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## WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

General William Henry Harrison was born on the ninth day of February, 1773, in Charles City County, Virginia, at a place on the James river, called Berkley, 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 armies, 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 1782, when he was elected Governor of the state.

Benjamin Harrison died poor, leaving three sons, of whom William H. 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 Himpden Sydney College, when the disasters of the Indian War on the N. 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 Mifflin, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, and under the command of General St. Clair, Governor of the North West 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 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 peculiar 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 the Maumee Rapids, by which the contest was brought to a close, are mentioned with emphasis, in General 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 the celebrated 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 grade of territorial government, and became entitled to a Congressional Delegate. General Harrison was chosen to fill this important station. He remained in Congress only one year, but during that time he rendered very essential services to his constituents. As the law then stood, the public lands could only be purchased in tracts of four thousand acres, a very great hardship upon the poor settlers, who were thus obliged to purchase at second hand, and at an enhanced price. Harrison brought this subject before Congress, and moved a committee to consider it. Of that committee he was himself appointed chairman; the only instance, it is believed, in which such an honor has ever been conferred upon a Territorial Delegate. He made a report, accompanied by a bill, authorizing the public lands to be sold in alternate half and quarter sections—that is, in alternate tracts of three hundred and twenty and one hundred and

sixty acres. The report attracted great attention, as did Harrison's speech in support of it, but the bill was very vehemently opposed. It passed the House however by a large majority. In the Senate the resistance was so great that a length a Committee of Conference was appointed. Harrison was one of the committee, and finally a compromise was agreed to, by which the public lands were to be sold in alternate whole and half sections, that is, in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. This was a great improvement upon the former law; and as at this time settlers began to flow rapidly into Ohio, its beneficial results were instantly felt.

At this session of Congress a bill was passed for dividing the North Western Territory. Ohio became a territory by itself; while all the rest of the N. Western country, including the existing states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and the territory of Wisconsin, were erected into a new territory, by the name of Indiana. After the purchase of Louisiana, that vast country was annexed to the Indian territory, and so remained for some time. Of this new territory General Harrison was appointed Governor. He became, by virtue of his appointment, Superintendent of Indian affairs within his jurisdiction, and in addition he was appointed sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians. We have not room to go into a detail of his territorial administration. Suffice it to say that he was re-appointed from time to time, for fourteen years, always at the express request of the inhabitants. His station as Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian Commissioner, involved him in complicated negotiations and disputes with the celebrated Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet, the details of which, if we had room for them, would be highly interesting. These troubles at length resulted in the expedition to Tippecanoe, by which the schemes of the Shawnee Chiefs were broken up, and their forces dissipated.

At the breaking out, however, of the war with Great Britain in 1812, all the dangers of an Indian war were renewed and aggravated, and that danger became imminent when the inefficient conduct of General Hull, upon the Detroit frontier, became generally known. A large body of volunteers was organizing in Kentucky, for the protection of the North Western frontier, and General Harrison, whose conduct in the Tippecanoe affair had been highly approved throughout the whole Western country, was sent for by Governor Scott, to advise and aid in their organization and disposition. While in Kentucky, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm, orders came from Washington, placing a part of these troops under his command, for the protection of the Indian Territory. The rest were ordered to concentrate, for the purpose of marching to the aid of General Hull. In the meantime letters were received from Hull's army complaining of the inefficiency of Hull, and expressing in earnest wish that Harrison might command the expected reinforcement.

