The Pilot and Transcript.

"POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

BY DUFF GREEN. BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1840. VOL. 1....NO. 11.

THE PILOT & TRANSCRIPT

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POLITICAL.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. OGLE'S SPEECH

[*Concluded.*]

"These benefits we owe to the intrepedity of Perry, who paved the way, and to *Harrison, whose skill, prudence, and zeal have at length reaped their just reward. This General has now put all his enemies to shame.* After struggling with difficulties under which an ordinary man would have sunk—after passing through a wilderness of morass and mud, so difficult of access that the waggon horses could not carry provender enough to support them during the journey, he reached the consummation of all his labors; repairs the vices of Hull; wipes off the stain which he had cast upon our arms; stands on the ruins of Malden; muzzles the Indian war dog; and proves to the world that Americans want only an opportunity to display the same gallantry on the shore which they have done upon the wave."

But again: In the spring of 1814, a proposition was made in Congress to create the office of Lieutenant General. The '*Richmond Enquirer*' named General Harrison for the elevated station in the following eloquent and patriotic language:

"If any one should ask where such a man is to be met with? we answer to the best of our abilities, in the man who has washed away the disasters of Detroit, who had every thing to collect for a new campaign, and who got every thing together; who waded through morasses and snows, and surmounted the most frightful climate in the Union; the man who was neither to be daunted by disaster nor difficulties, under any shape, by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe; *the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by his zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships; the man who has finally triumphed over his enemy. Such a man is* WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

And after all this testimony, given by the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, in regard to the courage, skill, capacity, patriotism, and services of Gen. Harrison, Martin Van Buren's official organ presumes to call him "*coward*," "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

John M. Niles, in his life of Perry, published in 1821, after giving a general biography of Gen. Harrison, said:

"The defence of Fort Meigs, and the subsequent capture of the British army, may be fairly considered the most brilliant and extraordinary events of the late war."

In alluding to the battle of the Thames, he said:

"*It must be conceded that this victory reflected great honor upon the national arms, and upon the troops by whom it was achieved.*"

"The action, and the movements which preceded it, afford ample testimony of the judgment and cool intrepidity of General Harrison; and, indeed, all the events of the campaign support these characteristics; the disasters attending it having, in no instance, been imputable to him."

And yet Martin Van Buren's "official organ" still dares to call General Harrison a "*coward*," "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

Ex-Governor Isaac Hill, Nov. 23, 1813, in the New Hampshire Patriot, said:

"What man lives, whose whole heart and soul is not British, that cannot sincerely rejoice in the late victories of Perry and Harrison; that does not feel a pride in the valor and patriotism of the heroes of the West, who have freed a country large as the Empire of Alexander the Great, from the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife? If there be such a one, he is a traitor to his country—he possesses the spirit of a murderer."

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*," continues to call Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

I will, in the next place, Mr. Chairman, claim the attention of the committee to the testimony given by a portion of the surviving members of the Petersburg (Virginia) Volunteers, who had served under Gen. Harrison. Before, however, I introduce this testimony, I will furnish some evidence of its high worth and character, by reading the discharge given to that "patriotic and gallant corps" of citizen soldiers, by Brigadier-General Cass. He says:

"In granting a discharge to this patriotic and gallant corps, the General feels at a loss for words adequately to convey his sense of their exalted merits. Almost exclusively composed of individuals who had been nursed in the lap of ease, they have, for twelve months, borne the hardships and privations of a military life, in the midst of an inhospitable wilderness, with a cheerfulness and alacrity which has never been surpassed; their conduct in the field has been excelled by no other corps."

Let us now see what the brave and gallant men say:

"We, the undersigned, a portion of the surviving members of the Petersburg (Virginia) Volunteers, now residing in Petersburg, have seen in some public prints, with much surprise, the imputation of cowardice attempted to be cast upon our old commander, Gen. W. H. HARRISON.—We, as an act of sheer justice to that individual, deem it a duty to state that, during the seige of Fort Meigs, in the spring of 1813, we frequently saw Gen. HARRISON placed in dangerous and perilous situations; and one day of the severel sorties, (5th of May, 1813,) we as frequently saw him coolly and deliberately encouraging his officers and men to do their duty. No coward we think, could act with coolness and deliberation on such occasions.

