er; but all agree that the whole responsibility is a curse to the community in which it exists, to be shared among them; and in what exact and the State Legislature will soon be forced proportions it is not thought very material to by a community which feels the smart, to apinquire. But what, after all, is the great evil they have

produced? Is it any actual diminution of the resources of the country? This, perhaps, they have effected to a great extent; but this is little or nothing compared to the real evils. These chary in contracting the one, and quite pruare transferring by stratagem and fraud, from

A to B, the hard earnings of the latter, not by a regular and slow process, but by the quick and unseen movements of a mountebank, defeating that tendency to equilibrium at which our institutions aim; leaving the one party overwhelmed in amazement and distress at a poverty which has rushed upon him like an armed man; the other panting with that feverish thirst for wealth which sudden success begets-the deepest curse of him who feels it-resembling in kind and intensity that of the fabled Tantalus; or wallowing in an ostentatious luxury, at war with our Republican institutions-provoking impotent envy in some; in others, less wealthy, ruinous efforts to vie in splendor. Individual and aggregate misery is the inevetable consequence. A man is fitted, by a gradual increase or reduction of his means, to bear the maximum or minimum with calmness, while sudden rever ses either way bring in their train the loss of content, and, with it happiness. In either case, the passion of avarice is stirred to madness .-This is the real curse under which we are at present laboring. This is the agony through which we are passing, of which I spoke yesterday. A picture, drawn by the hand of an ancient master, is not inapplicable to our times. Sallust, in one of his epistles to Cæsar, thus expresses himself:

In process of time, the ascendency of wealth became complete. Its excellence was universally acknowledged, and power and honors followed in its train. From the same era, the decline of virtue may be dated. Poverty was now held as ignominious. Innocence of heart and simplicity of manners were interpreted into a satire on the times. Thus the youth, taught to look up to riches as the sovereign good, became apt pupils in the school of luxury. Avarice and pride supplied their precepts. Rapacity and profusion went hand in hand. Careless of their own fortunes, and eager to possess those of others, shame and remorse, modesty and moderation, every principle, gave way. All ples of economy and republican simplicity. rushed into a profligacy that heeded no restraint, either divine or human.

And why, we are tauntingly asked on the other side, did we not prevent these evils? In turn, I will ask another question: Has not the Democratic party been striving against them-inefficiently, it is true, but still striving-from time immemorial? We read the President of the United States denounced a parable in Scripture of a certain husbandman, who sowed good seed in his field; but, while he slept, an enemy came and sowed tares among his wheat. Would it not have and admit by our silence, the truth of all that is been an aggravation of the wrong, had that alleged? As an American statesman -as a lovenemy taunted him to his face, by asking him er of my country, I feel that it is wrong, and why he suffered tares to grow among his that it is my solemn duty to put in a counter wheat? We are the descendents of those plea. wheat? We are the descendents of those (politically, I mean) who sowed the good seed of Democratic principles in our constitutions, leaded of the descendents of those who and yonder are the descendants of those who sowed the tares of Federalism among it; and struggling men, in attempting that which we by them in our efforts to escape from the more dangerous system of the United States Bank. It was to us a half-way house, as they have endeavored since to make it for themselves, between a United States Bank and a total disconnection of the Government from banking affairs. But they ask us farther why we do not corof their existence. Mark again the insulting cruelty of this inquiry. They bind a man's hands behind his back, and cast him into the water, and ask him to swim. Have we not have we not encountered from them continual resistance? Yet the evils admit of uo immediate remedy. The poison of avarice has seized on the heart of the nation, and that is a malady which admits of no radical cure during the present generation. Of him in whose bosom the serpent avarice has fixed its envenomed tooth, it may with truth be said, as Iago said of Othello:

ply the proper correctives; and States having no resources but those derived from direct taxation, to pay debts and carry on works of internal improvements, will become very

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dent in conducting the other. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] tauntingly reminds us that the present Administration, on coming into power, found the nation in a high state of prosperity; but the Senator well knows it was a deceptive prosperity; it was that state of pleasant delifium which some poisons produce. The raging madness had not then disclosed itself; lethargic prostration had not supervened.

