

VOL. IV-

IN & CO.

BY THOS.

Two Dostars and advance, or Trage Dos Advertisements will per square of ten lines and Tweavy-rive Ca on the margin, or the ders will be charged to

> BIO APHY.

ETCH

YCLAT

[CONTINUED.] thirty-first of March, 1842, after longest Congressional careers known in our annals, Mr. Clay resigned his ent in the Senate of the United States. It having been previously understood that he would take occasion, in presenting the credentials of his successor, Mr. Crittenden, make some valedictory remarks, the Senat Chamber was, at an early hour, crowded House, and by a large assemblage of citizens endeavor to maintain my opinions against ad. violence, in word or deed, to Mr. Mendenand ladies. Some of Mr. Clay's best friends verse opinions equa had looked forward with apprehension to this as to the best cour event—wearing the aspect as it did, of a public welfare, I my have ofter inadverted formal and appointed leave-taking. They ly or unintentional remembered that there was but one step from debate, made use the sublime to the ridiculous, and they dread offensive, and su ed lest the truly impressive character of the pretation toward my brother Senators. occasion might be marred, or divested of its there be any here dignity, by any farewell words. But Mr. ings of injury or dissatisfaction produced Clay had hardly risen to speak before their such occasions, I beg to assere them the apprehensions were lost and forgonen in a now offer the amplest applograffer any dep deep and absorbing interest in the language ure on my part from the that flowed calmly, smoothly, and majestical. parliamentary decorum from his lips. He referred to the period of the other hand, I assure is first entrance into the Senate, in 1806, and all, without exceptional without reserve le paid a merited compliment to the high that I retire from this Sens chamber haracter of that body, and to the ability of out carrying with me a sine feeling of ts individual members; but added that, full f attraction as was a seat in that chamber, fill the aspirations of the most ambitious eart, he had long determined to forego it,

vember, 184. Had President Harrison lived, and the mesures devised at the Extra Session been ally earried out, he would have then resigni his seat. But the hope that at the regular ession the measures left undone might be sil perfected, induced him to postpone his dermination; and events, which arose after he extra session, resulting from the failure those measures which had been proposed at that session, and which appeared to throw on his political friends a temporary show of defeat, confirmed him in the resolution to allend the present session also-and whether in prosperity or adversity, to share the fortune of his friends. But he resolved at the same time to retire as soon as he could do so with propriety and decency. Mr. Clay d as follows :

d to seek repose among the calm pleasures

From 1906, the period of my entry on this noble threatre, with short intervals, to the present time, I have been engaged in the is, at home and abroad. Of the nature or the value of the services rendered then at length, slowly during that long and arduous period of my life, itdoes not become me to speak; history, if she deigns to notice me, or posterity, if the recollections of my humble actions shall be transmitted to posterity, are the best, the st impartial judges. When death has closed the scene, their sentence will those harship be pronounced and to that I appeal and refer as they thus myself. My acts and my public conduct are a fair suject for the criticism and judgment low-men; but the private motives we been prompted—they are Who the great Searcher of the huand myself; and I trust I may be or repeating a declaration made n years ago, that, whatever er. and parad. btless they have been many this scene wared in a review of my public b country, I can with unshaken peal to the Divine Arbiter for the eschention that I have been inimpure purposes, no personal ht no personal aggrandise-It in all my public acts I have a single eye, and a warm and ardirected and dedicated to what, nt, I believed to be the true in-

> rest of my untry. Mr. Clay an alluded to the fact, that in other public men he had not reer, and a revie uity from censure and de- of policy upon w e had not been unsustained. his opinions, it Illusion to the persecutions of d to the mention of Kentucky, blies. -noble Kentuckyform of calimony raged the Richmond, in vorld, threw her broad and im. fellow citize ald around him, and bearing of his politi Strered the name of Kentucky, ry Clay wo

ts at that time, Mr. and happily. We of this portion of his

is warm, my temper artion, especially in relation to rvice, enthusiastic, I am fully n; and those who supposed that assuming the dictatorship, have my constitution, and which I m aved with no little regard to co ng, and contious prudence, in st and zealously supporting imports I measures of policy which I have pr

tous qualities of Mr. Clay's e shine forth from every line of the fol-

eld a seat in the S to be adopted for language that has b ipurious in dianshed rules d courtesy. e Senators, sentment or dissatisfaction to de the Sens or any of its members."

