

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT. ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 5, 1841. The Major General commanding the Army of the United States, and the Major General commanding the Militia of the District of Columbia, having been charged by the Executive Officers of the Government with the Military arrangements for the funeral honors to be paid to the Patriot and illustrious Citizen, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, direct the following order of arrangement:

- ORDER OF PROCESSION. MILITARY ESCORT. Major General Macomb, Commanding in Chief. Aids-de-Camp. Major General Water Jones, Commanding the Militia. Aids-de-Camp. Division of United States Light Artillery. Squadron of Volunteer Cavalry. Battalion of United States Marines. Battalion of Volunteer Infantry. Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps—on foot. Officers of the Militia and Volunteer Corps of the District of Columbia—on foot. Officers of the Militia and Volunteer Corps of Baltimore, &c. CIVIL PROCESSION. United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Clergy of the District of Columbia. Physicians to the President. Pall-Bearers. The Family and Relations of the late President, and the Heads of Departments, with their chief Clerks. The Vice President of the United States. The Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and District Judges of the United States. The President of the Senate, pro tempore, and Secretary. Senators and Officers of the Senate. Foreign Ministers and suites. United States and Mexican Commissioners for the adjustment of Claims under the convention with Mexico. Members of the House of Representatives and Officers. Governors of States and Territories, and Members of State Legislatures. Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with the Members of the Bar and Officers of the Court. Judges of the several States. The Comptrollers of the Treasury, Auditors, Treasurer, Register, and Solicitor. Commissioners, and other Civil Officers of Government. Officers and Soldiers of the late War, who served under the Command of the late President. Corporate Authorities of Washington. Corporate Authorities of Georgetown. Such Societies and Fraternities as may wish to join the procession, to report to the Marshal of the District, who will assign them their respective positions. Citizens and Strangers. The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the Avenue, North of the President's House, and form line precisely at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 7th inst. with their (Captain Ringold's Company of Light Infantry) resting opposite the Western gate. The Procession will move precisely at 12 o'clock, by the route directed by the Marshal, by detouring to the Artillery stationed near St. John's Church, and the Capitol. At the same hour, the bells of the several churches in Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria will be tolled. At sunrise to-morrow (the 7th instant) a Federal salute will be fired from the Military Stations in the vicinity of Washington; minute guns between the hours of 12 and 3—and a National Salute at the setting of the sun. The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm, and on the left of the sword. The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the Military Arrangements of the day, aided by the Assistant Adjutant General on duty at the Headquarters of the Army. The United States Marshal of the District has the direction of the civil procession, assisted by the Mayors of the cities of the District, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. BY ORDER: R. JONES, Adjutant General U. S. A.

GENERAL ORDERS. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON APRIL 5, 1841. It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow, that the Secretary of War announces to the Army, the death of the President of the United States, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is no more. His long and faithful services in many subordinate, but important stations, his recent elevation to the highest in honor and power, and the brief term allotted to him, in the enjoyment of it, are circumstances of themselves, which must awaken the liveliest sympathy in every bosom; but these are only personal considerations. The dispensation is heaviest and most afflicting on public grounds. This great calamity has befallen the country, at a period of general anxiety for its present, and some apprehension as to its future condition—at a time when it is most desirable that all its high offices should be filled, and all its high trusts administered in harmony, wisdom, and vigor. The generosity of character of the deceased, the conspicuous honesty of his principles and purposes, together with the skill and firmness with which he maintained them in all situations, had won for him the affection and confidence of his countrymen; but at the moment when, by their voice, he was raised to a station, in the discharge of the powers and duties of which the most beneficent results might justly have been anticipated from his great experience, his sound judgment, the high estimation in which he was held by the people, and his unquestioned devotion to the Constitution and Union, it has pleased an all-wise but mysterious Providence to remove him suddenly from that and every other earthly enjoyment. While the officers and soldiers of the Army will share in the general grief which these considerations so naturally and irresistibly inspire, they will doubtless be penetrated with increased sensibility, and feel a deeper concern in testifying, in the manner appropriate to them, the full measure of a nation's gratitude for the eminent services of the departed patriot, and in rendering just and adequate honors to his memory, because he was himself a soldier, and an approved one; receiving his earliest lessons in a camp, and, when in riper years called to the command of armies, illustrating the profession of arms by his personal qualities, and contributing largely by his successes, to the stock of his country's glory.

(Continued on fourth page.)

WORD TO OUR BRETHREN OF THE PRESS.

