ter" was rarely "abroad." Usually the children of the wealthy were instructed by private teachers brought into the family; hence the poor, unable thus to acquire an education, were scantily supplied even with the common rudiments of learning. While in the High Court of Chancery he felt the want of that education of which poverty had deprived him, and availed himself of the opportunity to supply, as far as it was in his power to do so, his deficiency.

But, if he owed little to the schoolmaster, he was deeply indebted to a bounteous Providence for an understanding clear and powerful; a disposition social, lively, and winning; and a deportment easy, manly, and impressive. It might with truth be said,

"The elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This is a man.'"

Obscure, oppressed by poverty, unknown, with no friend to whom he could look for counsel or assistance, there must have been moments when the orphan felt all the loneliness of his situation; and, with those inward longings and aspirations which a powerful mind could not but have occasionally prompted, he must have sometimes exclaimed, in bitterness of spirit,

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar;
* * * * * *
Check'd by the scoff of Pride, by Envy's frown,
And Poverty's unconquerable bar!"

But poverty in vain opposed to him her "bar." In the Chancery office he had occasionally to transact business with some of the most distinguished men then at the Virginia bar, & on her bench. Henry Clay was not made to pass thro' the world unnoticed: place him in a crowd of thousands, and, though entirely unknown, his commanding manner and marked features would soon attract attention and inspire respect. He was no more designed by Providence,

"In life's low vales remote to pine alone,
Then drop into the grave unpitied & unknown,"

than a Cæsar, a Napoleon, or a Chatham. Such master spirits do not sit down and pine, nor give way to despondency.—They are as conscious of power to rise upon the strength of their own wing, and by their own unaided energies, as the eagle that soars aloft in the blue vault of heaven.

Attracts the notice of Chancellor Wythe and Governor Brooke.—Reads law.

It was his good fortune to attract the notice and win the friendship of Chancellor Wythe and Governor Brooke, by whose persuasion, at the age of nineteen, he commenced the study of law, & read chiefly in the office of the latter, then Attorney General of the State, and under the auspices of the former, for whom he acted as private secretary. The friendship of these men of eminent worth and abilities, he retained to the latest day of their lives,—no slight evidence that he possessed a spirit and principles congenial with their own, and that they found in him that which great and good men can admire.

Is licensed to practice by the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Young Clay, for we must no longer call him "the orphan boy," was licensed to practice law by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, in Virginia, in 1797, when he was but twenty years of age. He had now to select a place to locate himself:

"The world was all before him where to choose,
And Providence his guide."

Removes to Lexington, Kentucky.

His only surviving parent had been five years settled near Lexington Kentucky, and it is probable that filial affection had no little influence in directing his steps to the West. That State was then new, and he doubtless saw a field where he could put in his plough and sickle, and gather a harvest. But, if he calculated on finding a bar destitute of able lawyers and eloquent advocates, he was much deceived; for, new as the country was, the bar at Lexington, where he settled, was at that time distinguished for the eminent ability of its members. His aspirations were at this time, however, extremely moderate, for he has himself said that he remembered how comfortable he thought he should be if he could make £100, Virginia money, ($333) a year; and with what delight he received the first fifteen shilling fee!

He is cherished as a son.

But Mr. Clay had no sooner appeared in one or two cases, than business flowed in upon him so rapidly, that in less than a year from his entrance into the State, he had an extensive and lucrative practice. The people of Kentucky, proverbially warm hearted, generous, and susceptible of strong emotions, love those who possess the same qualities. Mr. Clay was a man after their own hearts; and at once they took him to their bosoms; and cherished him with as fond a regard and as unalterable an attachment, as if he had been "to the manor born." He came to the State fatherless, penniless, and, with the exception of the few he had left behind him, friendless. She proved to him a parent, friend, and benefactor: has he not repaid her with more than filial attachment?

His early career at the Bar.

