

The North Carolinian.

Sec 7 of State

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839.

VOL. 1.—NO. 44.

TERMS.
\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.
Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.
The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following. The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.
TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
Elementary Department or 2d Class, \$8 per Session
First Class, 16 " "
French Language, 10 " "
Drawing and Painting, 10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, 25 " "
Music on Guitar, 25 " "
Use of Piano, 50 cents.
Incidentals, 39 " "
November 23, 1839.

BUTTER
And Buck Wheat Flour.
30 franks Mountain Butter,
600 lbs. Buck Wheat Flour.
For sale by Geo. McNEILL.
Nov. 23 1839. 39—1f.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES & SHAD.
50 Bags Rio,
25 Bags Cuba,
20 Bags Laguira,
10 Bags Old Java,
10 Hds. Sugar,
10 Hds. Molasses,
5 Barrels of Shad.
For Sale by GEO. McNEILL.
November 9, 1839. 37—1f.

E. J. & L. R. CLARK.
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a TIN SHEET IRON and COPPER WARE Manufactory, 5 doors south of the Market House, on Gillespie street, where they will keep, constantly on hand, a full assortment of plain and Fancy Japaned Tin Ware.
JOB WORK done at the shortest notice.
Orders from the country, will receive prompt attention.
June 8, 1839.

HATS! HATS!
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats,
HAVE just received their SPRING Stock, and continue to manufacture Silk and Fur Hats, at the north east corner of Market Square, Fayetteville.
Also, a full supply of Hatters' Trimmings, N. B. Highest price given for Furs.
April 6, 1839. 6—1f

WM. L. COFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.
P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash.
May 4, 1839. 10—1f W. L. C.

NEGROES FOR SALE.
WILL be sold on the third of January next, (by an order of Court) in the town of Haywood, one Negro man, two women and two children, belonging to the estate of Robert W. Carlos, Dec'd. Terms of sale six months credit. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.
A. CARLOSS, Adm'r.
Haywood, Nov. 29, 1839. 40—4t.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.
EDWARD YARBROUGH.
August 3, 1839. 23—1f
The Augusta Chronicle (weekly), Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Newark Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.
E. Y.

NEW GOODS.
WE have received and opened our FALL and WINTER GOODS, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing Letters and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also
10 Hds. Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,
Boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Coffins and King's Axes,
5 Hds. Crockery,
75 Kegs Nails,
50 Sides of Sole Leather,
Which will be made up at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
November 23, 1839. NOTT & STARR. 39—1f

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries and Cutlery,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 23, 1839. 29—1f

VALUABLE LANDS
For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale EIGHT HUNDRED acres of land, situate in the county of Bladen, on the west side of Cape Fear River, nine miles South of the Town of Fayetteville, being the land and plantation whereon he now resides.—
one Hundred and Fifty
Acres of the land is cleared and under fence, in good order. This portion is well adapted to the production of corn and cotton, having on it a comfortable dwelling house, and a necessary out house.
The remaining land is in a tract, a good GRIST and SAW-MILL, by him good repair, and situated on Locke's Creek, a constant stream passing through the tract. There is a good supply of Saw-Mill timber on the land, convenient to the mill, which is only a half mile distant by a good road from the river. The tract is well adapted to the production of rice, as to amount and time of payment, and the land divided into two tracts and sold separately if desired. Apply for further particulars to the subscriber on the premises.
WM. L. GILMORE.
Bladen County, Nov. 30th, 1839. 40—3t.

PIANO FORTES.
A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class, and workmanship in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest N. York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at N. York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are repacked without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.
The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent disposition of interior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the vendors, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, beside all the risk of damage in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Enquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 30 1839. 40—1f.

Gardner and McKethan, CARRIAGE MAKERS.
HAVE now on hand, and for sale at Reduced Prices,
2 Carriages,
3 Barouches,
2 Gigs,
3 Sulkeys,
4 Elliptic Spring Wagons,
4 Chain Spring Wagons.
Work warranted as usual, 12 months.
Fayetteville, December 14, 1839. 42—1f

FOR RENT.
THE Toomer plantation 3 miles from the Bridge, on the side of Cape Fear, for 12 months from 1st January 1841, if not rented privately before the 1st January next. Said place will be rented on that day to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire at this office.
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 40—6t.