The Kentucky volunteers concurred in this wish; but a difficulty existed, inasmuch as his commission from the U. States did not authorize him to take the command of any troops except those intended to operate within the bounds of his jurisdiction, which at that time embraced only Indiana and Illinois. Missouri and Michigan having been before this time erected into separate territories, in this dilemma, Governor Scott called together a caucus of influential persons, among whom were Mr. Shelby, Governor-elect, Henry Clay, Speaker of the U. States House of Representatives, and Thomas Todd, Judge of the Federal Circuit Court. In conformity to their advice, Governor Scott gave Harrison a *brove* commission of Major General in the Kentucky militia, and placed the detachment marching for Detroit under his command. This appointment was received with universal applause, especially as the surrender of Hull now became known, and General Harrison put the troops instantly in motion, and advanced through Ohio towards the seat of war. In the meantime, however, letters came from Washington, written in ignorance of the surrender of Hull and of the doings in Kentucky, appointing Gen. Winchester to the command of the forces marching on Detroit. Having by this time advanced far into Ohio, relieved fort Wayne, which had been besieged by the Indians, and destroyed the Indian towns on the Wabash, Harrison surrendered the command to Gen. Winchester, much to the regret of the Kentucky volunteers whom he had great difficulty in persuading to submit to their new commander.

Proper representations having been received at Washington, in a short time, and greatly to the satisfaction of the soldiers, dispatches arrived appointing General Harrison commander-in-chief of the Army, and granting him the amplest powers for the conduct of the war.

It is impossible here to give any detailed account of the two campaigns of the North Western Army, which resulted in the recovery of Michigan, and the annihilation of the British Army of Up-

per Canada, at the battle of the Thames. These campaigns were conducted in the midst of the greatest difficulties and embarrassments, but at length resulted in a complete triumph. General Harrison was the only American General during that war, who penetrated to any considerable distance into the Canadian territory, who conquered any portion of that territory, or who gained a decisive victory upon British ground. Those who wish to read the details of these campaigns, will find them, with many interesting particulars, in a little volume published by Weeks & Jordan, of Boston, under the title of *The People's Presidential Candidate, being the Life of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio*; a book to which we are indebted for the materials of this sketch.

After resigning his commission in the army, General Harrison was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians—and he took a leading part in the two treaties of Greenville and of Detroit, by which a final settlement was made of our relations with the North Western tribes. In 1816, he was elected Representative to Congress to fill a vacancy, and for the next two years. While a member of the House, he principally exerted himself with regard to the two great measures; one, a reform of the Militia system, to which unfortunately he failed; the other, the relief by the granting of pensions, of the veteran soldiers of the revolution, and of those wounded or disabled in the late war, in which he succeeded.

In 1824, he was elected from the state of Ohio to the United States Senate, and being appointed chairman of the committee on military affairs, in the place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned, he devoted himself to the duties of that station, besides giving much labor to a consolidation of the pension act, and the passage of a uniform law to embrace the case of all those who should be deserving of this sort of justice from their country.

In 1828, General Harrison was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia. He arrived at Bogota and entered on the duties of his mission, but was presently recalled by General Jackson.

Since his return from South America, he has lived retired upon his farm at North Bend. Having never been rich, and having spent a large part of his property in the service of his country, as a means of providing for those dependent upon him, and of supporting that plain but ample hospitality in which he has ever indulged, he has accepted the office of Clerk of the Courts for the country in which he resides. In the same way, and for similar reasons, Ex-President Monroe accepted the office and discharged the duties of a Justice of the Peace; a respectable and independent course, which the rich and luxurious may ridicule, but which no true republican can fail to approve.

In 1835, without the assistance of any party machinery, General Harrison was unexpectedly brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency; and notwithstanding there were two other opposition candidates in the field, he received a larger vote than the entire opposition had been able to muster at either of the previous elections, since that of 1825.

In every public station which he has hitherto held, whether as Territorial Delegate, Territorial Governor, Indian Commissioner, Major General in the Army, Representative in Congress, Senator in Congress, or Foreign Minister, he has discharged the duties of it with determined zeal and untiring industry; and more yet, with a patriotic self-devotion and an indefeasible honesty, which after all are the best qualifications for public office.

## LYING TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

A pious writer in the *Annals of Education*, specifies several ways in which the art of lying is taught. It is taught in families and in schools. Lies are told to children by hundreds and thousands long before they can speak. This may be done by looks and actions, as well as words. All deception, in the view of the writer, is lying—and undoubtedly he is correct. How much lying, then, there must be in the world.