His career at the bar was brilliant and successful. Possessing an intuitive knowledge of men, and master of the human passions; with a voice, at his bidding sweet as the silver-toned lute, or loud and powerful as the trumpet blast, alternately indulging in wit, irony, pleasantry, pathos, and indignation,—no wonder the heart was in his hands a pipe he could sound from the lowest note to the top of its compass, and that his influence over juries was unprecedented and irresistible. But we have little to do with Henry Clay the lawyer and the advocate: it is in a higher sphere of life we must now view him.*

*It is but just to Mr. Clay to state, that his being a lawyer did not render it necessary, in his opinion, that he should advocate, indiscriminately, right and wrong. So far from this, as no pecuniary temptation or reward could induce him to engage in an unjust cause, so no fear of offending the affluent and the influential prevented him from advocating the cause of the *poor* but injured man. An illustration of this highly honorable trait in his professional character is to be found in the following anecdote:

About the time that Mr. Clay commenced the practice of law in Kentucky, there was depending in one of the courts of his circuit an action of slander, brought by some poor and humble citizen against a very wealthy and influential individual, who was so notorious for the intrepidity and violence of his temper, that the poor plaintiff found it difficult to engage counsel to plead his cause. The court came on at which the cause stood, and young Clay was in attendance from his residence at Lexington. He was then but little known. The poor plaintiff appealed to him, and he at once undertook his case, with his characteristic decision and boldness. This was soon understood among all the parties interested about the suit; and the irritated defendant was heard to make threats, and even ventured a formidable intimation to the young lawyer that he would hold him responsible for any offence he might give in the argument of the case.

The trial came on, and the angry and formidable defendant seated himself close by the young lawyer, with stern and lowering looks. But he was not to be awed. Provoked by the attempt to intimidate him in the performance of his professional duties, he pleaded the cause of his injured client with all his youthful ardor, and, in a spirit of defiance, poured out a flood of indignant eloquence and denunciation upon the head of the defendant. The defendant was bold and reckless, but he felt that he had met a man as fearless as himself; and with involuntary admiration of the audacious eloquence of the young advocate, he went up to him as soon as he had closed his speech, offered him his hand, said he never wished him again to appear against him; and concluded by retaining him in all his future suits. They were friends ever after.

To be Continued.

HENRY CLAY.—It may be that political or personal partiality has led us sometimes into language more glowing in its eulogium and more confident in its assertions than seemed sincere, or at any rate, well grounded, to the more sedate and less enthusiastic admirers of that eminent man; and for aught we know, the terms we have occasionally employed on the subject may in some instances have been suspected of savoring of a mere effort at party effect. Be it so; that is to say, let our friends and the friends of Mr. Clay believe whatever they please, and ascribe just as much party feeling and party purpose to us, as best appears to comport with their own experience in such matters—we own to as much sanguineness of temperament and as much enthusiasm of party feeling as others, and fairly confess if such temperament and such feelings are faults, that they are fairly ascribable to us. The time has, however, arrived in which we may safely use such language without subjecting ourselves to any suspicion of over stating the case of our candidate, or of too much confidence in his election. There is no danger now, of feeling or expressing full faith in our cause and full confidence in its triumph. There is nothing required of us now, but to persevere in our exertions, keep our ranks closed and do our duty to the country! If we do this, there is no doubt of the result. The contest will close as gloriously as it did in 1810. But with this fact before us, and with the full consciousness of holding the power of success in our own hands, we have no right to relax—no warrant for withholding every effort. Victory does not come to those who fight with folded arms. The very term imports a struggle, and to gain a battle always implies the necessity of hard knocks. It is certainly easy enough for a frigate to capture a sloop of war, & her crew would be great cowards if they felt any lack of confidence in going into the contest, but they would be arrant blockheads if they expected to make the achievment without loading their guns and without keeping at quarters. The frigate would stand an excellent chance of being obliged to haul down her flag to the sloop, if her commander should carry her into action with wet ammunition! The Whigs of the United States not only have the advantage over the enemy in the Presidential election, in the purity of their principles, the character of their candidate and the excellence of their organization, but without any doubt, in a great numerical superiority. Nothing therefore, short of utter supineness can prevent them from a great and glorious triumph.—*N. York Courier and Enquirer.*

☞ The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that there is no change in the appointments for Montgomery county, except in the Orphans' Court.

Maryland Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Annapolis, Feb, 2d, 1844.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in reply to a call of the House, relative to transportation of coal from the coal region to dam No. 6 of the Canal, &c.

