

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

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RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1842.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
Subscription, three dollars per annum—half advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every square (not exceeding 15 lines) this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.
Advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction of 33 per cent will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.
Letters to the Editors will be post-paid.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.
The exercises in this school for the present session will close with a public examination, on Thursday the 9th, and will be resumed on Monday the 27th day of June. The course of instruction embraces studies usually taught in our best Female Seminaries.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

English, Tuscan, Latin, Greek and French each	10 00
Guitar	15 00
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Board	40 00

BFNJ. SUMNER, Prin.
June 2d, 1842.

HILLSBORO ACADEMY.
The Fall session will begin on Thursday the fourteenth of July.

W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
R. W. HUGHES, M. D.
E. J. MURPHY, D.

July 25.

IMPORTANT WORK.
NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION.
A DICTIONARY
Of Arts, Manufactures and Mines containing a clear exposition of their principles and practices.
By Andrew Ure, M. D. F. R. S. M. G. S. M. A. S. Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad. S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mult. &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.
THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important and objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

- To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.
- To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dealers, Dugests, and officers of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.
- To exhibit some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to students of these kindred sciences.
- To teach capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claims.
- To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.
- To present to legislators, such a clear disquisition of the staple manufactures, as may excite them from enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.
- To give the general reader, intent chiefly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power, among the nations of the earth.

The latest statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best and usually from official authority at the end of each article.
The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new broom type, and will make about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents, each, payable on delivery.
To any person sending us five dollars at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.
To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extremely favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address, post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126, Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward, to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York 20 12c.
April 16 1842.

MR. CLAY.—The Mill Boy of the States is going ahead in the South, where it was supposed he would be least popular with a perfect rush. In Mississippi Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina, the Whig presses are hoisting his flag, and not a discordant voice is heard among them all. We have now before us the most striking evidence of his increasing popularity, which we risk little in predicting will soon sweep all obstacles before it. He is of the people—and the people feel towards him all those sympathies which are naturally excited, when they see one, who was born in indigence, rising upward by the energies of his own mighty intellect, but never forgetting in his ascent, the rock from which he was hewn, nor in his pride, kicking away the ladder by which he did ascend. Mr. Clay has always been the champion of the people's interests, and the defender of their rights. A Republican in practice as well as in theory, Liberty has always found in him a zealous advocate, whether defending the free institutions of his own land or in stimulating the people of South American and Greece to shake off the despotism of ages, and to assert their freedom and independence. *Harry of the West* has many and bitter enemies, we know—enemies who will leave no effort untried to impair the people's confidence both in the soundness of his principles and in the integrity of his motives. But, in his own emphatic language, "Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain;" and we have too much reliance in the intelligence of the people to fear that in his case this axiom will fail of its fulfillment.—*Lynch, Vt.*

Leonard Wilcox was chosen a Senator by Congress by the New Hampshire Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Franklin Pierce. Mr. Wilcox has already supplied the vacancy to the commencement of the session under a temporary appointment from the Governor.

AGRICULTURAL.
From the Yankee Farmer.
PROTECTION AGAINST DROUGHT.
In tillage, the best protection against drought that can be conveniently practised to a great extent, is frequently stirring the earth, so as to keep it light and loose.
In this way, the earth at the surface is in many small particles, which serve as a non-conductor of moisture, and retains it below, where the roots obtain a supply.
On the contrary, when the earth is hard and compact, the moisture is readily conducted off through it, even to a great depth in a very dry time. As an illustration, if one end of a long bar of iron be put into a fire, the heat will readily pass to the other end; but if that bar be cut into pieces of one inch or less in length, and laid along in the manner of a bar, the pieces would touch in some places and in others there would be a small space between them; and on heating one end, the other would not be affected, as the heat would not pass but a small space through the pieces.
Again, we will suppose that a fire of intense heat be made on a block of iron, that if four feet square, and ten feet high, the body of iron would fast become heated downward, even to the bottom. Now, if that iron should be cut or broken into fine pieces, and a body of iron formed of these pieces of the same size as the block, and a fire of like degree of heat made thereon, the fire would work down slowly, after penetrating a small distance through the many particles, and the air intervening between them. We give this as the theory. It is the practice, as in all other things, that we rely on as the foundation of true science.

