history of the l fe of Gen. William Henry Harrison.

REPORTED FOR THE HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

MR. PRESIDENT :- Laboring under the influence of a severe cold, which affects both my voice and head. it will not be apprehended that I shall detain the Con-I am, I must add my approving voice to the just and merited plaudits which have been pronounced from every part of this assembly on the distinguished son of the patriotic State of Kentucky. In admiration of talgoes further than I do; nor does any one repeat them with more pleasure and pride. They are the property of the nation, and we all claim them as tenants in common. Long and ardently have I desired to see him in on this floor bear more of the scars of political warfare, received in his defence, than I do; nor is there one more willing to have them increased in future conflicts, character or his cause. General Harrison entertains towards him the same feelings, and has long ardently desired to see him at the head of the nation; nor would from the canvass.

The State of Ohio has witnessed the honors which have been paid to that distinguished citizen in every part of the Union with great delight, and has been among the first to acknowledge, or, more properly speaking, to assert and vin licate their justice; and here, in the presence of this august assembly, we enderse them.

It is, no doubt, expected, sir, that the delegation of Ohio will say something on this occasion in commendation of their favorite son, on whom this Convention has just bestowed one amon; the highest honors to which the ambition of man can aspire—a unanimous nomination for the first office in the gift of a free and powerful nation. I hope, sir, I shall not be charged with vanity when I say, that I have been his intimate companion and friend for more than forty years. The free and continued intercourse that has existed between speak with some confidence as to his character, acquirements, and course of life.

He is a native of the "Old Dominion," and is an of Gov. Harrison of Virginia, who was a patriot of the Revolution, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence proclaimed by the Continental Congress in 1776; by which solemn act he pledged "his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor," to maintain that declaration, and he nobly redeemed his pledge. His son, of whom I now speak, inherited from his Maker an ardent, active, penetrating mind-far, very far, above inediocrity; that mind has been improved by a classical education, under the best instructors of that day; it has been stored with valuable and useful knowledge, literary, scientific, and historical. You can scarcely name an important subject on which he has not read tivated intellect. In the finer qualities of the heart,no efforts of General Harrison-

selfish or party purposes.

signer of the Declaration of Independence was engaged | Administration press. President Washington, an ensigncy in the Army of army! In 1795, he was engaged in making the treaty of but who never lost a battle. Greenville, under the superintendence of Gen. Wayne, Now, sir, let us look at this distinguished man in

dred volunteers, and proceed to the Indian country .- ious to obtain.

SPEECH OF JUDGE BURNETT, OF OHIO, , came history. An hour or two before day, in a dark, ana. He administered that Government twelve years, In the Whig National Convention, giving a brief foggy night, the attack was made with great fury .-The conflict lasted nearly two hours, and until daylight enabled him to see the position of the Indians, when a vigorous charge was ordered, which terminated in their defeat and dispersion. The army then marched to the village and destroyed it. We may safely affirm that this was the first instance in which American troops have sustained themselves against a superior force of Indians, in a night attack of two hours' rention with a long address. But, sir, indisposed as continuance. As fruits of this victory, the treaty was preserved, and the peace and safety of the frontier secured. It was from this battle, so important to the Government and People of Indiana, and so brilliant in the mode of its achievement, against a desperate foe, ents, virtues, and public services, no man on this floor that General Harrison derived the appellation of the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

The savages on the frontier of Indiana having been thus defeated and scattered, Governor Harrison, hearing that they were taking scalps and breaking up the the Presidential chair, and many a battle have I fought | settlements on the frontier of Ohio, resigned his comfor the accomplishment of that desire. But few men | mission as Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, together with their emoluments, repaired to Cincinnatic and volunteered in our defence. In a few months he succeeded in scattering the savages on our should it again become necessary to vindicate his borders; a part of them he drove to the lakes, and the residue he compelled to remove to a place of safety within our settlements. By this operation the settlers on our frontier were relieved from danger, and hunhe have been a candidate in 1836, had it not been dreds who had fled to the denser settlements of the distinctly announced that Mr. Clay hal withdrawn | state for protection, returned to their improvements, and occupied them in safety. A person who has not an accurate knowledge of the condition of the Northwestern portion of Ohio at the time of the late war, when it was an unbroken wilderness, without inhabitants, other than aborigines, without roads, bridges, ferries, or improvements of any kind, cannot form an idea of the difficulties Gen. Harrison encountered, in feeding, sustaining, and keeping together his army. The difficulties and perplexities which beset him during all his campaigns are known to but few, and cannot be justly appreciated by any; yet, by unceasing activity, and by the efforts of his powerful mind, he overcame them all. But it is impossible to dwell on minutia-a volume would not contain the half of such a detail. Pressed down by all these difficulties, he kept the field; he never despaired for a moment; and such was the confidence reposed in his bravery and skill, by both offius for so long a period, must necessarily enable me to cers and soldiers, that their spirits never flagged, their hopes never sunk. It is not generally known that the flect built at Erie, by which the command of the lakes was obtained, was a project recommended by General honor to the State which gave him birth. He is a son | Harrison, and that it was adopted by Mr. Madison, in consequence of his unbounded confidence in the prudence and sound judgment of him who proposed it .--Before the period of which I am now speaking, Gen. Harrison had been appointed a Major General in the fifty-six.