FOR SALE.
1000 SACKS IVORY SOAP.
20 Hds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR.
75 Bags Rio COFFEE.
75 Kegs NAILS.
20 Pieces Heavy Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils BALE ROPE.
25 Bushels Horse Beans SEED.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
December 4, 1839. 41—3t.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.
WILL open on Monday the 14th of October, under the personal direction and instruction of Messrs. BAILEY & SPENCER, assisted in every department by able Female Teachers. Mrs. SPENCER will have personal charge of the Elementary classes, and the lady in charge of the Music Department will pay special attention to the cultivation of the voice to accompany the Piano.
October 2, 1839. 33—1f

J. & J. KYLE,
HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are—
Super-fine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored Cloths.
Cassimeres, well assorted.
Satinets, Keeney Jeans and Eriminets.
Super-fine Vesting.
275 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 merinos.
345 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 Muslin de Lane.
1298 pieces Calico, well assorted.
Cambrics, Jaconets and Plain Muslins.
39 bales 3-4, 4-8 & 5-8 Shirting and Sheetting, Bleached and Brown.
65 pieces Superior Silks, well assorted.
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls, Muslin de Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c. &c.
Comprising one of the largest stocks of Goods ever offered in this State, all of which being bought at the late sales at the north, will be offered for sale at
REDUCED PRICES.
by wholesale or retail.
September 30, 1839. 32—1f

MILL STONES.
THE Subscriber having recently opened a new quarry of superior grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the quarry or at the store of C. L. ORELL, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore county Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.
Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore county, N. C. with description of the size wanted.
JESSE SOWELL.
Moore County, April 20, 1839. 8—1f

Donaldson Academy.
At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution on the 17th inst. Dr. V. Burdett M. Smith of Fayetteville, Va. a gentleman of undoubted qualifications, was unanimously chosen Principal of the Academy, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. S. Cotton. As it is not probable from the short notice, that the services of the Principal can be immediately obtained, such temporary arrangements will be made as will produce the least possible derangement in the School, the exercises of which will as usual be resumed on the 1st day of January next.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Dec. 21, 1839. 43—1f.

TO SILK GROWERS.
THE subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, GIVE NOTICE,
That they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for reeling and making sewing silk from the cocoons, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such cocoons as may be brought to us, or else rearing them upon shares.
E. L. WAINSWORTH,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE.
Executive Committee.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—1f.

MULBERRY TREES.
THE subscriber offers for sale 5000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, warranted to be of the genuine stock. They were grown in this vicinity the last summer, and will set the same in operation from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, and at moderate prices.
JAMES BAKER.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—1f.

MORUS MULTICAULIS
3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.
JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
Dec. 21, 1839. 43—1f.

COCOONS WANTED.
THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to pay for. Cocoons, to be delivered next summer, the other half cash.
Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.
I. WETMORE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43—1f

NOTICE.
WILL be hired out on Saturday the 4th of January next in this place, for two live months, slaves JERRY and BETSEY, belong to the estate of W. G. Jones, dec'd. Terms made known on the day. PATRICK MURPHY, Administrator.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14th, 1839. 43—1f

NEW GOODS.
A SMALL assortment of fashionable Silks, Muslin Delains, Shalies and Poplins, Fine Shoes and Bonnets, &c. &c. Just Received, and For Sale by GEO. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 9, 1839. 37—1f

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office
French paper.