We will give two examples, illustrative of the way in which lies are taught to children, and by which they are taught to lie:

"You have something on your table, or about your person, which your child manifests a desire to obtain. You tell him it is not fit for him, or attempt to conceal it. How long will it be before he will take another degree in the same craft, and attempt to deceive you in words? It is but a step from the lie in countenance to the lie in action; and but another step from the lie in action to the lie in word or deed."

"Take another example: 'The child is ill. We wish him to take nauseous medicine.—He is assured that it is agreeable to his taste. We sip a little and assume a cheerful appearance and countenance. But he soon learns that he has been deceived; and how long will it be before he loses all confidence in our veracity; and not only so, but is encouraged

to repeat, in his way and sphere, our own unhappy example.

"As a child grows older and becomes more and more acquainted with society, especially with that part of society which ought to be known to him most favorably, does he find a more strict adherence to truth in those around him? Rather does not every thing in this respect wax worse? Does not he find falsehood current everywhere, and almost on all occasions?"

"Parents, brothers and sisters smile and look kindly to visitors, and urge them to stay longer or call again soon, with a thousand of the like assurances of friendship; and yet, how common is it as soon as they are out of hearing, not only to criticize their character and manners, but to show by our looks and actions, if we do not say it in words, that we are glad they are gone."

These examples might be multiplied to an indefinite extent. They will prove sufficient, however, for our purposes, if they awaken the attention of our readers to the subject, so that they see how wide spread is the sin of lying; practised in ten thousand ways daily, both by parents and children. The evil is alarming and should be checked. Parents and all who have the charge and instruction of children should see to it, that they deceive not either by word or action. Children are imitators, and are naturally more disposed to imitate a bad example than a good one.

**The Mastodon.**—It will probably be recollecting that nearly a complete skeleton of this marvel of an extinct race of beasts was exhumed near Bucyrus, in Crawford county, Ohio, about a year ago. A skeleton still more perfect, and of large dimensions, was recently discovered in Missouri, about twenty miles south of St. Louis. In no skeleton found before were the tusks implanted in the socket, the superior part of the head in former skeletons being decayed. It is stated that such are the enormous dimensions of the head and tusks of the Missouri skeleton, that it required two stout men to carry the largest of the two tusks, and two yoke of oxen to haul the head and tusks from the place of disinterment to St. Louis. These have been placed by Mr. Koch in the St. Louis Museum, who says: "The tusks were not situated in the same position as those of the elephant, or yet the moose, as was supposed by some. They diverge outwards from the head, with the convexity forward, and the point turning backwards in the same plane with the head; the tusk found in the head measures ten feet one inch from the base to the tip, following the outside of the curvature, and two feet in circumference near the socket. The other tusk measures only nine feet—part of the root is wanting. When placed in the head in their original position, the distance from tip to tip measures sixteen feet."

## EDITORSHIP.

At a dinner recently given by the Newspaper Press Benevolent Association, in London, Lord Lyndhurst, in the course of an excellent speech, made the following remarks concerning the office of an editor:

"It had by degrees, and in the progress of time, become a great and an important profession—if united within itself numerous individuals of great acquirements, of great vigor of intellect, and of great and commanding talents. He knew that many persons entertained a different opinion; he knew that many thought a moderate share of talent was sufficient. That opinion would only result from an ignorance of what the profession really was; and he would say to the person who so thought, although the individual might himself be enlightened, although he might have some portion of literary attainments, he would say to him, 'Try your hand.' (Cheers.) He would say, 'Write, or attempt to write, on some important and popular subject of the day a leading article for a leading newspaper,' and he (Lord L.) was satisfied that, if such a person made the attempt, wherever his impressions might previously have been, his notion would be corrected. Still, it was supposed by some that a person of ordinary literary attainments was competent to fill an office of the press. Never was an opinion more unfounded or more fallacious. If they took the department to which he had already adverted—the leading article—it required a combination of qualifications that was extraordinary; the writer must be acquainted with the law and with the constitution of his country in no moderate degree; he must be well informed in the history of his country; he must know something of the constitution of the different states of Europe; he must possess a ready apprehension, great facility of argument, and a style clear, vigorous and manly, with 'words that burn,' in order successfully to hold his situation. (Cheers.) Were these qualifications of an ordinary character? Of this he was persuaded, that if the proprietors of a newspaper put the individual who was accustomed to write the leading article, nothing was so difficult as to supply the deficiency.—Encouragements were not wanting, but the individual could not easily be found.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,  
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

From the Journal of the American Silk Society.