United States by Mr. Madison.

Passing over a multitude of affairs of smaller moment, let us point your attention to the memorable siege of Fort Meigs: that work of defence, consisting of a mud embankment and an enclosure of piquets. was defended, triumphantly and successfully, by about a thousand men, for many days (if I mistake not, sevand reflected, and on which he cannot write and con- en or eight) against the attack of Proctor, who comverse with facility and clearness. He is a good belles manded an army of British and Indians, at least four lettres scholar; a ready, correct, and strong writer, and times the number of the besieged, which was furnishmust be ranked, wherever he is known, in the class of ed with all the materiel necessary for the occasion .-- hoice—the expression of joy on the face of so many men who are most distinguished for improved and cul- Such were the skill, the bravery, and the indefatigable man can justly claim a preference; to borrow the the repeated sallies he made, that he compelled the en- meridian, are on their downward course, and will soon strong expressive language of my friend, Gov. Metcalf, emy to abandon the siege in despair. It is worthy of pass the horizon, to be seen here no more; I say, sir, "Harrison has an expanded heart, and it is always remark, that, on the second day of the attack, Proctor to hear such men testify their feelings of approbation, in its right place." Though brave as Napoleon, he sent an officer with a flag, to demand the surrender of pledge their zealous efforts to advance the cause, and has much of the milk of human kindness. Benevo- the post. The grounds of this demand were, that the lence, and a desire to better the condition of the whole | American force was too weak to defend the works human family, predominate in his soul, and are con- against the overwhelming force of the besiegers, and stantly forcing themselves into action. In dress, he is that General Proctor was anxious to save the effusion plain and unostentatious; in manners, affable and un- of blood. The intrepid Harrison promptly replied: "If assuming. When seen engaged on his farm, which is General Proctor knows the usages of war, as I am his daily employment, and necessarily followed to ob- bound to believe he does, he must either have considtain his daily bread, you cannot distinguish him, by ered me ignorant of them, or he must have intended an the appearance of his dress, from any of his brother insult. It was his duty to make the demand before he farmers who are laboring in his vicinity. His house commenced firing on the works. But, sir, (said he,) is open to all, and its hospitalities free for all, whether | go back and tell your General that I know my own high or low, rich or poor. It is not exaggeration when force and his, and that I shall defend the works to the I say—believe me, sir, it is not poetry or fiction when I say, if he had but one dollar he would not, because seeses the firt, he shall obtain it in a way that will he could not, refuse to divide it with a friend in dis- give him more honor in the estimation of his Government than he could derive from a thousand surren-In politic, she has always been a Democratic Repub- ders. Another incident is also worthy of notice: Aflican of the school of Washington, Jefferson, and Mad- ter the enemy had retired, a number of the Indians who ison; he detests the agrarian, in idel principles which | had left them came into the fort and stated that a conare gaining power and influence at the present day, tract had been entered into between Proctor and Teand resists the doctrine that the spoils belong to the cumseh, that, as soon as the fort surrendered, which victors, and that an executive or ministerial officer of they considered as inevitable. Harrison should be giv-Government may assume the responsibility of con- en up to the Indians, to be disposed of as they might struing the Constitution and laws of the country for see proper. Harrison replied: "Then General Proctor can be neither a soldier nor a man. But if it shall These statements, sir, are not surmises, nor are they ever be his fate to surrender to me, his life shall be protaken on trust; they are gathered from his longlife of tected, but I will dress him in a petticoat and deliver civil and military service, and have been seen by all him over to the squaws, as being unworthy to associwho have observed him, either at the head of the army, ate with men." On this story, sir, was founded an inin the gubernatorial chair, in the halls of legislation, or famous slander on General Harrison, and a base insult to the ladies of Chilicothe, fabricated by a person whose In 1791, this distinguished son of the venerable name I will not stop to mention, and published by the and zeal it has produced have accomplished half the