There is in a dry time, a great quantity of moisture in the earth, that is continual rising and passing off in evaporation; and if this evaporation can be prevented, in a great measure by a non-conductor of moisture at the surface, the plants will suffer comparatively but little. This is abundantly shown in practice.
Those who have not witnessed from experiments and observations the advantages of fine loose earth on the surface, as a protection of plants against the drought, would not be likely to suppose its effects so great as it is, though the theory is plausible and reasonable. Corn and other vegetables that have been well hoed in extremely dry times, have flourished well, while some parts left for experiment, were nearly destroyed by drought.

We noticed the powerful effects of this protection last season. We cultivated a few acres mostly dry land, and the drought was severe indeed. Where the soil was frequently hoed and kept light and loose on the top, there was constant moisture a short distance from the top; but where the earth remained unhoed it dried to a great depth.
A narrow strip, running across the piece, was left for turnips, & remained unploughed. On this the soil became dry below the usual depth of ploughing, and the weeds were almost dead for want of moisture, while at the side, weeds were fresh and vigorous, and the soil was dry only a few inches on the surface.
Where some grain was sowed, the earth was dry down six or seven inches while by the side of it, where the soil was often stirred, it was dried down only three or four inches. And in this latter case, the moist earth had a good deal of moisture, while the former contained but little.

On this subject an intelligent cultivator observed, that he would rather have six men among lands stirring the earth to keep it loose and fine, in a severe drought, than to have the same number of men engaged in watering the plants.

From the American Farmer.
RAISING OF CALVES FOR VEAL.
There is perhaps no meat which comes to our markets in so indifferent a state as that of Veal. When proper care is taken with calves, there is no variety of flesh appropriated to the consumption of man, more palatable or gratifying to the human appetite, and yet notwithstanding this fact, from the indifference manifested by those who prepare them for the butcher, there is no meat, generally speaking, brought to the shambles so utterly destitute of all pretensions to fitness of condition. A calf, if properly fed, would command as veal, such price as would be ample remuneration for all trouble and expense for rearing and feeding; but as they are now brought to market, there is no part of the produce of the farm which pays so indifferently well. And as there is a remedy at hand, this evil should be corrected.
With a view of contributing our mite towards the reform of this custom, of bringing poor calves to the slaughter, we will detail a method of making fat ones, which we have seen successfully pursued.
The calf when first calved should be taken from the mother and confined in a dry, dark room, with plenty of bedding. The mother should be let to it to suckle it three times a day at regular hours, and the calf should receive all her milk.
When the calf is a week old, in addition to its mother's milk, it should be given between the morning and mid-day and evening times of suckling, force balls made of raw egg and half a pint of corn meal at each mess; the balls to be made of convenient size to be given the calf without diff-

culty. The manner of feeding which we have seen pursued is this: the calf's head is held up and backwards by the feeder with one hand, who opens the calf's mouth with the other, and thrusts the force ball down towards the root of the tongue, when, by closing and holding the mouth, the calf is compelled to swallow the ball. These two additional feeds will answer until the third week, when another egg and additional half pint of meal must be given, about an hour after the evening suckling. By feeding in this way, in 4 weeks the calf will be in good condition and ready for the butcher, and will command as much again as one which receives nothing but mother's milk. These balls would be the better of being made up with milk which had been scalded.

Should this method of feeding occur, that may be very promptly corrected, by mixing with the balls a tea-spoon-full of powdered chalk, and add one fourth that quantity of powdered alum.
A calf which is large and strong, may be further improved by being fed with sweet skimmed milk. The calf may be taught to drink the milk by forcing its head down into the vessel containing it, and inserting the forefinger into its mouth for a day or two. And the color of the veal may be greatly improved by subjecting the calf to the operation of bleeding, twice during the fattening period, say at intervals of 2 weeks apart.
At all times the calf should have in a trough convenient to it, with two apartments a small quantity of good hay, and grass of some kind, at either of which it may pick when it pleases.

ENGRAFTING LARGE TREES.
From some recent experiments it would appear that there is no difficulty in engrafting trees of any size on to other stumps, if the two correspond in size. It is only requisite to cut off both and plane them smooth, so that every part shall come in contact; then placing the tree on the stump, secure it in its new position by braces, and cover the seam or joint with engrafting wax.

