Deevetary of Thate

The Morth Carolinian.

"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, APRIL 10, 1840.

VOL. 2.-NO. 6.-[Whole Number 59.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING on hand at the Post Office in Fayetteville on the 1st of April, 1840.

Joseph C. Averitt,

l'ompey Autery, Easther Alvis,

Rev. J. M. Bradly,

Mary Cashwe'l,

Paniel Canade,

Neil Campbel,

W. C. Carver, David Culbreath,

Wm. Day'cs, John D. Davis,

John Gad e, Sen.

Benson Grady, Jas. Gadie, S n.

Edward Griffith.

George Helmes,

Hardy Jones,

A. G. Jackson,

Isabella Jackson,

Jane Les'ie,

David Lorust,

April 4, 1810.

Favetteville, March 10, 1840.

Fayetteville, January 1, 1840.

February. 29, 1840.

cheap.

For sal by

March 23, 1840.

quality, \$3.

Al xander Henry,

Steinen Hollingsworth,

Dr. Charles Chalmers,

David Chapman, Miss John Ann Colvin,

E. Atkins,

Patience Locust,

Duncan Monroe.

Mc. Isabella McNeill,

Murdoch McLean, A. D. McLean, Deniel McDaniel, Arch baid McKay,

John R. Maclemore.

Archibald McDuffie,

Wm. McLennon, Duncan L. McMillan,

James Price, Zachariah Plummer,

James McLean, Murdoch McLeod,

Joseph Neal,

Mary Poarch,

Isaac Pope.

John H. Pettns,

Margaret Revels,

James Russe'l.

Ro. E. Reaves.

Samuel G. Stephenson,

Alexander Stewart,

B njamin Stone, Col. Daniel Sm th,

Christian Smith.

Isaac Sandford,

M. D. Smith,

Charly Starling,

Edward Tr ffith,

Green Vaughn,

W. H. Wi liams,

Ro. Woo'y, Amos Williamson,

JOHN MeRAE, P. M.

THE SEASON FOR

Planting.

to any p ri of the State.

Address,

JOHN HOPKINS,

Dahlias.

as general Agent in connection with a proposed

Western Rail Road, to take effect from the first of

January, her by gives notice that he is ready to en-

ter upon the duties of his appointment. Books for

subscription, under the direction of Commissioners appointed in d ff rent counties, will be opened.—

Any information, or communication, connected with

the subscription to the stock, or the general concern.

FOR SALE.

CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME

12 ditto Roman Cement and Waert

6 casks Rotten Plaster, for Manure,

J. E. PATTERSON.

53-Gw.

April 19, 1839.

GEO. McNEILL.

GEO. McNEILL.

Lime, 6 tons Calcined Plaster, in casks,

50,000 B ick, 200 bushels Hair for Flastering, 5000 Laths.- all of which I will self low

for Cash. Call on the subscriber, three doors

IF I am also prepared to do any job of Brick

Work or Plastering, at the shorest notice.

J. E. P.

J. & J. KYLE.

AVE Just received a large assurtment of Anker Bolting Cloths. Which will be sold

FISH!

Boxes Smoked HERRINGS, 50 700 lbs. DRY COD.

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES a Splendid article.

NOTICE.

against the estate are requested to present them with a the time prescribed by law or this Notice

FURTHER NOTICE.

will be plead in bar of their recovery.
ANN WILKISON, Admr'x.

Fayctteville, March 5th 1840.

may be made to the subscriber at this place.
SIMEON COLTON.

THE price of the Dahl as advertised by the Sub-

st year, of 200 different shides and colors,

Miss Mary Wright,

(Get Cieck,)

Nathan Wherler, Mrs. L usa Woodruff.

North st., Fayetteville.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Betsev Saltmarsh,

Lucy Nuwsom,

Mima Mosely, George W. Matenleer,

A drew Manspeaker,

John McMillan, [Cold Camp. Hugh McCornick,

Foster Mason,

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. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid,

except at the option of the Editor. No subscription received for less than twelve

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be Miles B. Baker, 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, John Bell, and charged accordingly.

TLetters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. Holmes, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-

TO SILK GROWERS. THE subscribers, on behalf of an association of

gentlemen interested in the prepagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk.

GIVE NOTICE,

That they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing sik from the cocoon, and win 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 cocons as may be brought to us, or else re ling them upon shares.

