

petition of — Barcom for a similar privilege be granted. Adopted.

THE WALDEN RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

A resolution granting a franchise for a street railway to J. B. Walden over the following streets was taken up, read the first time and laid on the table until Tuesday:

Commencing at the western limits of said Salt Lake City on Third South Street, and thence directly east on Third South street to the military reservation.

From South Temple street over and along West Temple street to Third South street.

From Third South street over and along Twelfth East street to Eighth South street.

From Twelfth East street over and along Eighth South street to Thirteenth East Street.

From Eighth South street over and along Thirteenth East street to the city limits.

From Third South street over and along Sixth East street to Ninth South street.

From Sixth East street over and along Ninth South street to Seventh East street.

From Ninth South street over and along Seventh East street to the city limits.

Adjourned until Tuesday night.

HENRY CLAY.

"When the news spread through the country that the great, noble, generous and patriotic Henry Clay was defeated for the Presidency of the United States by the comparatively insignificant James K. Polk, men gathered in clusters, and with darkened faces and lowering brows talked as if some dreadful calamity had befallen the land, as if the first born of every household had been stricken down by an avenging angel." In substance this was how the result of the memorable campaign of 1844 was pictured last evening by Dr. Gordy in his eloquent characterization of chivalrous, intellectual and gentle-hearted Henry Clay. His further remarks were to the following effect:

Mr. Clay was the candidate of the Whig party, James K. Polk of the Democratic party. The issues in the contest were the annexation of Texas and tariff for revenue. The Democrats favored the former, while Clay opposed it on various grounds, but towards the close modified his opposition somewhat. Polk had the reputation of a freetrader, yet he wrote a letter favoring protection apparently. Clay in some of his speeches contended for a revenue tariff with incidental protection. However, the latter was defeated, and his party thrown into the deepest gloom.

It was not until after this defeat that the completeness of Henry Clay's services as a patriot and a nationalist were fully realized. As a pacificator and arbitrator in the internal affairs of his country his first great work was accomplished in the Missouri compromise. At that time, about 1820, the slave interest in the South was becoming a dominant principle. Its extension was favored, and the question of Missouri's admission immediately brought it directly to the front as an issue between the North and South. The slave-holding and non-slave-holding States were at this equal in number. The north protested against Missouri as a slave State, while

the South threatened secession unless slavery was permitted as in all the Southern States. Senator Thomas of Illinois introduced a sort of compromise; later on Henry Clay took this up, and after a fierce discussion Missouri was admitted as a slave State, but with a proviso excluding slavery for all time from the entire territory north of the south boundary of Missouri, namely, 36.30.

The next great event in which Henry Clay earned the gratitude of his country, was in 1833, at the time of the Calhoun nullification embroilment. The tariff laws of 1828 and 1832 were particularly odious to South Carolina. Measures were taken by that State to nullify not alone the acts of Congress, but the ruling of the United States Supreme Court. Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, John C. Calhoun was leader of the revolt in the South. Jackson issued a proclamation against the nullifiers, it was answered by a counter proclamation from the Governor of South Carolina. At the close of 1832, the situation was so critical that a conflict was deemed inevitable. In behalf of the Union and of peace Clay introduced a tariff measure in 1833 providing for a gradual reduction until 1842, when it should be reduced to a horizontal rate of 20 per cent. The nullifier accepted the compromise bill and so did the nationalists, and Henry Clay was for the second time dubbed "the great pacificator."

The admission of California formed the next critical epoch in American slave history. In 1849, without waiting for an enabling act, the Californians called a convention, framed a constitution prohibiting slavery, and applied for admission as a State. The Southern leader again threatened secession. Intense excitement prevailed. Henry Clay, now an aged man of 73, appeared once more on the scene. Though old and feeble, yet he spoke with all the fervor, intensity and patriotism of youth. Even against the wishes of his friends, who feared that by his exertions he would hasten his end, he still spoke and traveled through the land, imploring, beseeching, exhorting and commanding Americans not to destroy their Union. He told the people that he knew no North, no South, no East, no West, but that the great broad land from the Atlantic to the Pacific was his country.

In 1850 he brought forth another compromise. California was admitted a free State, but accompanying it was passed a stringent fugitive slave law, and also the establishment of Territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico without restriction as to slavery. Again was the fatal day of secession postponed by the wisdom of Henry Clay, who feared that a clash at that time would destroy the Union. It was well known, however, that the situation had become such that either the slave interest or the free North must rule, or else a compromise must be made. The Constitution itself was a compromise. It permitted the importation of slaves from 1788 to 1808. That is, an American gentleman could go into Africa and bring away with him human beings to be sold by public auction under the stars and stripes and under the shield of the United States

Constitution. It was a compromise which gave equal representation in the Senate to New York and Delaware. It was a compromise that effected a settlement between State sovereignty and nationalism. Hence Henry Clay, though a Union man, and an anti-slavery man at heart, yet tried by every means to maintain domestic peace, and mainly by his efforts was the Union preserved. He averted the dreadful day until it could be no longer averted, and when the final clash came it resulted in triumph.

In closing his lecture last evening Dr. Gordy in a beautiful peroration paid a poetic tribute to Washington, Jefferson, Calhoun, Clay, Jackson and Lincoln. His characterization of these grand old American Statesmen was both eloquent and sublime. Tonight he will speak on the "Compromise Period of American History."

A morning paper speaks of him as not alluding to the cotton gin in his lecture on Calhoun. It is evident the writer of that article did not hear Dr. Gordy. The gentleman did not alone enter into the revolution made by Whitney's cotton gin, but gave an analysis of what constituted a gentleman in the South and in the North. And though he maintained that Calhoun was honest, yet he did not deny that local interests prompted the perpetuation of slavery.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met last night in regular session. In the absence of President Baskin, Vice-President Nelson presided. The trustees in attendance were: Pike, Duke, Alf, Raybould, Pratt, Baldwin, Dooly, Young and Newman.

SITE PROPOSITIONS.

J. T. Donnellan offered to sell 10x10 rods of lot 1, block 36, plat B, for \$14,000.

H. J. Dinenny offered to sell 145x181½ feet on the corner of Sixth South and Third East streets, for \$13,500.

Charles Auer offered to sell 7½x15 rods on the corner of Seventh South and Third East streets, for \$10,000.

Fred W. Norris, secretary of the board of directors of St. Mark's hospital, offered to sell 10x15 rods on the corner of Third South and Fifth East streets, for \$22,500.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Duke submitted the following report which was referred to the finance committee:

RECEIPTS.

March 31st, balance on hand.....	\$ 59,950 37
Received on sale of bonds.....	250,000 00
Interest on bonds.....	1,041 65
Paid by L. G. Hardy, collector.....	226 62
Total.....	\$311,218 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Clerk's warrants paid.....	\$ 37,102 50
Commission on sale of bonds.....	5000 00
Amount deposited on account.....	\$5,228 62
Balance on hand.....	183,886 18
Total.....	\$311,218 64

The committee on sites and buildings reported that the old adobe house on the Sixth ward site could be sold to Mr. Green for \$150. Mr. Green will move the same at his own expense, and pay for it in ninety days. Adopted.

IRON RAILS.

The same committee recommended