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.
A touching description is given of a soldier's wife in an account I remember to have read of the battle of Waterloo. A young Irish officer had married a very young and very lovely Flemish lady. They were residing in cantonments at Rivelles, when he was suddenly and unexpectedly called off to the field of battle. All he could leave with wife was his servant, one horse, and an ass, to carry her baggage. Very soon after his departure her husband sent her word that a retreat was ordered, and begged her to set off to Brussels with as little delay as possible. The servant, who was a foreigner, deserted his mistress like a villain, and went off with the horse. She did not hesitate to obey her husband's commands; but, forlorn and unprotected as she was, she set off alone with quiet resolution on her journey of five and twenty miles; she set off on foot, leading the ass laden with her baggage. She passed along through the retreating British army, exposed at times to great danger from the firing of the artillery. When she reached the great road to Brussels, the army were falling into line for the terrible conflict. She had walked on through the dreadful storm which raged that evening—the evening before the battle—the rain pouring in torrents, and the lightning hurling its forked and deadly fires around her defenceless head. She had come up to the spot where, perhaps, all that would be soon left of her husband would be a cold and disfigured corpse, and he was then, perhaps, within a few hundred yards of the young and unprotected wife; but she did not attempt to seek him among that immense army of 30,000 men; nay, she did not wish to distress or unman him by her presence. Quietly and slowly she kept on her toilsome way, during the whole of the Saturday night. The road from Waterloo till within a few miles of Brussels, is through the forest of Soigne, and hemmed in on both sides by the tall trees. Here the young wife met with many difficulties; the whole road was crowded by wagons, and horses and carriages of various sorts, by wounded soldiers, and by the terrified inhabitants of the country; and still the storm continued with unabated fury. Patiently, and with quiet perseverance, the gentle lady went on, still leading the ass, but now barefoot, and almost wearied out with fatigue and dismay. At length she entered Brussels on the Sunday morning. She had been mercifully protected by Him who is ever at the side of the destitute and friendless. She was in safety and unhurt, and even the poor ass and the baggage had arrived uninjured. Her husband, too, was spared to thank God for his wife's safety and his own.

Romantic Story! the force of love.
An anecdote has recently been circulated in the Faubourg St. Germain, which, though romantic, is not the less authentic. Two families, well known in the aristocratic world, and bearing the names of S—y and M—al, were separated not only by political hatred, but also by private interests—a lawsuit of great moment pending between them. They detested one another cordially, in a style, indeed, worthy of the Montagues and Capulets. M. de S—y, jr. a young Master of Requests in the Council of State, chanced to meet Mme. de M—al in a drawing room, without knowing her. He thought her a charming young widow, (for she was a widow,) paid her assiduous attention, and followed her every where. Mme. de M—al, who had observed his assiduity, responded to it in such a manner as not to deprive him of all hope. A very witty woman, well aware of the enmity existing between the two families, had amused herself by protracting the mutual error of two foes who adored one another. She had contrived to give the youth a fictitious name with the Juliet, and the young widow had also been introduced under a false one to the Romeo of the Council of State. All was proceeding in the most prosperous manner; the lovers met, adored one another, and swore eternal attachment, always at the house of the lady who enjoyed the intrigue. One day, however, the truth came out, when M. de S—y and Mme. de M—al discovered that they were bitter enemies. What was to be done? The young gentleman would willingly have made the first advances towards a reconciliation, but he dreaded a repulse. The handsome widow, on the other hand, felt much more affection than hostility in her heart, but could only wait for the overtures of a beloved foe. Neither being willing to make the first advances, the intercourse was suspended, and ennui and melancholy prevailed on both sides. In a short time, however, the youth's love seemed to have vanished, and made room for the old hereditary hatred. M. de S—y gave his whole attention to the lawsuit pending between the families. After the most desperate efforts, he won it, and thereby ruined M. de M—al. The handsome widow, still less concerned about the loss of her fortune than hurt at the conduct of her late worshipper, was preparing to quit Paris, and retire into the family of her husband, when M. de S—y waited on her, to her great astonishment, and demanding her hand, assured her that he had gained possession of her property only that he might be able to restore it to her. The marriage took place eight days ago, at the church of St. Aquin. This story may seem improbable, but we can vouch for its truth. Had it not been a fact, we should have given it a less common-place denomination. Surely, after this, the age of chivalry cannot quite have gone by.

Col. Karnes—an Amusing Anecdote.