## KEEPING OF MULTICAULIS OVER WINTER.

As great numbers of multicaulis trees will be taken up this fall and kept out of the ground all winter, for purposes of sale, and by many, under an apprehension that they will be injured by the inclemencies of the season, it is deemed proper to devote a portion of the present number, to the best mode of preserving them. Let us be understood, however; if the trees are growing on high dry situations, (the more stony and gravelly the better,) and the trees are not wanted for any purpose till the opening of spring, the best and most certain method of preserving them, is to leave them where they are. In such situations we have never known a tree, or a limb, or even a bud, to be injured by winter. This is our own practice invariably. We never even take off the cuttings we intend to plant in the spring till we have got the ground ready for them, in March or April. But where early frosts, and late spells of warm weather between them, late planting, &c. have caused a considerable quantity of unripened wood at the extremities to remain at the fall of the leaf, all this unripened wood should be cut off before the severe cold approaches—say immediately after the leaves have fallen,—and buried in the ground as follows: select the highest and driest situation in the field or garden, if possible on the north side of a house, barn, or high board fence, (but not under trees,) where the sun never shines in winter. Lay the cuttings on the top of the ground, side by side, near together but not touching, cover the first layer with loose fine earth one inch. Then lay on another layer of cuttings, side by side, as before, and then another layer of earth, and so on till you have laid all the cuttings down, taking care to press the earth firmly. Then throw on earth, covering the whole about one foot deep, and packing the surface firmly, and forming the top of the pile into the shape of the roof of a house, that it may throw off the water. If you have one thousand branches you wish to preserve, lay down one hundred in each layer, and thus you will have ten layers. The earth which you use should be taken from a ditch which you will dig around the pile; and this ditch will serve as a drain to draw off the water from the pile of cuttings. Care must be taken that no interspaces be left among the cuttings, as the confined air in them will cause mildew, and of course the loss of the cuttings. The situation should be protected from the sun as much as possible, that the pile may remain frozen all winter, as it is the occasional freezing and thawing that injures unripened wood. It should not be exposed to the dripping from the eaves of the house, or from trees, as that saturates the pile with water. This unripened wood, thus preserved, if taken from the pile in the spring and immediately planted, without unnecessary exposure to the air, will grow and make as fine trees as the best matured wood.

When trees must necessarily be taken up and kept out of the ground during winter, the best mode of preserving them, is to bury their roots in the ground in an erect position, in some situation perfectly protected from the sun. Where a large number are to be protected, a long shed that will shelter them from the sun, should be erected, open at the sides and ends, that a free passage may be afforded for the air. The situation should be the highest and driest at command, and the most open to a northern exposure the better.

Once for all, let it be said, that the maras multicaulis is never injured by cold, however intense it may be; that they are only injured in winter by the sudden application of heat while in a frozen state; and that the only protection they require during winter, is to be protected from heat, at all times.

Supposing that a shed, as above mentioned, has been erected for the purpose, the trees may be set as close as possible, merely throwing a little earth between the roots, and when all are set, the trees left standing as if they had grown there. If any part of the roots appear above ground, they should be covered by the application of a shovel full of earth. If the soil be of a sandy quality, it is the best. Clay soil should be avoided, as it cannot be placed about the roots without leaving cavities, which will cause mildew.

Cellar, open at the north and south sides, will answer a good purpose, provided they are on high situations; but if at the foot of hills, they will not do, unless on the north side of the hill, as they are apt to be too damp, and thus in warm spells of weather, to engender mildew.

The next best plan for the preservation of trees, is that laid down for the preservation of unripened wood, at the beginning of this paper. It is a very laborious plan where a large number of trees

are to be preserved, but is worthy of all the labour required in the present state of things—where the tree is so valuable.

