

# Raleigh Star, And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXXII } "NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections." } NO. 19  
RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1841.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS.**  
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—in advance.  
For advertising without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size) type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.  
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher than a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.  
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

**J. BRANNAN & Co.**  
OLD DOMINION  
**CLOTHING STORE.**  
Opposite Messrs. Allison & Watts China Store, Main Street.  
We would beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we keep constantly on hand clothing of all kinds, and suitable for all seasons, which we sell low for cash. We would invite all to call and examine for themselves, whether they want to purchase or not. All goods sold by us that do not answer in every particular, can be returned, and the money refunded, provided they shall not have been worn.  
Richmond, Va., March 20, 1841. 12 12m.

**Walker on Inter-marriage.**—Just received by TURNER & HUGHES, 6 if Feb. 3rd.

**NEW PIANOS FOR OLD ONES.**  
I am willing to take second-hand Pianos in exchange for new ones and allow wretched judges of the article may consider them as they wish. I have a number of Pianos, and would therefore either take them at their valuation, or sell them to the best advantage for their owners. I have now on hand a beautiful assortment of superior Pianos-Fortes, varying in price from 275 to \$600.  
Those who favor me with their orders shall be pleased or no pay shall be required.  
E. P. NASH,  
Nov. 12 Book and Piano Store, 1 cornerburg, Va.

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY**  
For Sale.  
The subscriber anxious of carrying into execution his long cherished intention of removing to the West, offers for sale that very valuable Establishment in the city of Raleigh, known as the CITY HOTEL. Having had personal charge of the Hotel for several years, the subscriber can speak from his own knowledge as to the productiveness and value of the property. To a person who is well acquainted with the business, the certainty of a profitable investment of his money will be ensured. It always has commanded, and from its eligible situation, always must command a fair proportion of custom. Its advantages as a public house, are too numerous to be mentioned in an advertisement, but can be demonstrated to any one inclined to purchase. The terms of sale, which will be very accommodation may be known on application.  
DANIEL MURRAY,  
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1841.  
The subscriber will also sell a plantation of 200 acres of land, situated within 1-2 miles of Raleigh, known as the GRANT tract.

**NOTICE.**  
Will be sold on the 18th day of May next, before Gates Court House door, in Gatesville, the following Tracts of Land, or as much as will pay the amount of Taxes due for the year 1839, together with the cost of advertising, &c.  
403 Acres Henton Abram  
400 Acres Horrell Gibson, in the town of Smithfield. They, therefore, give this public notice to persons desirous of undertaking, that they will receive Proposals for doing the work, until the 25th day of May. They have a draft of the Plan ready for exhibition.  
The building will be forty-four feet long, and thirty-six feet wide; two stories; Court-Room a brick, with the offices below; materials to be brought, except the basement; Window and door-sills to be of stone, an abundance of which is in the vicinity.  
The building is to be completed in a year, or less, after the contract is made. A large portion of the payment will be given during the progress of the work, under proper guarantees.  
THOMAS RICE, Clerk of the Court.  
D. W. McLEOD,  
J. O. WATSON,  
BYRON BRYAN,  
Smithfield, N. C. 13th April, 1841. 16-2w

**State of North Carolina.**  
**NOTHAMPTON COUNTY.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—  
March term, 1841.  
John W. Southall vs. Sarah Petty.  
Original Attachment levied on 1 and.  
In this case appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Northampton, at the Court House in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in June next, then and there reply or plead to issue. Otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.  
Witness, Wm. Bottom, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday of March, 1841, 65th year of American Independence.  
WM. BOTTOM, CLK.  
Price adv. \$5 6c.

**EDUCATION.**  
THE Trustees of the Smithfield Academy Johnston County, have engaged the services of Mr. J. H. Brooks for the next year, to superintend the above institution, and would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the advantages which our pleasant village, good society, and healthful situation affords for educating their children and wards. Mr. Brooks is a graduate of Wake Forest College, and has given practical evidence of his aptness, and is a man of unblemished moral character, and a Minister of the Gospel, and expects to make good teaching the main business of his future life, and will spare no pains to procure for himself such a reputation as will always insure business in his profession. Board, including washing, lodging, &c. may be had in the families in and about the village, at six dollars per month. Constant attention will be given by the Teacher and Trustees to the good management of the school and morals of the students. Prices of Tuition, as follows:  
For Spelling Reading, and Writing, per an. \$12 00  
Spelling Reading, Writing & Arithmetic 16 00  
Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, 20 00  
The Languages, with any or all the above 24 00  
Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry or Rhetoric, additional charge of 2 to 3 dollars.  
DAVID THOMSON, Presct. Trustees.  
April 22d, 1841. 17 3m2am

