

POETICS OF THE DAY.

From the Richmond Whig.

From the Cincinnati American of August 2d, we submit a narrative of the spontaneous distinguished honors rendered the "great Commoner" from his arrival at the Yellow Springs, to his arrival at Cincinnati.

It will be seen, that Mr. Clay did not seek these honors—that he was literally forced to "eat" and to speak—that the people (not the office-holders) would "not suffer Mr. Clay to be the master of his own movements." To be serious—we know of our personal knowledge—that Mr. Clay has not sought the notoriety which his friends have forced upon him—that their solicitude to make reparation to his wounded feelings, by this testimony of their confidence and admiration, while it was kindly appreciated, was painful to him—that he earnestly desired peace and retirement—that he has rejected innumerable invitations eagerly pressed upon him—and that where he has yielded, it was the result of a species of necessity which left him no alternative between compliance and offence.

His progress through the State of Ohio, resembles that of our great benefactor La Fayette, through the U. States. No prompting, no drilling, no persuading, are necessary to embody the population. Every where they spontaneously assemble to meet him, and to express their eloquent gratitude for his services in the great cause of human Liberty, and their indignation at the wrongs and persecutions so basely inflicted, so magnanimously sustained. Even the women and children partake of the universal enthusiasm, and in many instances, the supporters of the administration surrender their prejudices and fall into the great current of popular feeling.

Before this mighty tempest of popularity the administration is drifting without a hold upon the judgment or affections of the people.

From the Cincinnati American of August 2. HONORS TO MR. CLAY.

AT THE YELLOW SPRINGS. Mr. Clay arrived at this delightful watering place on Saturday the 24th ult. where he remained until the morning of the 28th.—It being understood that it was his desire to avoid as much as possible all public parade, and especially to avoid public dinners, no formal invitation to a dinner was given him at that place. The people however, would not suffer Mr. Clay to be master of his own movements. On Tuesday morning they began to collect, & by the usual dinner hour, between three and four hundred persons had assembled to pay their respects to the great Western Statesman. A few of the number, at the request of the rest, got together and framed several toasts, and Mr. Mills (the proprietor of the Springs) was compelled to lengthen his table from time to time as the company arrived. At 3 o'clock one hundred and ninety-five persons sat down to the first table, to the exclusion of nearly as many more. Thirty or forty ladies at the table gave a highly additional interest to the scene.

General Whiteman, assisted by Col. Dougherty, presided, and Mr. O. Farnsworth, assisted by Jos. S. Benham, Esq. acted as Vice President. When the 7th toast was announced complimentary to Mr. Clay, a highly inspiring scene occurred; cheers and other ardent manifestations of approbation made the "welkin ring," and pleasure glistened in every eye. After the noise had subsided, Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the company in a truly eloquent strain for about half an hour. At the end of almost every sentence he was interrupted by the plaudits of the company, and he sat down amid enthusiastic cheers. In the course of his excellent speech, he drew copious tears from the ladies as well as from many of the gentlemen. He was quite indisposed on that day, and spoke with great reluctance. It was with much difficulty his friends could prevail upon him to say any thing, and what remarks he did make, were of an apologetical character. Among other things, he spoke of the nullification doctrine with irresistible power, and concluded by giving the following toast:

"The Union—Its laws paramount—its bond unbroken but by the common consent of its members."

On the evening previous to the dinner, Mr. Farnsworth, who resides within a few hundred yards of the Springs, and has a very handsome and rural situation, gave a party to Mr. Clay, and invited nearly all the ladies and gentlemen at that place. The extensive yard of Mr. Farnsworth, filled with shrubbery, was elegantly illuminated, and over the gate-way was erected a large transparency bearing the motto, in front and rear, "Henry Clay and the American System" and on each end, "Fourth of March, 1833." The cottage of Mr. F. was covered with wreaths of evergreen, and a table filled with Champagne and other wines occupied a place in one corner of the yard.—The night was clear and pleasant, and the whole scene was highly picturesque, and eminently beautiful.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Clay left the Springs for Dayton, in company with

several escort carriages filled with gentlemen. Three or four miles from Dayton, he was met by about one hundred and twenty gentlemen on horseback, and seven or eight carriages crowded with citizens. The horsemen formed in front of Mr. Clay's barouches, and the carriages took their station in the rear, in which order the whole proceeded to the town.—A large concourse of people had assembled at the hotel, to see him, and welcome him.