It proposes and replies—1st. Provided a satisfactory arrangement be made in twelve months, they will transport not less than 100,000 tons of coal annually, in equal daily quantities, during canal season, assumed at 250 days, from Cumberland to dam No. 6, for 12 years or permanently, at 1½ cent per ton per mile. 2d. The present road being sufficient for such transportation, they at present decline agreeing to lay another track.—3d. They calculate the cost of transportation under this arrangement, from Cumberland to Georgetown, at $2 30½ per ton, and by the Canal alone, at $2,-31. 4th. The company being informed by the Maryland and New York Iron and Coal Company, that they can command the funds requisite for the construction of a railroad from Cumberland up the Valley of Jennings Run to the coal region, they decline immediately constructing such road on their own account, or taking the stock of a company incorporated for the purpose; nor do they deem it expedient to engage to extend their road immediately to the Frostburg region, their operations in this respect depending upon the state of their funds and upon their route to the Ohio. But if the road of the Maryland and N. York Company be worked in connexion with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the machinery of that company, the cost of transportation on that branch may be stated at 20 cents per ton. But if worked in another connexion, and with different machinery, the cost it is supposed will be at least 10 cents greater. 5th. The additional expense of hauling and the irregularity of loads, will not authorise a less charge of transportation for pig iron than 2 cents per ton per mile; and larger cars, and greater care being required for a transportation of manufactured iron, will render a charge of not less than 3 cts per ton per mile, between Cumberland and dam No. 6.

Leave was granted for the introduction of a bill in relation to pensions granted by the State of Maryland. Also, for a bill supplemental to an act regulating the inspection of lumber in the city and county of Baltimore. Also, for a bill for the benefit of Rebecca Ann Stewart and children, of A. A. county. Also, for a bill allowing the sheriff of Charles county to complete his collections.—Also, for a bill changing the place of holding elections in 3d district in Carroll county.

A petition was presented from citizens of Frederick county, relative to the commissioners of the tax, and from citizens of St. Mary's, for an alteration in the mode of electing commissioners of that county.

A bill was reported and ordered to be printed, restoring to Baltimore city a portion of the duties on auction proceeds.

A bill was read and passed, prohibiting the drawing of money from the Treasury except by special enactment of the Legislature. Also, a bill regulating the form of corn barrels. Also, a bill allowing surveys of land in Queen Anne's county to be made by any one skilled in surveying.

Mr. Potter presented to the House a report of the Executive Committee of the American Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, on the subject of English grammar. Referred to the committee on education.

A petition was presented from citizens of Washington county, for a law providing for the election of constables by the people. Also of Richard Gambrill, of Howard District, for additional compensation for services as assessor.—Also, for the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath in Washington county.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.

Annapolis, Feb. 3, 1844.

In the House, Mr. Levering presented a petition from J. J. Gregory and Daniel McIntyre, praying to be returned certain money. Mr. Hammill presented a petition of numerous inhabitants of Allegany county, praying an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Mr. Carey, a memorial for a supplement to act of 1803, relative to pilots. Which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Powder submitted the following:

"Whereas, it appears by a report made by the Treasurer, that there is due the sum of $97,783.25 from sundry clerks and sheriffs of the counties; and, whereas, at the last session of the Legislature indulgence was given to some of said clerks, and the time extended for the payment of a large portion of said sum into the treasury; and, whereas, it is reasonable and proper that at least the same measure of indulgence should be meeted to the tax-payers of the State which is extended to defaulting public officers who have the people's money in their possession: and, whereas, it is also reasonable and proper that the people should not be required to submit to heavy burdens, at least until all the public means have been first collected and exhausted; therefore,

"Resolved, that the further collection of the State taxes be and the same are hereby suspended until the said amounts of money due from the said clerks and sheriffs shall have been collected by due process of law, if necessary, and paid into the public treasury.

"And whereas, also, the several laws now in force intended to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt, do not make adequate provision for raising the necessary amount to pay said interest, and it is necessary, in order to preserve the faith and honor of the State, untarnished, if it be possible to do so, that a much higher rate of taxation be provided, so that the amount to be raised by taxation shall be fully sufficient to pay the whole of the interest on the said State debt, instead of the very insufficient amount now provided for; therefore,

"Be it further resolved, that the said collection of State taxes be suspended until this, or a subsequent Legislature shall have provided such an efficient system of taxation as shall be fully sufficient to pay the annual interest of the State debt, and thus provide for the maintenance of the honor and faith of the State." Which lies over under rule.

A bill providing against fraud in drawing pensions for revolutionary services. A bill authorising the Merchant's Bank of Baltimore to invest a portion of its capital in its own stock; were severally passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Poultney submitted an order directing the Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road Company to report a list of persons in its employ and their salaries; also, relative to the amount of the free travel; which was adopted.

Mr. Ligon called up the bill to create "Howard County;" and a vote being again taken it was rejected by a vote of 34 to 25.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Carey, the chairman of the committee having the subject under consideration, said they would report, in a few days, a proposition to erect an additional tobacco warehouse in the city of Baltimore.