**Assistance in procuring Female Teachers.**  
Having been applied to frequently by heads of families and principals of schools, for assistance in procuring suitable Female Teachers, and also by the Teachers themselves in want of situations, and having it in my power, from the nature of my business, to be useful in such cases, I beg leave to offer my services, free of charge, to both parties. I will therefore take pleasure in endeavoring to obtain good and efficient instructresses for those who may want them; and also, take the same degree of pleasure in procuring situations for such Teachers as may stand in need of them.  
Letters, post paid, addressed to the subscriber, will be attended to.  
E. P. NASH,  
Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg, Va.  
P. S. Orders for Books and Piano Fortes, will be promptly attended to. Agreements in writing will be given, any one wanting a Piano, allowing them to try the instrument before paying for it, and to return it if not good.  
When it is desired, I will agree to put up pianos in the parlors of any individual, ready for use, at stipulated prices, and at my own risk. I have sent off Pianos in this way to places 3 or 4 hundred miles distant, without being the least injured.  
E. P. N.

**RARE CHANCE.**  
On Thursday June 3, will be drawn in the City of Baltimore:  
THE GRAND STATE ARMORY AND TOWN HALL LOTTERY.  
Class No. 12.  
The scheme is published now in order to allow country speculators time to send in their orders, and as it happens but seldom that an opportunity is given to distant adventurers to try their luck in such a scheme, they are respectfully requested to send on their orders at once, directed to:  
JAMES H. WALKER & Co.,  
Washington or Richmond, or to  
JAMES H. COX,  
Baltimore.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

1 prize of	\$30,000	is	\$30,000
1 do	10,000	"	10,000
1 do	5,000	"	5,000
1 do	2,500	"	2,500
75 prizes of	1,000	are	75,000
75 do	600	"	45,000
75 do	500	"	37,500
57 do	350	"	19,950
65 do	100	"	6,500
65 do	70	"	4,550
65 do	50	"	3,250
130 do	20	"	2,600
130 do	10	"	1,300
60 do	5	"	300
2740 do	10	"	27,400

32366 prizes, amounting to \$608,608  
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.  
April 21—18 51


**UNIVERSITY.**  
The Public Anniversary Examination of the Students of the University of North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill, on Monday, the 24th day of May ensuing, and be continued from day to day until Thursday the 31 day of June, being the first Thursday in the month, which last mentioned day is appointed for the Annual Commencement of the College.  
The following Trustees compose the Committee of Visitation:  
His Excellency J. M. MOREHEAD, Pres't of the Coll.  
Hon. E. L. SWAIN, President of the Coll.  
William J. Alexander, Mathias E. Manly,  
William H. Battle, Geo. G. Mendenhall,  
Henry S. Burke, Hugh McQueen,  
James R. Bryan, Henry Potter,  
John R. Donnell, William B. Shepard,  
Weston R. Gales, Emanuel Shoher,  
John Giles, Joseph B. Skinner,  
William A. Graham, Hugh Waddell,  
James C. Johnston, James Webb,  
Castellander Jones, Jr. Jonathan Worth.  
By order,  
CHAS. MANLY, Secretary.  
Raleigh, 30th April, 1841. 18 51

**FRANKLIN SCHOOL.**  
(CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH.)  
My School Room being now completed, I take the opportunity to make known the terms and conditions upon which I shall hereafter conduct my School.  
1st. Every Classical or Mathematical Student will pay me \$17 00 a session of five months. All others \$12 00.  
2d. No student over sixteen will be received without an assurance on the part of himself or parent, of good behaviour, attention to business, and an orderly obedience to the rules of the school.  
3d. No deduction of price to be made for absence, unless excused by protracted sickness.  
4th. Only thirty students to be at any time in the school.  
5th. From April to September, time occupied in school, 7 1/2 hours. The remaining part of each session, proportionally less.  
I take this public manner of pledging myself to the faithful performance of my own part, in preparing for college those who desire it, and in giving useful knowledge to others; always bearing in mind those cardinal branches of learning, to wit, Reading, Spelling, English Grammar and Arithmetic. The first session will close on Friday, the 29th of May; the second will commence on Monday, the 14th of June.  
JOHN Y. HICKS.  
Raleigh, April 1, 1841. 14 4teps