A PEEP INTO THE POOR RICH MAN'S HOUSE.
BY MISS SEDGWICK.
Susan at once entered into Harry's views; and in a short time, she and her family were transferred to a part of a small house in Broome street, New York. One room served as kitchen, parlor, and bedroom. It was furnished only with articles of the first necessity.—There was a snug little bed room for Uncle Phil, which he suited him exactly, and a comfortable, good sized one for Charlotte, with a neat rag carpet on it, "because Lottie suffered with cold feet;" and a fireplace in a short distance from the top; but where the earth remained unhoed it dried to a great depth.
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"She could not have expected it."
"Oh, no, she did not; but then, a mother is a mother you know, and I did not wish to hurt her feelings."
"I presume my dear, Helen Maria can get a place as governess or teacher in a school; I heard her say she had attended to music and painting, and French, and so on, at Mrs. —'s school, for the last six years."
"So she has, husband; but, bless you! you know how girls learn things at school, and she never expected to have to teach."
"Expect or not expect, I'd get my money's worth out of these schools. I saw on your father's books, three hundred dollars a year paid for Helen Maria's schooling for the last six years, and this is what it has come to. Can't she teach geography, or arithmetic, or some of the useful branches?"
"No, she never was fond of the useful branches; she had quite a pretty taste for music and painting, but then people are required to understand them so well to teach them. No, I don't see as Helen Maria can earn any thing but by embroidery; she does that beautifully; and if there was only a place where work might be sold without it being known where it came from, she might earn considerable, and no one be the wiser for it."
"Nonsense, wife. We have not yet got above our relations' working for their living, though you may not be obliged to. Why can't your mother take a boarding house, and then Helen Maria might assist her?"
"Oh! Helen Maria can't do any kind of house work; besides, she is delicate, you know. Now mother was brought up to it; and when I proposed a boarding house, she said if she had any security to offer for rent—"
"Ah! there's the rub! I hope she don't expect me to offer; for you know, my dear, I make it an invariable rule never to endorse, but in the way of business, for those who endorse for me."
"What is to be done, husband, if she can't get into any way of supporting herself? She must live you know."
"Yes, yes; well, I suppose I must advance the first quarter's rent, or something towards it. Oh! a thought strikes me; I know a house that will just suit, belonging to some old maid or widow, or somebody that lives up the country. The man that has the care of it, ain't particular about security. I'll make the bargain for her—save her at least a hundred dollars. That's just as good to her as if I took the money out of my purse and put it into her's. I am glad to do your mother a good turn now and then in this way. I ain't one that holds to shirking poor relations."
"Nor I, I am sure, and I told mother so, but I told her not to look to you; for, says I, mother, you know we have a very expensive family, and there are certain things we must have, and husband says he will always keep on the safe side."
"Yes, trust Morris Finley for that. Folks that mean to go on in the world must avoid unnecessary expenses. Has the man been here about the curtains?"
"Yes, and I find the fawn with the blue borders cost, for each window, twenty dollars more than he others."
"Bless my soul! how is that?"
"The fixtures are very showy and expensive—I don't make a point of those—but the blue and fawn is such a lively contrast, and such a match for my carpet. If there's any thing I do care about it's a match."
"But the price wife, is enormous."
"But it is not more than Mrs. Johnson Smith gave for her's."
"Are you sure of that?"
"Positive, Miss Siltus told me so, and Miss Siltus made them up. I should not depend on what Mrs. Johnson Smith said, for she always makes it out that her thing cost more than anybody's else; but I can rely on Miss Siltus."
"Well if that's the case, take the blue fawn, I hope I can afford what Johnson Smith can; but mind and make your bargain with that Siltus woman beforehand; work is at it just now, and she can't afford to lie by with that old blind mother on her hands. Get your work done as well and as cheap as you can; for, remember, we must avoid unnecessary expenses. But what keeps the dinner, my dear?"
"I am sure I don't know, my dear; I have been out making visits all the morning. Servants are good for nothing now a days—always trifling away their time."
"What ails Sabina Jane? it seems to me she does nothing but bawl."
"Mr. Finley opened the door to inquire, and in rushed a pale little girl with a bit of plum cake in her hand."
"Take care, Judy," said the mother, picking up the crumbs the child profusely scattered; "you should not let Sabina Jane come into the parlor—it's no place for children."
"She would come, ma'am."
"Oh Sabina Jane, my darling, go back to the nursery, that's a good child."
"I won't I won't!"
Mrs. Finley, in a low tone, to the nurse—
"Coax her, Judy—tell her you'll take her out to walk."
"I can't take her out ma'am—my foot is lame."
"Oh, just only tell her so, to pacify her; Stop Sabina Jane; and listen to mother. Sabina Jane shall go out walking in Broadway, and have on her pretty velvet cap,

and her cloak, all trimmed with pink—there, that's a good girl; now she'll go with Judy. Get out our things, Judy—make her look like a little beauty!"
The little dupe returned to the nursery, and in two minutes was bawling louder than ever, having been quieted just that time by her mother's precious lesson in lying and vanity.