E. L. WINSLOW, JAMES BAKER, I. WETMORE. Executive Committee.

Owen Harley, R. becea Harriss, Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 43-tf. Thos. B. Hadle y, **Fayetteville Female Seminary** A. G. Howard, ILL open on Monday the 14th of October, P. Hayne. Owen Jones, Mary Jones,

under the personal direction and instruction of Messrs. BAILEY & SPENCER, assisted in every department by able Female Teachers, Mrs. Seever will have personal charge of the Elementary classes -- and the lady in charge of the Music De-Wm. Jones, Mary J. Johnson, partment will pay special attention to the cultivation of the voice to accompany the Piano. October 2, 1839. G. T. King, Jonathan Ketcham

COCOONS WANTED.

HE Subscriber has about two thousand very five MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sa e, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be de avered E. G. Lewis, next summer; the other haf cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their app'ications soon, as the season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Si k Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can a so be had.

I. WETMORE. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839.

Gardner and McKethan, MAKERS.





AVE now on hand, and for Sale at very Re-

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,

3 very light four wheel Buggies, 2 Buggy Gigs,

4 Sulkeys on a new plan,

8 Spring Wagons, three very light,

4 Chain.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can mak their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had, fon any regular Northern Establish-All work made and sold by them is warranted 12

months, and will be repaired without charge, i they farl by had workmanship or materia's. Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attend-Favetteviile, March 18, 1840.

TEN DOLLARS

REWARD. UNAWAY from the subscriber, a Negro man for Cash. Call on the subscriber, three by the name of TEMAR, on the 18th instant, South of the Market House, Favetteville, Temar is large and well built, about six feet high, ler e bushy har, tound full face, a larg scar on his neck; a d a fidler. I expect he is aiming for Tennessee or Georgia. I will give the above reward to any person who will lodge him in Jal, and give me in ormat on so that I may get him, he is about

40 vents of a ze. Fit is supposed he is in corpany with or lurking after a man by the name of Wilson, moving to Tennessee, having two carts, ch ldren black and white, and Negro women.

JAS. BENNETT. Sampson Co. N. C., March 20, 1840. 57-31.

GENERAL WOLFE.



Y Celebrated Virginia Horse, Gen. Wolfe, My Celebrated Virginia Horse, Gen.
Colt of Eclipse, will stand this season at
Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, Esquire McDaniel's,
Mr. Wiliam Davis's on East side of Cape Fear,
Mr. William Davis's and at Mr. Marsh's, on Mr. George Barksdale's, and at Mr. Marsh's, on West side of Cape Fear. He stands lower than any Horse of his blood in the Southern country, \$8, 12, 15, payable 1st January, 1841. His Dam is of the best blood in Virginia, he is in this country by accident, and not for am re speculation. Those disposed to raise Horses of good blood, may not again have such an opportunity. His season commences at Fayetteville on monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. He will be at each stand on the days appointed every two weeks.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Lesville Robeson, co. N. C. March 5, 1840.

MOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. Strah Thomas of this county are requested to pres nt them for payment (properly authenticated) to either of the subsembers.

Cumberland County, N. C. March 14th 1840.

ON Saturday the 11th of April next, will be o'-fred to sale to the hi hest bidder at the late Resid nee of said Dec'd all the peri-hable property JOHN WESLEY THOMAS. MARIA THOMAS. 1841. ANN WILKISON, Admr'x.

Fayetteville, March 5th 1:40. 55-3t.

Political.

From the Globe.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Davis. We now publish the remarks of Mr. Buchanan, which concluded the controversy between Mr. Davis and himself. As the debate partook of a personal character, we have considered it our duty to publish all the remarks of both the gentlemen. The Intelligencer, however, unfair as it always is' has not published any portion of the remarks of Mr. Buchanan, since his original speech on the Independent Treasury bill. Comment upon such conduct is unnecessary.

When Mr. Davis had concluded his ro. marks, which were published on Tuesday

Mr. BUCHANAN said:

the controversy. He had already done himself ample justice, and placed himself in his duct. true position before the country.

