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THEPHILADEUPHIA & SUSQUEHA NA OPPOSITION LINE,

> TRI-WEEKLY Rending Rail Road, Pottsville and Danville



RAIL ROAD. AND

MEW POST CJACHES Via. Reading: Pottsville, Port Carbon Cooper's, Shambkin, Sunbary, Northumberland, and Cattainissa.

THROUGH BY DAY-LIGHT.

form this route in connection with the Paily Line of Pott Shoener, Finney, & Co. on its arrival in Pottsville from Philadelphia, for the purpose o transporting passengers from Philadelphia to the Surquehanna, through the SHAHOKIN COAL FIELDS, fiave started a Tri-Weekly Line of Stages, to leave

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS, immediately on the arrival of the Philadelphia Op-position bine, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to COOP ERS, where two bines will branch off one going to Shanokin, where it will arrive at 8 o'clock, and the passengers after sleeping there, will arrive at Price's Hotel, in Suspury, and Lee's Hotel, at Konthumber. LAND, early noxt morning, in time to take the Pick-

The other route from Cooper's, will proceed Brady's Hatel, at Carrawssa, where it will arrive likewise at 3 o'clock, in time to take the Coach in Bloom burg, Berwick, and Towanda.

RETURNING, passengers will leave NorthumBERLAND at Bockets, in the morning, and the Deput of the Portaville and Daville Rail Road at Sun, bury at half past 9 proceed to Suamonin for dinner and arrive the same evening at Porrsville.

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From Philid's thro to Northumbeiland, do 16 Cattawissa,
Pottville to Spettie, (Broad Mt.)
do to Codpers,
do lo Shamokin

to Snamokin, 1,50 to Sundary, vid Pottsvillo 2,25 & Dinvitle R R to Northomberland, 2,50 do to Cathwissa, JACOB KRAM & Cd. Skamokin, JOSEPH KIMMEL & Co. Politsville,

JOSEPH PAXION & Co. Callactiesa. PROPRIETORS. For seats in Philadelphia, apply at Sanderson

Motel, 4th St. A daily line will shortly be established on the Pottsville, June 29

EXCHANGE HUTEL,

POTTSFILLE.

William G. Johnson

HAS taken this commodious establish ment recently occupied by Joseph Weaver, Ess, as me " National Hotel, Corner or Centre and Canownil streets, and has materially furproved its arrangement for the accommodation of customers. The situation is pleasant and central, being contig uous to the Post Oince and Pown Hall, and in the business poor ine vorough sand three Daily Lines of Stages arrive und depart Hom the Exchange to and from Reading, Northamberland, Danville and

PRIVATE FAMILIES with desire spending the .summer months in the Coal Region will be recusated with persours and chambers galculated to please the fancy and render contortable the most tastidious guests; and PRAVELLERS will always find those commodations willed are injust desired, and the strict attention of servants.

olt were superfluous to say that his Table and Ban will always be furnished with the choicest visues and liquors | and with a wish and exections to gratify his guests he unticipates the patronage of Polleville, april 13, 1839.

Davy's Safety Lamps,

OF the best construction, and most approved kind also makes new gauses to old lamps, and other epairs done At the subscriber's Clock and Watch Maker Shop, in Centre street Pottsvitte.

June 1 22-47 JUSEPH COATSWORTH.

PATENT SPEEDS OF BELL Cross-Strained Saddles.

RICHARD D. SCHENER. Saddle, Bridle, and Trunk Manufacturer,

ESPECTEULLY tenders his sincere thanks to his Customers and the Public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has received from them. He now informs them that he has an improvement in the now informs them that he has an improvement in the construction of Saddies, for which he has at patent right, and recommends them to the Paint us being faring the right and recommends them to the Paint us being faring than any other jet invented; and he recommends his seed Spring Cross Strained Saddle to the onice of the large with confidence. He therefore recommends have been sufficient to the contraction of the large transfer and the saddle to the onice of the large transfer and the saddle to the contraction. public, with confidence. He therefore respectivity in public, with confidence. He therefore respectivity in these the Public to call at his shop hext door to Mr Hartz's Store nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Centre street, Pottaville, and examine to themselves. Centre street, Pottsville, and examine for the uselves.