Mr. Clay concluded this me rable adda by invoking, in a tone which rilled through every heart, the blessings Heaven upo the whole Senate and ever nember of it. attention pervaded the crowd as he sat down. For nearly h ter he had finished no one ske-no moved. There was not a d ye in the Senate chamber. Men of at rties see equally overcome by the pr and majesty of that farewell. At r. Prestor South Carolina, rose and marked, what had just taken their legislative history; om the feeling which was evinced, he ha saw that there d to business the Senate ad.

sly agreed to but even then the who remain spell-bound by ing tones of Mr. Clay. several seconds hour," said an

Shortly after and Mr. Clay or five years e only words m bad been But now, the old times wenty years' their politice nces, which standing. had chilled were forgetten. The ng to their return to lic life, M from | manifesta

to exhibit. becue, given in his casion is probable many of our res many personal r

of his numerous

Early in Od of hisslaves owed wi emotion, he passed his fingers | A

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During a long and arduous career of ser. should be done in the face of this vast asseme in the public concils of my country, es- blage. I think I can give it such an answer cially during the last eleven years I have as becomes me and the subject of which it sate, from the same ar. treats. At all events, I entreat and beseech for and enthusiasm of character, I have no my fellow citizens for their sake, for my doubt, in the heat of lebate, and in an honest sake, to offer no disrespect, no indignity, no

Then, turning to Mr. Mendenhall: " Allow me to say," said Mr. C., "that I think you have not conformed to the independent character of an American citizen in presenting a petition to me. A petition, as the term lightened further in regard to his views, to implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power or station to a superior; but between us there is entire equality."

Mr. Clay remarked, in continuation, that he desired no concealment of his opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. He mented that we had derived it from the narental Government and from our ancestors. But, without any knowledge of the relation in which he stood to his slaves, or their judi. ! March!' was given; and, in solid mass, we vidual condition, Mr. Mendenhall and his associates had presented a petition calling upon ry Clay, into the city. He was met near the him forthwith to liberate them.

"Now let me tell you," said Mr. C., " that some half a dozen of them, from age, de. a beautiful sight was witnessed. One hungain a livelihood for themselves, and are a patriot approached, welcomed him with songs! heavy charge upon me. Do you think that Their sweet voices rang out in merry peals, a minute of. I should conform to the dictates of humanity and the multitude responded to it with the the supper to be served. It was such a one by ridding myself of that charge, and send. heartiest enthusiasm. After this, Mr. Clay as an epicure might delight in, just the suppe ing them forth into the world, with the boon occupied a stand for some time, as the proof liberty, to end a wretched existence in cession passed by, welcoming him to Ohio, starvation 71

In conclusion, Mr. Clay admirably exposed the hypocrisy of the petitioners by the fols an epoch in lowing proposition, in regard to which they calf then appeared at the window, and dehave never taken any steps:

"I shall, Mr. Mendenhall, take your petition into respectful and deliberate consideration; but before I come to a final decision. I should like to know what you and your associates are willing to do for the slaves in mi labor. possession, if I should think proper to lacrate honorable Senator to u ently, in describ. cruelty. Are you willing to raise and secure as Mr. Cal- the way of their emancipalon."

Mr. Clay finished his remrks with som friendly advice to Mr. Mendemall, which it is of a master spirit." probable that individual will never forget. who had thought to annoy and embarrass the mbered only tion and his associates were suffered to slink ed the platform, covering many acres.

away unnoticed and unheeded by thecrowd. As the period for a new Presidental election approaches, the enemies of Mr. Lay are circulating the grossest misrepresentations in regard to his conduct as a slave-ho his opinions upon the subject of the inof slavery. A Mr. James Channing who according to his own showing, sm himself into the kitchen of Ashland a terrogated the slaves, in the absence o Clay from home, has published a stateme relation to Mr. Clay's domestic affairs, fi the most ridiculous falsehoods. One of slaves, named Darkey, who seems to l been very communicative in "humbuggi the fellow, on being asked why she had to him such big stories, replied: "Why, th man came sneaking about the house like a fool, and I thought I would make a bigger fool of him."