Board of Equalization.—The bill providing for the creation of a board for the equalization of the assessment of the real and personal property of the state, was taken up.

Mr. Murray moved an amendment to the bill, providing that the board shall be composed of one from each county, Baltimore city, and Howard district.

After some debate on motion of Mr. Stewart, the bill was laid over until the 14th inst.

The bill providing for a reduction of the number of members of the House of Delegates, (which proposes a reduction of one half,) was taken up. Mr. Lynch submitted a substitute, providing for a reduction of one from each delegation; which was accepted. The question then recurring upon the passage of the bill, a motion was made to refer the bill to the next general assembly; which prevailed.

The House took up the bill extending the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland. The question was on the amendments proposed to the bill by Mr. Murray, mentioned yesterday. The first was, after consideration modification and debate on the subject, adopted. The second, relating to the oath of secrecy was amended by striking out that part forbidding secrecy to be imposed as a duty, upon its officers, by the bye-laws of the Institution, and then adopted, and the bill as amended passed.

The consideration of the order of the day was again resumed, and Mr. Reeder continued his argument against the coupon resolutions.

Mr. Calvert, of P. George's, followed in the discussion.

At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Carey moved to postpone the consideration of the resolutions indefinitely, which would amount to a rejection.—The yeas and nays were called on this this question, and appeared, yeas 21 and nays 48: so that the House refused to postpone indefinitely.

The question then again recurred on their passage. Some amendments, aimed at the vitality of the resolutions, were proposed and negatived by 26 yeas to 43 nays.

Mr. Carey moved to amend the first resolution, so as to direct the treasurer to proceed to sell the coupons "so soon as the State shall pay interest on her bonds outstanding in the sinking fund." By yeas 23 to nays 34, negatived.

On motion of Mr. Cropper, the first resolution was amended, so as to direct the sale of the coupons, in all the counties of the State, and Howard district, or elsewhere. By the previous question, the House was brought to a vote, which resulted, yeas 46, nays 21; so the resolutions were passed. They read,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer proceed in his discretion, as soon as conveniently may be, and from time to time if necessary, to sell for the highest market price, in the city of Baltimore, and in each county, and Howard district, or elsewhere, by persons properly authorized and qualified, the coupons of interest, and the certificates of interest to be issued by the commissioners of loans, under the act of Dec. session, '42, ch. 189, due upon vested bonds and stock of the State standing to the credit of the sinking fund, and that the proceeds of such sales to be invested by the said treasurer in the stock or bonds of the State, for the benefit of said fund.

Resolved further, That the coupons or certificates of interest so directed to be sold, shall be receivable in payment of the direct and income tax, levied, or to be levied for the use of the State, as provided in the first section of the said act of Dec. session, 1842, chap. 189.

THE TALKING MACHINE.—Several of the city papers have already noticed a machine now in the city which actually *talks*, an achievment hitherto never effected. We saw it a day or two since and were certainly greatly surprised by its performances. The tone is not that of a human voice, though it resembles that of some persons in being mainly through the *nose*. But no one could fail to perceive at once that the sound was produced by some artificial wind instrument. Its outward appearance is very simple. A Turk's head, with turban and long beard, faces the spectator and the words are uttered by movements of the lips, the tongue, the palate and all the articulating organs, precisely as in the living person. These movements are produced by machinery concealed beneath a drapery behind the figure and moved by keys at its right. These keys are sixteen in number, each representing a particular sound. It requires no little skill to use the keys, as a great number of them must be quickly and properly struck to utter even the simplest words. A bellows beneath supplies the *breath* which the machinery thus manufactures into *words*. The Turk recited to us the alphabet, counted fifty, gave the Latin titles of several European monarchs, held an edifying conversation with us about the weather, sang a German song and bade us good day, in very distinct and courteous phrase. The utterance is of course very slow, and sometimes difficult and indistinct: but it is easy to see that the fault lies in an inability to work the keys with sufficient rapidity, and not in any want of vocal organs. It is certainly very curious and shows that the inventor, who is an Austrian, is possessed of great skill and ingenuity. We understand that the instrument has engaged his close attention for above *fourteen* years! It is impossible to avoid reflecting what so great ingenuity, united with a perseverance so untiring, might have accomplished had it been directed into some productive channel. This talking instrument, we believe, scarcely aspires to be considered a *labor-saving* machine, nor need the men (including the *women*) who, up to this age of the world, have monopolised the talking, feel any jealousy of its intrusion upon their province. Its rivalry is not formidable, though its performances are highly curious and interesting. We understand that Mr. Faber (the inventor,) intends soon to make a public exhibition of it.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

THE DEAD OF 1843.—Among the distinguished persons who have died the past year, we perceive the names of Robert Southy, La Motte Fouque, author of "Undine," Hahnemann, the founder of the homœopathic school; Casimer Delavigue, the French Poet; Foster, the author of valuable essays; Noah Webster, Washington Allston, Hugh S. Legare, Clevenger, the sculptor; Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian system of medicine; and Dr. Channing.