The Senator, from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] presents, in glowing colors, the oft-drawn picture of the prosperity for which we are indebted to the credit system. Our numerous steamboats, canals, railroads, villages, and fast multiplying States, are all attributed to this credit system. In this argument the Senator, I think, falls into two fallicies; one, in attributing too much to the credit system, and another, in assuming that the friends of the Administration are warring upon it. I will not say that the credit system has no share in the production of hese great results, but I do say that they are mainly to be ascribed to the great national advantages which Heaven has vouchsafed our country--to that elastic spring which exists among the inhabitants of all new countries, but chiefly to our glorious free constitutions, founded on moral principles, to which men have flocked in crowds from other lands. To the credit

system, I, for one, am no enemy; but I am for leaving it to the States, to be fashioned according to their fancy, and I am well satisfied that they will not much abuse it. I am for withdrawing, at once and forever, our awkward intermeddling with it. With us it is like bladders in the hands of boys -- at one time we blow it up to its highest tensions, and at another explode it with a great noise. Let us cease from this loolish and trivolous, not to say dangerous employment. And in addition to this, let us cease by our vicious examples to perpetuate the false notions prevalent in the country, that show and wealth and pomp are the only elements of happiness, and that virture and talents are worth less, except so far as they contribute to these Let us, on the contrary, present abiding exam These, Mr. President, are my remedies, and

I do not think it would be saying much for them merely to declare that they are far preferable to the one to which the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) looks with such ectatic devotion. I do not think this the proper place for discussing the merits of Presidential candidates; but are we to sit here from day to day and hear on the other side of this chamber as utterly unfit for the station he fills, and other men "applauded to the very echo," as endowed with every quality which can fit a man to govern,

pected, his eye encounters a setting and not a rising luminary. Not a giant rising in his now they ask us why we have not prevented strength, and rejoicing to run his course, but a their growth. They point exultingly to this being worn out and exhausted, unfitted for acand that bad measure, which they have them- tion, and suited only for repose. And what is selves cajoled or forced us into, and laugh at still more unfortunate, even this setting luminaus for not having avoided them, although like ry is surrounded by no halo of glory, but, like weeping "behind a cloud" -- (I will not say "for would, we have been forced to do that which the maiden's shame," because that might be we would not. The State bank deposite sys- supposed to have a sinister allusion, but) for tem, they know well, we were pressed into shame that while a portion of his countryment are lauding him to the skies as a sage, a hero and a statesman, he is compelled to remember the old proverb, "Praise undeserved is censure in disguise." Reposing on his own estate, (not in a log cabia, as some have pretended, but in a splendid mansion, as I am told.) perfectly unconscious of any merit, his friends insist upon dragging him forth to dissolve, by his presence the fanciful conceptions of his great qualities rect these evils, now that we are fully aware which they have conjured up in the public mind. There was a time when some of the leaders of the party who are now seeking to make political capital out of military fame, de clared that the election of a military chiefiain to the Presidency of the United States was the been endeavoring to remedy these evils, and greatest curse that could fall upon the nation. Why have they now selected a military chief tian for their political leader? Is it because they believe what has been said of him, that "he is not general enough to hort him?" Why, then, i present him in the glare of military glory? Is it to dazzle the people as moths are said to be by the brightness of a candle? But more in sorrow than in reproach, do l declare his military renown to be like the tinsel glitter of dresses at a theatre, got up for show, and for the occasion, which will not bear the light of day, or the scrutiny of examination .-Alas! where shall we look for the evidences of the sagacity and heroism of William Henry Harrison? Are they to be sought for in that page of history which records the battle of Tippecanoe? Are they to be found in his surprise and agitation, when Joe Davis carried the white banner; not very high, it is true, nor yet as a flag of truce, but by necessity, and fought under it, or rather over it, with desperate valor, snatching in death a victory which had been thrust into the hands of the enemy by the want of skill (to use no harsher term) of his chief? Are they to be found in the story of his consigning to the slaughter the chivalrous Croghan, with his handful of men, while the General himself, within sound of the well directed and effective fire of Fort Stephenson, stood with some thousands of stout Americans at his back, wringing his hands, and crying out "his blood be upon his own head?" Are they registered in the page which tells of the battle of the Thames, where he reluctantly pursued a retreating foe, while bolder spirits, among whom, you, sir, stand nobly conspicuous, pressed forward, and gathered wounds and laurels, dripping with the same blood? Are they to be found in the tragic story of the river Raisin? Are they found in his resigning his command in May, 1814, amid the very heat of the war, upon the acknowledged ground that detraction had breathed upon his name, and he not choosing to court an inquiry into the truth of the imputations? Are they furnished by the deliberate rejection of his name, when his country was bestowing the meed of approbation upon some of her sons who had earned it by deeds of valor? If these are his jewels, they are as worthless as the black diamond to the lapidary. Deeds like these shine like dark light-ning. They will resound through the earth like silent thunder. Bat the military fame of this new Messiah, who is "to bring peace upon the earth," is a mere make weight. It is as a skilful diploma-tist, a profound putitician, that he is to commend more can only be desired by tyranny. The banking institutions, debts, and internal im-provements of the States, will soon be brought within the wholesome limits, if you

