

DELAWARE JOURNAL.

Edited by M. Bradford.—Printed and Published by R. Porter & Son, No. 97, Market-Street, Wilmington.

Vol. II.

TUESDAY, June 17, 1828.

No. 17.

CONDITIONS.

THE DELAWARE JOURNAL is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four dollars per annum; two dollars every six months in advance. No paper to be discontinued, until arrears are paid.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms—viz: One dollar for four insertions of sixteen lines, and so in proportion for every number of additional lines and insertions.

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Subscribers living in the vicinity of the residence of these Agents, may pay their subscription money to them, they being authorized to receive it, and to give receipts.

Administration Meeting.

The Friends of the Administration in Kent County are requested to meet at the State-house, in Dover, on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing fifty delegates to meet the delegates from New-Castle and Sussex in a general State Convention to be held in Dover on said day, and to take such other measures preparatory to the next General Election as may be necessary to the success of the Party.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either on Bond, Note or Book account, are requested to make payment to MARCUS E. CAPELLE; and those having demands to present their Bills for settlement.

JOSEPH POGUE.

Wilmington, June 9th, 1828. 15—law4t

Attention Rifle Company.

It having been ascertained that rifles can be obtained for the Company, the members and those persons wishing to become members, are requested to meet at the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday (evening,) the 14th inst, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers and taking measures to organize the Corps.

LEVI TALLEY, Sec'y.

June 9, 1828.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice to all it may concern, that my wife, Sarah Mitchell, hath left my bed and board, and I do hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting at or this date.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

June 10th, 1828. 15—4tp

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Saturday 24th inst., a young negro man, named Samuel, about 20 years of age, who has only 4 years to serve, 6 feet high, has several scars on his breast occasioned by a scald or burn—has a sluggish swaggering walk, talks coarse, has a full face, and pretty black. The above reward will be given for the said fellow, if apprehended and safely lodged in the jail in Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Md. and all reasonable charges paid.

The friends of freedom should aid those whose servants abscond without provocation.

J. W. BORDLEY.

May 30, 1828. 14—4t

Take Notice.

All persons that are indebted to the late Firm McCULLLEY & RICE (which was dissolved on the first day of January last by mutual consent) are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts, and any persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them immediately for settlement. Any accounts of said Firm that are not attended to before the middle of July next will be immediately attended to by

SAMUEL McCULLLEY, & JOHN RICE.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they keep constantly on hand, fresh and seasonable supplies of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES (separately) in the establishment heretofore conducted under the name of the firm of McCaulley & Rice, wholesale or Retail, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

SAMUEL McCAULEY, & JOHN RICE.

June 10, 1821. 15—1m

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—15th Class,
Draws on Thursday the 19th of June.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2000, 1 of 1,200, 1 of 1,022, 2 of 1000, 4 of 500, 5 of 300, 5 of 200, 10 of 150, 20 of 100, 46 of 40, 46 of 30, 46 of 25, 1150 of 8, and 8280 of 4.

Tickets \$1, Half \$2, Quarters \$1, Eight 50 cts.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HENRY CLAY.

This eminent statesman is a native of the county of Hanover, in Virginia. His father, John Clay, was an eloquent and pious divine, of the Baptist persuasion. Henry, his second son, was born in April, 1776, and was still very young, when the good clergyman died, leaving his family in rather circumscribed circumstances. His mother, therefore, could not afford to expend much on the education of her children. To early tuition in the schools, Henry is, in consequence, but little indebted. It is not to be supposed, however, but that a mind constituted like young Clay's, embraced every opportunity that offered, for the attainment of knowledge; and although the discipline of a regular scholastic education was not to be obtained, the want of it must have been amply atoned for, by the energy of voluntary application to the most useful branches of study.