From the Lexington (Ky) Intelligencer, June 10.
THE GREAT CLAY FESTIVAL.
Amid the noise and bustle occasioned by the return of hundreds of carriages, and thousands of people from the Festival this day, held in honor of our illustrious fellow citizen, Henry Clay, we sit down to write some faint account of what we have this day seen and heard. Such a scene we never before witnessed and such an one never has been presented in our city. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, for several days previous, the crowd in attendance from all parts of this and adjoining States, was larger than even we had anticipated, great as were our expectations.

Immense numbers of persons from a distance arrived on the evening previous to the Festival, and on Thursday morning, from an early hour, the various thoroughfares leading to the city were crowded with persons on foot, in vehicles of every description, and on horseback. By half past 10 o'clock, the College lawn, where a portrait of Gen. Harrison was presented to the Ladies of Kentucky, by the Whigs of Ohio, through a Committee sent on for that purpose, was filled with gentlemen and ladies. After the ceremonies of presentation, an account of which will be found in another place, the procession was formed under the direction of Col. A. Stevens, Chief Marshal, and Messrs. J. Delph, E. A. Dudley, J. J. Dudley, and C. C. Nelson, Assistants Marshals, and repaired to the grounds selected for the festival, Maxwell's Spring, a beautiful woodland pasture, a short distance from the city, a spot consecrated by various patriotic celebrations, now owned by H. M. Winslow, Esq., and which was professed by its generous proprietor for this occasion. Horses were excluded from the procession by the order of the Marshals of the day, and it consisted of footmen and carriages only. In front were the Lexington Light Infantry, a gallant band of soldiers, who never withhold their services in war or peace—the Lexington Grenadiers, a newly organized corps, presenting a very soldier like appearance, and an immense concourse of citizens on foot.

Then came a Barouche drawn by four noble greys, in which was seated Mr. Clay, Gov. R. P. Letcher, Lt. Gov. Thompson, and Judge Robertson, President of the day. Following this were the Committee of gentlemen from Ohio and invited guests. Then came the portrait of Gen. Harrison, drawn upon a car, followed by the Committee of Arrangements and a long train of carriages, from 5 to 500 in number. A fine band of music also accompanied the procession. The last of the procession reached the ground at half past 12 o'clock. Dinner was served upon the tables at about one o'clock and a most bountiful repast it was, consisting of every variety of meats and vegetables, in great profusion. Kentucky's choicest beef was on the tables, a portion of which was a fine Durham Cow, imported by Col. Powell, and presented by Capt. J. S. Berryman. After dinner, the President and Vice Presidents of the day, whose names have been heretofore announced, accompanied Mr. Clay to a stand prepared for the purpose, where the following toasts were announced:

1. The late and lamented Wm. Henry Harrison.—An honest man, a pure patriot, and the people's friend: May his memory never cease to be enshrined in the grateful remembrance of an admiring posterity.
2. Our Country.—The patriot's heart beats with gratitude at the festive board, swells with pride in the forum, and burns with fire in the field.
3. The Union.—Cemented by the purest blood of patriotism, and consecrated by the unyielding devotion of a free people. Woe be to the hand that would sacrilegiously touch it with dismembering violence.
4. Our Foreign Relations.—While war should be avoided as long as it is possible to preserve a secure and an honorable peace, it should never be forgotten that peace can never be secure, nor honorable, when a nation betrays a pusillanimous aversion to war.
5. The Tariff. While all acknowledge the necessity of an increase of duties, to meet the expenditures of government, it is the part of enlightened policy, to afford that degree of protection to home industry which shall ensure the permanent prosperity of the country.
6. The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.—An act of justice to the States, which, though frequently demanded and as often rejected, was passed the first moment the Whigs came into power; a law so wise and unquestionably just, Congress has no moral power to repeal.
7. A National Bank.—Indispensable to the safekeeping and disbursement of the public revenue, to the separation of the purse from the sword, and the restoration of a sound currency.
8. The Whig Manifesto.—Fearless and

