinary business and common pursuits of life; but scarce had I set my foot upon her generous soil when I was seized and embraced with parental fondness, caressed as though I had been a favorite child, and patronised with liberal and unbounded munificence. From that period, the highest honors of the State have been freely bestowed upon me; and afterwards, in the darkest hour of calamity and detraction, when I seemed to be fors-