"In September following, we crossed the lake and landed on the Canada shore, a few miles below Malden, in which neighborhood we expected to meet the enemy. At and after the landing, on our march towards Malden, Harrison and Shelby were seen at the heads of their respective commands, in the active discharge of their duties. And at the Thames, in October, it was conceded by all that Gen. Harrison's conduct was brave and meritorious.

"In February or March, of the same year, the time of service of the militia was about to expire, and, had they left the army, we should have been left with but a few volunteers and regulars, exposed to the combined enemy. At that time Meigs was not fortified. In this situation, the General rallied the troops together, and addressed them in a feeling and patriotic manner, impressing upon them the necessity of remaining only a few days longer, at the same time pledging himself to see them paid from his own private resources (should the Government refuse to do it) for the time they might serve after their legal time of service had expired.

"We cannot forbear acknowledging a debt of gratitude of long standing; and yet due to Gen. Harrison, for his kind and personal attention to those of our company who were wounded in the engagement on the 5th of May, at Fort Meigs, and for his general deportment towards our corps during our term of service.

JOSEPH SCOTT,
JOHN H. SMITH,
JOSEPH MASON,
WM. B. CHIEVES,
JAMES PAGE,
WM. P. BURTON,
R. CLEMENTS."

Notwithstanding the foregoing conclusive testimony to the contrary, Martin Van Buren's "official organ" alleges that General Harrison is "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

In addition to all the testimonials I have here enumerated—testimonials from friends and from foes, some of whom have since gone to their rest—I will now present the committee a few others, some of whom have never been extensively before the public. In September, 1836, there was a convention of the citizens of Western Pennsylvania held at Pittsburgh. A committee, consisting of officers who had served nearest the person of Gen. Harrison in the Northwestern army, during the late war, was appointed to "*report to the convention their personal knowledge of his courage and ability as a commander.*" At the head of that committee stood Col. John B. Alexander, a brave and gallant officer, who was equally distinguished for his legal and scientific attainments as for his accurate and intimate acquaintance with military science and the art of war. With him were associated Gen. Joseph Markle, Major Reeves, Colonel Daily, and Dr. McGheehan, all gentlemen of admitted gallantry, intelligence, and high character. And now, sir, let me read you a short extract from he report of that committee:

"That they served as officers in the Northwestern army, under the command of Gen. Harrison, in the campaign of 1812–13. They have had many opportunities to observe the character and tendency of his orders and arrangements, and were witnesses of the obstacles presented by an extensive wilderness and dreary swamps to the transportation of the *materiel* of the army and the accomplishment of his views. Yet his industry and perseverence overcame these difficulties.

"The members of the committee have also seen him in battle, and noticed his conduct. In command, he was composed yet vigorous. *Under the fire of the enemy, he was tranquil, calm, and deliberate. During the protracted seige of Fort Meigs, and amid the shower of shot and shells which poured into the works without, intermission, no one saw the eye of the General to falter or a nerve to quiver.* In his purposes he was steady; in his manners kind and urbane, yet dignified and commanding."

And now, sir, if there were no other testimonials to establish the courage, ability, and services of Gen. Harrison than the one to which I have last referred; that alone would be entirely satisfactory to my mind, emanating, as I know it did, from gentlemen who had manifested their patriotism, not by merely *calling* themselves democrats, and *talking* about democracy, but by deeds of heroism at Massassinewa and other bloody fields in the Northwest.

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" calls Gen. Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

But, sir, here is another testimonial from some of the brave men of Western Pennsylvania, who served an arduous campaign under the command of General Harrison in the Northwestern army:

"To his Excellency Major General Wm. Henry Harrison, Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern army.

"FORT MEIGS, April 16, 1813.

SIR: We feel it a particular duty and pleasure to acknowledge to you and our countrymen the confidence we have entertained of your Excellency as our general and commander-in-chief of the Northwestern army. Fifteen days since we were prepared to return home, our six months' tour of duty expired; but, by your solicitations in a letter addressed to General Crooks, and that of the State Government of which we are citizens, together with the impending dangers that threatened all around by our hostile foes, we again engaged ourselves in the service of the United States for the fifteen days past, and tomorrow we expect again to be discharged from the service, the danger threatened appearing principally to have abated. Reinforcements having arrived, and the preparations much increased, we shall retire from the field with peculiar satisfaction, asking of Heaven its protection for you, your army, and our country; trusting that our western enemies will be taught a lesson of submission not to be forgotten, and that the inhabitants of our Western frontier will again enjoy the peaceful pleasures of their homes.