**T. R. FENTRESS,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
FAVETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.  
The Subscriber has commenced the Tailoring business, in all its various branches, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Thompson as a Jewellery Store, and two doors south of the North Carolina Book Store; where he has very recently received a splendid assortment of superfine Cloths of almost every color, Casimeres, Vestings, and all fancy articles, usually kept in such Establishments. These articles were selected by himself from the latest importations in the Northern markets. His stock consists in part of:  
Sup. wool dyed Black Cloth,  
Olive, Invariable and Bottle Green do.  
Olive Brown and London do.  
Black Diamond Beavers, suitable for Frock and Overcoats.  
Plain Beavers.  
CASSIMERES,  
Sup. Wool-dyed Black,  
Blue, Diamond and Victoria.  
Washington Mixed, Drab, Buff, &c.  
VESTINGS,  
Black, plain and figured Velvet, Brocade do, figured scarlet Valencia, plain and figured Satin, (superior quality)  
Also, a general assortment of fancy Articles, viz: Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Stuffers, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, &c.  
The subscriber has in his employ, first rate workmen, and as he intends devoting his unremitting personal attention to the business, he hopes, by punctuality and despatch, to merit the patronage of a generous public. Call and try me.  
T. R. FENTRESS,  
April 2d, 1840. 4 3m

**To the Virginia and U. S. Public.**  
The subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the City of Washington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the "OBSERVER." If subscriptions will justify him, his wish is to issue the first number on the first Monday of June next—one week or two at farthest, after the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress.  
The Observer, if it goes into operation, will criticize freely and unreservedly, the action of the Federal Government, without "fear, favor, or affection." It will look for support to the People, and the People only. Having taken an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, ardently hoping and confidently believing that this Administration will justify the generous confidence, and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I pledge myself to extend to it no indiscriminating support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid to censure. I have long ago promised my conscience never to be a man worshipper, never to sustain any man or set of men, against the Constitution of the country. This vow I mean to keep to the best of my ability, so help me God!  
If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise, them and I will redeem it, that they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able yet honest, faithful and true to them and the cause of the country, and the Rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is or is not required at the Federal Metropolis, whose leanings shall be to the States and not to the central authority, I leave it to the country to say.  
I throw out these proposals now, intending in a short time to be more specific. I wish to ascertain if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington which will give a cordial support to General Harrison or any other President, while he entitles himself to it by the Constitutionality of his course, but which will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, and certainly more prompt to attack its excesses than to acquiesce in them; who will be at the head of the Government.  
As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise, to announce it by letter.  
JNO. H. PLEASANTS.  
Richmond, March 23d, 1841.

**State of North Carolina,**  
Hertford County,  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.  
Colleen W. Barst vs. Martha E. Beal.  
Or'g'l. attach'm't levied on land.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides within the limits of this State, it is ordered therefore by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the Raleigh Star and North Carolina Gazette, giving the name of Martha E. Beal, notice that she be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to reply to the property attached and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered up against her, and the property levied on condemned subject to the recovery of the plaintiff, agreeably to act of Assembly in such case made and provided.  
Test: L. M. COWPER, CLK.  
Price adv. \$5 6c. 15

**IMPORTED HORSE**  
  
**ROWTON.**  
Winner of the Great St. Leger.  
This celebrated and unsurpassed English Race Horse and capital Stallion will stand the present season at Winton, Granville county, N. C. at \$50 a mare, and \$75 a brood mare, with one dollar to the groom. The season money will be due the 1st of June, at which time the season expires, the insurance so soon as the mare is ascertained to be with foal or parted with. Mares will be fed for 35 cents per day, which must be paid before they are removed. Black persons coming with mares will be handled free of charge. Great attention shall be used to prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility for any which may happen, I pledge myself to my friends and patrons, to do them justice in all respects if they will send to Rowton's. For his running in England and that of his Cult, see hand bills.  
EWD H. CARTER.  
Winton, March 29, 1841. 13 2w

**GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.**  
**STODART, WORCESTER & DUNHAM'S PIANO FORTES.**  
E. P. Nash, sole Agent for Va. and North Carolina.  
It has been remarked by some of the most distinguished musicians in the United States, that few instruments are to be found in any country so equal to those made by Stodart, Worcester & Dunham, New York. Their tone is remarkably sweet and mellow, and at the same time powerful. They are made with particular reference to durability and keeping in tune.  
E. P. NASH, Petersburg.  
February 6 14