He also keeps constaintly on hand a general assortment of all kinds of work, such as Saddies, Bridtes, Parent Fly Ners. Coach, Gig, and Wayon Harness, Trunks, Values, Traveling Bags, Gig and killing Whips. &c. Every description of work in his line widther made to offer, on the shortest notice, with neathers, durability, 1844 on person within as it can be done elsewhere. and on terms as low as it can be done elsewhere.

May 25

EXCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

BUCKETS AND HOSE, MADE equal to any that can be procured elsewhere and ascheap, by RICHARD D. SHOENER,

Cheap Calicoes, Mastins, &c. AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE, Corner of Centre and Callowhill Streets.

The received a fresh assortment of British and Domestic Prints, Unbleached Muslin Superfine and low priced, Bleached Muslin Apron and Bed Cheers, Canton Flannels, Table D. apor, Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cotton Caps, an a variety of other goods which will be sold very cheap by HUNTZINGER & KREBS.

TOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverna of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure. - Da Journeon

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 4, 1840.

NO I.

Foreign Extracts. Dread, ul Suicide of Admiral Sir Henry Trollope.— On Sanday last an Joquest was field on the body of Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, of Freshford, before Mr. Uphill, Coroner for Bath, and a respectable jury, at the New Inn, Freshford, mear Bath.

Mr. Trollope, urphew of the deceased, had some time past lived with Sir Henry for the purpose of looking after his business, he not being of a sound mind; and had taken the precaution of unloading the pistols which the deceased kept by him. On Saturday last deceased rang the beil for his butler. On his coming into the room deceased asked where was his powder horn. The builer replied that Mr. Trollope had got n. Deceased then requested the servant to ask Mr. Trollope to come to him. On that gentleman's coming Sir Henry asked him where the powder-horn was. He replied that it was safe; on which the deceased said he would like to see it once more. Mr. Trollope gave it to him. Shortly afterwards Mr. Trollope went out and took a walk. He returned about four o'clock. When he came home he was informed by his daughter that the deceased had shut himself up in his room, and locked his door. Mr. Trollope thought nothing of this, as deceased was frequently in the habit of doing so. He had not, however, been at home more than ten minutes when he heard a report of a pistol. He immediately ran to the apartment of the deceased, at the door of which he found the footman and gardner. On their breaking open the door they found the deceased lying across the bed. His head was completely severed from his body, there being no part of the head left except a part of the lower jaw bone. The head had been blown completely to atoms, and the various parts of it were scattered up

and down the room.
On going to view the body, one of the jurymen at terwards picked up the pistol from underna washstand. On being examined in the jury room it was found that the fron cock was broken and the flut was gone, and the stock was shattered in many places. The pistol was a boarding pistol, and there was no doubt that it had been louded up to the muzale. A large quantity of swan shot was scattered up

and down the room.

James Kelson, gardner, stated that he had lived with the deceased for upwards of sixteen years! Le had slept in the room, went to be! with an open knife in his hand, wrapped up in his handkerchief, in order, as he stated, that he might be ready to stab the first person that broke into his room. He kept a blunderhuss, a knife, and several brace of pistols in the bedroom, and had long been impressed with the idea that some person had an intention to break into his room and rob him. He discharged his butler, who had been in his service 16 or 17 years, and got other servants, the greater number of whom lived with him only a day or two. He had declared to the witness that his old butler had come down the chimney and stolen an old pair of braces, and left a new pair in their place. He also acoused the same person of having stelen several letters from him. He afterwards gave an order to the carpenter to make a large strong board to fix in the fire place to keep the butter from coming down the chimney. Two days after this was cone, he engaged the same

butler to return into his service.

Mr. Gee, and Mr. Prince, of Bedford, surgeons were also examined, still proved that the decease had, for some time, been in a state of insanity.

The Jury returned a verdict of insanity.

The deceased was 84 years of age, and had servd on the same vessel with his late Majesty, Wm.

Carious Costume at Beyroot.-The usual dress iere is a long robe, not much unlike a woman's gown. It is fastened about the waist with a girdle. This is a long large piece, often as large, and ever much larger, than a shirt hat of a line texture; usually of the shawl kind. They wrap this round them to r or five times for ning a band from four inches to a foot wide, as the taste of each may be -then give such a fastening to the end us each may choose. It is odd, and to us laughable to see hem putting them on. I have seen them faster the end of their long girdle to a door, post, or table, adjust its folds—regulate its width—put one end to their body and turn round and round until they have wrapped it all to their liking. Yea, I have seen them dait on the road.