in the study of medicine under the care of Dr. Rush, It was not long after the successful defence of this of Philadelphia. Hearing of the murders committed fort, that our honored nominee led his victorious army by the Indians on the defenceless inhabitants of the into Fort Malden, recaptured Detroit and the territory Northwestern frontier, he resolved to go to their relief. surrendered by the unfortunate Hull, and, pursuing the At his request, his guardian and friend, Robert Mor- enemy to the Thames, subdued the united forces of ris, of Revolutionary memory, obtained for him, from | Proctor and Tecumseh, and captured the entire British

the United States. With this parchment in his pock- The war having been thus gloriously terminated in et, he hastened to Cincinnati, but did not reach it till his own district, Harrison repaired to Erie and tender-St. Clair had marched into the Indian country; by ed his services to the army operating in that quarter. which providential event he was not on the bloody Unfortunately, the Secretary of War was there, who field where so many of his fellow-officers and soldiers | felt some private griefs unredressed, and was moreover found a premature grave. The first tour of military envious of the laurels which Gen. Harrison had so duty he performed was in the succeeding winter, when | dearly, but justly won. Being unwilling to see another he marched through the snow on foot at the head of added to the wreath, he ordered him to repair to Ohio, his detachment, with his knapsack upon his back, to where he had no further duty to perform, having alreathe fatal battle-field, to inter the bones of the slain .- | dy brought the war to a close in that quarter. The This was his first military service. We find him af- order was obeyed. He returned to his family and imterwards, in 1794, an aid-de-camp of the gallant mediately resigned his commission, declaring that he Wayne, distinguishing himself in the battle at the rap- could not honestly eat the bread of the Government ids of the Maumee, where, for his bravery and good when he was denied the privilege of rendering service conduct, he received the thanks of the Commander in in return. Here, sir, terminated forever the brilliant Chief, communicated to the army in general orders. military career of a hero who had won many victories.

which terminated the Indian war. He was soon after political and private life. Time forbids to do more than our children as we received it from our fathers. I say appointed Commandant of Fort Washington, and had name the stations he has filled. When he resigned his we will, because every gentleman on this floor, old the management of the public property chiefly collect- first commission, which was given him by the "Father and young, stands pledged to redeem the promise.d at that post.

Early in 1798, the object being accomplished which

of his Country," he was appointed Secretary of the Northwestern Territory. The Governor being then the great mass of the American People, which may be prompted him to join the army, he resigned his com- absent, he was ex officio acting Governor, and vested called into successful action by united effort; and I mission and removed to his farm. The next military with all the Executive power of the Territory, which am now fully persuaded, that victory will crown our enterprise in which we find him engaged, was the ex- he executed with great prudence, and to the approba- efforts, since we have this day unfurled before the napedition to Tippecanoe. The treaty which he had tion of the Government and people. In 1799 the Ter- tion the Union flag, inscribed with the motto of the then recently made with the Indian tribes had been ritorial Legislature (myself being one of them) appoint. Hon. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, "Union, for the sake of violated. Tecumseh, admitted by all to be the most ed him to represent the Territory in the Congress of the the Union.' intrepid warrior and the most talented chief of the age, United States. His election had been opposed by a had prevailed on the tribes who were parties to that numerous class of men who had purchased land from treaty to refuse its execution; and, for the purpose of his father-in-law, and had settled on and improved it. insuring the success of his project, was attempting to They had failed to obtain a title from the vendor, and form a union among all the tribes from the lakes to the were at the mercy of Congress, liable to be dispossess-Gulf of Mexico. He had visited the Northern tribes, ed at any moment. They wished to obtain pre-empand had secured their co-operation, and was negotiat- tion rights and other indulgences. It was the interest course, ing with those of the South for the same purpose .- and the anxious desire of the vendor to defeat their ob-Harrison, who was aware of his plan, and that he was ject. On this account they entreated the Legislature engaged in the successful execution of it, was not to appoint Mr. Harrison, believing that he would not idle. He communicated the facts to Mr. Madison, be governed by the views of his father-in-law, and, opstating what would be the consequences of permitting pose their claims. He was, notwithstanding, chosen, it to be completed. The President promptly placed and, to the surprise of those men, he volunteered in estimated to amount to "at least \$31,152,106, of the 4th regiment under the command of Harrison, then their cause, and, though against his own ultimate in- which it is computed that \$20,000,000 will be expen-