While at the springs, a Committee appointed by the citizens of Dayton waited on Mr. Clay with an invitation for him to partake of a public dinner, which he politely declined. The citizens, however, were determined to draw a speech from him, and they therefore prepared a few toasts which were drunk at the table.—Mr. Clay sat down to the dinner like any other gentleman, yet it was a quasi public dinner. Two or three hundred persons had collected to partake of it, but the table was sufficiently large to accommodate only about one hundred persons, at a time. All these preparations and all these honors were entirely unexpected and unsought by Mr. Clay. Indeed, he did every thing he could to repress the enthusiasm and attentions of the people, that was consistent with politeness and propriety. But the people would not suffer him to travel as he wished. See and converse with him they must, and see and converse with him they would.

When the toast complimentary to Mr. Clay was read, the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the people's affection ensued. The applause continued long and loud. After the noise had subsided Mr. Clay rose and addressed the company for one hour and five minutes, in his very happiest strain of overpowering eloquence. At the end of almost every sentence, he was interrupted with the most heartfelt cheers, and cries of "bravo."

When Mr. Clay left the table the company gave him three cheers. During the whole time he was speaking the room was literally crammed with people. No steam bath could be more efficacious in producing a free perspiration than the air of that apartment during the time Mr. Clay was speaking.

On Wednesday evening Judge Steel gave a party to Mr. Clay, to afford the ladies of the town an opportunity of being introduced to him.—The residence of Judge Steel is singularly beautiful, and completely exhibits the "rus in urbe."—The variety of shrubbery in his front yard was brilliantly illuminated, and the whole scene was one of captivating interest.—Nearly all the ladies and gentlemen of the town were there, and anxiously pressed round Mr. Clay to shake his hand and listen to his pleasing conversation.

At sunrise on Thursday morning, Mr. Clay left Dayton under the escort of several citizens on horseback and a carriage filled with gentlemen. He proceeded to Miamiesburg to breakfast—but, notwithstanding he had endeavored to keep the time of his arrival secret, he was met two or three miles from that small town by a number of gentlemen on horse-back.—During Mr. Clay's stay (about an hour) at this place, a large number of the citizens called to see him.—On his departure he was again accompanied by a company of gentlemen on horseback for several miles, when at the urgent request of Mr. Clay, owing to the excessive heat, the Miamiesburg escort returned. Mr. Clay was yet escorted by five gentlemen who had accompanied him from the Springs, in a carriage; but scarce had the horsemen from Miamiesburg left him, when he was met by about thirty gentlemen on horseback from Franklin. When he arrived at Franklin, a large crowd had assembled to see him, and after receiving the congratulations of the people, he proceeded upon his journey, accompanied by an additional number of mounted gentlemen as far as Middletown, where he dined.—Here a very large concourse of people soon assembled to honor him, although it was not previously known when he would be there. At this place he was met by a large escort from Hamilton, and immediately after dinner, with the Hamilton escort and several gentlemen on horse-back from Middletown, he proceeded to Hamilton. At several of the towns through which Mr. Clay passed, the people anticipated him in discharging his tavern bills.

At Hamilton, the committee of arrangements had prepared tables of sufficient length to accommodate only two hundred and thirty persons, which number sat down to the first repast. Had there been room at the tables probably twice that number would have joined the party.—There was an immense crowd of persons standing round the tables during the whole entertainment. The tables were elegantly arranged by Mr. Blair, under an arbour in the public square, immediately by the side of the Court House.—The number of persons to whom Mr. Clay spoke when the toast complimentary to himself was drunk, was variously estimated at from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons, among whom was a goodly number of Jacksonians. He was continually interrupted in the course of his remarks, by cheers and other plaudits. All seemed to be highly delighted. The side of the Court House next to where Mr. Clay spoke was crowded with ladies. When he resumed his seat, the company gave him three cheers, as they did also when the toast in honor of him was drunk.—Mr. C. concluded his remarks, which occupied more than an hour in their delivery, by giving the following sentiment.