high authority pronounced him, in advance, utterly unfit for the station to which he was concern him.

But as the great physician, who is to "purge the general weal," what may we conjecture will the outpouring of good feeling towards a distinbe his probable practice? Homeopathetic, so guished fellow citizen, upon his return after a long lar as administering the same drugs which have absence from his native State. They were due to a tendency to produce the disease will make him so, but altogether wanting in the prudence of that practice, so far as the amount of the doses is concerned. As a black cockade Federalist of the old stamp, he will, of course, oppose every thing approved by the Democratic party, speaks, I am at a loss to understand. Does he ern and Western Democracy. As a juvenile member of an Abolition society, he will, in his nation, and not in reference to the local interests old age, be particularly acceptable to Southern and peculiar opinions of the people of New York? That he has not betrayed the confidence reposed in slaveholders, and more especially as he has wowed, in advance, his approbation of the benevolent design of converting the public domain into negroes, that an American sun may not shine upon a single slave. As the advocate of a tariff, which was not to be relaxed "until grass should grow in the streets of Norfolk and Charleston," he will doubtless prove a great favorite with the Southern people in general, and especially the Nullifiers. But not to be tedious, I will urge his political excellences no farther than merely to add, that as the advocate for selling ree white men, who cannot pay costs, out of jail as bond servants, he is likely to be a Magous Apollo-Æsculapius, if you please-all over the country with the "huge paws," as the laboring men of the nation have been contemptuousiy called by that party whose hopes of success rest upon a false estimate of their worth and good sense.

I have too much confidence in the people of Presidency of such a man as this. They cannot prefer him to the present talented incumbent, who has wisely studied and eloquently described the disease preving on the health of the country, and who will give it none of the dangerous prescriptions it would be doomed to take from the hand of his rival. Like every wise physician, he has much confidence in the vis medicatrix natura-the medical power of nature, doubting at the same time whether diseases are ofien cured by men "who pour drugs, of which they know little, into stomachs of which they know nothing." He believes that nature needs but little assistance; and that, if not disconcerted by officious intermeddling, her works ire commonly performed safely and efficaciousv. Attempts may be made, and doubtless will be made, to deceive the people into the belie! that there is no material difference in the political opinions of the two rivals. The people will easily detect the fraud, for an unerring index is furnished in the fact that the ardent and leading advocates of the one have ever been the ceaseess opponents and traducers of the other.