"Most respectfully, your Excellency's humble servants,

DAVID NELSON, Major.
THOMAS LINGHAM, do.
ROBERT ORR, do.
E. CASSETTS, Surgeon.
JOHN JUNKINS,
J. BARACMAN,
WM. HARPER,
JAMES BONNER,
WM. JOHNSON,
TAOMAS JACK,
JOSHUA LOGAN, Adjatant."

These gentlemen were alike distinguished for patriotism, heroism, and all the sterling virtues. One of them, Major Orr, some years after the termination of the war, had the honor of a seat on this floor.

But Martin Van Buren's *official organ* still vouches that General Harrison is a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

Major Willock, of Pittsburg, has borne witness to the bravery and courage of Gen. Harrison. "He had been present on the field of battle when British balls were flying thick around the head of Harrison, and the old hero never blanched or quailed in that hour of peril."

John D. Davis, Esq. of Pittsburgh, testifies that he was an "eyewitness to the services of Gen. Harrison on the field of battle—to his courage, humanity, and devotion to the interests of the troops during some of the most trying scenes of the last war, and that his conduct towards his suffering soldiers was that of a father in his family."

Mr. John W. Lynch, of Pittsburgh, testifies "that on the field of battle and in the army, no man ever questioned the courage and benevolence of Gen. Harrison."

Major Willock, John D. Davis, Esq. and Mr. Lynch, are brave and patriotic citizens, and had served in the Northwestern army under General Harrison.

Yet Martin Van Buren's "official organ" denounces Gen. Harrison as a "coward," a "granny," and a "petticoat hero."

Mr. Pollock, of Muskingum county, Ohio, in a recent debate in the House of Representatives of that State, speaking relative to the battle of Fort Meigs, said:

"I was in the battle. I saw a cannon ball strike within two feet of Gen. Harrison, during that fight. I was there. I saw bomb shells and chain shot flying thick around him. Horses were shot down under him. I saw Gen. Harrison there, and he was in the hottest of the fight; and where balls flew the thickest, and where steel met steel the fiercest, there you would find Gen. Harrison. I speak what I know my eyes have seen. Gen. Harrison is not a coward; and those who call him a coward, knew nothing of him. He was a brave, prudent, and fearless general. He took the right course during the last war; he acted a noble part, and his country has honored him for it. Ask the soldiers who fought by his side, whose hearts were cheered by his valor, and who were led to triumph and to victory by his courage, and bravery, and skill; if Gen. Harrison was a coward; and they, sir, will tell you NO!

But Martin Van Buren's "official organ" still hesitates not to proclaim Gen. Harrison a "coward," a "granny," and a "petticoat hero."

Gen. Tipton, late of the U. S. Senate, from the State of Indiana, who had served as an ensign in the battle of Tippecanoe, testifies in regard to Gen. Harrison's courage and behavior in that engagement, in the following manner:

"I think him as brave a man as ever lived—no man could have behaved with more true courage than he did. While the engagement was hottest, and when the bullets flew thickest, he was to be seen speaking in his ordinary tone, and giving commands with the greatest precision. 'The company to which I belonged,' said General Tipton, 'went into action eighty strong, and only twenty survived. The firing upon us was most tremendous. After the General had made his arrangements for repelling the attack of the Indians at either point, he rode up to where I was, and made the following inquiries: 'Where's your Captain?' 'He is dead, sir.'—'Where is the first or second Lieutenant?' 'They are both dead,' was the reply. 'Well, where is the Ensign?' 'He stands before you, General.' 'Well, my brave fellow,' said Harrison, 'hold your ground for five minutes longer, and all will be safe.'" In fifteen minutes the enemy was repulsed on all sides; Tipton gallantly led on his few remaining comrades to the charge, and victory perched upon the American banner.

"As an evidence of Harrison's coolness in the midst of danger; General Tipton stated that, at the moment the conversation ended betwen himself and General Harrison, and as the horse on which was mounted his aid, the late General Taylor, of Indiana, was in the act of turning, a rifle ball pierced him through the body, and brought him to the ground, catching his rider's leg under him. It was a favorite black horse of the General's, and he exclaimed, 'Ah! is my gallant old black gone! Well, rise and mount again, for we have no time to mourn the loss of a horse when so many brave ones are exposed to a similar fate'—and, having remounted his aid, he dashed into the midst of the danger. In a few minutes the battle was over."