The order was so promptly obeyed, that our gallant lit- At the same session he procured the passing of an tion of Treasury Notes." tle army of 800 men arrived at Tippecanoe before Te- act requiring the public lands to be surveyed and sold cumseh had returned from the South. When Harri- in small tracts. Under the former law, it was imposson reached the settlement, twelve hundred warriors sible for a poor man to become a purchaser from Govhad already assembled. He sent for the chiefs; they ernment—he was compelled to purchase from the speccame to his camp. He told them their Great Father ulator at an advanced price. But by the amendment, had not sent him to fight, but to settle their complaints every poor man in the nation, if industrious, might beamicably; and he invited them to meet him in council; come an independent freeholder; and, sir, it is public they promised to do so the next day, and then return- history that thousands and thousands have become so, The amount of Exports for the year ending Septemed to their village. As soon as they were gone, he and every emigrant who now removes to the West ber 30, 1839, is estimated to have been \$118,359,000, told his officers he knew, from their language and be- from any part of the Union has the same privilege.— being an excess over those of 1838 of \$9,872,388. haviour, that they intended to attack him before morn- The benefit which has been derived by the industrious Of the whole exports, only \$17,408,000 were of foring. Contident that this was the council they medi- poor, from the successful effort of Gen. Harrison, is eign origin. The Imports for the same period are estated, he encamped his army in the order of battle, and beyond the power of numbers to compute. Having timated to have amounted to about \$157,700,000, bedirected his men to lie down with their clothes on and accomplished these important objects in Congress, he ling an excess to the large extent of \$43,892,356 over lease, said it affected the head, and was their arms at their sides. His predilections soon be- resigned his seat and was appointed Governor of Indi- those during the previous year .- Nat. Intel.

with such ability, benignity, and success, that all that portion of its present population, who resided there under his administration, look up to him as the political father of their State. We next find him representing the People in the Legislature of Ohio-then in the House of Representatives of the United States-afterwards in the Senate of the United States-and lastly we see him the Ambassador of his Government at the Court of the haughty Bolivar. In all these stations he has received from the Government and the People the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant," and it may be added, this has been his only reward. Suffer me to say here, that it is the settled and publicly expressed opinion of General Harrison, that no man, however great, wise, and good, should be re-elected President of these United States. To the prevalence of the opposite opinion, he ascribes most of the

the nation, and I add, that if elected, he will enter on the duties of the office, having no griefs to avenge, and no obligations to fulfil, in relation to individuals. And now, sir, what more can I add? I have attempted to throw a ray of light on the almost forgotten life of one of the most useful, virtuous, and patriotic citizens our country has ever produced. From an intimate and confidential acquaintance with him of more than forty years' standing, I can speak ex cathedra, The single fact, that, after he has held all these offices

corruption and strife which have agitated and disgraced

with abundant opportunities of accumulating wealth, at the expense of his country, he has retired to private life, comparatively poor, is enough to place him on a Had he nothing more to complain of but the blighting negligence of his own Government, which has

compelled him, Cincinnatus like, to labor at the plough

for the bread which feeds his family, it might be endured. But, sir, it is not so: malice has assailed his character, and thousands who know him not, have innocently yielded to it their assent. An attempt to refute charges against his bravery would be as insulting to him as it would be ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Insinuations have been made injurious to his moral character: those who know him personally smile at the folly of such efforts; and let me say to all others, that a man of purer moral character does not inhabit our land. When every thing else fails, they proclaim at the top of their voices that he is an imbecile old man. Sir, I had the pleasure of taking him by the hand the morning I left home; scarcely a week passes in which I do not see and converse with him, and let me assure you and this assembly, and the American People, that his mind is as vigorous, as active, and as discriminating, as it was in the meridian of his days; that he enjoys fine health, and all the bodily vigor and activity which belongs to a man of fifty-five or

Now, sir, let me attempt to give utterance to the ecmilitia of Kentucky, by a law of that State, and had stacy of joy and delight which the transactions of this been appointed a Major General in the Army of the day have produced on my own mind. In common with all my associates in this imposing assembly, I feel that our country is redeemed and saved. The sounds of unity and concord, which strike the ear from every seat in this sacred temple—the united declaration of entire acquiescence in the result of our deliberationsthe enthusiastic pledges tendered by every member of this august body, to devote himself heart and hand, to sustain the distinguished individuals we are about to present to the People as the men of our unanimous aged and venerated patriots, who have finished their course in public life-who have long since crossed the proclaim their confidence in its triumphant success, produces sensations which cannot be described. To hear the shouts of approbation—the enthusiastic promises of exertion, and the confident predictions of victory from the young and vigorous portion of this body, is enough to inspire the most confirmed stoic. In short, the entire manifestations of this day, so exciting, so cheering, have produced a general ecstacy of delight, of which those who have not witnessed the scene, and felt the threatened danger of disagreement in this body, as we have done, can form no conception. For one, I must say, that although I am near the termination of the prophetic number of days allotted for the life of man, I have never, in that long period, witnessed such an imposing spectacle. I am almost ready to