The part of the dress above the girdle having an

opening, is used for stowing away all sorts of things: handkerchieth, when they have any; bread, fruit &c. nothing comes amis; they put it into the boson. As the receptucle goes all round the body, i is equal to three or lour of those great pockets on great-grandmothers used to wear .- Letters on Pal

Death of Mr. Mathews .- Mr. Mathews had long becash an uncertain state of health; and, since, his arrival at Plymouth, his distress in breathing had greatly incernsed. On the night of the 27th, (June, [835.] Mrs. Mathews having piepared his night draught, and wished him good night, left his door njer, that she might hear the elightest sound; taking with her "Fop." who always slept by his bed lest he should disjurb him. Having assured herself that he had fallen to eleep, her-own "tired nature" sunk into a few minutes forgetfulness, when a sudden spring of Fup towards the door, roused her to the hearing an unusual sound in the next room. She instantly rushed forward, and missed the form she sought; he had fallen from the bed-chair on to the side of the bed. She endeavoured to lift his head, but he was too heavy for her. She held the dear maniquate remains to her agms, and was at length conscious that her best and dearest friend was gone for ever !- Memoires of Charles Mathews. Liston Bidding at Mathews' Auction .- During ne of Mr. Mathews' performances at Brighton, while he was singing that part of his "Auction song" where he solicite bidding for a particular lot," after looking round the house, and making several appeals, and exclaiming "Only three pounds offered! -- only three!" a voice from one of the public boxes, which it was impossible to mis-take, cried out "Four!" He turned to the spot, to which every other eye also was directed. Though taken by surprise, he was not, however, thrown off his guard, but, bowing smartly a la Robins, excluting ed. "Much abliged; your's," This bidding was made by Mr. Liston, who was seized as he afterwards declared, to put up for a lot in order to surprise his brother actor; and was confounded after e had done it, and heard the roar of laughter he had caused, and the entice he had drawn upon him. self.—Memories of Mathews.

Mr. Owen's Social System Exemplified .- On Frilay last a young woman, who gave her name Mary Ann Besnet, with an infant seven munths old in ner arms, applied at Lambert street to the Hon. G. C. Nortou, for his advice and assistance, in consequence of having been deserted by a man named loyce, with whom she had lived. It appeared while acting as a barmaid at an inn in Manchester, Joyce, who is an engineer, paid her attentions, and promised to marry her. After a little time he, Jovee, represented himself as a member of Mr. Owen's social community, and importance her to become his partner under that "system," assuring her at the same time that the greatest possible happiness would be the result. She resisted his importunities for some time, but, unfortunately, utilength, about nine teen months ago, consented to his wishes, not however, before he had faithfully promised to take her to London and marry her. Some time after the birth of her child she had ascertained that Joyce had another wife, or at least had lived for some conalderable time with a young woman who he had married according to Owen's "Social System," and descrited her and her three infant phildren, of whom he was the father. About five weeks ago he also deserted her, applicant, leaving her without the

pentor's Hall, in Manchester. The nature of the ceremony was that they were to live together as a man, and wife, but that at the same time, it ettier found any body else who could do them greater good, and with whom they could be more happy, they might seperate. She also said that neither Joyce nor herself had been inmates of the "community," as Joice had only paid 25L out of the 402 that was required by Mr Owen as admission money. She was, however, acquainted with the regulations of the "Harmony," which were, that its inmates were dreseed in a particular livery that they dined at, one table, that each at different hours of the day, work ed at their respective trades, that they spent the Sunday in duncing, singing, and all sorts of smuse. nents, instead of going to church; that the children were taken from the mother shortly after they were born and handed over to nurses appointed for them, so that the mothers would have no further trouble with them. The Magistrate ordered some temporary relief to be given to the applicant.

