

of oats in any State, so as to render it necessary, without the means of payment in some equivalent domestic product, as has been the case in some former years, when large quantities were made to supply the deficiency, at high prices. In the year 1837 not less than 3,211,253 bushels of wheat were imported into the United States. We have now a large surplus of this and other agricultural products for exportation, and a market opened to receive them.

A glance at the specific crops is all that can be given. Some notice of this kind seems necessary, and may be highly useful to those who wish to embrace, in a narrow compass, the results of the agricultural industry of our country.

WHEAT.—This is one of the great staples of several States, the soil of which seems, by a happy combination, to be peculiarly fitted for its culture. Silicious earth, as well as lime, appears to form a requisite of the soil to adapt it for raising wheat to the greatest advantage, and the want of this has been suggested as a reason for its not proving so successful in some portions of our country. Of the great wheat-growing States during the past year, it may be remarked that in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Southern States, this crop seems not to have reached so increased an harvest as was promised early in the season. Large quantities of seed were sown, and the expectation was deemed warranted of an unusually abundant increase. But the appearance of the drought and other causes destroyed these hopes. In the northern part of Kentucky the crop did not exceed one-third of an ordinary one. In some of the States, as in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, the quantity raised was large, and the grain of a fine quality. The prospect of another year at the West, if we may judge at so early a period, is for an increased crop, as in some fertile sections more than double the usual amount is said to have been sown. The present open winter, however, may prove injurious, and these sanguine expectations not be realized. Indeed, the wheat and rye, as well as other grain crops, are in parts of the country becoming more uncertain, and without more attention to the variety and culture, many kinds of grain must probably be still more confined to particular sections of all the States. Ohio stands foremost in the production of wheat, as she is also peculiarly fitted for all the grains, and the sustaining of a dense population. About one-sixth of the whole amount of the wheat crop of the country is raised by this State. To this succeed, in their order, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, and North Carolina. In some of the States a bounty is paid on the raising of wheat, which has operated as an inducement to the cultivation of this crop. The amount thus paid out of the State Treasury in Massachusetts, for two years, was more than \$13,000; the bounty was two dollars for every fifteen barrels, and five cents for every bushel above this quantity. Similar inducements might, no doubt, stimulate still greater improvements and success in this and other products of the soil.

The value of this crop in our country is universally felt, that its importance will be at once acknowledged. The whole aggregate amount of wheat raised in 1841, 957 bushels, which is nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the wheat crop of which does not annually exceed 100,000,000 of bushels. The supply demanded at home, as an article of food, cannot be less than eight or ten millions, and has been estimated as high as twelve million barrels of flour, equal to about forty to sixty million bushels of wheat. The number of flouring mills reported by the last census is 4,365, and the number of barrels of flour 7,404,582. Large quantities of wheat also are used for seed, and for food of the domestic animals, as well as for the purposes of manufacture. The allowance in Great Britain for seed, in the grains in general, as appears from McCulloch, is about one-seventh of the whole amount raised. Probably a much less proportion may be admitted in this country. Wheat is also used in the production of, and as a substitute for, starch. The cotton manufactures of this country are said to consume annually 100,000 barrels of flour for this and similar purposes, and in Lowell alone, 900,000 pounds of starch, and 3,000 barrels of flour, are said to be used in conducting the mills, bleaching and printing, &c., in the manufactures.

Could the immense surplus amount of this crop, in the West, find access to the ports of Great Britain, as the means of communication are daily becoming more easy and shorter in point of time, it would contribute much to enrich that grain-producing section of our country.

BARLEY.—Comparatively little of this grain is raised in this country, with the exception of New York, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Illinois, rank next as producers of this crop. As it is raised principally to supply malt for the brewery, and small quantities of it only are used for the food of animals, or for bread, no great increase in this product is to be anticipated. The crop of 1841 appears to have been somewhat less than the usual one in proportion to the population.

OATS.—This grain in several of the States is evidently deemed an important article of cultivation, and large quantities of it are annually produced. As compared with wheat it has the precedence of all of them with the exception of Maine, Maryland, Ohio, and Georgia. New York takes the lead in the amount raised, then follow, very closely, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. It is a favorite crop, too, in the New England States. The crop

of oats, in 1841, is believed to have been somewhat below a full one, and may therefore be considered as not having been so successful as some others, although large quantities of the seed were sown in the States where they are most abundantly cultivated. The consumption of oats in this country is confined particularly to the feeding of horses; but in some parts of Europe this article is used to a considerable extent, as one of the bread-stuffs. It enters, to a limited degree, into our articles of exportation, but it is not easy to form an exact estimate of the different appropriations of this crop, at home or abroad.