Notwithstanding the statement of Gen. Tipton, Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" continues to connect the name of General Harrison with "*coward*," "*granny*," and "*petticoat hero.*"

Mr. Will, of Ross county, Ohio, in relation to the battle of the Miami Rapids, states as follows:

"That he had been a soldier under Wayne; that he had risen from the post of a private to that of a Captain in the regular service. It was at the battle of the Miami Rapids that he first saw General Harrison. He was then the aid of General Wayne. He saw the youthful Harrison in the hardest, the hottest, and the thickest of the fight. I was shot through the body. I fell, and was for some time unable to get up. I succeeded, however, after great difficulty, in struggling to my feet. Just at this moment Harrison came up to me, and exclaimed, 'Soldier! why are you not fighting with your company?' The blood was then gushing out of my shoes. I informed him of my situation, and he rushed on into the worst dangers of the fight. Some denounce him as a coward. It is a base slander upon a good and a brave man. I know and feel what I am saying. He was a brave man, and a better officer I never saw."

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" cries aloud "*coward*," "*granny*," "*petticoat hero.*"

Joseph Loranger, a respectable citizen of Monroe, Michigan, gives his testimony in favor as follows:

"I was with General Harrison at Fort Meigs; and when I hear those who were in their cradles at the time, or fleeing from danger, stigmatize him as a '*coward*,' I feel bound no longer to remain silent, but to tell my fellow-citizens what I know. I was near him when General Proctor demanded the surrender of the Fort, and I heard General Harrison say that *he would never surrender—he would die in its defence rather than give up the Fort*; and he called upon all his subordinate officers to join in his resolution; *and that, if he did not succeed, to bury himself in the fort, rather than to dishonor their country by a surrender!*' You know, fellow-citizens, the result. By his untiring perseverance, by his late and early attention to duty, by his constant encouragement of the private soldier by his own example, and by his extraordinary skill, prudence, and bravery, as a commander, the enemy were repulsed, and the flag of their beloved country waved in triumph over the fort which General Harrison and his brave companions so gallantly defended."

But Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" proclaims General Herrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

The following extracts of a letter from the hero of *Brownstown, Gen. James Miller*, afford additional evidence of the "bravery, skill, and judgment" of Gen. Harrison. At the time of the battle of Tippecanoe, Gen. Miller was at Fort Harrison, about seventy miles up the Wabash. He says:—

"Although I was not in the battle, still I took great interest in it; had much conversation with all the officers on their return, and made every inquiry I could think of respecting their movements and encampments, the attack and defence, and the operations of the battle throughout; and I made up my mind, unhesitatingly, that the campaign had been conducted with great bravery, skill, and judgment, and that nothing was left undone that could be done, consistently with the General's express orders from the War Department, which I saw and read. Nor have I ever known or heard of any act of his which has, in the least degree, altered the opinion I then formed of him. I will add, that if I ever had any military skill, I am more indebted for it to Gen. Harrison than to any other man."

"In those days I never heard that Gen. Harrison was a coward, or wore petticoats."

"To conclude, I freely express my opinion, after following him through all his civil and military career, after living with him in his family more than six months, that Gen. William Henry Harrison is as free from stain or blemish as it falls to the lot of man to be."

This is the testimony of as brave an officer as ever wielded a sword; of *the* officer who, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, gave the memorable reply, "*I'll try*," to Gen. Brown, when the latter inquired, if Miller could dislodge the British artillery from their commanding position, and forthwith accomplished his purpose by the aid of his favorite weapon, the bayonet.

And yet Martin Van Buren's "official organ" calls Harrison a "coward," a "granny," and a "petticoat hero."

The following general, field, and staff officers of the Northwestern Army, gave to the world their testimonial in writing, in which they express their surprise and regret "that charges as improper in form as in substance" have been made against Gen. Harrison. And they conclude by stating that, "with a ready acquiescence, beyond the mere claim of military duty, we are prepared to obey a General *whose measures meet our most deliberate approbation, and merits that of his country.*"

Lewis Cass, Brigadier General U. S. Army.
Samuel Wells, Col. 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
Thomas D. Owings, Col. 28th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
George Paull, Col. 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
J. C. Bartlett, Col. Quartermaster General.
James V. Ball, Lieut. Col.
Robert Morrison, Lieut. Col.
George Todd, Maj. 19th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
William Trigg, Maj. 28th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
James Smiley, Maj. 28th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
Rd. Graham, Maj. 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
Geo. Croghan, Maj. 17th Regiment U. S. Infantry.
L. Hukill, Maj and Assistant Inspector General.
Ed. Wood, Maj. Engineers.