INGRATITUDE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Chevalier, an enlightened French traveller, who published a book of interesting letters about our country, observed that the adage that " Republica are ungrateful," was abundantly realized in the U. S. He refers to Mr. Gallatin, who, after growing old in the service of the country; after having been orty years a legislator, a member of the Cabinet, a Minister abroad, after having taken part in many a wise and good measure of the Federal Government, was dismussed without any provision, and would have terminated his life in poverty, had not his friends given him the office he holds to Mr. Jeffer son, and to Mr. Monroe, one of whom was reduced o the necessity of asking permission of the Virginia Legislature to dispose of his real estate, by lottery. ind the other constrained to implore the compassion

of Congress. As another instance of National injustice, he was struck with the case of General Harrison. Chevaher encountered that gentleman at Cincinnati, and

gives the following comment: medium height, stoot and muscular, and of about the age of sixty years, yet with the active-step and lively air of youth. It had been struck, with his open and cheerful expression, the amenity of his man ners and a certain air of command, which appeared through his plain dress. 'That is (said my friend.) General Harrison, Clerk of the Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas.' What! General Harrison of the Tippreance and the Tha nes?' . The same; the exgeneral, the conquerer of Tecumsch and Prostor; the avenger of our disasters on the Raisin and at Detroit; the ex governor of the Territory of Indiana, the ex senutor in Congress, the ex-minister of the United States to one of the South American Repub-

"He has grown old in the service of his country, he has passed twenty years of his life in those fierce wars with the Indians, in which there was less glory to be won, but more dangers to be encountered than at Rivoli, and Austerlitz. He is now poor, with a numerous family, neglected by the Federal government, although yet.vigorous, because, he had the independence to think for himself.

As the opposition is in the minority lere his

friends have bethought themselves of coming to his relief by removing the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who was a Jackson man, and giving him the place, which is a lucrative one, as a sort of retiing pension. His friends in the East talk of makhim Presi we have made him clerk of an inferior court."

From the Harrisburg Chronicle, Speech of Judge Burnett OF OHIO.

in the Whig National Convention, giving a brief history of the life of Gen. William Henry Hur-

Mr. President—

Laboring under the influence of a severe cold, which effects both my voice and head, it will not be apprehended that I shall detain the convention by a long address. But, sir, indisposed as I am, I must add my approving voice to the just and merited plaudits which have been pronounced from every part of this ussembly, on the distinguished son of the patriotic State of Kentucky. In admiration of his talents, virtues, and public services, no man on this floor goes farther than I do; nor does any one repeat them with more pleasure and pride. They are the property of the nation, and we claim them as tenants in common. Long, and ardently have I desired to see him in the Presidential chair, and many a battle have I fought for the accomplishment of that desire. But few men on this floor bear more of the scars of political warfare, received in his defence than I do, nor is there one more willing to have them increased in future conflicts, should it again become necessary to vindicate his character or his cause. General Harrison entertains towards him the same feelings, and the nation; nor would be have been a candidate in 1836, had it not been distinctly announced that Mr. Clay had withdrawn from the canvass.

The State of Ohio has witnessed the honors which have been paid to that distinguished citizen, in every part of the Union, with great delight, and has even among the first to acknowledge, or more properly speaking, to assert and vindicate their justice; and here in the presence of this august assembly we endorse them.

It is no doubt expected, sir, that the delegation of Ohio will say something on this occasion in commendation of their favorite son, on whom this convention has just bestowed one among the highest honors to which the ambition of man can aspire-a unanimous nomination for the first office in the gift of a free and powerful nation. I hope, sir, I shall not be charged with vanity when I say that I have been his intimate companion and friend, for more than forty years. The free and continued intercourse that has existed between us for so long a period, must necessarily enable me to speak with some confidence as to his character, acquirements, and course

He is a native of the " old Dominion." and is an honor to the State which gave him birth. He is a son of Gov. Harrison of Virgrnia, who was a patriot of the revolution, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed by the Continental Congress in 1776; by which solemn act he pledged "his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor," to maintain, that declaration, and he nobly redeemed his pledge. His son, of whom I now speak, inherited from his Maker an ardent, active, penetrating mind-far, very far, above mediocrity; that mind has been improved by a classical education, under the best instructors of that day; it has been stored with valuable and useful knowledge, literary, scientific and historical. You can scarcely name an important subject, on which he has not read and reflected, and on which he cannot write and converse with facility and clearness. He is a good lelles lettres scholar, a ready, correct, and strong writer, and must be ranked.