A NEW FASHION.—A Boston correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that a new fashion, consisting of highly polished long boots, extending as high as the knee, and worn outside of the indispensables," has been introduced by the fashionables for a full street dress.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a distress for County and State taxes, due Green S. Etchison, Collector of the 2d election district of Montgomery county, Md., will be exposed to public sale at the Court-house door, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of February next, for cash only, one Negro Boy Richard. Seized and taken as the property of Lott Linthicum. Sale to take place between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREEN S. ETCHISON,
Jan 25—ts Collector.

LATE COLLECTOR'S SALE.—By virtue of a distress for county taxes, due Wm. O. Chappell, late Collector of Montgomery county, will be offered at public sale, at the Court-house door in Rockville, on Saturday the 17th day of February next, for cash only, one NEGRO BOY, Richard. Seized and taken as the property of Lott Linthicum. Sale to take place between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

WM. O. CHAPPELL,
Jan. 25—ts Late Collector.

WE are authorised to announce DANIEL H. CANDLER as a candidate for the sheriffalty of 1845.

THE JOURNAL.

Rockville, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN M. S. CAUSIN,

Of St. Mary's County.

☞ Read Mr. CAUSIN's address, which will be found in another column.

JOHN M. S. CAUSIN, Esq. our talented and worthy candidate for Congress, addressed the voters of this county, in the Court-house of this village, on Tuesday last. Considering the short notice given of the meeting, a goodly number were present, and seemed highly pleased with the address, which was worthy the man—it being eloquent and zealous, comprising a general history of the position of the leading men of the nation, their prospects, their opinions, and the merits of the questions now the topic of discussion, and to be used during the coming campaign, either for or against the competitors for the presidency. Both parties praised the courteous manner in which Mr. Causin spoke of his opponent, who was not present, but whose address was read to the meeting by Mr. C.'s urgent request.—We regret it is not in our power to give some extracts from his eloquent discourse—his high-toned compliments to the great whig champion, HENRY CLAY—his praise of American industry—his hope for the prosperity of the country—his animadversions of the mal-administrations that have abused public confidence, and are yet calling upon the people for further trusts. We do him nothing more than justice in saying, he will make a WORTHY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE, A NOBLE AND FEARLESS DEFENDER OF THE WHIG CAUSE. *Give him your support*, Whigs of Montgomery, and you will fulfil a duty you owe to your country and your God.

Mr. CAUSIN regretted much that the time was thus limited, as to prevent his visiting each district in the county, and conferring with the people upon the great national questions now agitated, and of the deepest interest to all classes of men. We, in his behalf, through the medium of the press, offer this apology, knowing it will be received and viewed in its proper light, that the neglect is owing to the nature of the case. Scarcely a week intervenes between this and the election, yet he has to visit the greater portion of this congressional district.

WHIGS, do not be lulled to sleep by the soothing voice of the Loco Focos, *that they do not expect to elect their candidate;* the majority being so great against him in this district. This is done to get the Whigs to remain at home, while they to a man will be at the polls. This trick has been played upon the unsuspecting Whigs too often to be practised again with success. We should be wide awake, and attend the polls, notwithstanding the *very frank admission* of our opponents. If the Locos are so confident of being whipped, why do they urge a candidate in the field? They could have saved him his money and his labor. They remind one of the vampire bat of South America: while it lulls its victim to a deep slumber, by the gentle fanning of its wings, it feasts upon the blood. The Loco Focos would convince us that it is useless to make a strong turn out, as they intend to let the election go by default. Whigs of the 1st district, do not suffer yourselves to be duped in this way—to be lulled to sleep.

HURRAH FOR BLAIR!—*Beat this if you can Amos.*—Amongst the million of falsehoods and impudent assertions made by the Globe, the following which we find in that paper of the 2d inst. fairly caps the whole. Here it is: "Mr. Calhoun will cordially support Mr. Van Buren. We say this on the assurance of one of his *best* friends."