It is not the first time I have heard the should of triumph from the Federal camp on the eve of a battle. I thank God I have seldom heard it after it was over. Did not the Federalists shout lustily in advance, their lungs would suf fer for want of exercise. I scarcely know whether to attribute this premature boasting on their part to that blind confidence and enthusiasm so natural to an assailant, or to political cunning, in which they are so well versed, calculating thereby to confirm the timid of their own rty, to induce the same class of ours to unite with them, and to decide in their lavor the legions of the wavering. To this latter opinion rather incline; but having so often failed in obtaining by it success, I would advise them to lay it aside, and adopt some other expedient. And now, having undertaken to advise my public dinner. Federal friends, I would warn them against another practice which, I verily believe, has often contributed to their defat. I mean their Containing some evidences of Gen. Harrison's heroic custom of giving/great political feasts with the hope of making a strong impression, and conto in the foregoing sprech, connected with his life, vincing men of the justice of their cause by tick being well known matters of history. ling their palates and addling their brains. The In reference to his general political opinions, I practice springs out of their great radical misbelieve the following to be authentic: John Randolph of Roanoke, who despised both the Adamses, on the floor of the Senate of the take that man is more of an animal than an intellectual being. But upon their own basis they United States in 1826, thus witheringly retorted on miscalculate. It is never the mass of voters Gen. Harrison, for his black cockade doctrines who are invited to these leasts; it is the elite of in support of John Q. who was their President: the party, the favored lew, and, as a matter of tleman from Oh o and myself is this-and it is vital: That gentleman and myse'f diff r fundamental y ship between the ins and the outs. The mass of and totaley, and did differ when we first took our the people finding themselves excluded, togeseats in Congress- he as Delegate from the Territher with the leading men of the Democratic tory Northwest of the Ohio River, I as a member of party, cannot fail to perceive that a common the other House, from the State of Virginia. HE destiny has visited both, and they are naturally WAS AN OPEN, ZEALOUS, FRANK SUP-PORTER OF THE SEDITION LAW ADMIN drawn into association with those who have been revelling in pleasures in which they have ISTRATION-and I was as zealous, trank, and op in an opponent of the black cockade and sedition law Administration. We differ fundamentally and not been invited to participate. But lest I may be casting pearls -- I will not totaly-we never can agree about measures or say before swine--lest I may be casting away about men." In reply to this charge, what is the good counsel upon those by whom it will not be "swer of Gen. H? Does he deny it? So far from justly valued, I will close my didactic strain. t he admits that "it is very probable he (Mr. R.) A few words, in conclusion, to the people of might have heard me express sentiments favorable my own State. The Presidential strife is not to the then Administration -I certainly felt them." the only one going on at present. One is now Ext a ts from the letter of General Duncan Governor of Illino's, now a political triend of Generraging in North Carolina in which my colleague al Harrison, relative to the affair at Lower Sandus and myself have a deep interest. At the last ky, dated March 25, 1836: session of Congress, we presented on this floor About the 20th of July, 1813, General Harrison. resolutions containing the opinions of the Legisthen at Lower Sandus'sy, hearing that the Bri ish army had crossed Lake Erie to Fort Meigs, being lature of that State, of popular sentiment upon certain great leading questions. We then deabout five thousand strong, immediately changed clined assuming for the Legislature a responsihis head quarters to Seneca, seven or eight miles up the Sandusky river, where he assembled his forces bility which, according to our understanding of then on the March f om the interior, leaving Major the Democratic doctrine of instruction, (a doctrine which we received with implicit faith,) Croghan with about 150 men to defend Fort Ste phenson, with an understanding at the time that the properly rested upon it. We took issue with fort, then in a weak and wretched condition, was to be abundaned, should the enemy advance with the Legislature, as we had a right to do on its expressed opinion of popular sentiment; and to artillery, but if not, to be defended to the last exenable all parties to have the issue tried, and at tremity. About this time General Harrison received infor the same time to put ourselves and our political principles fairly before the people of North Ca mation that the enemy had raised the seige at Fort Meigs, and had started in the direction of Sandusrolina, we avowed our determination to resign ky and Camp Seneca. On receiving this intelliour commissions into the hands of the next Leggence, he determined to retreat from his position islature, whatever political party might prove to and immediately sent an express to Fort Stephen be in the ascendant. That we may not be supson, which arrived about sunrise, ordering Majar Cro_han to burn the fort with all the munitions and posed to have forgotten the pledge, or to repent having made it, I now solemnly renew it. I stores, and retreat without delay to head quarters hold my sea. in this body but as a trust from giving also some precautionary instructions about the people of my State. As their wish that I the route, &c. should hold it has been questioned, to them I refer for the solution of a doubt. All I ask is, it in the hands of the officers, who were all present that they will have the goodness, in their next and required them to consider, and express an opinion of the propriety of obeying or disobeying it legislative elections; to keep this question distinctly before them, and cast their votes accord-The board was formed, and on putting the qu stion beginning as usual with the youngest officer, it was ingly; and to their decision, whatever it may be, ascertained that a majority of us were for destroybow with filial submission. It is not likely ing the order. Croghan returned to the room, and that I shall again often trouble the Senate until bring informed of our directions, remarked, "I an glad of it; I had resolved to disobey at all hazards," that decision is made, and in conclusion of what may be the last address I shall ever make it, I and immediately despatched an express to General ask pardon of the Senate for having so long and so unprofitably occupied its time. Harrison, giving him that information. Immedi-ately on the arrival of this express, Gen. Harrison despatched Licutenant Colonel Ball, with his squad-