When, on Tuesday last, said Mr. B. I introduced my complaint before the Senate, I spoke of the Senator and his speech in a spir- I owed to myself, at the very first moment an it of candor, and with no purpose whatever opportunity presented, after they were brought wants of legitimate business, made it necessary except that of defending myself. He then to my knowledge. Until Saturday evening that the rival institutions should use extraordi replied to my remarks, and the subject passed last, when I first read his speech, I was slum- nary exertions to get their paper into carculaaway without leaving behind one unpleasant bering in security, not even dreaming that tion, and the facility with which discounts could feeling, so far as I was concerned. The Se- the misrepresentations of my remarks with nator slept upon what he had said. It appears his friends had misunderstood him, and he deemed it necessary to renew the debate. I did not misunderstand him, and in preparing my remarks for the press, I should have carefully suppressed every expression which could have given him pain.

At his request, I have delayed to publish the remarks which I made on Tuesday last, until he could have an opportunity of being again heard in reply. He has now enjoyed that opportunity to the fullest extent, and what has been the result! My charge against him was, that he had over and over again assert- misrepresentations to pass unnoticed, I should ed, nay, that he had made it the very founda- have done myself great injustice. tion upon which a great part of his speech rested, that I had advocated the Independent bad temper and spirit. He has attributed to banks of the country, introduce an exclusive gentlemanly, and -untrue." I have but one metaltic currency, prostrate credit, check im- word to say in reply to him; and that is, that of bank paper and the gambling pursuits of viportations, and reduce the value of property and the wages of labor. This was the and that he is unworthy of the courtesy which HE Subscriber off as f r s le his splendid character which the Senator said had been one gentleman owes to another. and new vericty of DAHLIAS, grown by given to the measure by myself, and, alarming as these doctrines were, he was rejoiced that they had been frankly avowed. Has he Also, a small asso turent of Garden and Flower established the truth of any one of these as- sachusetts. Secres; - his assortment of Peas is of superior quality. Likewse, af w hou-and Morns Muticaulis Tie's sertions? No, sir, no. He has scarcely or Cutt ngs; -all of which can be packed and sent even made the attempt; but has endeavored throughout to evade this distinct issue. He knew perfectly well that it was impossible for him to maintain the allegations which he had made. I shall not enter into a woman's war of words with him. It is enough for me to scriber, is, for a dozen roots of the best quality, and all different kinus, Si. For a dozen of the 2d throughout his whole published speech, misrepresented my arguments. This charge will stick to him as closely as the poisoned shirt himself from it. HE Subscriber having received an appointment from the Board of Internal Improvement

But the Senator, well knowing that the ground which he occupied in his published speech would not sustain him for a moment, has attempted to slide off from it, and has seized, with a desperate grasp, upon a single sentence attered by me, for the purpose of proving that I am the friend of an exclusive metallic currency. Even if he could establish this fact, which is impossible, that is no all rum and all the diretal consequences that the part of the question at issue between us. In imagination can paint, are again heralded and order to establish his position, he must not only prove that, in the abstract, I am a hard money man, but that I contended that the Independent Treasary bill would convert this into a hard money country. I used the sentence to which be refers with no reference whatever to any effect which might be produced by the bill. It is contained in that portion of my remarks which relate exclusively to the fatal consequences to domestic manufactures which flow from the enormous amount of our paper issues at the period of our greatest bank expansions. To what extent I was willing to gambling, and as might have been expected, emergency. The Harrisonites with these proceed in reducing cour nominal to the real they met the gambler's fate. The not less unhad over and over again explained. I had bankrupty, is as gratuitous as it is untrue, and not to destroy, the banks—to place them in such a condition as always to secure to the country a currency convertible into specie; and the extent of this reform was pointed out by me in the clearest and most distinct manner. I shall not again trouble the Senate with an enumeration of the reforms in our banking system which, in my humble opinion, ought to be adopted by the State Legislatures, who alone possess the power. A large portion of the famework of the Senator's speech consisted of his reiterated assertions that I had imputed to the Independent Treasury bill the fatal consequences which I have already enumerated; and he is now reduced to the necessity of escaping from these as-THE Subscriber having received letters of Administration upon the estate of Doctor Hector McNeill dec'd. at March term of Cumber'and which, on its face, has no connection what-

County Court 1840, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims

The The Senator complains to-day that I did not state on Tuesday last the particular misrepresentations of my speech which I charged against him. In this he is mistaken. I on a crelit of six months, purchasers to give Note with approved securities. The negroes belonging to said estate will be hired to the let of January.