repeat and apply to myself the pious exclamation of the good old Simeon. Mr. President, is not this enough for one day? The the Union is accomplished. That object was to produce unity and harmony of action in the great struggle we are on the eve of commencing-a struggle to save the liberty, the morals, and the happiness of the People, and to rescue the Constitution from the hands of profligate men, under whose management it is sinking to decay. This object, I repeat, has been gained. It is the opinion of every American, whose opinions have not been debased by the corrupt and corrupting influence of the National Administration, that an effort should be made to save the nation. That effort has now been made, and successfully made. The unity victory already, and will consummate it hereafter. It is now manifest that we came here deeply impressed with the importance of the object at stake, which is nothing less than the perpetuity of the glorious Constitution bequeathed by our fathers. We all know, sir, that in such a struggle, in a contest for such a prize, we cannot afford to dispute and wrangle about minor matters; and we have therefore offered up our preferences on the altar of patriotism. This Convention has carried out its professions, that it seeks the prosperity and happiness of the whole Union, and that it contends for principles instead of men. Our choice has not been restricted for want of material. Among the Whigs and Conservatives of the country, there are a thousand enlightened patriots, honest, capable, and faithful, into whose hands we may safely commit the Executive Government of the country. From such men we have made our selection, and now give to the nation a united, unbroken pledge to support it. We cannot, therefore, despair, or permit our hopes to sink. There is talent and virtue enough in the nation to save

it. After what we have accomplished, nothing is wanted but unity, energy and confidence; let these be put in requisition, and victory will perch upon our standard, the Constitution will be saved, the purity of its administration restored, and we will transmit it to

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT. The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress is published in the Globe, filling eight columns, a space which we cannot at present spare for it. The most important points in this document are, of

First, the state of the Treasury. On this head, the " available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1839," is stated at \$1.556,384. Secondly, the amount of moneys estimated to be necessary for the service of the next year. These are Governor of Indiana; ordered him to raise four hun- terest, he procured for them the boon they were so anx- ded within that year for ordinary purposes, or two millions and three-fourths more, including the redemp-

Thirdly, to meet this expenditure, the customs, land sales, and miscellaneous services are estimated to amount within the year to \$18,600,000, and, with the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January, 1840, to constitute the sum of \$20,156,-385, as "the efficient means" for 1840.

Fourthly, the amount of imports and exports .-

THE VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.

News of what was done at Harrisburg, when we write this, has reached Louisville, Ky. in the West, Georgia in the South, and penetrated Maine in the East. All New-York welcomes it. The New England Regiments will certainly give it their votes. Pennsylvania is in the throes of a party re-vivification, that is shattering the very basis of all the Administration strength. Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, are satisfied. Goorgia, South-Carolina and Alabama belong to Mr. Calhoun. We are to see what disposal he makes of them. The West, the great West, the boundless West-plenipotent in population, and powerful in votes—the scene of Harrison's fame—of his trophies-where are his consecrated battle-grounds,that West is electrified—and the Whigs are all in arms, with a positive certainty of an overwhelming victory. What, of a sudden, has so aroused the desponding Whigs? What has given to the Party the electrical enthusiasm that Boston echoes in Faneuil Hall, and the whole West rings with-what but the UNION resolved upon at Harrisburg-"the union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union." There, was the temple of Concord, indeed. There Kentucky manifested how much more she loved liberty than men. There were the great offerings upon the altar of that temple, of this country of the incubus upon it. But nobody is by acid or salt. sacrificed, as said Mr. Clay. His spirit will animate us in the struggle, and in the event. His body, the tenement of that noble spirit, will have its reward, when the Northern-Regency-ridden South can appreciate such a man. If we cannot elevate his bones, and his sinews, and his mere flesh, we can, by the aid of that spirit never yet subducd, infuse it in the councils of other men. The success of Harrison is the success of Clay. What we do for one we do for the other.

Long, very long, have we ardently desired to see the day, when the whole Whig Party were united. That day, thank God, is come at last. But one name and one banner now float over our heads. Concord is in our ranks. We are devoted to the rescue of the country from the usurpations of power. The popular principles defined by the very name of Whig, are the animating impulses of our common action. We have in Gen. Harrison, a distinguished, a gallant, a popular personification of the very principles we are determined

take into the councils of our country. We call our readers to bear witness, that in the prognostications of success, we have not been ardent or rash, and we call upon them to bear witness, too, that in the accounts of Election results, we have not often been inaccurate-which call we make to fortify the opinion we now solemnly express, that Gen. WM. HENRY HARRISON will, as sure as he lives, be the next President of the United States-unless, we may add, some now unforeseen and unsuspected calamity burst upon us. Let us reason upon this matter. We subjoin the table we have published before, demonstrating his popularity when run under every disadvantage, Webster being in the Northern field, and White in the Southern, with hardly a ticket in New-York. How can Mr. Van Buren face the country without his own State, and such a State? Would Washington, or Jefferson, or Adams, or Madison, or Monroe, have had such assurance ? We know the cry is, New-York will vote for Van Buren. This has been the cry three years back: and look at the results. All the branches of the State Government are ours. We have won them in spite of Federal and State in-