Those who have seen this celebrated pioneer of Texas, must have remarked his peculiarly red hair and whiskers.—The Colonel is a good natured, honest hearted fellow and brave as a lion withal. He recently related to us an amusing anecdote of himself, which we here take the liberty of publishing.
Some seven or eight years since, when the Indians on the frontier of Texas were less hostile than now, the Colonel was travelling through the Comanche country alone. On approaching one of the villages, he was met by a party, who surrounded and took him prisoner. He was carried in the village, and the treatment he there received was at first such as gave him some apprehensions that the Indians would kill him. He saw no possibility of escaping. But he appeared contented, and made every manifestation of friendship, by distributing the contents of his saddle-bags in presents to those around him. Among other things he gave them beads, paints, &c., which seemed to delight the natives amazingly. The Colonel witnessed this with pleasure, and he began to feel himself safe again.
But his joy was not allowed to continue long. Soon a large number of squaws came to him, singing, yelling and dancing; and, taking him by force, conveyed him to a creek, where, after divesting him of his apparel, they soured him into the water neck and heels. After this immersion, the squaws, old ones and young ones, splashed in after him, and gave him such a ducking, the poor Colonel thought his "time was come," and he tried to console himself with the old saying, that "the who is drowned will never be hanged," although he found it rather cold comfort for it was in the month of December. His murderers—as he was forced to view them—would seize him by the head, and holding it under the water, would rub it and pull at it like hungry ducks "lighting on June bugs." He stood it manfully—like a martyr—and after holding his breath under water until he almost burst his boiler, with a tremendous effort, he would throw his head above the surface, and snorting like a sea horse, blow the water far and near. This was rare sport to his tormentors, who, scarcely giving him time to breathe, would pounce upon his red head, and expose him to the same operation again.
This was repeated until the Colonel was almost used up, and the squaws themselves appeared to be fatigued. Finally our hero discovered that they had been trying to wash the red off his hair, and bring it to the natural color. The Indians had never before seen a man with red hair; his appearance therefore surprised them; and after trying in vain to wash the red paint off, they completely crapped him, and each one taking a part of the curiosity, carefully wrapped it in a rag.

They then led him into the village again, where they kept him for several weeks. Finally, making the Colonel a present of a dozen fine mules, they allowed him to elope; and he has never returned to thank them for their hospitality.—Picoynue.
The Merchants Daughter.
A SHORT STORY.
If the fashionable young ladies of the day would take example after a beautiful and amiable creature we are acquainted with, perchance many a merchant now in straightened circumstances might, after the storm is over, bless the fate that made him the parent of so considerate an offspring.
"Father I want twenty dollars for shopping to day," said Miss—, as she entered the counting office of her father.
"Really, my love, replied the good-natured man, I have not the money in the desk, and I would not like to draw a check."
"Can't you send and borrow it?" said she impatiently.
"No, child—I have borrowed and borrowed until I am tired, and I have heavy responsibilities to meet to-day which will drive me to the fraction of a cent."
"La, pa! you never told me of this before."
"Because I didn't think it necessary my child to let you into the secrets of my business. What do you want with twenty dollars?"
"I want nothing—Miss—, has just come to town, and invited me to go a shopping with her, and you know I would feel awkward if I had no money to spend. But, if you are in need, it alters the case entirely."
"I am in need of every cent, my child."
"Then, Father, I shall never trouble you until you let me know that you have extricated yourself from your difficulties. I will stay at home, for I have laid in my fall and winter dresses, and shall need nothing until next spring."—Clipper.

How to Make Money.
Do you complain that you have nothing to begin with? "Tom," you say, "has a farm; Harry has a thousand dollars, but I have nothing." I say to you, look at your hands, and tell me what they are worth. Would you take one thousand dollars for them, or for the use of them throughout your life? If you can make half a dollar a day with them, it would not be a bad bargain; for that sum is the interest of more than two thousand dollars; so that if you are industrious and Harry is lazy, you are more than twice as rich as he is; and when you can do a man's work, and make a dollar a day, you are four times as rich, and are fifty worth four thousand dollars. Money and land, therefore, are not the only capital with which a young man can begin the world. If he has good health, and is industrious, even the poorest boy in our country

has something to trade upon; and if he be, besides, well educated, and have skill in any kind of work, and add to this, moral habits and religious principles, so that his employers may trust him and place confidence in him, he may then be said to set out in life with a handsome capital, and certainly has as good a chance of becoming independent and respectable, and perhaps rich, as any man in the country. "Every man is the maker of his own fortune." All depends upon the right principles, and they are these.