than the rest; others may have supposed anoth- | will only let them alone. A bad currency is | him for its display, and then I have learned that | different sense from that in which they were used | invasion was the destruction of our ships under | officer in whose capacity and bravery the by me. He was pleased to suppose that I had some sarcastic allusion to the entertainments given to the

ect but to produce effect, and act upon elections; the former, were the mere rendition of courtesy and the man, but still more to the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and I deeply regret that the political rancor of the Federalists should have caused these public demonstrations of good feeling to be confined to one political party. Of what ingratitude to his State, on the part of Mr. Van Buren, the Senator and will deal largely in Federal nostrums, and mean to complain that he has administ red the afmust of course he very popular with the North- fairs of the General Government according to his sense of the true interests of the great body of the him by the who'e American people by providing mainly for that State with which his own personal fortune and that of his kindred is identified? This I understand to be the complaint. and I must say it is just such an one as I should have expected, not from the personal, but from the political character of the Senator. And as for the word "traitor," which the Senator has seen fit to apply to the President of the United States, I wonder that the utter-

ance of it does not palsy his tongue. [Mr. TALLMADGE then endcavored to throw the dame of the indications of respect towards the President in the State of New York, at the time referred to, being confined to one party, upon the Pre-side it himse f, ascribing it to his addressing himself, on h s arrival at the Battery, to his "Democia ic f llow-citizens.]

Mr. S. again said: I am g'ad the Senator from New York has introduced this topic, as it affords me an opportunity to bear my testimony to the great unfairness with which the President has been treated on this su' just, and a together for political effect. Almost as soon as it was known that the hese United States, to lear an elevation to the Presdent intended to visit New York, there were murmurings in the Whig ranks that there would be no enthusiasm in his reception; that it would be cold, and confined to a few office ho'ders and devo ted partisans. His response, at the Battery, to the address made him, was seized upon as a pretext to execute what had been long predetermined. It was said he had avowed himself the President of a party, by responding to his "Democratic" fellow-Had any other class of citizens addressed citizens. him, and thus entitled themselves to a response Did not the orator who addressed him speak in behalf of his "Democratic fellow-citizens?" Was the President to deny to the orator the character he had assumed? And if allowing him the character could he do otherwise than respond to it? Suppose an orator had addressed him in behalf of his Masonic fellow citiz ns; could the President do otherwise than respond to his Masonic fellow-citizens? If his Whig fellow-citizens really designed to show respect to the President, would they not have selected an orator to address him, or have united with the Democracy in the selection of a common spokesman? Not having done either of these, could they reasonably expect a response addressed to them from one to whom they had said nothing? 'The expectation would have been unreasonable. It was never entertained; and an event which every one

nust have foreseen has been spoken of with affected amazement, and perverted to the injury of one who does honor to his State and country, for party pu poses. Note.-When the foregoing reply to Mr. TALL-

MADGE was made, the speaker was under the im-pression that public entertainments had been given New York, to the President, by his political friends. He was confirmed, in that op nion by the

APPENDIX,

On receiving this order, Croghan instantly place

Commodore Perry, at Presque Isle, and boats and stores at Cleveland. These were looked upon with utterly unfit for the station to which he was assigned, and that, in the event he managed so dexteriously as to have himself rebuked as an officious intermeddler with matters that did not concern him. troyed, by landing the force on board their fleet. They have also failed to account for the movement of the whole British forces down the lake, in the direction of Cleveland and Erie, before their defeat at Sandusky, which was attacked to satisfy their Indian allies, who demanded the scalps and plun-der of the place. They had kept out of view the fact that General Harrison had determined to retreat to the interior, after burning all the supplies which he had collected-that he ordered Major Croghan to abandon and burn Fort Stephenson

that his refusal to obey, and failure to arrive at head quarters, prevented this retreat, and consequent destruction of our fleet, millions of public stores, and exposure of five hundred miles of frontier to the combined enemy. Both have stated that General Harrison never doubted that Major Croghan would be able to rejulse an enemy of near two thousand, and which they say he understood to be five thousand, and which one hundred and thirty men; his effective force on the day of battle, one six pounder, with ammunition for only seven shots, and about forty rounds of small arms, when the fact was notorious that Gen. Harrison was heard to say, during the siege, when the firing could be heard in his camp, speaking of Croghan, the blood be on his head; I wash my hands of it," not doubting for a moment, nor did any one with him, that the garrison would be cut

> With great respect your obedient servant. JUSEPH DUNCAN.