We have observed with regret the predictions of some portions of the press, based on the contingencies of General Harrison's health, as reported last week, or the possibility of the slightest reflection will doubtless lead them to concur with us, that all predictions of disaster to our cause, in consequence of the lamented death of our late revered Chief Magistrate, are not only impolitic, but without foundation. While General Harrison lived, the affections of the people clung to him, and their hopes clustered round him. They will still and ever cherish the profoundest respect for his memory, and gratitude for his instrumentality in the hands of Divine Providence, in mustering the freemen of this country to the rescue of their Government and its institutions while in peril.

But to suppose that the unity and vigor of the compactness of freedom can now be even impaired by the death of their leader, is a libel, not only on the understandings of the people, but on the nature, as determined by the laws, of our country. It is a detraction from the noble nature, as determined by the laws, of our country. It is a detraction from the noble nature, as determined by the laws, of our country. It is a detraction from the noble nature, as determined by the laws, of our country.

MR. CUTHBERT. Although we have in several instances noticed Mr. Cuthbert's sneering allusion to Mr. Webster, an attempt in the Globe of the 2nd inst. to renew it, must be an apology for reverting to it once more. We have little heart at present, to attempt to treat with justice, the dishonorable course pursued by that Senator towards Mr. WEBSTER. We say dishonorable, because it really seems to us to be of this character. What could Mr. Webster say, more than he has said, and how could any man be more distinct and full on the abolition question, in all that concerns the Constitutional rights of the South, as claimed by themselves? When a noble and generous mind, like that of Mr. Webster, has taken up position in sun light, and been expressed in language incapable of two interpretations, on a question propounded to him by those who had some title to know his opinion, on account of his public character, and when it is absolutely impossible for any man to speak more unequivocally, it is among the strangest of the strange things that happen, that the Hon. Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, could not be satisfied with that which satisfied the people of Virginia, and the representatives of all the slaveholding States, from Maryland to Louisiana; or that Mr. Cuthbert should think it either decent or honorable, to assail Mr. Webster in the manner he has done, and then expect that Mr. Webster would submit to be cataphished by him, on questions which he (Mr. Webster) has publicly answered before the world!

OUR CONDITION. Since the death of Washington, our country has not been covered with so deep a gloom as that which will now overspread it. Nay, that was only sorrow and regret for the departure of the Father of his country, after he had laid aside the cares of State, and retired to Mount Vernon, no more to return to public life, there to sink into the immortality of the present into the immortality of the future.

Now, the nation has been suddenly bereaved of one on whom its affections and hopes had centered for future action and usefulness. The fourth of March, 1841, was the happiest day this republic has seen since the peace which established our national independence. Just one month from that day the man, whose inauguration to the Presidency had given so much joy, and sent forth gratulations over the wide country and over the world, is numbered with the dead!

THE SHOCK WILL BE UNIVERSAL AS THE GLADNESS. The wail of lamentation follows quick in the track of the joyous tidings, and the tide of sorrow rolls over the land to deluge the hopes that had so recently preceded. Not since the nation's birth has this happy country been so suddenly or so deeply overwhelmed with grief. It will be a solemn pause—a pause of business, of pleasure, of political schemes, of ambitious projects, of the old and young, and of all—a pause of the nation in its career.

On the receipt of the news of the President's death in Baltimore the bells of the city began to toll, and continued to send forth their solemn sounds throughout the day. The flags of the shipping and public buildings were displayed at half mast.

THE NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT.

A dark pall covers this community. The arrow of death, which always seems to love a suffering people, has struck the noblest and most venerated President! The arm, which not long since wielded a sword in defence of the country, is palsied—the eye, which lately beamed so brightly and benignantly, is closed—the voice whose trumpet tones but a few weeks ago reverberated through the halls of the Capitol, is forever hushed and silent—and the venerable form of William Henry Harrison, lately animated and erect, has become but a cold and lifeless clod. The hopes of a nation are withered, and high and confident expectation has given place to grief and despondency.

Who shall measure the anguish of that afflicted family, from whose midst an all-wise Providence has removed the affectionate husband, father, relative, friend, and benefactor? And although the tears of multitudes may be mingled with those of the relative, and the sympathies of a nation be excited, yet who can repair the loss? May God, in his Providence, sanctify the dispensation for the everlasting good of the family and the nation. There is great consolation to be found in the history of the eventful and patriotic life of the deceased, and in the manner of his death. In the one, as in the other, he has manifested the goodness of his heart, the constancy of his patriotism, and the purity of his intentions. Short as has been his administration, none who have been friendly to him will have cause to regret their efforts or their devotion.