1. *Be industrious:* Time and skill are your capital.
2. *Be saving:* Whatever it be, live within your income.
3. *Be prudent:* Buy not what you can do without.
4. *Be resolute:* Let your economy be always of to-day not of to-morrow.
5. *Be contented and thankful:* A cheerful spirit makes labor light and sleep sweet, and all around happy, all of which is much better than being only rich.

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.
The Whig Candidate for the Presidency.
For the information of a large class of citizens who have more recently than others arrived at an age to take part in the scenes of active life, and who may be inclined to ask "Who is General Harrison?"—we subjoin a brief sketch of his character and services, which we derive from a contemporary journal. Few living patriots can produce a title so strong to the gratitude and affections of their fellow-citizens.

General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was born on the ninth day of February, 1773, in Charles City county, Virginia, at the family seat on the James River, called Berkeley, about seventy miles below Richmond. His father was Benjamin Harrison, a lineal descendant of the celebrated General of that name, who held a commission in the parliamentary army during the English civil wars, and who, for his devotion to republican principles, perished on the scaffold. Benjamin Harrison was a distinguished citizen of Virginia, much honored and highly trusted by his fellow-citizens. He was brother-in-law of Peyton Randolph, the first President of Congress, and was himself a member of that body during the years 1774, 1775, and 1776. It was principally through his influence that John Hancock was chosen to preside over the Congress as successor to Peyton Randolph. He was chairman of the Committee of the Whole House when the Declaration of Independence was finally agreed to; and his signature is borne upon that celebrated document. Having retired from Congress, he was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, over which body he presided, as Speaker, until 1792, when he was elected Governor of the State.

Benjamin Harrison died poor, leaving three sons, of whom William Henry Harrison was the youngest. At his father's death he was a minor, and was left by his father's will to the guardianship of Robert Morris, the celebrated financier. He had selected the practice of medicine as a profession, and was diligently pursuing his studies with that object, at Hampden Sydney college, when the disasters of the Indian war on the North-western frontier, and the call for men and officers for the defence of the settlers, induced him to enter into the military service. His guardian would have dissuaded him from this determination, but Washington, his father's friend approved of it, and gave him a commission of ensign in the first regiment of United States artillery, then stationed at Fort Washington, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, and under the command of General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, and commander-in-chief of the military forces in that section of the country.

As soon as he received his commission, young Harrison, who was at this time but nineteen years of age, hastened to join his regiment, and arrived at Fort Washington shortly after the disastrous defeat of St. Clair, near the head waters of the Wabash. This was a time of great danger and alarm. Shortly after his arrival at Fort Washington, he was appointed to command the escort of a train of pack-horses, bound for Fort Hamilton, some twenty or thirty miles north of Fort Washington; which difficult service he performed with such credit as to attract the particular notice of the commander-in-chief.

In 1792, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1793 he joined the new army under General Wayne. His spirit, enterprise and sagacity soon attracted the notice of that able commander, who appointed him one of his aids-de-camp, in which difficult and responsible post he served during the war. His services, especially at the battle of Maumee Rapids, by which the contest was brought to a close, are mentioned with emphasis in Gen. Wayne's official account of the victory. After the close of the war, Harrison was promoted to the rank of Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington, the most important post in the Western country. While in this command he married a daughter of John Clevins Symmes, the founder of the Miami settlements—a lady in whom he has ever found a faithful and affectionate companion.

In 1797, Harrison resigned his commission in the army, and was appointed Secretary of the North-western Territory, and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor. The next year the North-western Territory entered the second