At a very early age, we indeed find that Mr. Clay was qualified to perform the duties of a clerk in the Chancery office at Richmond. It was there that he attracted the attention of that eminent and benevolent lawyer, Chancellor Wythe, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. This venerable patriot no sooner perceived the fine genius and agreeable manners of young Clay, than he became his patron and instructor. With him, the poor orphan, who possessed no recommendation from either friends or fortune, found an asylum and home. Under the auspices of this kind benefactor, Mr. Clay soon acquired a proficiency in the law; and in the autumn of 1797, he removed to Lexington, in Kentucky, where he engaged in the practice of his profession with such success, that he was the next year induced to marry, and received the hand of a daughter of Colonel Hart, who had emigrated from near Hagerstown in Maryland. His domestic attachments, however, did not in the least weaken either his strong sense of duty to his country, or that ardent love of liberty for which he has been so distinguished; for in the same year that he married, he commenced that political career which he has ever since so unremittingly pursued, and which has conferred such signal benefits upon his country.

It was in that year (1798) that the memorable alien and sedition laws became the subject of so much contention throughout the Union; and in none of the States was the dispute more warmly maintained than in Kentucky.

In the midst of this angry and doubtful conflict, Mr. Clay unhesitatingly threw himself into the ranks of the opposition, and young as he was, he was soon able to produce the most powerful and fortunate effect in his zeal for the popular rights. He sometimes addressed the crowd from a wagon, a scaffold, or in a cabin, or in a court house, just as opportunity presented. It was on these occasions that the dawn of his unrivalled eloquence was displayed. The people listened with delight to his speeches, and became speedily convinced of the unconstitutionality and pernicious tendency of the contested laws.

A young man of such powers of mind, openness of sentiment and firmness of resolution, could not be suffered to remain long in private life, and as soon as age rendered him eligible, he was elected to a seat in the state legislature, although he was at the time absent from the neighborhood. The elections in Kentucky continued open for three days. On the last day of the election he happened to return home, and received the first intimation of his being a candidate from some of the electors, whom, as he approached the vicinity of Lexington, he met coming from the polls.

From this time, Mr. Clay continued to be a leading member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, until 1806, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States, to serve the remainder of the term for which governor Adair, who had resigned, was elected.

The next season, Mr. Clay, again entered the Legislature of Kentucky, of which he continued an active and efficient member, until the year 1809, when he was again transferred to the Senate of the United States. During this second period of his services in the National Senate he greatly distinguished himself on two memorable questions. The first related to the occupation, by President Madison, of that part of Louisiana which lies between the Mississippi & the Perdido, and is usually called West Florida. His speech on this occasion was a triumphant vindication of Mr. Madison's conduct, and was generally admitted to display more research into the nature of our claim to the territory in question, and to afford stronger proofs of its validity than that made by any other member. Mr. Clay entered the House of Representatives, on the 4th of November, 1811, and on the same day was elected Speaker. In that station, it is believed that no man ever acquitted himself with more firmness, dignity and impartiality; and yet no man ever presided over a body more violently agitated by the dissensions of party, than the Lower House of Congress has frequently been since he occupied the chair. During the first period of his presiding over its deliberations, preparations were made for the war which was declared in 1812. He was indefatigable in his exertions to maintain the cause of the country, and to place it in a condition to meet the crisis.

While Mr. Clay remained in the House of Representatives he never ceased encouraging the disheartened, and contributing all in his power, to a vigorous prosecution of the war. He declared in favor of the imposition of taxes for that object, immediately at its commencement, which would have averted many of the subsequent financial embarrassments; but he, Mr. Cheves, and their co-

adjutors were overruled by the cautious policy of the cabinet.

Without solicitation, and we believe, even without expectation on his part, he was in January 1814, appointed one of the ministers to treat for peace. He signed the treaty at Ghent, and repaired to London, where he assisted in concluding the convention of London, the basis of all subsequent commercial policy.

During his absence from the United States, and without his knowledge, he was again elected from his old district to the House of Representatives. On his return, entertaining some constitutional scruples about the validity of his proceeding, he resigned, and was immediately re-elected. In the fall of 1815, on taking his seat in the House of Representatives, he was once more placed in the Speaker's chair, where he remained until the last session of the sixteenth Congress, when his private affairs not permitting him to go to Washington until some time after the session, he resigned the chair.