RYE.—This species of grain is mostly confined to a few States. The proportion which it bears to the other grains is probably greater in the New England States than in any other section of our country. There it likewise, to some extent, forms an article of food for the people. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Connecticut, may be ranked as the chief producers of this crop, at least, these are among the States where it bears the greatest relative proportion to the other important crops. In 1841 it experienced, in some degree, similar vicissitudes with the other grains, and must likewise be estimated as below the increased crop which a more favorable season would probably produced. The product of this crop is extensively used in many parts of our country for distillation, although the quantity thus applied has probably materially lessened within the few years past, and will doubtless hereafter undergo a still greater reduction.

BUCKWHEAT.—This must be reckoned among the crops of minor interest in our country. With the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Virginia, Vermont, Michigan, and New Hampshire, very little attention seems to be given to the culture of this grain. In England it is principally cultivated, that it may be cut in a green state as fodder for cattle and the seed is used to feed poultry. In this country it is also applied in a similar manner; and is sometimes ploughed in, as a means of enriching the soil. To a limited extent, the grain is further used as an article of food. The crop of 1841 may be considered as, on the whole, above an average one. This may in part be attributed to the fact that when some of the other and earlier crops failed, resort was had to buckwheat, as a later crop, more extensively than is usual. It is a happy feature in the adaptation of our climate, that the varieties of products are so great as to enable the agriculturist often thus to supply the deficiency in an earlier crop, by greater attention to a later one. There was more buckwheat sown than is commonly the case, and the yield was such as to compensate for the labor and cost of culture.

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.—Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and Indiana, are, in their order, the greatest producers of this kind of crop. In Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New York, Maryland, Arkansas, and the New England States, it appears to be a very favorite crop. In New England, especially, the aggregate is greater than in any of the grains except oats. More diversity seems to have existed in this crop, in different parts of the country, the past year, than with most of the other products of the soil; and hence it is much more difficult to form a satisfactory general estimate. In some sections the notices are very favorable, and speak of "good crops," as in portions of New England; of "a more than average yield," as in New Jersey; of being "abundant," as in parts of Georgia; or "on the whole, a good crop," as in Missouri; "on the whole, a tolerable one," as in Kentucky. In others, the language is of "a short crop as in Maryland; or "cut off," as in North Carolina; or "below an average," as in Virginia. On the whole, however, from the best estimate which can be made, it is believed to have equalled, if it did not exceed, an average crop. The improvement continually making in the quality of the seed (and this remark is likewise applicable, in various degrees, to other products) augurs well for the productive-ness of this indigenous crop, as it has been found that new varieties are susceptible of being used to great advantage. Considered as an article of food for man, and also for the domestic animals, it takes a high rank. No inconsiderable quantities have likewise been confined in distillation and the article of kiln-dried meal, for exportation, is yet destined, it is believed, to be of no small account to the corn-growing sections of our country. It will command a good price, and find a ready market in the ports which are open to its reception. But the importance of this crop will doubtless soon be felt in the new application of it to the manufacture of sugar from the stalk, and of oil from the meal. Below will be found some comparisons and deductions on this subject, and a view of the true policy of our country in relation to it and to agricultural industry generally.

POTATOES.—The Tabular View shows, that in quite a number of States the amount of potatoes raised is very great. New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, are the great potato-growing States; more than two-thirds of the whole crop are raised by these States. Two kinds, the common Irish and the sweet potato, as they are called, with a number of varieties, are embraced in our Agricultural Statistics. When it is recollected that this product of our soil forms a principal article of vegetable food among so large a class of our population, its value will at once be seen. The best common or Irish potatoes, as an article of food for the table, are produced