We have balanced the State this side of Cayuga Bridge,-and our Western majorities are surplusage. If after these repeated trials then-with such men as Marcy to head the ticket of the Party, and such cunning counsel as Flagg and Dix to aid him-if after a visit from Mr. Van Buren himself to seduce the people-the people yet stand unseduced and unterrified there be those who believe the State will slip back, their credulity is so pitable, that their reason cannot be reached. Of New York then, and of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut, we presume there cannot be much, if any doubt,

How stands the account then in other parts of the Union. In Pennsylvania, there is to be a trying, and as we sincerely believe a somewhat doubtful contest, though we do not need the State. Nor is a Southern vote necessary for General Harrison's success. If the South wishes to be duped by a "Northern man with Southern principles," we can afford to witness the degrading spectacle now, without general loss to the ountry. The West, however, is Whig. It is Whig n principle, Whig in interest, Whig by the necessity of its position-but it is now more than ever Whig, by its being the very ground on which General Harrison s-where are his battle fields-where live his compatriots in arms-Ware, by the very genius of the place-WHIG-in the invocations of its very hills and alleys cleared of their wilderness, by the work of Harrison himself-Wuig-amid the remembrances of the scalping knife and the tomahawk, the spirit of slaughtered families-of Father, Son and Brother, Wife and sucking child aroused to make it Whig. It was as easy to wrest the Presidency from the Father of his country as to wrest the West from the Father of the West. There can be no party within eye shot, or ear shot of the scenes of Tippecanoe. There can be no party with those whom Harrison led against Tecumseh. Ave, the West was Whig in HEAD, and it is now Whig IN HEART. Every impulse of man's noture there, must be for Harrison. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan would belie all history, and reverse all the established principles that guide the nature of man, if they sacrificed this truly Cincinnatus of the

West to a man whom his own State will not support, Upon such reasonings as these as we have given above, we ground our opinion, that Gen. Harrison will se the next President of the United States. But we have other reasons also in the discordant condition of the enemy at the South. The nomination of Harrison has broken up party lines there. The old landmarks are out of the way. A reorganization is going onand the end, which can but be beneficial to us, we are yet to see. Far be it from us, however, to disguise the magnitude of the contest, or to weaken any and every effort. Power dies hard. Office Holders give up places but at the last gasp. One hundred and fifty thousand of these Pensioners at least must stake their all for their places! The whole Revenue of the Government will be poured out like water. Desperation will do its worst. But we shall conquer all. Our Star is in the ascendant now. UNION, that magic word, is written on our Banner. The Goths will be pitched down the Tarpian Rock from the crags of the Capitol.

POPULARITY OF GEN. HARRISON. The following shows the strong vote given to Gen. Harrison at the last Presidential Election in 1835, in the States where election tickets were run under his

Harrison.

Maine,	-	-		-	15,239	-	-		22,900
N. Hampshire,									18,722
Vermont, -					20,990				14.039
Rhode Island,	2		-	_					2,964
Connecticut,	-		-	-					19,285
New York, -	-			-	138,543				
New Jersey,		-							25,841
Pennsylvania,		-	•	-	87,111				91,475
					4,734				
Maryland, -				-	25,852				22,168
Kentucky, -	_								33,435
Ohio,					105,405				
Indiana,	-			~	41,281				32,478
Missouri, -		-			7,337				
Illinois,	•	-		-	14,983		•	•	18,097
15 States-T	ota	ıl.			552,502				580.323

R. M. T. HUNTER .- "I see." said one Whig to another, that "R. M. T. HUNTER is elected Speaker of the House. Can you tell me what those initials stand for?" "Why." replied the latter, "they are the initials of the Whig motto, and the omen of Whig success :- RIGHT MUST TRIUMPH."

We learn from a gentleman who has just received a letter from Currituck, that many citizens of that place have recently fallen victims to a singular epidemic prevailing there. His correspondent gave no name to the disrapidly fatal. Newbern Speetator.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Do not wrap knives and folks in woollens. Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

Brass Andirons should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during the Summer.

Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime water and saitpetre, and dry them. The flame is clearer, and the tallow will not run.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; and after it has become enured to heat, it is not so likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils-then cool again. Brown earthen personal sacrifices, the very magnitude of which shows thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the said Subpoenas, and the said defendant being how deep will the struggles of the sacrificers be to rid the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed so called made default. It is therefore ordered, that

The oftener Carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the thread. If you wish to preserve fine Teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Luke-warm water shrinks them.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood. or put into wood.

Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

The Standard of the 17th believed Gen. Harrison had proposed a law in Ohio to sell white men. The Standard of the 24th reasserts the slander, without any if or and. as a fact; and adds, that General Harrison proposed, in Congress, to appropriate the surplus revenue of the General Government for the emancipation of slaves. Now this is not in accordance with the usual cunning of the Standard. When Gen. Harrison was in Congress. s) far from having any surplus to appropriate, the nation was deeply in debt, and remained in debt for about ten years after he left Congress. So much for that slander. But it is not the last we shall hear of it. It will go the rounds, and the next retailer will probably swear to its truth.

Let it be recollected, that before the Harrisburg Convention, the Standard charged ses, and are requested to make early applica-Henry Clay with being an abolitionist; but, tion. after the Convention, it said, that, Mr. Clay was not nominated because he was not an

After this the reader cannot be at loss what credit to give to the stories it may trump up about Gen. Harrison .- Fayetteville Obs'r.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT .-- A black man belonging to this Town, by the name of Renty, was killed on the Rail Road, on Christmas Day. He accidentally fell from a locomotive, on which he went as fireman, and striking upon the rail, the wheels passed over his body, causing instant death .- Wil'n. Chron.

POETRY.



THE WRECK. The moonlight fell on the stately ship, It shone over sea and sky; And there was nothing but water and air To meet the gazing eye.

Bright and blue spread the heaven above, Bright and blue spread the sea; The stars from their home shone down on the wave, Till they seem'd in the wave to be.

With silver foam, like a cloud behind, That vessel cut her way; But the shadow she cast was the sole dark thing That upon the waters lay.

With steps of power, and with steps of pride, The lord of the vessel paced The deck, as he thought on the waves below, And the glorious heaven he faced.

One moment's pause, and his spirit fell From its bearing high and proud; But yet it was not a thought of fear. That the seaman's spirit bow'd:

For he had stood on the deck when wash'd With blood, and that blood his own; When the dying were pillow'd upon the dead, And yet you heard not a groan:

For the shout of battle came on the wind. And the cannon roar'd aloud; And the heavy smoke hung round each ship, Even like its death shroud.

And he had guided the helm, when fate Seem'd stepping every wave; And the wind swept away the wreath of foam, To show a yawning grave.

But this most sweet and lighted calm, Its blue and midnight hour, Waken'd the hidden springs of his heart, With a deep and sacred power.

Is there some nameless boding sent, Like a noiseless voice from the tomb ?-A spirit note from the other world, To warn of death and doom?

He thought of his home, of his own fair land, And the warm tear rush'd to his eye: Almost with fear he look'd around, But no cloud was on the sky,

He sought his cabin, and join'd his band-The wine cup was passing round; He join'd in their laugh, he join'd in the song, But no mirth was in the sound

Peaceful they sought their quiet sleep. In the soft and lovely night; But, like life, the sea was false, and hid The cold dark from sight.

At midnight, there came a sudden shock, And the sleepers sprang from bed; There was one fierce cry of wild despair-The waves closed over head.

There was no dark cloud on the morning sky, No fierce wind on the morning air: The Sun shone over the proud ship's track, But no proud ship was there!

Academy, on the 17th January next, the following Tracts of Land, for the Taxes and expenses for 1838, viz: Alexander Mauldin's interest in 100 Acres of Land, valued at \$100.

Also, said Mauldin's interest in 110 Acres of Land, valued at \$110. R. THOMAS. Dec. 14, 1839. Pr. Adv. \$3 50.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. CARTERET COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law-Fall Term, A D 1839. David Trusdale, Petition for Divorce. Jane Trusdale.

N this case, it being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that a Subpoena and alias Subpoena had regularly issued as directed by Law to the defendant commanding her appearance in this Court, to plead or answer to the petitioner's petition, and all other matters and things done in the premises as required by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided-proclamation was ware, particularly, may be tightened in this therefore made at the Court House door, for the said way. A handful of rye or wheat bran defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the Clerk cause notice of the pendency of this petition to be published in the Newbern Spectator and Raleigh Register for three months, and that at the next 'lerm, an issue he submitted to a Jury to ascertain the worth of the material facts charged in the Petitioner's petition.

Witness, James W. Hunt, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of Carteret, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A D. J. W. HUNT, C. S. C.