By Henry Clay. "The Union—Any just sacrifice, to strengthen and preserve it—No concession to impotent threats, to dissolve it.

On the evening of the same day, Mr. Woods gave Mr. Clay a splendid party, at which nearly all the ladies and gentlemen of the town attended. The party was very large, and the entertainment truly elegant.—The trees and shrubbery in front and rear of Mr. Wood's dwelling were brilliantly illuminated. On the following morning, after an early breakfast, Mr. Clay, in company with the five gentlemen who had escorted him from the Yellow Springs, proceeded on his journey to Cincinnati. The people of Hamilton did not, however, suffer him to depart without paying his expenses, as also those of his escort. Upon this subject, they would listen to no objections, although it was permitted with reluctance, both by Mr. C. and his escort.

At half past one o'clock, Mr. Clay arrived at the house of his friend Maj. Clarkson, four miles from this city, where he had been invited to take dinner. Maj. Clarkson had invited about thirty of Mr. Clay's personal friends to meet him there and dine with him. The hospitality of Major Clarkson was lavishly displayed.—His entertainment was truly sumptuous and elegant. While at dinner, the escort from Cincinnati, under the management of the Committee of Arrangements, arrived. Mr. Clay immediately rose from the table, to meet the escort. The whole were formed into a circle, and Mr. Clay was addressed, in behalf of the citizens of Cincinnati, that were with the Committee of Arrangements in feeling, by William Greene, Esq. in a short, though very eloquent and appropriate speech, and concluded by bidding Mr. Clay a most cordial welcome to our city. Mr. Clay responded in a few laconic and highly impressive remarks, and concluded by expressing his heartfelt thanks for the kindness and attentions of his friends and fellow citizens.

The procession was now formed under the command of Col. Carr, Grand Marshal, assisted by Col. Borden. A large number of gentlemen on horseback led the way in double file. Mr. Clay, with two of his friends, in his barouche—the last surrounded by the Committee of arrangements—followed next. The escort carriage which had continued with Mr. C. from the Springs next. Then, the remaining gentlemen on horseback. And lastly, the several carriages.—In this manner, the whole proceeded to the city—then down Main to Front street; up Front, to Cromwell's Hotel, where rooms were provided for Mr. Clay. Here he alighted, and took his station in the drawing-room of the Hotel, where immense crowds of people flocked around him until late in the evening. Every door and window of the houses by which the procession passed, were thronged.

The escort was composed of three hundred & one persons on horseback, & twenty seven carriages, averaging about five persons in each—making the whole number of persons in the escort about 430.—Its length approximated if it were not quite ½ of a mile in length. The whole was exclusively civic in its character; and we very much doubt whether such a civic escort, both in extent and respectability, was ever before witnessed in the U. States. Not a gun was fired, nor a bell rung, to congregate the people, or create a factitious excitement. All was the spontaneous flow of the affection of the people. Let it be remembered too, that Mr. Clay has in no way courted these honors; but, on the contrary has endeavored to repress them by every respectful means in his power. The people will not, however, suffer him to act as he desires. They say he is the PEOPLE'S MAN, and he must, therefore, yield, to their wishes. We may safely remark, that the annals of history furnish no example of such honors & such spontaneous exhibitions of the people's feeling, towards a private man—a plain citizen farmer, without office or power.

Communication.

FOR THE REGISTER.

The "Beautiful Green Monster," again.