**A SITUATION WANTED!**  
A Gentleman, who is qualified to prepare students for admission into any College in the United States, and who has had several years of successful experience in teaching, both in the North and South, wishes to exchange his present location for a more healthy one. He is willing to take charge of either a male or female Seminary; but as his Lady, who is prepared to teach the solid and ornamental branches of female education, is desirous of continuing her present employment in teaching the latter would be preferred. Satisfactory testimonials, as to character, abilities, and faithful discharge of duties will be cheerfully furnished. Address J. H. G. Beaufort, Carteret, N. C.  
April 26, 1841. 17 16w

**AN ORATION.**  
ON THE DEATH OF  
**WILLIAM H. HARRISON,**  
Late President of the United States, delivered, on the 26th of April, 1841, in the town of Newbern, N. C.  
BY JAMES W. BRYAN, ESQ.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Why those plaintive sobs, "so pleasing, yet so mournful to the soul?" Why these habiliments of woe? Why does each countenance in this vast assemblage wear the settled and mournful expression of gloom and sorrow? A nation, truly, mourns! A great man hath fallen in Israel, and a proud and mighty people are weeping for him, like Rachel of old for her children, because he is not. The brave, the good and the virtuous WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON has gone down to the tomb!—Well may we weep! Well may we pray:—  
O rise, some other such,  
Or all we've gained is but the empty void  
Of old attainments, and despair of new!

Brief, my friends, as has been the time allotted to me to treat of the life and character of this distinguished citizen and patriot, I cannot permit the present opportunity to pass, without refreshing your memories, and attempting to emblazon in your affections the virtues and services of this distinguished champion of our liberties. He was born at Berkley, in Charles City county, on the James river, in the State of Virginia, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1773. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison—that man, who, in the darkest hour of our infant republic, bid defiance to the armed myriads of Britain, and hurled back, in the spirit of proud defiance, the threatened vengeance of the mother country upon her rebellious subjects—the son of him, who, on the death of his brother-in-law (Peyton Randolph), was the favorite candidate of the southern members of the Confederacy, for the Presidency of that continental Congress which astounded all Europe by the daring boldness of that Declaration of Independence which constitutes the deed of emancipation of a great and happy people; and who, in that memorable contest for the chair with John Hancock, with the self-sacrificing spirit of a devoted patriot, exerted all his personal influence to secure the election of his illustrious competitor; and when he hesitated,—from the natural modesty of his nature and the consciousness of the responsibility of the station he was called to fill,—to take the chair, 'seized the modest candidate in his athletic arms, and placing him in the Presidential chair, turned to the members and exclaimed, "we will show mother Britain how little we care for her, by making a Massachusetts man our President; whom she has excluded from pardon by public proclamation." From such a parent stock, no degenerate branch could spring. William Henry Harrison was his third and youngest son. He was literally rocked in the cradle of liberty; his youthful mind was imbued with a just conception of our rights, and a consciousness of our wrongs; and from the lips of his honored sire he early learned that a people, to be great, must be free, and that liberty must be purchased, however expensive the price.

Young Harrison was educated at Hampden Sidney College, in Virginia, and upon the death of his father, was placed under the guardianship of Robert Morris, the great financier of our Revolution.—He devoted himself to the study of medicine, but ere he had attained to any proficiency in that noble science, he heard of "wars and rumors of wars." The phœnix cries of 1500 men, women and children, who had fallen victims beneath the murderous blows of the merciless tomahawk and scalping knife, upon the borders of the beautiful Ohio, mingled with the startling and appalling yells of the infuriated savages, borne on the wings of the wind, reached his peaceful abode; and at the age of nineteen, forsaking his studies and his books, and all the social endearments of his home, he buckled on his armor to do his country service and to avenge the wrongs of her insulted and injured citizens. En-treaties and expostulations, both from his guardian and friends, to abandon his daring and perilous undertaking, were alike unheeded and disregarded; it was sufficient for him that his country needed his aid, and that the friend of his father, the great and immortal Washington, approved his design and conferred upon him a commission of Ensign in the first regiment of the United States Artillery. The peace of 1783 found the Indians of the North west still under British influence, and jealous of, and opposed to, the interest of the United States. The wilderness, and unsettled state of that country, were well adapted for the rude and savage warfare of such merciless foes. Generals Harmar and St. Clair had already sustained two disastrous defeats, and impending ruin seemed to threaten all that beautiful country and its defenceless inhabitants. The sad reverses of fortune which had attended our arms in all our conflicts with the Indians, had dispirited our troops, and spread consternation far and wide throughout their ranks. The keen and sagacious eye of Washington, ever watchful of his country's good, was prompt to perceive and ready to remedy the apparent defects. His discriminating mind soon selected from the well-trying and war-worn veterans