NION ACADEMY.--Under the above title, the Subscriber will commence the second session of his School, in the western part of Orange County, on the 15th January.

He has obtained several good Boarding Houses n the neighborheod, at which any number of young gentlemen can find accommodation for six dollars per month. The Subscriber will board a few himself, at this price; exclusive c'lights, of course. The price for tuition, as heretofore:

Classical Department, \$12 50 } per session. English Department, The whole under the supervision of the subscri-JOHN R. HOLT.

December 12. 9 t15J

LAND FOR SALE.

HE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the South next Fall, offers her Land for sale. lying on the waters of Spew Marrow Creek, in Granville County, North Carolina. There are between 12 and 13 hundred Acres, half or more of which are wood land. The soil is well adapted to the growth of the Crops usually made in this Country. The plantation is well watered, having a Creek running through it. The situation is healthy. There is a Dwelling House, with six rooms, and a large Cellar, together with all the out-houses necessary for a Family. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, so those wishing to buy, will first view the Premi-NANCY J. READ Graville County, Nov. 4, 1839.

TOTICE. TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Anson County, on the 17th of Decem. ber inst. a Negro Man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to JOHN SMITH, of Alabama, and was bought of DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Robeson County, in this State. Said Negro is about 5 feet, 10 inches high, stout built, copper coloured, and, apparently, about 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; or he will be dealt with as the law directs. Y. H. ALLEN, Sheriff.

Wadesboio,' Dec. 14, 1839. Pr. Adv. \$7 50.

MRS. LeMESSURIER'S MUSIC SCHOOL will re-commence on Monday, the 6th of January instant. Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1840.

WAKE FOREST Pleasant Grove Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the Public, that they have engaged for the ensuing year Miss MARTHA R. RICHARDSON, a young Lady from the North, who comes highly recommended, to take charge of this Institution.

The Session will commence on the first Monday in February next. In addition to the usual branches of Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French and Italian Languages

will be taught, together with Music, Painting, &c.

This Academy is situated in Wake Forest, 12 miles North of Raleigh, and within 4 miles of Wake Forest College, in a healthy section of country. Board can be had in the neighborhood, at \$7 per month, or \$35 per Session of five months.

TUITION PER SESSION. Latin and Greek, English Grammar and Geography, Lower Branches, &c. -Drawing and Painting will be taught to all who

des e it, but there will be an extra charge for the same, as is usual in other Schools. JOHN LIGON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1839.

OLD SIR ARCHY.

HARACTER, one of the few remaining thoro' bred Sons of Old Sir Archy, is now offered for sale very low, or to farm out next season, if appli-

cation be made by the 1st of March next, or sooner. Character is rising 15 years old, is a beautiful deep Sorrel, 5 feet 3 inches high, has been successful in running at Hillsboro' and other places, and his colts are now on the turf and running with much

Character was got by the celebrated Old Sir Archy-his dam by the imported Druid-grandam, the famous Old Mark Anthony-his g. grandam by the imported Old Jolly Roger, out of a thorough bred Race Mare. His Cults are large and likely. To be convinced of this fact, it is only necessary to visit Pomona and see them. I have a few fine blooded Mares very cheap. Also, several fine Devon Bull Yearlings and Heifers for sale-said to be the best blood in England, for the practical Farmer. For further particulars, apply to SETH JONES.

Pomona near Raleigh, 7--t f.

Tutoress wanted to take charge of HAN-NAH MORE ACADEMY in Duplin County, to whom a salary of \$500 per annum will be given. For particulars, address the undersigned at Serecta Post Office. JERE, PEARSALL. December 20, 1839.

Valuable Property for sale,

N THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF RA-LEIGH.—The Subscriber offers for sale the DWELLING House in which he at present resides, adjoining the premises of the Governor, in the Southern Suburbs of the City. There are few more eligible situations for a Family residence, hereabouts. The House contains 2 Rooms below. 2 above Stairs, a Dining Room in the basement, Passages above and below, a Piazza in the rear the whole length of the building, and a Portico in front, The Kitchen and Smoke House are of brick, and there is in the yard a Spring which furnishes a copious supply of fine Water. There are three or four acres of ground attached, including a good

Garden, and thriving young Orchard. Also, a comfortable Residence in the Eastern Suburbs, near Mr. Coleman's, known as the LEACHMAN place. There are 6 acres of ground, a good House with 4 Rooms, Kitchen, Well &c.

This property will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to be satisfactory to the purchaser. Apply JOHN BUFFALOW.

Raleigh Dec. 17, 1839. I wish also to sell a splendidly finished CAR-RIAGE, entirely new, and recently purchased by me.