But still Martin Van Buren's "official organ" reiterates "*coward*," "*granny*," *petticoat hero.*"

After their term of service in the Northwestern Army had expired, the following officers addressed Gen. Harrison in this manner:

"On retiring from service, sir, we are happy in assuring you of our fullest confidence, and that of our respective commands, in the measures you have taken; they have been cautious and guarded, such as would at this time have carried our arms to the walls of Malden, had not the unhappy occurrences at the river Raisin checked your progress, and for a short time thwarted your plans of operation. That you may soon teach the enemy the distinction between an honorable and savage warfare, by planting our standard in the heart of their country, and regain the honor and territory we have lost, and, as a just tribute to valor, toils, and suffering, receive the grateful thanks of a generous and free People, is among the first, the warmest wishes of our hearts.

Edward W. Tupper, Brigadier General.
Simon Perkins, Brigadier General.
Charles Miller, Colonel.
John Andrews, Lieutenant Colonel.
Wm. Ravan, Colonel.
R. Spafford, Lt. Col. 2d. Reg't. Ohio quota.
N. Beasley, Major.
James Galloway, Major.
Solomon Bentley, Major.
George Darrow, Major.
W. W. Cotgreave, Major.
Jacob Frederick, Major.

"His Excellency WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Commander in-chief of the Northwestern Army."

Still Martin Van Buren's "*official organ*" persists in calling General Harrison a "*coward*," a "*granny*," and a "*petticoat hero.*"

I have it in my power, sir, to adduce many other valuable testimonials in relation to the courage, skill, ability, and conduct of General William Henry Harrison, and particularly the statements of Gen. John O'Fallon, of St. Louis, Col. Chambers, of Kentucky, and Majors Todd and Smith; but I will no longer test the patience of the committee by heaping certificate upon certificate, and testimony upon testimony. I might also call upon at least four honorable gentlemen on this floor, who gallantly fought at the side of the Hero of North Bend, to bear their testimony in favor of that brave veteran and the cause of truth. But, sir, I forbear; for if men will not be convinced with the ample evidence which has been produced, neither would they be convinced "though one rose from the dead." General Harrison had in his army several thousand men from Western Pennsylvania. Many of them are now residing in my district, men as bold and brave as ever breathed the "breath of life," and if the gentleman dared to tell them that William H. Harrison was a "petticoat hero," he would very quickly have his mouth stopped. Indeed, I never in my life saw a man who had fought under Harrison that was not his warm friend. But stay, I almost take that back; I did hear once of six men in the county of Fayette, in Pennsylvania, who had been in his army, and yet were violently opposed to his election; but, on inquiry, it turned out that the whole six had been deserters and notorious scamps, insomuch that the General had printed a handbill offering a reward for the apprehension of every one of them. These men who deserted the stars and stripes of their country are the only political deserters, I ever heard of, from the Harrison standard.

But now let us look a little at the civil qualifications and services of Gen. Harrison, for he is still more distinguished for his capacity and conduct in the civil offices he has filled than for his qualifications as a military chieftain. As the Governor of the Northwestern Territory, which then embraced a region of country that has since formed five States of this Union, and afterwards as Governor of the State of Indiana, he won for himself the illustrious title of the "Father of the Western Country." As a member, both of this House and of the Senate, and not less when Minister to the Republic of Columbia, he conducted himself in a manner to secure his own reputation, and to reflect honor upon his country.—