The war and the peace were, during the session of 1815-16, vigorously attacked by the opposition. Mr. Clay defended them both, in a speech in which he disclosed his opinions as to the manner in which Congress should adapt the country to the existing peace, characterised by such ability, that the Intelligence of the day pronounced, that if he had never made any other, it would have entitled him to the praise of a profound statesman as well as an eloquent orator.

Mr. Clay declined an election to the seventeenth Congress. To the eighteenth, he was elected without opposition; and on his appearance in the House of Representatives, on the first of December, 1823, he was once more elected speaker by the first ballot. When he resigned the chair, at the second session of the sixteenth Congress, the house was employed three days in electing its speaker; and on the meeting of the seventeenth Congress, it was employed two days. But such was the general satisfaction that Mr. Clay always gave; such was the dignity and ability with which he presided over that body, that in no instance was more than one ballot necessary to determine the election in his favor. His speech on Internal Improvements during the succeeding session, was considered the best ever offered to the public on that subject. His exertions in the Greek cause were animated and zealous, as might have been expected in a cause so congenial to his wellknown liberality and philanthropy of principles and feelings. On the Tariff, he also exerted himself powerfully in behalf of domestic industry.—This is indeed, a topic on which he has often delighted the House of Representatives with some of the finest effusions of eloquence that ever flowed within its walls.

When the present chief Magistrate of the nation came into power, Mr. Clay received the appointment of Secretary of State, in which office, he has since continued. In fulfilling the arduous duties attached to this station, he has exhibited the same energy and promptitude;—the same deep statesman like abilities, and the same uncompromising integrity, which has characterised his whole political career.

Mr. Clay's personal appearance is much in his favor as a public speaker. He is about six feet high, straight, and although inclined to slenderness, yet of very pleasing proportions. His hair is light colored; his forehead high, and rather retiring. His eyes are blue, and slightly sunk in their sockets; his nose is somewhat prominent, and his mouth a little larger than usual. His cheek bones are high and his cheeks thin; his face is therefore narrow, but of a good proportion in length. His countenance taken altogether strongly expresses energy, firmness, and intelligence; and his whole deportment, although dignified and commanding, is yet affable, agreeable and easy.

When he rises to speak, he generally stands erect; but as he advances with his subject, and becomes animated, which he soon does, his countenance brightens, his gestures become active and exceedingly impressive, evidently flowing naturally and spontaneously from the earnestness with which he urges his opinions, and therefore are always appropriate and pleasing. Over his voice he has the most perfect command, being capable of modulating it to every degree of force emphasis necessary to give effect to his language and sentiment.

We may sum up the character of this illustrious American, by saying, that as a patriot, no man has ever evinced more sincerity; as a statesman, none more sagacity and promptitude; as a philanthropist, none has been more importantly active and useful; and as an orator, it would be difficult to find one in any country by whom soundness, brilliancy, and force have been more happily united or more effectively displayed.

MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.

AT THE DINNER IN FANEUIL HALL.

The following was the second toast:—

Our distinguished guest—worthy the noblest homage which free men can give, or a free man receive: the homage of their hearts.

After the hearty and oft repeated cheering that responded to the sentiment had subsided, Mr. WEBSTER rose and said—

MR. PRESIDENT:

The honour conferred by this occasion, as well as the manner in which the meeting has been pleased to receive what has now been proposed to them from the chair, requires from me a most respectful acknowledgment, and a few words of honest and sincere thanks. I should, indeed, be lost to all just feelings, or guilty of a weak and puerile affectation,

if I should fail to manifest the emotions, which are excited by these testimonials of regard, from those among whom I live, who see me oftenest & know me best. If the approbation of good men be an object fit to be pursued, it is fit to be enjoyed—if it be, as doubtless it is, one of the most stirring and invigorating motives which operate upon the human mind, it is also among the richest rewards which console and gratify the heart.