Col. PRESTON, Mil. Com., Senate. Upon the subject of his resignation, there is the following testimony from General Armstrong, late Secretary of War, supported by Gen. Harrison's wn letters.

Messrs. GALES and SEATON: Having recently cen, in an ar icle published in the National Intelli rencer, and entitled a bio_raphy of Gen. Harrison, gross mis epresentation of my feelings and conuct towards that officer in the campaign of 1813, evidently intended to throw upon me odium of naving made necessary the General's resignation.) have thought it incumbent upon me to disabuse he public on this head, and show that every thing asserted by the biographer, imputing to me hostilit to the General in any form, or from any motive, is downright fiction, arising either from a total ignorance of facts, or an utter disregard to truth. The passage thus characterized is in the following

words. "The war having been thus cloriously termina ed within the General's own district, he repaired o Erie, and there tendered his services to the army perating in that quarter. Unfortunately, the Sec etary of War was there, who felt some old griefs unredressed, and being, moreover, envious of the laurels so dearly but justly worn by the General, and unwilling to see another added to the wreath, ordered him to repair to Ohio, where he had no further duty to perform, having air adv 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 ington. not honestly eat the bread of Government when he

was denied the privilege of rendering service in return." To refute this compound of fa's hood and ca'um-

ny, it will but be necessary to exhibit the efficial etters which passed between the General and myself at the period, and on the occasion referred te: General Harrison to the Secretary of War, Buffalo, October 24.

'B fore this reaches you, you will no doubt be nformed of the loss of your messenger, Captain Brown, with the despatches ent usted to him. Not, therefore, having received your directions, and b ing entirely ignorant of the state of our military

out this evening for the seat of Government. and have the honor to be, with the highest consideration," &c.

Same to the same .- Head Quarters, Cincinnati, May 11, 1813.

"I have the honor, through you, to request the President to accept my resignation of the appointment of Major General in the army with which he was pleased to honor me. Lest the public service should suffer before a successor can be nominated, I shall continue to act until the 31st instant, by which time I hope to be relieved.

"Having some reason to believe that the most malicious insinuations have been made against me at Washington, it was my intention to have requested an inquiry into my conduct from the commencement of my command. Further reflection has, however, determined me to decline the application, because, from the proud consciousness of having palpably done my duty, I cannot believe that it is necessary, either for the satisfaction of the Government or the people, that I should pay so much respect to the suggestions of malice and envy."

The preceding documents established the following facts:

1st. That the General, when arriving at Erie, was not from enmity or envy ordered to repair to Ohio, or otherwise prevented from giving his services to the army then on the

Niagara, as asserted by his biographer. 2d. That, on the contrary, he was, without delay, put in command of the army, and as signed to a service which, had it been perfor. med, would have justly entitled him to anothe

er wreath of laurel. 3d. That, by a second order from the Sec retary, he brought down McArthur's brigad to reinforce the garrison at-Sackett's Harbor an order entirely approved and speedily exe cuted by the General.

4th. That, on the 11th of May, six month after leaving Sackett's Harbor, he resigned the command of the district, and quitted the army-not, as his biographer asserts, because denied the privilege of serving the Govern ment, and therefore ashamed to eat his bread but, as he himself says, because he had son reason to believe that malicious insinuation to his disadvantage had been made at Wat-

JOHN ARMSTRONG. February, 1840.

As to the refusal of his country to besto in him a mark of approval.