In every situation the polar star that governed all his actions was the love of justice. When he was a member of Congress, and a bill was up to increase the pay of its members, he refused his vote to take up this bill until justice had been done to the men who had been his companions in arms, by passing that pension bill of which he was the earnest, ardent, inflexible, persevering advocate. He refused to do justice to himself till he had seen justice done to the old heroes who had fought for the national liberty. Whoever wishes to form a correct opinion in regard to this portion of the life of Gen. Harrison, and to peruse a compendium of the speeches he delivered, and the principles he advocated in this and in the other House, has only to consult a series of editorial articles, which were prepared by Mr. Gales, the editor of the Intelligencer, where they will see, as in a picture, the honest, manly, patriotic, feeling character of the venerated hero whom the People of the West so enthusiastically admire. Let any man consider what was the weight of responsibility imposed on Gen. Harrison when he was appointed Commander-in-chief over the whole Northwestern Territory, by President Madison whose election Mr. Van Buren so zealously opposed. Hear what the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, wrote to him on that occasion: "*You will "command such means as may be practicable, "exercise YOUR OWN discretion, and act in "all cases according to YOUR OWN judgment.*"

Here is *carte blanche* unlimited—discretionary power over the whole West; the country and its interests were placed at his disposal. Such was the confidence reposed in him by James Madison. Subsequently, Mr. Monroe, acting Secretary of War, wrote General Harrison in relation to the invasfn of Udper Canada as follows:

"No person can be so competent to that decision as yourself, and the President has great confidence in the solidity of the opinion you may form. He wishes you to weigh maturely this important subject, and take that part which your judgment may dictate."

Such an amount of power was never entrusted to any other officer of this Government. And did Harrison betray the trust? Did he basely violate this confidence of the Chief Magistrate? No. Never; never in a single instance.

Do you know how it was that this same man acquired, in so eminent a degree, the affections and love of the officers and soldiers in the army? He himself has disclosed the secret in four lines:

"By treating them with affection and kindness; by always recollecting that they were fellow-citizens, whose feelings I was bound to respect, and by sharing, on every occasion, the hardships which they were obliged to undergo."

General Harrison possessed the confidence and approbation of every Presideut of the United States, from George Washington down to the election of General Jackson.

In 1791, when 19 years of age, he was appointed by Washington an ensign in our army.

In 1792, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

In 1795, he was made a captain, and placed in command of Fort Washington.

In 1797, he was appointed by President Adams, Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and ex officio Lieutenant Governor.

In 1798, he was chosen a Delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana, and in the same year, President Jefferson appointed him sole commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1803 and 1806, he was re-appointed Governor by President Jefferson.

In 1809, he was appointed by President Madison Governor of Indiana.

In 1814, he was appointed by Madison one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians, and in the same year, with his colleagues, Gov. Shelby and Gen. Cass, concluded the celebrated treaty of Greenville.

In 1815, he was again appointed such commissioner, with Gen. McArthur and Mr. Graham, and negotiated a treaty at Detroit.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress.

In January, 1818, he introduced a resolution in honor of Kosciusko, and supported it in one of the most feeling, and classical, and eloquent speeches ever delivered in the House of Representatives.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate

In 1834, he was elected Senator in Congress, and was appointed in 1825, Chairman of the Military Committee, in place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned.

In 1827, he was appointed Minister to Columbia, and in 1829 wrote his immortal letter to Bolivar, the deliverer of South America.

These, sir, are some of the public stations which General Harrison has filled with so much honor to his own character and with so great advantage to his country.

SHERIFFALTY.

OWEN BOULDIN returns his sincere thanks for the liberal support he met with on the recent Canvas, and informs his friends that he will continue to be a Candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF at the next Election.

au 17 d3m

ONE DOLLAR REWARD

LOST on Saturday afternoon in Saratoga between Green and North streets, a Lady's WORK BASKET, containing several small articles of dress, such as two Cambric Handkerchiefs, a pair of white Silk Stockings, a Collar, thimble, a Bead Bag, &c., The above reward will be paid for the same, if left at the Colonade Bath House, Sa atoga street.

je 8 dtf

LAW NOTICE.

CHAS. H. PITTS & JAS. E. STEWART, *Attorneys at Law*, have removed to the office in Fayette street, a few doors east of St. Paul's street, opposite Barnum's Hotel. They may be found at all times during business hours, when not engaged in Court, or absent from the city. In the absence of either of them, the partner will attend to the business of the office. ap21

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

MRS. JENNINGS, (from London,) respectfully informs the citizens of Baltimore, that she is giving lessons on a new and beautiful system of painting *introduced by herself into this country.*

Mrs. J. is the only person in this City who has the advantage of having been taught by the inventor, Mr. Kingston; in addition to this, hers is not the experience and practice of a day, but of years.