When trees have been preserved by burying, as in the case of unripened wood, they are in so delicate a condition in the spring as to be incapable of bearing much exposure to the dry atmosphere without injury, and, therefore, should be planted as soon as possible after being taken out of the pile.

When trees are preserved in close cellars, in sand, they are apt to become mildewed, and of course killed. If they are entirely buried in sand in a close cellar, they are often preserved in perfect condition, but are liable to grow, from the warmth of the cellar, and thus become injured. In such cases the only remedy is to ventilate the cellar by opening windows on the north and south sides, and keeping ice in the cellar, and thus cooling it. Take it for granted, that you cannot hurt the trees by cold in any situation where the sun cannot shine on them.

Be careful of the roots of the trees, when taken up from the ground where they grow, the roots should not be exposed to the sun, nor to frost in the open air. For if the root be injured by drying or by frost, the whole tree may be lost. The root is the most delicate part of the tree, and when that is injured, the whole tree is almost certain to be lost. If the root be frozen, and suddenly exposed to the sun, the tree is inevitably destroyed. We have seen trees that presented a fine healthy appearance, they looked plump, the buds sound; but on examining the roots we found them shrivelled, or mildewed, in spots, the bark rotten and easily removed. These would generally be taken for good trees for cuttings, and we have seen many such sold for propagation. But on cutting up these trees into cuttings there will appear a dark coloured ring around the wood under the bark, showing that decay has commenced. The buds of the cuttings will generally grow an inch or two, but then, not being capable of making roots, they wither and die. We have seen millions of cuttings fail from this cause, and in this way the fall season. The cause of the injury was, probably, the freezing of the roots and their exposure to sun or air while so frozen; or the roots may have become shrivelled and dry from exposure, and thus lost their vital circulation.

The multicaulis may be kept in perfect condition from the fall of the leaf in the fall, till late planting time in the spring; may be transported from country to country, and passed from hand to hand, with proper care. From the time it ceases growing in the fall, till the proper season for its commencing growth again in the spring, it may with proper attention be used as an article of merchandise, with perfect safety. But it cannot stand every thing. The roots must never be allowed to become dry, nor will it do to keep them moist by the application of water. They must be able to take up from the surrounding medium, whether that be earth, moss, or sand, that peculiar moisture, (or water in an extremely minute division of its particles,) adapted to the extremely small absorbent vessels of its roots. You will drown a tree by a long continued immersion in water, as well as an animal; whereas, if the roots had been surrounded by moist earth, or moss, it could have imbibed a sufficient degree of moisture to preserve it. Keep the roots from becoming dry by exposure to the air, or the sun; and from being frozen; or, if frozen, from exposure to the air, light, or sunshine, and you may rely upon the trees being preserved.

Purchasers of trees are cautioned against receiving, either in the fall, winter, or spring, any tree as sound, the bark of which has become shrivelled. It is as much a sign of death in vegetation, as is the recession of the blood from the surface of animals a sign of death in them. It is true that the multicaulis is so tenacious of life that we can sometimes resuscitate a tree after the bark has become shrivelled and dry; but it is difficult, and not often accomplished. As all events, purchasers should never receive trees in that condition. We attribute most of the failures of cuttings the past season, in the bad condition of the cuttings planted. We saw many trees sold, and planted too, the bark of which had become perfectly shrivelled and dry, and were greatly surprised at the singular delusion of both seller and buyer. Let purchasers also examine the roots of the trees they purchase. If they are shrivelled and very dry, or if the bark be rotten to any extent, reject them; for, though the tops be plump and fresh, the injury to the roots will have extended to the whole top under the bark, though it cannot be seen. As above remarked, on cutting the body of the tree, a dark color will be observed around the surface of the wood under the bark, and the cuttings will not make roots.

G. B. S.

The "Faculty of Maryland," at its last annual meeting, resolved to publish a quarterly journal, to be entitled the "Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal," and appointed an Editorial Committee.