In the let of January. which I complained, and read extracts from and require nothing but a triumph over error General, what do you think of a National fore the House. its enemies. I specified the particulars of its future advancement are still within our reach

peal to the Senate and to the world, to decide has, over and over again, reiterated the assertion in his printed speech, that I had supported the bill on principles which I not only did which every thing had attained, but will find not hold buthad expressly disavowed.

The Senator says I complimented him on his speech after he had delivered it. What passed between us on the occasion to which he refers, was this, according to my best retallic currency, but was friendly to well regulated State bonks. He replied that he had; and I may then have complimented time for this cause, because I then considered that he He had a few words more to offer, though had acted towards me in a fair and candid they felt the shock and shared in a great degree he did not consider it necessary to prolong manner. I am sorry that I have since been the calamity. compelled to change my opinion of his con-

I regret, as much as the Senator can do, that I delayed so long to expose his misrepresentations; but I performed this duty, which which the country was filled, had proceeded from his published speech. If my speech had circulated with his; if the antidote could have terprize and gain, and the horde of speculators accompanied the bane, there is no candid man in the country who would not have done of the banks. It was a reciprocal action, mutume justice. His speech, however, has been it has been read, and who have never had an opportunity of examining my speech, will believe that the arguments which he has attributed to me in favor of the Independent laid them under contribution to feed the mam-Treasury bill, were actually urged by me on mon spirit of home-born folly. The banks the floor of the Senate. If I had suffered his

The Senato has to-day manifested a very his remarks, as applied to me, are "flagitious," sionary enterprize.

the Senate for using such an expression; but no I cannot ask that of the Senator from Mas-

From the Baltimore Post. Who is Responsible for it?

It has been the leading policy of the opposi tion for many years, to seize upon every period of decay rement in the business and finances of the country, to create a panic by perverted statements and artial appeals to popular feeling .have fixed upon him the charge of having, They have been willing to provoke all the evils consequent upon their own mischievous labrications, if they could only turn the tide against the administration, and were reckless enough to brave the moral turpitude of such iniquity .of Nessus. He will never he able to relieve These disreputable expedients have redowned so little to their honor, and have so invariably resulted in their discomfiture, that it might have been reasonably interred, they would not again have resorted to so shallow and worn out an artifice. But they turn heedlessly away from the monitions of the past, and push their desperate fortunes without regard to means or the moral obligations of honorable warfare.

The times are now thought auspicious for another panie, and national bankruptcy, genercharged upon the administration as evils of its remedy.

creation, and a change of rulers is to furnish the In all this, we join issue with our adversaries and appeal to facts to sustain our position. The picture that is drawn of the present condition of the country, is a mere fiction of the brain, and have taken a hint from the remark of the eastis disproved by the actual condition of things. ern grandees, or rather they have compound-Annalyze the sweeping charge of general ruin, and how far does it really extend. Its extent is limited chiefly to those who were reckless adventurers with but little to lose, and those who rushed into the vortex of desperate speculation, which in fact is only another name for desperate standard of prices throughout the world," I warrantable assertion of an existing national is as distinguished Where is the proof that any one debt of the government has been dishonored? Aithough its funds have been unjustly withheld from its control by those who should have recognised them as a sacred trust, yet has it met letters, wherein the General has the advanall its obligations. It has millions of surplus revenue in the hands of banks and in the custody of the States. Independently of this, its available resources for the whole year are equal to its engagements. Where then is the insolveney? If under any contingency its obligations should not be met, it will be in consequence of the desperate measures of the opposition in Congress who are striving to dishonor the government by withholding facilities which are required in the common course of legislation .-That tearful responsibility with all its consequences will have to rest upon those who brave public opinion and who invoke such a stain,sertions by quoting a single sentence of mine, The rash and unwarrantable charge that the administration is responsible for the present conever with this bill. Such is his unhappy con- dition of the country, is the last effort of our adversaries to shift responsibility and which we repel with indubitable proof.