In the tenth volume of Niles's Register age 125, we read the following as a part of he proceeding in the United States Senate to wit:

"The Senate resumed the consideration the joint resolution directing medals to b struck, and, together with the thanks of Ca gress, presented to Major General Harris friends. He was confirmed, in that option by the Senator from New York, [Mr. TALLMADGE,] who being from that State, was supposed to be cogni-zant of events transpiring there. He has since learned, from an unquestionable source, that the

"Not poppy—nor mandragora, Nor all the drowsy symps of the world C in ever med cine the to that sweet sleep Which thou od'dst yes eday."

Yet, in talking of remedies, they always indicate to us such as consist with their mistaken notions of the disease, and are for administering those which must inevitably aggravate its symptoms. Still there is something we have done, and something, I trust in God, we will yet do, if not to heal the discase, at least to prevent its spread. We may stand, like Moses, between the living and the dead, and prevent its extending to those who are yet healthy. And if we cannot hinder its extending itself through the whole living mass, we may prevent its transmission to posterity. This can only be done by successfully resisting the mad schemes of those who are continually administering fresh poison in the form of high tariff-United States Bank -connecting the Government with banksdistributing revenue among the States-assuming State debts, &c. This is all we need do. Let us perform our constitutional duty of furnishing the nation standards of weights and measures, and of the value of property; and freed from all distracting influences from ourselves, the States will be as certain to abide by all these, as that flowers succeed the showers of spring. You have no right to say to the States that they shall keep their accounts in dollars and cents; that they shall measure cloth with a yardstick, or their corn by the bushel, or weigh their becon by the pound; but it is your duty to furnish them with standards, by which value weights and measures may be tested. You should perform this duty, and having performed it, ask for no more power in relation these subjects. You have all that is needful for liberty, and more can only be desired by tyranny. The

On the day after the remarks of Mr. STRANGE, Mr. TALLMADGE of New York addressed the Seron of dragoons, with orders to arrest Croghan, bring him to head quarters, which was done, and nate, and, in the course of his speech, was pleased to consider the observations of Mr. STRANGE upon the Federal practice of feasting, a sarcastic ailusion to the entertainments given to the President during his summer tour through his native Stateindulging at the same time in some very coarse re-marks upon the President, which were understood by Mr. STRANGE to charge the President with ingratitude to his native State, and of having played he traitor towards it.

object of the invest the enemy. lake-at the mistorian of the late war, and Daw-In reply, Mr. STRANGE said: I should not have McAstographer of General Harrison, have stuagain so soon troubled the Senate, Mr. President,

concluded an ormistic with the greater part of th Pre-ident po-itive'y declined the invitations given host le tribes, I conc'uded that I could not do bethim to partake of public dinners. That he never ter than to move down the lake with the remaining accepted an invitation to a public dianer in his part of the troops, which I shall bring immediately life, although he has been constrained trequently to to Fort George, where I shall await your orders." participate in entertainments which, from the numerous attendance, assumed the appearance of a

Secretary of War to General Harrison, Wilna, October 30, 1813.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of our letters of the 5th and 24th inst. The despatch v Capt. Brown, and which, with him, was lost in and policical merits. The other incidents referred Lake Erie, suggested, as an ulterior movement,

your coming down to the Niagara river, and putting yours if on the right and rear of De Rotienburg's position before Fort George; while General McClure, with his brigade of militia, volunteers, and Indians, menaced it in front. The cnomy s ems to have been aware of this, or of some similar movement, as he began his retreat on the 9th, and did not step till he had-gained the head of Eurlington bay, where, I underst und by report, he yet is. This is his last stronghold on the peninsula; rout-d "Now, sir, the only difference between the genfrom this, he must suirender, or make good a retreat to Kingsion. His force is estimated at thelve or fifteen hundred men-the capture or destruction of whom would give a glorious finale to your campaign."

The same to the same, Boonsville, Nov. 3, 1813. "When I wrote you from Wilna, it was doubtful

whether our attack would be made upon Kingston, or upon Montreal. Reasons existed for preferring the latter, and have probably determined Gen. Wilkinson to go down the St. Lawrence. In this case, the enemy may have at Kingston, besides his fleet and usual garrison, twelve or fourteen hundred men from the West. Had we not a sufficient corps. in the neighborhood, they might do mischief, and even render insecure the winter station of our fleet. To prevent this, it is deemed advisable to draw together at Sackett's harbor a considerable military lorce. There are now at that post four or five hundred men of all descriptions-sick, convalescent, and effictive. Col. Scoti's detachment (about 706) is on its march thither; and it is barely possible that Cel. Randolph's (not arriving in time to move with the army) may also be there. This does not ex-ceed 350. McArthu's brigade added to these, will make a force entirely competent to our object. To bring the brigade down the lake, you must have the aid of the fleet, which will be read ly given by

Commodore Chauncey. The officers of the s vera corps composing your division, as well as those at Fast George as those at Detroit, (not necessary to he command of the troops now in the fie d,) should need not further invoke your attention to a subject so important to the early and successful ocening of the next campaign, and to the extent and character of your particular command."