Harrison has an expanded heart, and it is always of any kind, cannot form an idea of the difficulties in the right place." Though brave as Napoleon, he has much of the milk of human kindness. Benevolence, and a desire to better the condition of the ties and perplexities which beset him during all his whole human family, predominate in his soul, and are constantly forcing themselves into action. In ly appreciated by any; yet by unceasing activity and dress, he is plain and quostentatious-in manners, by the efforts of his powerful mind, he overcame them affable and unassuming. When seen engaged on all. But it is impossible to dwell in minutes -a volhis farm, which is his daily employment, and necessarily followed to obtain his daily bread, you connot mainguish him, by the appearance of his dress, from any of his brother farmers who are laboring in his vicinity. His house is open to all, and its hospitalities free for all, whether high or low, rich or poor. It is not exaggeration when I say, believe me, wir, it o divide it with a friend in distress.

In politics he has always been a Democratic Republican of the school of Washington, Jufferson and Madison; he detests the agrarian, infidel principles, now speaking, General Harrison had been appoint which are gaining power and influence at the presented a Major General in the militia of Kentucky, by ent day, and resists the doctrine that the spoils belong to the victors, and that an executive or ministerial officer of government may assume the responsibility of construing the constitution and laws of the country, for selfish or party purposes.

These statements, sir, are not surmises, nor are they taken on trust, they are gathered from his long life of civil and military service, and have been seen by all who have observed him, either at the head of the army in the gubernatorial chair in the halls of take not, seven or eight,) against the attack of Proclegislation, or in a diplomatic station.

signer of the Declaration of Independance was engaged in the study of medicine, under the care of Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. Hearing of the murders and the indefatigable efforts of General Harrisoncommitted by the Indians, on the defenceless inhabitunts of the North-western frontier, he resolved to parchment in his pocket he hastened to Cincinattie out did not reach it, till St. Clair had marched into the Indian country by which Providential event, he was not on the bloody field where so many of his cllow officers and soldiers found a premature grave. I'he first tour of military duty he performed, was in the succeeding winter, when he marched through the snow on foot at the head of his detachment, with his knapsack upon his back, to the fatal battle field to inter the bones of the slain. This was his first ing himself in the battle at the rapids of Maumee, where for his bravery and good conducts he received the thanks of the Commander in Chief, communicated to the army in general orders. In 1795 he was engaged in making the treaty of Greenville, under the superintendance of Gen. Wayne, which terninated the Indian war. He was soon after appoin-Washington and had management of the public property, chiefly collected

Early in 1789, the object being accomplished which prompted him to join the army, he resigned his commission and removed to his farm. The next military enterprise in which we find him engaged, was the expedition to Tippecause, The treaty which he had then recently made with the Indian tribes had been violated. Tecumseh, admitted by all, to be the most intrepid warrior, and the most talented chief of the age, had prevailed on the tribes, who were parties to that treaty to refuse its execution, and for the purpose of insuring the success of his project, was attempting to form a union among all the tribes from the lakes to the gulf of Mexico He had visited the Northern tribes and had secured their co-operation, and was negociating with those of the Sobth for the same purpose. Harrison who was I nited forces of Proctor and Technisch, and captured award of his plan, and that he was actually engaged the entire British Army! in the successful execution of it, was not idle: He communicated the facts to Mr. Madison, stating what would be the consequences of permitting it to be completed. The President promptly placed the 4th regiment under the command of Harrison, then Governor of Indiana; ordered him to raise four hundred columners, and proceed to the Indian country. . The order was so promptly obeyed, that our gallant lit tle army of 800 men arrived at Tippecanoe before Tecumseh had returned from the South. When Harrison reached the settlements, twelve hundred warriors had selready assembled. He sent for the has long ardently desired to see him at the head of Chiefs; they came to his camp; he told them their Great Father had not sent him to fight, but to settle their complaints amicably; and he invited them to meet him in council; and they promised to do so the next day, and then returned to their village. As soon as they were gone, he told his officers he knew from their language and behaviour that they intended to attack him before morning. Confident that this was the council they meditated, he encamped his army in the order of battle, and directed his men to lie down with their clothes on, and their arms at their sides. His predictions soon became history an hour or two before day, in a dark, foggy night the attack was made with great fury. The conflict lasted nearly two hours, and until day light enabled him to see the position of the Indians, when a vigorous charge was ordered, which terminated in their dispersion. The army then merched to the village and destroyed it. We may safely affirm that this was the first instance in which American troops have sustained themselves against a superior force of In-dians, in a night attack of two hours continuance. As fruits of this victory, the treaty was preserved, and the peace and safety of the frontier secured. was from this battle, so important to the govern ment and people of Indiana, and so brilliant in the mode of its achievement, against a desperate for