On Saturday, I returned home just about dining hour, from a hard and perilous chase over the cliffs of Crabtree, which had resulted in the taking of one of the finest Bucks that adorned those woods. My spirits were high, but the body was exhausted with hunger, heat and fatigue. Having heard it said, it was not good for an old horse to eat soon after hard exercise, I shut my front door, threw off my coat, took a refreshing horn, and then upon a mattress, between two cool windows, spread myself at large—happy as a lord. After a while, thinks I, now if I only had some person to slip a sweet morsel into my mouth, just as I lie—O! how happy would I be. Some one, at that moment, knocked at the door. Old Adam rose in me directly—for thought I, here now, is a long-winded matter of business to be attended to before I shall have an opportunity of getting any thing to eat; I determined at once, not to budge a step. Another louder rap started me up in a dreadful passion, and as I went to the door did not swear, because I am not a swearing man, but I said it to myself in wrath, that if I had to live upon a short allowance of corn-bread alone, all my days, and that to be divided with my dog, I would be a free man the balance of my life, any how. I threw open the door, expecting to see some long gloomy business face ready to pop in; when behold, a little smiling servant, with one of the prettiest China bowls I ever saw in my life, covered over, and stacked up all around the outside, with the nicest sort of loaf-bread. "Heaven and earth! what is this?" said I. "Missus send her compliments, and ax you to 'cept of this Tur-

kie Soup." I seized in haste, the whole concern, lest it should drop before I got hold of it. "From whence, my little curly-head, from whence, did it come?" "The Newbern Spectator, Sir, send 'um by Mr. Hornid's Stage." "Well, tell your Mistress, I return her ten thousand thanks." I closed the door, set the bowl in a chair and squared off, stretching my long shanks on each side, lest an earthquake should come and jostle it over—gave the contents a stir with the spoon, which started up the fine green slices of fat, and set all the balls a bobbing and rolling about. I could not stand the sight any longer, and went to work; and while the spoon was in regular action, up and down, like the piston of a steam-boat, my thoughts were much turned on Newspapers and Politics. I asked myself, what has this "Raleigh Star," for which I have for so many years been paying my money done like this, towards rendering my political faith tangible? The other day, it was drenching me with hot water, to prove that "cold water celebrations" were the very thing on the 4th of July, and that our forefathers for the last half-century, had not discernment enough to see, nor moral feelings to practise it.—Then again, it was tickling my throat with a gnat, and soon after thrusting a whole hog, tail foremost, down my gullet; finally, mounted me upon a large Grunter, made me ride him into town, and then made me lead him up and down the street, like the keeper of a Jack Ass. This is the sort of food with which the Star has been feeding me, and the kind of treatment I have received for my long devotion to its cause. Now, to tell you the truth, I begin to "see new lights," and if I live to meet the Editors of the "Spectator," on the next Presidential Election day, and have a chance, I mean to go the whole Turtle with them—any how. HAWK-EYE.

A CATALOGUE

OF THE OFFICERS, STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS OF WILLIAMSBURG COLLEGE, FOR THE SESSION OF 1829-30:

BOARD OF VISITORS.

- John Page, Esq. Present Rector,
The Right Rev. Bishop Moore,
Burwell Bassett, Esq.
Robert Saunders, sen'r. Esq.
Doctor Alex'r. D. Galt,
John B. Seawell, Esq.
Judge William Browne,
Robert G. Scott, Esq.
John Tyler, Esq.
Doctor Charles Everett,
Col. John C. Pryor,
Hugh Nelson, Esq.
John D. Watkins, Esq.
Robert Stauder, Esq.
James M. Garnett, Esq.
Joseph Prentiss, Esq.
Col. Robert McCandlish,
William Robbins, Esq.
Judge Abel P. Uphur,
Leonard Henley, Esq. Clerk of the Convocation.

FACULTY.

- The Rev. Adam Empie, President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy.
Ferdinand S. Campbell Stewart, Professor of Mathematics.
James Semple, Professor of Law and Police.
Thomas R. Dew, Professor of Political Law.
Dabney Browne, Professor of Humanity.
C. De La Pena, Professor of Modern Languages.
Wm B. Rogers, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Major E. Christian, Bursar.
Joseph Gresham, Steward.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS & SCHOLARS.

Table listing names, counties or towns, and states of students and scholars, including John W. Jarvis, Matthews co. Virginia, Geo L. Fauntleroy, Gloucester, W. H. Wingfield, Williamsburg, etc.

Table listing names and locations of students and scholars, including John Brown, Williamsburg, Virginia, Peter Brown, do, Joseph Brown, do, Edward Wynne, York Town, etc.

The scientific courses of this Institution commence on the last Monday of October, and terminate on the 4th of July of every year.