of his country's defenders, the brave, the chivalrous and daring General Anthony Wayne, to command the armies of the Republic in this Northwestern war. The impetuous-daring and reckless disregard of his life in his country's defence, gave to this distinguished soldier the appellation of Mad Anthony. To him Ensign Harrison reported himself at Fort Washington, which occupied the site of the present beautiful and almost magic city of Cincinnati. He found that intemperance, dissipation and immorality prevailed throughout the camp, and however repugnant to that levated and religious feeling which a mother's early love had cultivated and cherished in his youthful bosom, were scenes like this, he was nothing daunted, but with the perseverance unknown to defect, he resolved; if possible, to correct these abuses, and to make morality the chivalry of a soldier. "As pants the heart for cooling streams, when heated in the chase," so long his youthful soul for the chivalrous glory of combat with the enemy. He sought, on all occasions, the front rank of danger, as the post of honour, and coveted the command of an expedition fraught with danger and almost certain death, to regain the battle ground where St. Clair was defeated. In the cold and cheerless month of December, over a trackless expanse of snow, and through an unknown and savage wilderness, he set out on that memorable expedition, a mere boy, in the command of veterans. It is useless to dwell on the sufferings and patient endurance of ills to which this gallant little band and its youthful commander were subject on this perilous and hazardous expedition—they regained the battle ground, and with sorrowing hearts collected the bones of their murdered fellow-soldiers, and depositing them in one common grave, fired over them nine volleys from the very artillery which the Indians had captured from the unfortunate and defeated St. Clair. An eye witness and companion of Harrison on this expedition, on writing home, declares—"I would as soon have thought of putting my wife into the service, as this boy; but I have been out with him, and I bid those smooth cheeks are on a wise head, and that slight frame is almost as tough as my own weather-beaten carcase." It would be needless to repeat the commendations of regard and praise bestowed upon the gallant Harrison by his veteran commander, or to recount his deeds of noble daring in the great battle of the Miami, which prostrated for a season, the power of the Indians, and served that friendship and alliance which subsisted between them and the English, an alliance more akin to cold and deliberate murder, and the gratification of all the fiendlike, hellish passions of depraved and corrupt human nature, than to a league for even barbarous warfare, and alike discredit and ignominious to the honor and glory of a great and glorious nation.

Oh England! if there ever came  
O'er thee the blush of generous shame,  
If, through some dim but coming year,  
When musing on thoughts like these,  
Thy glowing memory linger here,  
'Twill redder all thy islands seas.  
Probably no battle fought since our independence was productive of more important results to the country than that of the Miami. The hopes of Great Britain of a final overthrow of our institutions, through the aid of the Indians, were crushed; their confidence in her strength and mighty power was impaired, and her tampering and procrastinating policy in regard to the conclusion of Jay's treaty was quietly abandoned. After this decisive and fatal battle to the hopes of the Indians, young Harrison was promoted to a Captaincy, and, at the age of twenty-two years, married the daughter of John Clevins Simmes, "the founder of the Miami settlements."  
General Wayne having died in 1797, Captain Harrison received the civil appointment of Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and ex-officio Lieutenant Governor. Bared in that severe school of military discipline practiced by General Wayne, and learning from him the art of war, Captain Harrison soon became familiar with all the peculiarities of the Indian character, made himself master of that system which he so successfully practiced, either to check their turbulence and insolence, or to secure and command their reverence and respect. One year after his acceptance of this civil appointment, he was elected by the people a delegate to Congress from the Northwestern Territory, and whilst there, became the author of the present system of selling the public lands, whereby the poor, as well as the rich, were enabled to purchase a settlement and a home. His unbounded popularity, his sterling and incorruptible character, his ardent and unceasing devotion to the best interest of his constituents, and his exalted patriotism, called loudly for his appointment as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, and Mr. Jefferson readily conferred on him this important appointment. With an extent of territory larger than that of the whole southern States, comprehending the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, the Territory of Iowa and upper Louisiana, and with powers equalled only by those of an eastern Satrap, Governor Harrison entered upon the discharge of his high and important duties. The cul-

ivation of the heart's best affections was ever with him the surest guarantee of happiness and the greatest assurance of improvement in the social condition of man. He promptly forbade the distribution of spirituous liquors among the Indians, sought their friendship, relieved their wants, never deceived them, and was always ready to alleviate their distresses. He disdained the enjoyment of office for its miserable spoils, and although he received his successive appointments of Governor of the Northwestern Territory from Presidents Adams, Jefferson and Madison, and was appointed by them to negotiate various treaties with the Indians, to perform highly important and valuable service, and to disburse immense sums of money, for all of which he was entitled to extra compensation, yet he promptly rejected all but his salary, believing that thus to enrich himself at the expense of his country was but political robbery.