Among the advantages of this system are: the facility with which it may be acquired by those who have no previous knowledge of Drawing and Painting, and the rapidity with which a picture can be executed. That a knowledge of it sufficient to enable any attentive person to sketch correctly from Nature, and to go on to any degree of perfection, may be communicated in a few Lessons of an hour each, without any mechanical aid what soever. Painting by this system instead of being a laborious task is an agreeable recreation and often developes taste and talent not known to be possessed. It unites the transparency of water color painting, with the effect and durability of oil, yet avoids the tediousness of the one, and the offensiveness of the other. Mrs. J. likewise teaches a beautiful method of Drawing and painting Birds, Flowers and Fruit from Nature. Also to make Wax Flowers, and to prepare the Sheet Wax.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens of the work at her house, No. 39 FAYETTE STREET, three doors above North, between the Post Office and City Hotel

je 19 dtf

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS!

☞ *ATTENTION BALDHEADS!* ☜

OF all the remedies ever devised for the restoration and preservation of the Hair nothing has been found equal to *Ailberts Oleaginous Hair Tonic.* It seldom fails to restore the hair to health and beauty. Many who were bald three months ago, can new exhibit luxuriant heads of hair by the use of it.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S FITCH, dated

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1838.

Dr. Jayne;

Dear Sir—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of *Ailberts Oleaginous Hair Tonic* prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much, if any, benefit.

Respectfully yours,

S. S. FITCH,
No. 172 Chesnut street.

☞ Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic his hair began to be GRAY, but since then there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

The above preparation is sold by

G. L. DUHURST,
Corner Dugan's wharf and Pratt street,
lower end of Centre Market Space

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FOR SALE

OR WILL BE TRADED FOR ON LIBERAL TERMS

100 ACRES OF LAND, handsomely located, and suited to an industrious family removing West, being a short distance from Zanesville, Ohio, on the direct road from Cambridge to New Comers Town, and within six miles of the Ohio Canal; the adjoining property is improved. Forty acres of the Land on the south side are level and excellent for the plough, the balance is in TIMBER, consisting of chesnut, oak and poplar of large size. There are two springs of fine water and it is believed a large supply of Coal, on this property.

ALSO FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, containing 360 ACRES, which if desired may be advantageously divided into three convenient Farms, situate in Fayette County, Indiana.

FOWLER & TYSON,
Baltimore Real Estate Agency,
18½ South street.

STONE WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves in co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing STONE WARE under the firm of *BROTHERTON & MORTON*, at the old stand, Pitt street, adjoining Harford Run.

A large supply will be always kept on hand of a very superior quality. They will still continue to manufacture the PERCOLATING FILTERS, so well known as the best purifiers of water ever invented. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

T. W. BROTHERTON,
JUSTUS MORTON,

Balto. July 6th, 1840 dtf jy 8

EASTBALTIMORE INSTITUTE

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, September 1st, and early application is desirable, to S. McK. ROSZEL, who will be in attendance at his dwelling on Granby street, near High, every day during the holidays from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. To close the concern for the last year, patrons are respectfully solicited to close accounts. A few additional Boarders will be received by S. C. Roszel and S. McK. Roszel at $300 per scholastic year, every thing included, viz. boarding, washing and tuition.

S. C. ROSZEL, Principal.
S. McK. ROSZEL, A. M.,
Prof. of Classics.

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EVANS' PATENT SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS. HARVEST TOOLS, &C.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. EVANS' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHS; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and by reversing, act upon the principle of self-sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's and Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's, and American manufacture; Scythe Snathes and other Harvest tools; Threshing Machines, Horse powers, &c. &c.

I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and lamp posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

J. S EASTMAN,
36 Pratt st., between Charles & Hanover st.

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THE ELISIAN MATTRASS. This is an article which for comfort, durability and cheapness challenges all competition,—it is by far the most pleasant, cleanly and healthy article in the Bedding line, and the prices when compared with the prices of the Hair Mattrasses makes it a much more desirable article, and any person wishing them can do so by application at the Bedding Mart, N. W. and S. W. corner of Lombard and Light streets, where they will find the most extensive assortment in the United States, of ready made Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattrasses, Comforts, Cotts, &c. &c. all or any of which will be sold very low for cash on immediate application as above.

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LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish them with fresh GARDEN SEEDS from Mr. D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, his spring supply having just come to hand.