that General Harrison derived the appellation of the Hero of Tippecance." The savages on the frontier of Indiana, having neen thus defeated and scattered, and Governor Hatrison hearing that they were taking scalps and breaking up the settlements on the frontier of Ohio, resigned his commission as Governor, and superintendant of Indian affairs, together with their emoluments, repaired to Cincinatti, and volunteered in our de fence. In a few months he succeeded in scattering to the lakes, and the residue he compelled to remove. sexpetilements of the State for protection, returned

General Harrison encountered, in feedings sustaining and keeping together his army. The difficulcampaigns are known to but few, and cannot be just. ume would not contain the half of such a detail. Pressed down by all these difficulties he kept the field; be never dispaired for a moment; and such was the confidence reposed in his bravery and skill, by both officers and soldiers, that their spirits never flagged their hopes never sunk. It is not generally known that the Fleet built at Erie, by which the command is not poetry or fiction, when I say,. if he had but of the Lakes was obtained, was a project recommenone dollar he would not, because he could not, refuse | ded by General Harrison, and that it was adopted by Mr. Madison, in consequence of his unbounded confidence in the prudence and sound judgment of him who proposed it. Before the period of which I am a law of that State, and had been oppointed a Major General in the army of the United States by Mr. Madison.

Passing over the multiinde of affairs of smaller moment, let me point your attention to the memor able siege of Fort Meigs; that work of defence consisting of a mud embankment and an inclosure a piquots, was desended tripinphantly and successfully by about a thousand men for many days, (if I misfor who commanded an army of British and Indians, In 1791, this distinguished son of the renerable at least four times the number of the beseiged, which was furnished with all the material necessary for the occasion. Such was the skill, the bravery, such was the success of the repeated sallies he made, that he compelled the enemy to abandon the siege in go to their relief. At his request, his guardian and despair. It is worthy of remarks that on the second tained for him, from President Washington, an en- to demand the surrender of the rost. The grounds signey in the army of the United States. With this of the demand were, that the Americain force was too weak to defend the works, against the overwhelming force of the besiegers, and that General Procior trepid Harrison promotly replied of General Freeto knows the usages of war, as I appround to believe firing on the works. But, sir, said he, go back and tell your General that I know my own force, and military service. We find him afterwards in 1794 his, and that I shall defend the works to the last exthan he could derive from a thousand surrenders." Another incident is also worthy of notice? After the sen, that as soon as the fort surrendered, which they considered inevitable, Harrison should be given up. to the Indians, to be disposed of as they might see protected, but I will dress him in a petticoat, and deliver him over to the squaws, as being unworthy to asociate with men." On this story, sir, was founded an infamous slauder on General Harrison, and a base insult to the ladies of Chilicothel fabricated by a person whose name I will not stoop to mention, and published by the administration press.

It was not long after the successful defence of this Fort, that our honored nominee led his victorious army into Fort Malden, reciptured Detroit and the Territory surrendered by the unfortunate Hull, and pursuing the enemy to the Thames, subdued the u-

The war having been thus gloriously terminated in his own district, Harrison repaired to Erie and tendered his services to the army operating in that quarter. Unfortunately, the Schretary of War was there, who felt some private gric's unredressed, and was moreover envious of the fourtle which Gen. Harrison had so dearly, but justly won, being unwilling to see another added to the wreath, he ordered him to repair to Ohio, where he had no further duty to perform, having already brought the war to a close in that quarter. The order was obeyed. He returned to his family and immediately resigned his commission, declaring that he could not honestly ent the bread of the Government when he was denied the privilege of rendering service in return. Here, sir, terminated forever the brilliant military career of