General Harrison to the Secretary of War. Head Quarters, Newark, Nov. 16, 1813.

"Commodore Chauncey, with the fleet, arrived here yesterday, and informed me that he was ready to receive the troops, and carry them down the lake, and that the season was so far advanced (rendering the pavigation dangerous to the smaller vessels) it was desirable they should be embarked is expeditiously as possible.

"As a very small part of the militia and volunteers had arrived, and the situation of day, not far distant, when a North Amen Sackett's Harbor appearing # require imme-diate reinforcement, I did not think proper to take upon myself the responsibility of postpouing the departure of the troops or the low-er part of the lake, comformably to the direc-tions contained in you letter of a 3d in-

tions contained in you letter of the out in-stant. The information I received esterday, from two respective citizens dat we taken eigs in Juse last, an who sent another officer to take command. By this time in consequence of his not arriving agreably to his expectations and orders, the General abandoned all near terr escape in as open boat from Buridea of a retreat, although his munitions and stores were piled up ready to be set on fire as soon as Croghan should reach Seneca; and it is not and startly, that if Croghan had arrived according instantly, General Harrison would have the Eric, and the leaving the whole frontier, on which was the stores at Cleveland—the movements down the stores at Cleveland—the energy. in the propriety of anding them off. These men state that the Britis troops were hurrying to Kingdon from fork as far as possible—the regulars

goin down in boats, and militia bringing the

ur troops are now all embarked, and are pent therein, the Speaker, Allen Trimble or the command of Col. Smith, who is an resumed the chair.

Major General Harrison. This motion determined in the affirmative, by the follow ing vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Galliard, Gore, Houte King, Lacock, Mason, Roberts, Thompson Tait, Jackson, Turner, and Varnum-12. NAYS-Messrs. Barber, Barry, Condi, Horsey, Macon, Morrow, Ruggles, Taba Wells, and Williams-10.

In the 10th volume of Niles's Register, t the 414th page, is a letter over General H rison's own signature, dated July 16, 15 from which the following is an extract: "A vote of the Senate of the United Sta has allached to my name a disgrace, which am convinced no time or efforts of mine ever be able to efface. Their censure indeed, negative; but it is not on that accu the less severe."

ABOLITION .- In 1822, he wrote as ows:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Being called sudde home to attend my sick family, I have b a moment to answer a few of the calumn which are in circulation concerning me. am accused of being friendly to slave From my earliest youth to the present mone I have been the ardent friend of human like tv. At the age of eighteen I became a me ber of an Abolition society, established Richmond; the object of which was to and orate the condition of the slaves, and prot their freedom by every legal means. venerable friend Judge Gatch, of Clern county, was also a member of this soci and has lately given me a certificate the was one. The obligations which I came under I have faithfully performed."

"WM. HENRY HARRISON

In 1833, General Harrison deliversh Fourth of July Oration at Cheviot, China which he made the following declaration: Should I be asked if there be no way which the General Government can all cause of emancipation, I answer, that it long been an object near my heart to set whole of the surplus national revenue propriated to that object. With the sand of the States holding slaves, there appears me no constitutional objection to its be thus applied, embracing not only the col zation of those that may be otherwise but the purchase of the freedom of of By a zealous prosecution of a plan for upon this bases, we might look forward

sun would not look down upon a slave. Upon the subject of selling our free

men, I have in my possession one of printed journals of the Senate of Obio for year 1821, from which the following is a extract:

Extract from the Journal of the Senate Ohio, Tuesday, January 30, 1821:

The Senate met pursuant to adjout ment.

The Senate then. according to the o of the day, resolved itself into a Committee the Whole upon "the bill from the House" titled an act for the punishment of certain