in the higher northern latitudes of our country, as they seem to require a colder and moister soil than corn and the grains generally. It is on their peculiar adaptation in this respect, that Ireland, Nova Scotia, and parts of Canada, are so peculiarly successful in the raising and perfecting of the common or Irish potatoes. It is estimated that, in Great Britain, an acre of potatoes will feed more than double the number of individuals that can be fed from an acre of wheat. It is also asserted that, whenever the laboring class is mainly dependent on potatoes, wages will be reduced to a minimum. If this be true, the advantage of our laboring classes over those of Great Britain, in this respect, is very great. The failure of a crop of potatoes, too, where it is so much the main dependence, must produce great distress and starvation. Such is now the case in Ireland and parts of England and Scotland. Another disadvantage of relying on this crop as a chief article of food for the people is, that it does not admit of being stored up as it is, or converted into some other form for future years as do wheat and corn. Potatoes also enter largely into the supply of food for the domestic animals; besides, which, considerable quantities are used for the purpose of the manufacture of starch, of molasses, and distillation. New varieties which have been introduced within a few years past, have excited much attention, and many of them have been found to answer a good purpose. Increased improvement, and with yet more successful results in this respect, may be anticipated.

The crop of potatoes in 1841 suffered considerably in many parts of the country, and, perhaps, came nearer to a failure than has been known for some years. In portions of New England and New York this was particularly the case. In other sections, however, if a correct judgment may be formed from the notices of the crop, there appears to have been a more than average increase. In proportion to her population, Vermont may be considered foremost in the cultivation of potatoes. The sweet potato is raised with some success for market as far north as New Jersey, though the quality of the article is not equal to that which is produced in the more southern latitudes. As the climate of the West, compared with that of the Atlantic border, varies perhaps nearly several degrees within the same parallels of latitude, it may be supposed that this variety of the potato can be cultivated even as high up as Wisconsin or Iowa, in favorable seasons, with tolerable success.

HAY.—This product was remarkably successful during the past year in particular sections of our country, in others less so. In Maine, and in the New England States generally, there was more than an average yield. In New York, which ranks highest in the "Tabular View," it was lighter than usual. In New Jersey, and the middle States generally, it was considered "good;" in the more Southern and Southwestern ones, little, comparatively, is cultivated. In the Northwestern States it appears to have been about an average crop. The extensive prairies of the West admit of being covered with luxuriant crops of grass, of better varieties; and when this is done they will prove far more valuable, both for the purposes of stock, and also in raising hay for the Southern market at New Orleans, which is already supplied, to some extent, with this product, brought to some of the river bottoms, and fed down the Mississippi, from Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, as well as by the Atlantic coast, from the New England States and New York. Hay is also an article of export, in so no quantities, to the West Indies.

FLAX AND HEMP.—More difficulty has been found in forming an estimate of these two articles than any other embraced in the Tabular View. They are combined in the Census statistics, and the amount is sometimes given in tons, sometimes in pounds, so that it is not easy always to discriminate between them. More than half of the whole combined amount must probably be allotted to flax, as but little hemp, comparatively, is known to be raised. Flaxseed is used for the manufacture of linseed oil, considerable quantities of which are annually imported into this country for various purposes. The oil-cake, remaining after the oil is expressed, is a well-known article in use, mingled with the food of horses and other animals.

In these articles of flax and hemp combined, if the Recapitulation of the Census statistics is correct, Virginia is in advance of all the other States; then follow Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, New York, and other States. It is believed, however, that some of the amounts, as returned by the marshals, should rather have been credited to pounds for flax than to tons, as more nearly corresponding to the actual condition of the crops in our country. Kentucky probably ranks the highest with respect to the production of hemp. The crop of 1841 was a great failure, and that of the past year also suffered much from the dry weather. There is not so much attention paid to the culture of this article as its importance demands, yet there is every ground of encouragement for increased enterprise in the production of hemp, from the supply required in our own country. The difficulty most in the way of its success, hitherto, has been the neglect, either from ignor-