From the moment Gen. Harrison was elected President to the day of his illness, his heart has been filled with gratitude to the people, to whom indeed he has always been affectionately devoted. In the generosity of that heart he has invariably opened his doors wide to the reception of his friends, and his house has been the abode of hospitality and kindness. He has indulged his friends, and his own destruction. From sunrise in the morning, till nearly midnight in the evening, he has incessantly devoted himself to his fellow-citizens who visited him, with the exception of the hour each day spent in Cabinet council. It was his habit, after rising, first to peruse his bible and then to take a walk before breakfast. Frequently he would bring in with him persons he had met in his walk to breakfast with him. And afterwards, the whole day would be spent in receiving company and transacting business. On Thursday morning week the porter, who found him reading the bible, and even then complaining of indisposition, suggested to him the propriety of excluding visitors until 10 o'clock in the morning. "No, no," said the kind hearted President—"let them come in. Many of them have come from distant States to see me, and they wish to get home, and I will not refuse them." On Saturday morning week, we saw him, and he was at that time complaining of a headache, and expressing his regret that he found so little time to attend to important business before him, alluding to a map of Florida which he desired to examine, as he wished to bring the war in that territory to a close. We believe the last letter he wrote, was on the subject of that war.

GEN. HARRISON'S FAMILY. The connections of General Harrison present in the Executive Mansion, at the time of the decease of their beloved relative, were the following: Mrs. WILLIAM HARRISON, (son's widow.) Mrs. TAYLOR, of Richmond, (niece.) Mr. D. O. COPELAND, (nephew.) HENRY HARRISON, of Va., (grand-nephew.) FINDLAY HARRISON, of Ohio, (grand-son.) The number of strangers in the city yesterday was very large. The corpse lay in state in the entry of the President's House during the day, and thousands went with melancholy steps for the last time to view the mortal remains of the departed hero.

COLONELS CHAMBERS AND TODD. An impressive and affecting feature of the closing scenes of Saturday night, was the presence of those two noble spirits, the last of their long-loved General. In the battle of the Thames they were the chosen aids of the Commander-in-Chief. Col. Todd was aid, and acting Adjutant General from 1812, until General Harrison resigned in 1814. Both Col. Todd and Col. Chambers were in the hottest of the fight, on the right hand fork of the Thames. They stood by General Harrison where the bullets flew thickest, and when he told them to prime their pistols—that he was determined not to be taken alive. They have stood by him devotedly from that day to this—and during the late political campaign, no two men were more zealous or active in repelling the assaults of the General's enemies, or in defending his fair fame, than they. They stood by him night and day during this, the General's last battle with the King of Terrors, and saw that all was done that could be, to resist his final conqueror, death. There has seldom occurred an instance of more enduring and devoted mutual attachment, confidence and friendship.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS. WASHINGTON, APRIL 4, 1841. DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting Physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THO. MILLER, Attending Physician.

Immediately after the decease of the President, Mr. WEBSTER, Jr. Chief Clerk in the Department of State, accompanied by Mr. BEALL, an officer of the Senate, sat out for the residence of the Vice President, in Virginia, bearing to him the following letter. "WASHINGTON, APRIL 4, 1841. "TO JOHN TYLER, "Vice President of the United States. "Sir: It has become our most painful duty to inform you that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, has departed this life. "This distressing event took place this day, at the President's Mansion in this city, at thirty minutes before one in the morning. "We lose no time in despatching the Chief Clerk in the State Department as a special messenger to bear you these melancholy tidings. "We have the honor to be, with the highest regard, your obedient servants, DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury. JOHN BELL, Secretary of War. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General. FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

THE MADISONIAN. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. TERMS: For a year, \$10.00; for six months, \$5.00; for three months, \$2.50. Single copies, 10 cents. ADVERTISEMENTS: For one square, 10 cents; for two squares, 20 cents; for three squares, 30 cents; for four squares, 40 cents; for five squares, 50 cents; for six squares, 60 cents; for seven squares, 70 cents; for eight squares, 80 cents; for nine squares, 90 cents; for ten squares, 1.00. For a full page, 1.50. For a half page, 1.00. For a quarter page, 50 cents. For a single line, 10 cents. For a double line, 20 cents. For a triple line, 30 cents. For a quadruple line, 40 cents. For a quintuple line, 50 cents. For a sextuple line, 60 cents. For a septuple line, 70 cents. For an octuple line, 80 cents. For a nonuple line, 90 cents. For a decuple line, 1.00. For a full column, 1.50. For a half column, 1.00. For a quarter column, 50 cents. For a single line, 10 cents. For a double line, 20 cents. For a triple line, 30 cents. For a quadruple line, 40 cents. For a quintuple line, 50 cents. For a sextuple line, 60 cents. For a septuple line, 70 cents. For an octuple line, 80 cents. For a nonuple line, 90 cents. For a decuple line, 1.00. For a full column, 1.50. For a half column, 1.00. For a quarter column, 50 cents.

THE MADISONIAN. TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1841.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4, 1841. An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands. He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning. The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury. JOHN BELL, Secretary of War. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General. FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

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