A Mr. Abel Brown, who was indicted not long since for libel by the Grand Jury of Albany, has also been busy in propagating the to ilest slanders in regard to Mr. Clay's con- kne ection with the slave-holding interest. We tineed only stamp them as deliberate and maliious falsehoods, wholly unsustained by the

islightest shadow of proof. The Lexington Intelligencer says: " Mr. Clay owns about fifty slaves. Sevethem, from are and infirmity, are an abso-

aise fowle. They are well clothed and d, and the tasks given them are very somuch, that during the season of g bemp, some of the men can carn llar per day. Their attachment to r. Clay is strong. Charles has traveller through the greater part of the U. rvice. Mr. Clay replied that they were ing to-day." ne to get him off if they could. He ght go if he pleased; he would he only on Charles's wife, a free woman and ere to be presented to me, I prefer that it her children, all live upon Mr. Clay's place and are chiefly supported by him, without ren-

during any equivalent." There has never been any concealment on Mr. Clay's part of his oninions on the subject of slavery. Through the whole course of this memoir they will be found scattered. gradual cradication of slavery from Kentucky the Poor will take care of you." in 1797 to the present moment. In his speech before the colonization society in 1827, nothing can be more explicit than the language he employs. We refer those who would be enthat eloquent address.

attended the great Whig convention at Dayton, Ohio, where one hundred thousand Whigs are believed to have been assembled.

was filled, and there seemed no resting-place for any, the procession was formed. This occupied a long time. When done, the order, moved to welcome the great statesman. Hencity, and, at half-past 9 o'clock, reached the neighborhood of the National Hotel. Here and in return receiving his salutations.

"When the procession had passed, Mr. Clay retired into the Hotel. Governor Metlivered a speech-returning the thanks of Kentucky for the warm-hearted reception they had met with, and bidding all who loved the name of American to rally together in defence of American liberty and American and I know you have been successful or you

"Mr. Schenck read resolutions, prepared them. I own about fifty, who are probably by the committee, nominating Henry Clay bility we should them loose upon society without any means of 1844. At this time Mr. Clay was seen in the subsistence or support would be an ac of crowd, and then, as if there had been one voice only, the shout went forth for the statesing the scene, "had nMr. Clay himself the payment of fifteen housand dollars for man of the nation. He answered it; and, in ness." he area." And their benefit, if I should be induced to fee a speech of two hours, plain, yet eloquent ectantly, the as- them? The security of the payment of that he spoke, concealing no opinion, disquising sum would materially lessen the obstacle a no wish, the multitude all the while listening with eager attention and breathless silence. And such a speech! It was a master effort

Of this tremendous meeting Mr. Clay af-The tables were completely tuned upon those terward remarked, that of all the crowds in Europe er elsewhere he never saw one so great Kentuckian. The bearer of the peti. great. A vast sea of human heads surround-

The Maniac Bride.

A case of painful and singular interest has est occurred on the Island of Arran, having considerable resemblance in its details to some of the tragic border ballads of the olden time. A few days ago the daughter of a respectable farmer in Auchincarin, a village three miles south of Lamlash, was about to be married to a young man of her own rank in life. The marriage day arrived, and as low there," said one of the spectators: "she the custom is, a cavalcade of friends were in. starved to death it is said, and they have sent vited to assemble at her father's house at an for a coroner. Her daughter has just come early hour to proceed from thence to meet the bridegroom, who resided at the north end of the Island, some fifteem miles distant.company would be numerous. So struck. id her mental sufferings become, that ere m voung and fe maniac. The anxious bridegroom is party arrived at her father's hand. resisted all his entreaties and refused a lation. The fearful malady increased ure was exhausted and vitali-

MISCELLANEOUS.

essenater,

The Mich Merchant.