With a desire nothing to extenuate, we ad mit that the monetary affairs of the country are seriously deranged, and that a great revulsion has taken place in the business and pursuits of stated them then as explicitly as I have done life. We admit that there is pervading embarrassment, from which recovery must necessarithat occasion must recollect, that I then charged the Senator with having out into my ed the Senator with having put into my of things which has been brought about against mouth, as arguments in favor of the Indepen- the efforts of the administration to counteract dent Treasury bill, the very strongest objectit. But all the elements upon which the nation

the Senator's speech, to prove the truth of and the corrective of wise legislation to re-esthese specifications. I now cheerfully ap- tablish them in all their beneficial operations. Who that will look back to the last few years what ought to be thought of a Senator who and outstripped the worst eras of folly—the mad speculations, the visionary schemes, the prodi-

reaction must have followed as an inevitable consequence! The whole scheme and action was a total de parture from the sound calculations of business collection. As I had not heard his speech, I own overthrow. Eagerness grew as the bubble and prudence and carried the elements of their asked him if he had done me justice in stat- expanded and victims multiplied as they caught ing that I was not the advocate of a pure me- a glimpse of the bubble. When it had reached its utmost capacity, it burst with devastating effects and not without a serious injury to the country. It had so encompassed the means which enter into regime the means and so controlled the action of prudent operations, that

abundant proof that a powerful and distressing

This identical state of things tells the whole story of the causes by which the embarrassments under which the country is now laboring were brought about. The following brief nar-

rative will show the modus operandi. The rapid and uncalled for increase in the amount of banking capital beyond the actual be obtained, held out the most seducing allurements for speculation, which a spirit of cupidity ever more or less active, seized upon with avidity. The banks pampered the appetite for enmade more and more avaricious the cravings ally fostered and fattened upon indulgence. It extensively circulated; and those by whom went from the sea board to the interior and thence to the utmost limits of the Union; afie it had encompassed the circuit of our own country, it entered upon the wings of commerce and stretched out to all the nations of the earth, and themselves saw that their profits were too small under a system of discounts however large, and resoived that they too, would become speculators and b okers; accordingly, they entered the list for speculations upon cotton, flour, pork, stocks and notes? This monstrous innovation Treasury bill, because it would destroy the me clanguage which is unparliamentary, un- threw every thing out of its natural channel. and the country was inundated with the flood

The administration as a cause either direct or accessory, had no more to do with these stupendous schemes of folly than the government of I ask the pardon of every other member of Japan. It was not however, and could not be ssive during this eventful gathering storm and essayed with much earnestness to avert its violence, but the elements were too active to be controlled, and its every effort was disregarded to the last moment of the catastrophe.

Now, in the bitterness of disappointment and in the midst of the evils that are pressing upon the country, the guilty authors are striving to place their own misdeeds upon the administration; but the work was their own in its inception, progress and conclusion, and never did they disavow it until they realized their own over throw and heard the thunders of national de nunciation. It is now too late to escape under the cry of panie.

They were the gorgeous trappings of th money king whilst he ruled, and now that he i dethroned, they must be content to wear their faded livery, which will stick like the poisoned shirt of Nessus.

From the Pennsylvanian. General Harrison's Thinking Committee,

The Persian Ambassadors, when they vis ited a gay European capital, were invited to a ball, and when asked what they thought of the dancing, replied that it was very pretty but wondered why the ladies and gentlemen did not oblige their servants to perform such fatiguing exercises instead of doing it themselves. The extract from the Oswego Palla dium published in this paper a few days since shews that the friends of General Harrison ed it with the practice of the tribe of Seminoles, many of whose chieftains have an officer in their retinue known as a "sensebearer," an acute fellow who furnishes his principal with ideas and advice upon an examples before them, have placed their available under the careful guardianship of a who, if they do not dance for the General. and do his small talk at tea parties and other social assemblages, have acknowledged that they receive, read and answer his political tage over Micanopy and his "senses-bearer," Abraham, of Floridian fame, the gentlemen at North Bend having three "sense-bearers" instead of one, and is therefore trebly wise. Now, as Cassio hath it, meaning "no offence to the General or any other man of quality," we feel constrained to say that this, though very safe and doubtless and very convenient arrangement, furnishes rather a curious illustration of the opposition puffs of Harrison's peculiar fitness for the Presidency, and is a bread contrast to the course pursued by all other candidates for that high office, especially when we find that the thinking, or sense-bearing committee, refuse either to permit their word to answer questions of vital import, or companies of militia infantry; and lastly to answer such queries themselves. Are comes the cavalry. We cught now to expect the people to understand that if General Harrison should by any unforseen concatenation of events reach the executive chair, he will continue in this state of pupillage? If so, who are to constitute the Committee of Re-The correspondence recently brought for-

ward in the Oswego Palladium, exposing the ed, when the order for battle again passes arrangement referred to above may be sum- from column to column. med up as follows:

Oswego Union Association .- Pray.