ance, inexperience, or some other cause, properly to prepare it for use by the best process of water-rotting. The agriculturists of our country seem, in this respect, to have too soon yielded to discouragement. The desirableness of some new and satisfactory results on this subject will be seen from the fact that it is stated the annual consumption of hemp in our navy amounts to nearly two thousand tons; besides which, the demand for the rest of our shipping is not less than about eleven thousand tons more; making an aggregate of nearly thirteen thousand tons—the price of which is put at from \$250, to \$250 and by some even as high as \$290 per ton, together with other and inferior qualities, which are used to supply the deficiency of the better article. Our hemp, it is further stated, on high authority, when properly water-rotted, proves, by actual experiment, to be one-fourth stronger than Russia hemp, to take five feet more run, and to spin twelve pounds more to the four hundred pounds. When so much is felt and said on the increase of our navy prospectively, it is an object worthy of attention to secure, if possible, the production of hemp in our own country, adequate to all our demands. The introduction, too, of gunny bags, and of Scotch and Russia bagging, and iron hoops for cotton, renders this direction of the hemp product more necessary and important. It is hoped that some process of water-rotting, which will prove at once both cheap and satisfactory, may yet be discovered by the inventive genius of our countrymen, who are not wont to be discouraged at any slight obstacle.

Tobacco.—The crop of 1839, in this article, on which the Census statistics are founded, is deemed, as appears from the notices on this subject, to have been a short one, and below the average. The crop of the past year was much more favorable—beyond an average, it is described in some of the journals as "large." Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland, are the great tobacco-growing States. An advance in this product is likewise in steady progress in Missouri, where the crop of 1841 estimated at nearly 12,000 hogheads, and for 1842 it is expected that as many as 20,000 may be raised. Some singular changes are going forward with regard to the great staple of several of the States. Reference is here intended to the increasing disposition evinced, as well as the success thus far attending the effort, to cultivate tobacco in some of the Northern and Northwestern States. The tobacco produced in Illinois has been pronounced by competent judges from the tobacco-growing States, and who have there been engaged in the culture of this article, to be superior, both in quality and the amount produced per acre, to what is the average yield of the soils heretofore deemed best adapted to this purpose. In Connecticut, also, the attention devoted to it has been rewarded with much success; 100,000 pounds are noticed as the product of a single farm of not more than fifty acres. It is, indeed, affirmed that tobacco can be raised in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, at a larger profit than even wheat or Indian corn. Considerable quantities, also, were raised in 1841 in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where it may probably become an object of increased attention. The agriculturists of these States, if they engage in the production of this crop, will do so with some peculiar advantages. They are accustomed to vary their crops, and to provide means for enriching their soils. Tobacco, as it is well known, is an exhausting crop, especially so when it is raised successive years on the same portions of soil. The extraordinary crops of tobacco which have heretofore been obtained here, indeed, enriched the former proprietors, but the present generation now find themselves, in too many instances, in the possession of vast fields, once fertile, that are now almost or wholly barren, from an inattention to the rotation of crops. The difficulty of cultivating a worn-out soil has induced the emigration of the most enterprising to new lands, where they will bear in mind the lessons that dearbought experience has taught them. It is a provision of Nature herself, that there must be a suitable rotation of crops; and all history sanctions the conclusion, that the continued cultivation of any specific crop, without an adequate supply of the means of restoration from year to year, must eventually and inevitably terminate in impoverishing its possessors, and entailing on them the necessity of removal from their native homes, if they would not sink in degradation. Had a variety and rotation of crops been resorted to on the lands now so left, the countries suffering by such a course had been far more rich and prosperous.

The value of tobacco exported in different forms in 1839 was \$10,449,155, and the amount of tobacco exported in 1840 was about 114,000,000 of pounds. The greater part of this goes to England, France, Holland, and Germany.

[To be continued.]

From the (Edgfield) Plough Boy.

Mr. Editor.—As many persons have become interested in the improvement of their stock of Cattle, and for this purpose have purchased those that are brought from Kentucky and other western States, it may subserve the interest of such persons to give the history of a case which occurred under my own observation. It is generally well known that Cows brought from the west, are preternaturally liable to disease in the process of acclimation and near one half die in the course of six months after they are brought here. Among many others, I purchased some four months ago, a Durham Cow; she continued in apparent good health until the middle of February, when she commenced declining very rapidly; the symptoms exhibited were loss of appetite, fever, inactivity, no desire to move; but remaining in one place nearly the whole day, the eye very dull; she continued in this state, gradually wearing down until she became a hopeless case; about this stage of the disease, I observed a communication from Col. Hampton to Mr. Terry, directing that the horns be sawed off near the head; under the sanction of such authority I proceeded to have the operation performed; the result of the operation was of decided success, the bleeding from the horns was very copious, and seemed to relieve that dullness about the eyes, instantly; I esteem it important after the bleeding is stopped, to bind the eyes, plastered with tar, around the stumps, as a protection against the flies; In the above case the head was prominently affected,

and the bleeding and consequent suppuration from the sawing, were the means of curing my Cow, and I would respectfully commend it to the attention of those who may be interested.