It was late at night, and the streets were nearly deserted, the more especially as it was snowing fast. A single traveller, however, might have been seen, wrapped in a thick overcoat, urging his way against the tempest, by the light of the dim lamps. Suddenly, as proper dowry. He lived to hear her children he passed a ruinous tenement, the figure of a lisp their gratitude. girl started up before him.

"Please, sir," she said, " if it's only og to seduce him from his penny-mother is sick and we have eat noth-

The first impulse of the momm a few days. In Cana. girl. Her face was thin and pale, and her d and teased. garments scanty. He was a man of go impulse, so he put his hand towards his nentors and told them that he would not ets, intending its nei tustretess eye brightened But the trayeller had forgot that his overcoat was buttoned tightly over his pocket.

"It is too much trouble," he said to him self, "and this wind is very cutting. Be sides, these beggars are usually cheats-I'l warrant this girl wants the money to spend in a gin-shop." And speaking aloud, he said, somewhat harshly, "I have nothing for you: from the period when he first advocated the if you are really destitute the Guardians of

The girl shrunk back without a word, and drew her tattered garments around her shivering form. But a tear glittered on her cheek in the light of the dim lamp.

The man passed on, and turning the next corner, soon knocked at the door of a splen On the 29th of September, 1842, Mr. Clay did mansion, through whose richly curtained windows a rosy light streamed out across the street. A servant obsequiously gave him entrance. At the sound of his footstep the par-"At 8 o'clock," says one of the actors in lor door was hastily opened, and a beautiful looked upon it as a great evil, and deeply la. the scene, "when every street in the city girl, apparently about seventeen, sprang into his arms, kissed him on each cheek, and then began to assist him in removing his over-

> "What kept you so long, dear papa?" sl said. "If I had known where you were I would have sent the carriage. You never stay so late at the office."

" No, my love, I was at my lawyer's busy, very busy, and all for yon," and he crepitude or infirmity, are wholly unable to dred and twenty-five children, as the honest kindly patted her cheek. "But now, Margy,

The daughter rang the bell, and ordered for a traveller on a night like that.

"Pa," said the daughter, when it was finished, " I hope you are in a good humor, for I have a favor to ask of you," and she threw her arm around his neck and looked up into his face with that winning smile and those beautiful dark eyes of hers.

"I wish to give a ball on my birth daymy eighteenth birth day. It will cost, oh! sight of money, but you're a kind, good papa would not have been at your lawver's."

"Yes ! my darling," he said, fondly kiss ing her, "the Cotton speculation has turned worth fifteen thousand dollars. To turn and John Davis for the Whig candidates for out well. I sold all I had of the article this afternoon, received the money and took it my lawyer's telling him to invest it in real estate. I think I shall soon give up busi-

> "Oh! do, do, papa. But you'll give me this ball-won't you?"

> "You little teaze!" said the father but he spoke smilingly; and putting his hand in his pocket, he took out a note for five hundred dollars, and placed it in his child's hand .-"Take this-if it is not enough, you must have another, I suppose. But don't trouble me about it any more."

The next morning broke clear, but the snow was a foot deep on the level, and here and there, lay in huge drifts, blocking up the doorways. At ten o'clock, the rich merchant was on his way to his counting room. He turned down the same street up which he had come the preceeding evening.

A crowd had gathered round the open cellar door of a ruined tenement. The merchant paused to enquire what was the matter.

" A woman sir, has been found dead be back, after being out all night. I believe she was begging. That's her moaning."