independent in spirit, wise and patriotic in principle.
S. Bell, Badger, Ewing, Granger and Crittenden.—Fearless, true; neither the blandishments of power, nor the prospect of a brilliant career of prosperous apostasy could seduce them from the principles which elevated them to office.
10. The Senate of the United States.—The embodied wisdom of 26 confederated States, may it continue to vindicate its rights, against unjust encroachments with steadfast inflexibility.
11. The Whig House of Representatives.—Liberal and enlightened in its policy, its measures deserve and will receive the patriotic support of the American people.
12. General Winfield Scott.—The accomplishment soldier, his services will be rewarded by a grateful country.
13. Henry Clay—Farmer of Ashland, Patriot and Philanthropist—the American Statesman, and unrivalled Orator of the Age—Illustrious abroad, beloved at home; In a long career of eminent public service, often, like Aristides, he braved the raging storm of passion and delusion, and by offering himself a sacrifice, saved the Republic; and now, like Cincinnatus and Washington, having voluntarily retired to the tranquil walks of private life, the grateful hearts of his countrymen will do him ample justice; but come what may, Kentucky will stand by him, and still continue to cherish and defend, as her own, the fame of a son who has ennobled her Earth with immortal renown.
The last toast was prefaced by the President of the day with some happy and eloquent remarks. Mr. Clay rose in response, and for more than two hours enchaind that vast audience by the exercise of those mighty powers of oratory with which he is so eminently gifted. With an ease peculiar to himself, he swayed the feelings of his auditory at will—at one time convulsed with laughter, again filled with indignation, and upon the glistening tear betrayed the deep emotions of the heart. But it needs not that we should attempt a description of the eloquence of such a man—to say that Henry Clay spoke, would be sufficient. We shall, at the earliest opportunity, present to our readers the two speeches in full.
The number upon the ground was variously estimated at from 15 to 25,000. From 2 to 3,000 of this number were ladies.
Had the weather proved favorable, this number, large as it was, we doubt not, would have been doubled. The rain for a day or two previous, and which fell in occasional showers during the day, yesterday, prevented the attendance of many from a distance, and deterred many even in the neighborhood from participating in the festivities.
Notwithstanding the vast assemblage, the day passed off without an accident, which gratifying circumstance we attribute mainly to the absence of all intoxicating liquors from the ground, the Committee of arrangements having thought proper to exclude them.
We have thus very hastily and imperfectly sketched the history of yesterday's proceedings. The day will long be remembered in Lexington. All business of every kind was suspended, and the people turned out to greet their fellow-citizen with assurances of their undiminished respect, admiration, esteem and confidence. We have not now time or space to give way to an expression of the feelings which the occurrences of the day excited in our breast. We look upon it as a day devoted to paying a just tribute to exalted worth and unflinching patriotism, and we shall ever be proud of our participation in it.
The Lexington Observer thus refers to Mr. Clay's speech:
When the loud and repeated cheers and huzzas with which the reading of the 13th toast was received, had subsided; Mr. Clay rose and addressed the crowd for about two hours and a half. Of the speech which, at last, is the thing about which the people care most, it may be sufficient to say, that if the distinguished Orator is arriving at that period of life when the physical energies of man are by his organization doomed to decay, there were but few traces of this exhibited on Thursday in a speech reaching in time near three hours. The immense multitude were kept in profound silence, except when some touch of real eloquence, or some lively saley of wit, (and of the latter quality no man seems fonder than Mr. Clay,) elicited the usual expressions of pleasure.
We presume that we shall shortly lay this speech before our readers, and therefore shall refrain from any analysis of it, but may be permitted to say, that whilst the well-known opinions of Mr. Clay were maintained with the frankness so characteristic of himself, there was a vein of liberality and political tolerance towards his opponents, which, we doubt not, met a hearty response in the bosoms of his Whig friends.
A Letter in the Maysville Eagle, written by a guest who was present at the Festival, speaks of Mr. Clay's speech as follows:
Dinner over, (which was most excellent and bountiful one,) a series of admirable toasts were read by one of the Vice Presidents, when Judge Robertson rose, and after a choice, classical and eloquent speech, in which he passed a splendid eulogy upon the public character of Kentucky's favorite son, read the sentiment complimentary to him.
A tremendous burst of applause followed, when Mr. CLAY rose. Instantly, every hat was off, and profound silence pervaded the immense concourse of people which surrounded the platform on which he stood. Then came the speech of speeches—the last effort, and probably the best effort of his life. It comprised a rapid survey of his political course, and a surpassingly able review of those stirring political and financial questions, in the origin and discussion of which he has borne so conspicuous a part in the councils of the nation. He adverted to the