JUNIOR YEAR.

The Junior Moral Course—embracing Hebrew Letters, Philosophy of Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics.

The Junior Mathematical—embracing Algebra, as far as equations of the second degree, and solid Geometry, plane Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying.

The Chemical—embracing inorganic and organic Chemistry, the application of Chemistry to the arts of bleaching, dyeing, farming, metallurgy, brewing, distillation, the manufacture of glass and porcelain, &c.—Together with the elements of Botany and Mineralogy.

The Junior Political—Metaphysics, from the 22d of February, to the end of the session.

SENIOR YEAR.

The Senior Political Course—embracing the Law of Nature and Nations, Government of Political Economy.

The Senior Mathematical—embracing the remainder of Algebra, application of Algebra to Geometry, Conic Sections, Spherical Trigonometry, Projections of the Sphere, Mathematical Geography, Astronomy and Fluxions.

The Natural Philosophical—embracing Dynamics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity, Meteorology, Physical Geography, &c.—together with the practical subjects of the strength of materials, the construction of watch and clock-work, of roofs, arches, bridges, roads, the steam engine, and elementary principles of architecture.

Besides the studies required for graduation the moral department embraces the subjects of criticism in reference to the fine arts, and the philosophy of the passions—and the Political Department, the subject of History. Each of these departments have both a Junior and a Senior class: making with the Physical and Mathematical courses, four Junior and four Senior Classes.

In general, the Student is deemed capable of attending, and is required by statute to attend, all the classes necessary for a degree, unless the Faculty should see cause to allow him to attend fewer. With their consent, he may attend the four Junior classes in the first, and the four Senior classes in the second year. If this be deemed inadvisable, he has it in his power to graduate in two years, by omitting the classes not required for graduation, or he may embrace the eight courses above mentioned, together with studies in the moral department of ancient and modern languages, by continuing at College for three years.

The necessary expenses for a regular Junior Student for the whole course, are as follows:

- Board and lodging \$100 00
Washing, fuel, candles, &c. 20 00
Three entire fees, for the Moral, Mathematical and Chemical courses 60 00
One half fee for the Metaphysical course 10 00
Matriculation fee, which entitles the Student to the use of the general Library 5 00

The expenses of a regular Senior Student are ten dollars less than the above amount, inasmuch as he is required to enter only three classes.

The Law Course commences at the opening of the College, and terminates on the Saturday before the last Monday in April.

The subjects upon which lectures are delivered in this department, are Law and Police, the Constitution of the United States and that of Virginia.

The expenses of a Law Student are as follows:

- Board, washing, fuel, &c. \$50 00
Tuition fee 20 00
Matriculation fee, which entitles the Student to the use of the general and the law library 5 00

Law Students are not required to attend any of the other classes, but are permitted to do so if they think proper.

The Grammar School opens on the 1st of October, and closes on the 1st of August.

The subjects taught in this department are, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, and the Latin and Greek classics, and in addition, the higher classes are exercised in composition and elocution.

The necessary expenses of a scholar are as follows:

- Board, including every thing \$100 00
Tuition fee 20 00

The Scholar may board with the Professor of Humanity, or elsewhere, but his board is not to exceed \$100 for the course.

The School of Modern Languages opens and closes at the same time with the Scientific courses. Tuition fee \$20 00.

The subjects taught in this department are, the French, Spanish, & Italian languages, with Historical and Philosophical observations. The elements of Philology applied to these languages, are likewise taught.

The studies in all the Scientific departments are conducted by means of lectures and recitations, from appropriate text books.

The Students are examined minutely at each lecture, when additional explanations and illustrations are furnished by the Professor.

Students and Scholars are also questioned circumstantially on the details of their studies, in the presence of the Faculty, at frequent periods in the course, and at the public examinations.

A. EMPIE, Prest. and Prof.

August 12. Insolvent's Notice.

Messrs. Allen Rogers, Wiley Rogers, Anderson Wilkings & Edmond Barker. Take Notice, that on the 6th of September next, I intend to take the benefit of the Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the Jail for Wake County, N. Carolina—When and where you will attend if you see cause. WILLIAM MAHON August 13, 1829.