I confess myself particularly touched and affected, Mr. President and gentlemen, by the kind feelings which you manifest towards me, as your fellow citizen, your neighbour and your friend. Respect and confidence, in these relations of life, lie at the foundation of all valuable character. They are essential to solid or permanent reputation, as to durable social happiness. I assure you, sir, with the utmost sincerity, that there is nothing which flows from human approbation or applause, no distinction, however high or alluring, no object of ambition, which could possibly be brought within the horizon of my view, that would tempt me, in any degree, justly to forfeit the attachment of my private friends, or surrender my hold, as a citizen and a neighbour, on the confidence of the community in which I live; a community, to which I owe so much, in the bosom of which I have enjoyed so much, and where I still hope to remain, in the exercise of mutual good offices, and the interchange of mutual good wishes, for the residue of life.

The commendation which the meeting has bestowed on my attempts at public service, I am conscious, is measured rather by their own kindness than any other standard. Of those attempts, no one can think more humbly than I do. The affairs of the general government, foreign and domestic, are vast, and various, and complicated. They require from those who would aspire to take a leading part in them, an amount, a variety, an accuracy of information, which, even if the adequate capacity were not wanting, are not easily attained by those whose attention is, necessarily, mainly devoted to the duties of an active and laborious profession. For this, as well as for many other reasons, I am conscious of having discharged my public duties in a manner no way entitling them to the degree of favour which has now been manifested.

And this manifestation of favour and regard is the more especially to be referred to the candor and kindness of the meeting, on this occasion, since it is well known, that in a recent instance, and in regard to an important measure, I have felt it my duty to give a vote, in respect to the expediency and propriety of which, considerable difference of opinion exists, between persons equally entitled to my regard and confidence. The candid interpretation which has been given to that vote, by those who disapproved it, and the assembling together here, for the purpose of this occasion, of those who felt pain, as well as those who felt pleasure, at the success of the measure for which the vote was given, afford ample proof, how far unsuspected uprightness of intention, and the exercise of an independent judgment may be respected, even by those who differ from the results to which that exercise of judgment has arrived. There is no class of the community, for whose interests I have ever cherished a more sincere regard, than that, on whose pursuits some parts of the measure alluded to, bear with great severity. They are satisfied, I hope, that in supporting a measure in any degree injurious to them, I must have been governed by other paramount reasons, satisfactory to my own conscience, and that the blow, inflicted on their interests, was felt by me almost as painfully and heavily, as it could be by those on whom it immediately fell. I am not now about to enter into reasons of that vote or to explain the necessity under which I found myself placed, by a most strange and unprecedented manner of legislation, of taking the evil of a public measure for the sake of its good; the good and the bad provisions relating to different subjects, having not the slightest connexion with each other, yet yoked together, and kept together, for reasons and purposes which I need not state, as they have been boldly avowed, and are now before the public.

It was my misfortune, sir, on that occasion, to differ from my most estimable and worthy colleague. And yet probably, our difference was not so broad as it might seem. We both saw, in the same measure, something to approve and something to disapprove. If it could have been left to us to mould and frame it according to our opinions of what the good of the country required, there would have been no diversity of judgment between us, as to what should have been retained and what rejected. The only difference was, when the measure had assumed its final shape, whether the good it contained so far predominated over its acknowledged evil, as to justify the reception and support of the whole together. On a point of this sort, and under circumstances such as those in which we were placed, it is not strange that different minds should incline different ways. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the constancy, the intelligence, and the conscious fidelity with which my colleague discharged his public duty, in reference to this subject. I am happy also to have the opportunity of saying, that if the bill had been presented to me, in the form it was in when it received a negative vote from the distinguished gentleman who represents this District, my own opinion of it would have entirely concurred with his, and I should have voted in the same manner.

The meeting will indulge me with one further remark, before parting from this subject. It is only the suggestion, that in the place I occupied I was one of the Representatives of the whole Commonwealth. I was not at liberty to look exclusively to the interests of the District in which I live, and which I have heretofore had the high honour of representing. I was to extend my view from Bar-