But as peaceful, as happy, and as wise as was the administration of Governor Harrison, and as painfully anxious as was his desire to ameliorate the condition of the Indians; all his humane and benevolent exertions were thwarted by the influence of British gold, and the bountiful distribution of spirituous liquors among them, and the resort to all those insidious and deceitful practices which tempted the illiterate savages to violate their faith to avenge imaginary wrongs, and to turn arms against their natural friends and protectors. The arts of our enemies prevailed, and the Indians were instigated to demand an abrogation of the treaties, and a surrender of the country to them, as the first and natural owners. The artful and wily Tecumseh sought an interview with Governor Harrison, at Vincennes, the capital of the Territory, professedly to induce him to surrender the lands, but truly for a more nefarious purpose. The Governor granted the interview, but directed him to bring only thirty warriors, this the artful savage disregarded, and came with over three hundred followers, all completely armed; and then ensued a scene, the moral grandeur of which has not been equalled by any similar transaction on earth.

Fancy, if you can, the noble and commanding person of Tecumseh, rising in the council in all the majesty of his native dignity, and addressing Governor Harrison in that natural eloquence which appears with truth to the heart and carries conviction to the judgment. "What I am I have become by my exertions, and I would that that I could make the red men as great as I picture them in my mind, when I think of the Great Spirit, and his wish to render all his people noble and happy. Were such the case, I would not come to General Harrison beseeching him to annul the treaty; but I would say to him—'brother, you are at liberty to return to your own country.' There was a time when the foot of the white man did not crush the fallen limbs in our paths. This country then belonged to all the red men. It was created for the red man and his children. We were all united, and the Great Spirit placed us here and filled the land with fruit and game for our use. We were then happy. We are now made miserable by the white man, who is never contented, but asks us for more and more land. The white people have driven us from the great salt lake. They follow us over the mountains, as we retire to the lakes; we are determined to go no farther. The march of the white man must be stopped. The land belongs to all the Indians, and all must still own it. It was our fathers.' We must give it to our children. It cannot be divided."—To which Governor Harrison, with that self-collected calmness and dispassionate coolness for which he was so remarkable in the hour of danger, replied—that the country was purchased from the Miami, and the Shawnees had no right to interfere with it. Upon which, Tecumseh bounded from the earth, and shouted—"it is false." He gave a signal, and his three hundred warriors leaped up with a demonic spirit darting from their eyes, and seized their war clubs. The guard, which consisted of only twelve persons, immediately levelled their firearms, but were instantly checked by the Governor, and turning to Tecumseh with that look of cool, calm and determined courage which saved the savage into tame submission, said to him—"You are a bad man. I will have no further talk with you—you must return to your camp and take your departure from the settlements immediately."—Thus was the gauntlet thrown down from stern necessity, which Governor Harrison gallantly redeemed at the battle of Tippecanoe. I shall not stop to recount the scenes of carnage and slaughter that characterized that memorable battle, or to describe the part which the master spirit of that fearful contest performed; but briefly to call your attention to the fact, that the Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana, by resolutions, and President Madison, in his message to Congress of Dec. 18, 1811, highly commended and signally expressed the gratitude of the country for the gallant and meritorious services of Gen. Harrison, on this memorable occasion.

In June, 1812, war was declared by the United States against Great Britain. General Harrison was appointed Commander-in-Chief, to retrieve the sullied honour of our arms which had been tarnished by the inglorious surrender of Hull, on the northern frontier. It would be a tedious prolixity indeed, to dwell upon his gallant achievements at Fort Meigs, the splendid victory of the Thames, the civic honours which were conferred upon him, the plans of triumph which marked his progress through our country; or to call to your mind the Roman firmness and devotion to his country, when the knell of the Union was wrung upon the famous Missouri question, and he, Curtis like, leaped into that awful gulf of popular indignation, and preferred to do right, with