" Ah!" said the merchant; and a pang he morning was very stormy; so that from went through his heart like an ice-bolt, for he at and other causes only three appeared to remembered denying a petitioner the night oceed on the journey. The bride felt the before. He pushed through the crowde and umstance as a contemptuous injury done descended the cellar steps. A girl cowered er feelings and character and could not over an emaciated corpse, that lay on a bean the thought of her intended husband of straw, in one corner of the dame apartsing such a small number approaching ment. It was the same girl he had feared it him on the road especially as she would prove. The merchant was horror

" My poor child !" he said, laying his hand v. reason was unhinged, and the on her shoulder, "you must be cared forblooming bride became a wild God forgive me for denying you last nighte-Here-take this!" and he put a bill into ber

The girl looked up and gazed vacantly at him. Then she put back the proffered mon-

m Friday last her bridal bed . "It will do no good now," she said, "mothe cold grave of Kilmorie er is dead," and she burst into hysteric tears. And the merchant at that m

WHOLE NO

have given half his fortune to have her to life.

The lesson thus learned he never forge The merchant personally saw that a deca burial was provided for the mother as terwards took the stugitter into his hou ucated her for a respectable station in life and, on her marriage, presented her with

Printers Going Down. The Chilicothe Advertiser says:

" The following officers of the Legislature of Ohio are all practical printers: do Gallaher, Speaker of the House; Charle Borland, Clerk of the lower house; D. Rob ertson, Clerk of the Senate."

nent, and cannot believe it until we have the 'proof.' What tell us that a Jour-NEMAN PRINTER-a professor of the art preservative of all arts, '-a disciple of Docron FAUST-would condescend to accept such an office as ' Speaker of the House,' or a vulgar Clerkship of either 'body !' No-'Tell it not in Gath!'-If these fellows have thus brough down the respectability of our business and the dignity of the craft, we hope they will be marked' by every 'Jour' as worse than They should have their 'head lines' 'battered,' their 'foot sticks' knocked from under them, and their 'forms' well 'plained down." Every printer should take after them with a sharp stick,' and 'chase' them, even to the 'devil,'--give them a dose of 'lead' and 'rule' them 'out.' We will not sit tamely by and see our craft thus 'imposed' upon, and if any more 'cases' of this 'sort' occur, we move a general meeting of the Typos be called to take the 'matter' in hand, and express their pression' in regard to the trade being undermined in this 'foul' manner. Nothing could justify' them in forsaking their own legitimate avocation and occupying such places, unless the 'press' of hard times were upon them, and they were near the 'margin' of starvation. If they had been a long time without a 'bank' issue and had no 'quoins' to 'space out' with, why, it would be some extenuation. and we could find it in our heart to change the 'measure' of our language, and 'make up' with the aggressors ; but until we hear such were the circumstances, we shall const er them entitled to the 'points' and the jeers of all the followers of Franklin, and shall hold them up for all hands to 'job' at until they. are 'overrun' with shame, and give 'proof' that they have 'revised' and 'corrected' their errors.

The Mother's Duty.

Important as are schools, and invaluable as learning may be, they are nothing, nay, worse than nothing, unless right habits are formed at home. Without a proper training of mind in early childhood, the learning of life may only serve to direct bad habits evil purposes, and lead the way to great wickedness and crime.

All who have the care of children, or wife feel an interest in their welfare, can do them no greater good, nor society a greater blessing, than by aiding in the correction of bad.

and the formation of good habits. Habits in youth are easily formed, and hand that aids in forming them is dou blessed. Let all those who love little childr -let mothers, especially, watch unceasing and carefully nip in the bud the slight pensity in a child to exercise cruelty kind, or upon any object, and an, habitual abhorrence of dram-d and hypocrisy. Assiduously cultivate truth, of industry, frugality and or serving that though children my be g too little or too much, they can never erned too well.

A SMART GIRL.-There is east who cuts two cords of woo tends to all the household affair the cows, can lift a barrel casionally whips the schools of the boys are able to do it.

BENEVOLENCE .-- " If the fame bore Milton rejoicing ness, or cheered Galileo in stronger and holier supportto him who has loved mankind ers, and devoted his labors to the who has not sought, but relinguis renown ?-who has braved the p sures of men for their future be trampled upon glory in the energy of Will there not be for him so ferings now, and to sustain his I the grave? If the wish of me honor be a feeling rather vain the love of our race at al and nobler de

Next to