J. O. NICHOLSON.

MR. CLAY'S RETIREMENT FROM THE SENATE.

Thursday, March 31.

After several reports from committees on private claims, and ordering two or three private bills to be engrossed—

Mr. CLAY said (as imperfectly heard in the Reporter's galleries) that, before proceeding to make the motion for which he had risen, he begged leave to submit, on the only occasion afforded him, an observation or two on a different subject. It would be remembered that he had offered, on a former day, some resolutions going to propose certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States; they had undergone some discussion, and he had been desirous of obtaining an expression of the sense of the Senate upon their adoption; but owing to the infirm state of his health, to the pressure of business in the Senate, and especially to the absence at this moment of several of his friends, he had concluded this to be unnecessary; nor should he deem himself called upon to reply to the arguments of such gentlemen as had considered it their duty to oppose the resolutions. He should commit the subject therefore, to the hands of the Senate, to be disposed of as their judgement should dictate; concluding what he had to say in relation to them with the remark, that the convictions he had before entertained in regard to the several amendments, he still deliberately held, after all that he had heard upon the subjects of them.

And now, said Mr. C., allow me to announce, formally and officially, my retirement from the Senate of the United States, and to present the last motion I shall ever make in this body. But, before I make that motion, I trust I shall be pardoned if I avail myself of the occasion to make a few observations which are suggested to my mind by the present occasion. I entered the Senate of the United States in December, 1806. I regarded that body then, and still contemplate it, as a body which may compare, without disadvantage, with any legislative assembly, either of a recent or modern times, whether I look to its dignity, the extent and importance of its powers, or the ability by which its individual members have been distinguished, or its constitution. If compared in any of these respects with the Senates either of France or of England, that of the United States will sustain no derogation. With respect to the mode of the constitution, of those bodies I may observe that in the House of Peers in England, with the exceptions but of Ireland and Scotland—and in that of France, with no exception whatever—the members hold their places under no delegated authority, but derive them from the grant of the Crown, transmitted by descent, or expressed in new patents of nobility; while here we have the proud title of Representatives of sovereign States, of distinct and independent Commonwealths.

If we look again at the powers exercised by the Senates of France and England, and by the Senate of the United States, we shall find that the aggregate of power is much greater here. In all the members possess the legislative power. In the foreign Senates, as in this, the judicial power is invested, although there it exists in a larger degree than here.—But, on the other hand, that vast, undefined, and undefinable power involved in the right to co-operate with the Executive in the formation and ratification of treaties, is enjoyed in all its magnitude and weight by this body, while it is possessed by neither of theirs; besides which, there is another of very great practical importance—that of sharing with the Executive branch in distributing the vast patronage of this Government. In both these latter respects, we stand on grounds different from the House of Peers either of England or France. And then as to the dignity and decorum of its proceedings, and ordinarily as to the ability of its members, I can with great truth declare that, during the whole long period of my knowledge of this Senate it can, without arrogance or presumption, sustain no disadvantageous comparison with any public body in ancient or modern times.

Full of attraction, however, as a seat in this Senate is, sufficient as it is to fill the aspirations of the most ambitious heart, I have long determined to forego it, and to seek that repose which can be enjoyed only in the shades of private life, and amid the calm pleasures which belong to that beloved word—home. It was my purpose to terminate my connexion with this body in November, 1840, after the memorable and glorious political struggle which distinguished that year; but I learned, soon after, what indeed I had for some time anticipated from the result of my own reflections, that an extra session of Congress would be called; and I felt desirous to co-operate with my political and personal friends in restoring, if it could be effected, the prosperity of the country by the best measures which their united counsels might be able to devise; and I therefore attended the extra session. It was called, as all know, by the lamented Harrison; but his death and the consequent accession of his successor produced an entirely new aspect in public affairs. Had he lived, I have not one particle of doubt that every important measure for which the country had hoped with so confident an expectation would have been consummated by the co-operation of the Executive branch of the Government. And here allow me to say, only, in regard to that so much talked of

extra session of Congress, that I believe if any of those who, through the influence of party spirit or the bias of political prejudice, have loudly censured the measures then adopted, will look at them in a spirit of candor and of justice, their conclusion, and that of the country generally, will be that if there exists any just ground of complaint, it is to be found not in what was done, but in what was left unfinished.