He has also on hand his usual supply of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS generally. His stock of Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Plough castings, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, plain and expanding, are very extensive.

Also: Newly improved HORSE POWER & THRESHING MACHINES, the latter with iron and wood cylinders, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; superior Trace Chains from 15 to 14 links to the foot—Wheat Fans from $25 to $10 each; Corn Planters, and a great number of articles too numerous too mention, all made of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low for cash or approved acceptances in Baltimore. Having an Iron Foundry and extensive Shops and Machinery driven by steam power, he is prepared to receive orders for machine and other Castings, and for Building, Machines, &c. &c.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
No. 36 W. Pratt street, Baltimore

Who has also 23 bushel Seed Italian SPRING WHEAT in Store for sale.

Also—Offers 6000 well grown MORUS MULTICAULIS.

ap 30 J. S. E.

DUKEHART'S VARIETY STORE.

No. 101½ BALTIMORE STREET.

(Between South and Calvert Streets.

WHERE can be had, on reasonable terms, the following articles—

Sweeping, Scrubbing, Shoe, Sooth, Weavers' and Fullers BRUSHES.
Round, Square, and Oval BUTTER PRINTS, handsomely lettered.
Willow basket CARRIAGES.
Bellows, Marbles, Bandy ball, common Tops,
Baskets, Washboards, towel rollers.
Fishing Hooks and Lines.
Hay and garden Rakes.
Lime or Lemon Squeezers
Nests of sugar Boxes
Bread Trays, cake boards, and rolling pins
Moulders Spoons
amp Wicks, assorted; candle Wick
Cane or metal Slay Reeds and cane, suitable for reed makers
Plough or leading Lines
Parlour and kitcen BELLOWS
Patent Taps; Wool Cards
Woolen, cassinett, and Cotton
Hand and flysumles; cabbage Nets, &c

Baltimore, 5month, 1840. Aug 4-t

NOTICE.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

Old Establishment, No 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel, and nearly opposite the battle Monument.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

Hard times are now all over for those who will apply for situations. Just bring recommendations and you will certainly find employment.

WANTED DAILY, Porters, Waiters, Ostlers, Coachmen, Laborers, Clerks, Barkeepers, Chambermaids, Cooks, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c.

FAMILIES may rely upon getting good servants at this office.

INFORMATION on any business given or received, or forwarded far or near.

HOUSES, lots, farms, &c. for sale, rent, or lease.

CITIZENS, Strangers and Emigrants visiting this city, would do well to call at this office.

LOST CHILDREN kept at this office, until called for.

SLAVES.—Persons having Slaves for life, that wish to dispose of them, either out, or in the State, can find purchasers for them at this office.

Any comanands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges moderate and particularly be it understood, all communications through the post office must be post paid.

In order that strangers may be informed as to general character of the advertiser, for industry and prompt attention to business and general knowledge and experience, he is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:

Reverdy Johnson, Esq.
Samuel Moale, Esq.
James M. Buchanan, Esq. Baltimore.
David Barnum, City Hotel.
William Freck, Port Collector.
P. C. Johnson, Esq.
Jacob Boantingham, Esq. New York.
Gen. Wm. Carroll, Tennessee.
Wm. Shields, Esq. Mississippi.
John R. Turall, New Orleans.

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FISHING TACKLE.—Just received an assortment of superior TACKLE, consisting of

3, 4 and 5 Joint WALKING STICK RODS
3, 4 and 5 HAZLE RODS
3, 4 and 5 Ash butt FLY RODS
50, 100 & 150 yards SILK HAIR and SEA GRASS LINES
SILK, HAIR and GRASS LINES, furnished per gros
Common THREAD and COTTON LINES, furnished per gros
ARTIFICIAL, FLIES, all sorts
Gut, Gimp and Hair SNOODS
Virginia, Limerick and best Kirby HOOKS, by the 1000 or otherwise
SWIVEL'S HOOKS, furnished complete

ALSO—A general assortment of WOODEN WARE, Twine and Cordage, BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale at very reduced prices by DUKEHART & CO.

No. 101½ Baltimore street,
between South & Calvert streets.

Country merchants and others are invited to call Thankful for past favors, they solicit a share of patronage. ستامو 16th

ALBANY LUMBER.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive in the coming week a cargo of ALBANY POP