a hero who had won many victories, but who never lost a battle. Now, sir, let us look at this distinguished man n political and private life. Time forfids to do more than name the stations he has filled. When he resigned his first commission, which was given him by the "Father of his Country," he was appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory. The Governot being then alisent, he was ex-officio acting Governor, and vested with all the Executive power of the Territory, which he executed with great prudence, and to the approbation of the Government and people. In 1799, the Territorial Legislature, (myself being one of them,) appointed him the delegate to represent the Territory in the Congress of the United States. His election had been opposed by a numerous class of men who had purchased land from his father-in-law, and had settled on and improved it. They had failed to obtain a title from the vendor, and were at the mercy of Congress, liable to be disposed at any moment. They wished to obtain pro-conption rights and other indulgencies. It was the interest and the enxious desire of the vendor to defeat their object. On this account they entreated the Legislature not to appoint Mr. Harrison, believing that he would be governed by the views of his father-in-law, and oppose their claims. He was, notwithstanding, chosen, and to the surprise of lliose men, he volunteered in their cause, and, though a gainst his own ultimate interest, he procured for them the boon they were so anxious to obtain.

At the same session he propured the passing of an act requiring the public lands to be surreyed and the savages on our borders; a part of them he draye, sold in small tracts. Under the former law, it was impositile for a poor man to become a purchaser to a place of safety within our settlements. By this from Government be was compelled to purchase operation, the settlers on our frontier were relieved from the speculator at an advanced price. But by from danger, and hundreds who had fied to the den. the amendment every poor man in the nation, if industrious, might become an independent freeholdto their improvements and occupied them in safety. | ar; and, sir, it is bublic history, that thousands of the applicant said that before she went to live with an appear of the heart no man can Joyce a sort of ceremony of marriage took place. Justly claim a preference; to horrow the strong examples of the heart no man can without reads bridges, ferries, or improvements. In all of the New Car.

The benefit which has been become so, and every emigrant who now removes to the west from any part of the Union, her the time of the late way, when it was an unbroken has the same privilege. The benefit which has been wildeness, without inhabitants, other than aboriging the language of my friend, Governor Metcalf, nea-without reads, bridges, ferries, or improvements. In all of the Union, at the New Car.

of numbers to compute. Having accomplished these mportant objects in Congress, he resigned his seas and was appointed Governor of Indiana. He administered that government twelve years, with such ability, benignty, and success, that all that portion of its present population, who reside there, under his administration, look up to him as the political father of their state. We next find him representing the people in the Legislature of Ohio then in the House of Representatives of the United States. House of Representatives of the United States wards in the Senate of the United States and last ly we see him the Ambassador of his Government at the Court of the haughty Balivar. In all these stations he has received from the government and the people, the plaudit of swell done good and fulliful ervant - and it may be added, this has been his only

Suffer me to may, here that it is the settled and publicly expressed opinion of General Harrison that no many however great, were and good, should be re-elected President of the United States. To the prevalence of the opposite opinion, he ascribes most of the corruption and strife which have spitated and disgraced the nation—and I add, that if elected, he will enter on the duties of the office, having no gricis to avenge, and no obligations to fulfil, in relation to individuals.

And now, sir, what more can I add-I have attempted to throw a ray of light on the almost forgotten life of one of the most useful, virtuous and patriotic citizens our country has ever produced. From an intimate and confidential acquaintance with him, of more than forty years standing, I can speak ex catheilra. The single fact, that after he has held all these offices with abundant opportunities of accumulating wealth, at the expense of his country, he has retired to private life, comparatively poor, is enough to place him on a level with Aristides.

Had he nothing more to complain of but the blighting negligence of his own government, which has compelled him Cincinnatus like to labor at the plough for the bread which freeds his family, it might be endured. But, sir, it is not so : malice has assailed his character, and thousands who know him not, have innocently vielded to it their assent. An attempt to refute charges against his bravery. would be as insulting to him, as it would be ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Institutions have been made injurious to his moral character; those who know him personally, smile at the folly of such efforts, and let me say to all others, that a man of purer moral character does not inhabit our land.-When every thing else fails, they proclaim at the top of their voices he is an imbecite old man. Sin. I had the pleasure of taking him by the hand the morning I left home; scarcely a week passes in which I do not see and converse with him, and let me assure you and this assembly, and the American people, that his mind is as vigorous, as active, and us distriminating as it was in the meridian of his done , that he enjoys fine health, and all the hodily friend. Robert Morris, of revolutionary memory ob- hay of the attack, Proctor sent an officer, with a flug, right and articity which belongs to a mun of sixty Now, sir, let me attempt to give utterance to the