Had President Harrison lived, and the measures devised at that session been fully carried out, it was my intention then to have resigned my seat. But, the hope (I feared it might prove a vain hope) that at the regular session the measures which we had left undone might even then be perfected, or the same object attained in an equivalent form, induced me to postpone the determination; and events which arose after the extra session, resulting from the failure of those measures which had been proposed at that session, and which appeared to throw on our political friends a temporary show of defeat, confirmed me in the resolution to attend the present session also, and, whether in prosperity or adversity, to share the fortune of my friends. But I resolved at the same time to retire as soon as I could do so with propriety and decency.

From 1806, the period of my entry on this noble theatre, with short intervals, to the present time, I have been engaged in the public councils, at home or abroad.—Of the nature or the value of the services rendered during that long and arduous period of my life I do not become me to speak; history, if she deigns to notice me, and posterity, if the recollection of my humble actions shall be transmitted to posterity, are the best, the truest, and the most impartial judges. When death has closed the scene, their sentences will be pronounced, and to that I appeal and refer myself. My acts and public conduct are a fair subject for the criticism and judgment of my fellow-men; but the private motives by which they have been prompted are known only to the great Searcher of the human heart and to myself; and I trust I may be pardoned for repeating a declaration made some thirteen years ago, that, whatever errors—may be discovered in a review of my public service to the country, I can with unshaken confidence appeal to that Divine arbiter for the truth of the declaration that I have been influenced by no impure purpose, no personal motive—have sought no personal aggrandizement; but that in all my public acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a warm and devoted heart, directed and dedicated to what in my best judgment I believed to be the true interests of my country.

During that long period, however, I have not escaped the fate of other public men; nor failed to incur censure and detraction of the bitterest, most unrelenting, and most malignant character; and though not always insensible to the pain it was meant to inflict, I have borne it in general with composure, and without disturbance here, [pointing to his breast,] waiting as I have done, in perfect and undoubting confidence, for the ultimate triumph of justice and of truth, and in the entire persuasion that time would, in the end, settle all things as they should be, and that whatever wrong or injustice I might experience at the hands of men, He to whom all hearts are open and fully known, would in the end, by the inscrutable dispensations of His providence, rectify all error, redress all wrong, and cause ample justice to be done.

But I have not meanwhilst been unsustained. Everywhere throughout the extent of this great continent I have had cordial, warmhearted, and devoted friends, who have known me and justly appreciated my motives. To them, if language were susceptible of fully expressing my acknowledgments, I would now offer them as all the return I have to make for their genuine, disinterested, and persevering fidelity and devoted attachment. But if I fail in suitable language to express my gratitude to them for all the kindness they have shown me—what shall I say—what can I say at all commensurate with those feelings of gratitude which I owe to the State whose humble representative and servant I have been in this Chamber? [Here Mr. C.'s feelings appeared to overpower him, and he proceeded with deep sensibility and with difficult utterance.]

I emigrated from Virginia to the State of Kentucky now nearly forty-five years ago; I went as an orphan who had not yet attained the age of majority—who had never recognized a father's smile nor felt his caresses—poor—penniless—without the favor of the great—with an imperfect and inadequate education, limited to the slender means applicable to such an object; but scarce had I set my foot upon her generous soil when I was received and embraced with parental fondness, caressed as though I had been a favorite child, and patronized with liberal and bountiful munificence. From that period the highest honors of the State have been freely bestowed upon me; and afterward, in the darkest hour of calamity and detraction, when I seemed to be forsaken by all the rest of the world, she threw her broad and impenetrable shield around me, and, bearing me up aloft in her courageous arms, repelled the poisoned shafts that were aimed at my destruction, and vindicated my good name from every false and unfounded assault.

But the ingenuity of my assailants has never exhausted, and it seems I have subjected myself to a new epithet: which I do not know whether it should be taken in honor or derogation; I am held up to the country as a "dictator." A dictator! The idea of a dictatorship is drawn from Roman institutions; and at the time the office was created the person who wielded the tremendous weight of authority which conferred concentrated in his own person