Bank, of the mode of disposing of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the Distric of Columbia, and of a General Bankrupt Law?

GENERAL HARRISON .- What do I thinkeh?-think! Do you want me to think my self to death? Here, Committee, what do 1 think about these things? Tell 'em, com-

THINKING COMMITTEE.-The General has thought a good deal when in situations which allowed of that hazardous amusement; but it is not proper for candidates in training to indulge in thinking, especially in thinking aloud; for they may think wrong and less votes, as it is not easy to think in a popular manner when people are so apt to think in different ways.

Let one strain his thinkers ever so much, no can't think upon two horses at the same time, like a circus rider. There are too many thinks about just now to make it possible for me to be unanimous, and I therefore prefer remaining sort of anonymous.

THINKING COMMITTEE. - Exactle so-the Banks have suspended specie payments for fear of being used up, and General Harrison suspended thinking for the same reason. When he resumes, we'll let you know. But to satisfy you as to his epinions, we wish you distinctly to understand that General Harrison having done no new thinking of late, thinks just as he did before.

OSWEGO UNION ASSOCIATION .- But there are new questions-

THINKING COMMITTEE .- Do "manifest a ittle generous confidence," and think that the General thinks about them just as you would have him think. Why don't you generalize in a harmonious manner, and cry "Go it, and come it, Tyler?"

This modest recommendation of the Thinking Committee, to shew a little generous confidence and to go for Harrison without asking questions, is pretty well versified in the following chorus to the last hard cider song, as given in the Madisonian:

CHORUS. We'l go for Harrison, therefore, Without a why or a wherefore, And him we will hurrah for, Hurrah, burrah, burrah.

Gen. Harrison's Military Achievements. Extract from the Remarks of Mr. Crary, of Michigan, in the House of Representatives, Fr.day, Feb. 14 184).

The gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Proffit] ied the floor yesterday, has broug before the House, the hero of North Bend, not as he is in his old age, with mental infirmities fast thickening upon him, but as he was when in command of the Northwestern army in the last war. The gentleman has applauded the Presidential condidate of the opposition for three great exploits: 1st, the battle of Tippecanoe; 2d, being the first to suggest the armament of the lakes; and, lastly, for the battle of the Thames. I have a few

words to say on each of these subjects.

Any one who will put himself to the trouble of reading the official accounts of the battle of Tippecanoe, will see that Gen. Harrison performed no great act of generalship on that occasion. From the General's own confessions, the army was encamped in an exposed position, affording "great facility to the approach of savages," and at night was completely surprised by the Indians, and only escaped destruction by the gallantry of the brave Kentuckians, and a party of the old fourth regiment from Massachusetts. But I would confine myself to the official report, that will prove all that has been asserted. It will also prove that General Harrison was the greatest egotist that ever wrote in the English language. Other generals have awarded some merit to the God of battles, but not so with Gen. Harrison. It was "I" that did all from the morning that "I commenced my march," until "I announced that I had no intention of attacking them, (the Indians) until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands that I had made-that I would go on and encamp at the Wabash." "I halted," and "I rose at a quarter after four o'clock." "I mounted my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked, I reinforced every part of the line, I formed the body meir Hight, but," aye, but, "being engaged, I did not observe it until it was too late." Yes, this would be captain of captains, did not observe the flight of the enemy "until it was too late" to pur-But, Mr. Speaker I must return to the

morning of the 6th of November, when this consummate General was within eleven miles of the scene of his subsequent exploits. A march of six miles is made though open prairies, "with the infantry in two columns of files on either side of the road, and the mounted riflemen and cavalry in front, in the rear, and on the flanks," when, coming to open woods, the whole army is formed in order of battle. A company of mounted riflemen formed the advanced guard; then came the United States infantry, flanked by two companies of militia infantry and one of mounted riflemen; then comes the baggage, covered by three a fight, for the whole army is "in the order of battle." But we are doomed to disappointment. The order is given to "break off in short columns of companies," and to move slowly and cautiously along, the several corps changing position "three times in the distance of a mile." At last a creek is approach-

Mr. Lincoln here raised a question whether it was in order to discuss matters not be-