costary of jey and delight which the transactions of this day have produced on my mind. - In common was anxious to save the effusion of blood. The in- withall my associates in this imposing assembly, I cel that our country is redeemed and saved the sounds of unity and consord, which strike the ser he does, he must either have considered me ignerant from every seat in this sacred temple-the united of them, or be must have intended an insult. It was declaration of entire acquiescence in the result of his duty to make the demand before he commenced our deliberations-the enthusiastic pledges, tendered by every member of this august body, to devote himself heart and hand, to sustain the distinguished individuals we are about to present to the people; as an Aid-de-camp of the gullant Wayne, distinguish- tremity. Tell him further, that if he ever possesses the men of our unanimous choice—the expression of the Fort, he shall obtain it in a way that will give joy, on the faces of so many aged and venerated passion more honor in the estimation of his Covernment triots, who have finished their course in public life -who have long since crossed the meridian-are on their down-ward course, and will soon pass the horenema had retired, a number of Indians who had left lizon, to he seen no more; I say, sir, to hear such them came into the fort and stated, that a contract | men testify their feelings of approbation, pledge had been entered into between Proctor and Tecum- their zealous efforts to advance the cause, and proclaim their confidence in its triv produces sensations which cannot be ascribed. To hear the shouts of approbation—the enthusiastic proper. Harrison replied: "Then General Practor promises of exertion, and the confident predictions can be neither a soldier nor a man. But if it shall of victory, from the young-and vigerous portion, of ever be his fate to surrender to me, his lite shall, be this body, is enough to inspire the most confirmed Stoic. In short, the entire manifestations of this day, so exciting, so cheering, have produced a general ecstacy of delight, of which those who have not witnessed the scene, and felt, the threatened danger of disagreement in this body, as we have done, can form no conception. For one, I must say, that although I am near the termination of the prophetic number of days alletted for the life of man, I have never, in that long neriod, witnessed such an imposing spectacle. I am almost ready to repeat and apply to myself the pious exclumation of the good old Mr. President-Is not this enough for our day?

The great object which brought us here, from every part of the Union, is accomplished. That object was to produce unity and harmony of action in the great struggle we are on the eve of commencing; a trongle to save the liberty, the morals, and the happiness of the people, and to rescue the constitution from the hands of profligate men under whose management it is ainking to decay. This object, 1 repeat has, been gained. It is the opinion of every American, whose principles have not been debased by the corrupt and corrupting influence of the National Administration, than an effort should be made to save the Nation's that effort has now been made. and successfully made. The unity and zeal it has produced, have accomplished half the victory already, and will consumate it hereafter. It is now munfost that we came here, deeply impressed with the mportance of the object at stake, which is nothing less than the perpetuity of the glorious constitution. equeathed by our fathers. Wo all know, sir, that in such a struggle, in a contest for such a prize wo cannot afford to dispute and wrangle about minor matters; and we have therefore offered up our presrences on the altar of patriotism. This Course tion has carried out its professions, that it seeks the prosperity and happiness of the whole Union, and that it contends for principles instead of men. Our choice has not been restricted for want of material; among the Whige and Conservatives of the country there are a thousand enlightened patriota, bapert. capalle and faithful, into whose hands we may safely commit the Executive Government of the country. From such men we have made our relection. and now give to the Nation, a united, unbroken pledge, to support it. We cannot therefore despair or permit our hopes to sink. There is takent and virtue enough in the nation to save it. After what we have accomplished, nothing is wanted but unity. energy and confidence; left these be put, in erquisi-tion, and sictory will perch popularly standard, the constitution will be saved, the purity of light quiris. tration restored and we will transmit it to the chiltration realoyed; and we was managed of the saw declered it from our fathers. The we will, becomes every gentleman on this floor, which young, stands pledged to redeem the Depend on it, sir, there is a conservative b in the great, mass of the American people, which may be called into successful action by quited effort: and I am now fully pursuaded that victory allegrown on efforts, since we have the day upforted before the nation; the Union flag, measured with the motto of the Hon. Mr. Wiss of Visus as Theoreter. the sake of the Union."