THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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An Elementary Compendium of the Laws of Real Property: by William Henry Burton, Esq.
A Practical Treatise on the Law of Trusts and Trustees: by Thos. Lewin, Esq.
An Essay on Aquatic Rights: by Henry Schultes, Esq.
A Treatise on Wills, and the Laws' Disposal of a Person's Estate who dies without Will or Testament, &c., by Peter Lovelass, Esq.
A Practical Treatise on the Laws of Non Compotes Mentis, or Persons of Unsound Minds; by John S. Stock, Esq.
A Treatise on the Law and Practice of Demurrer to Pleadings and Evidence, &c., &c., &c., by G. Barclay Manuel, Esq.
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A Practical Treatise on the Laws of Marriage, and other Settlements: by Edmund G. Atherley, Esq.
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All orders for the Law Library must be addressed to the undersigned. Terms: payment in advance, and no subscription is received for less than a year.
JOHN S. LITTELL,
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jan 21, 1f

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A Monthly **Periodical, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.**—This Periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a *merchants' work*. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays, from the best pens, on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, &c. form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a repository for authentic Statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.
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THE IMPORTANT PARTS OF KENTS COMMENTARIES reduced to Questions and Answers. Complete in one volume, price $2 25; by Asa Kinne; endorsed to and recommended by Chancellor Kent.
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Also, the important parts of Blackstone reduced to questions and answers, by the same author, 1 vol., price one dollar.
Price for the two works, bound together in one volume, two dollars. jan 25

THE MADISONIAN.
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Advertisements intended for the Tuesday paper, should be sent in early on Monday—those for the Thursday paper, early on Wednesday, and for the Saturday paper, early on Friday.
Office, E street, near Tenth

THE MADISONIAN.

VOL III.—NO. 65. WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1840. WHOLE NO. 318

GRAND CAPITALS, FOR MARCH.
40,000 Dollars! for the 7th—and
58,824 Dollars! Nett 50,000, for the 21st.
D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.
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For Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.
Class No. 2 for 1840.
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GRAND SCHEME!
$10,000, 15,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,297,
50 prizes of $1,000
50 do 300, &c.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Do. do 26 Half do 65 00
Do. do Quarter do 32 50

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 3 for 1840.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va, on Saturday, 14th of March, 1840.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
$80,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,500, $3,000 $2,500.
40 prizes of $1,500
50 do $250; 60 of $200.
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75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
do do 25 Half do 65 00
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Most splendid Capital 58,824 Dollars!
Nett $50,000, and 100 prizes of $1000!
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To de drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 21st of March, 1840.
GRAND SCHEME.
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100 prizes of $1000
50 do. of $500: 60 of $200.
Tickets only $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $140 00
do do 26 Half do 70 00
do do 26 Quarter do 35 00

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg.
Class Number 3, for 1840.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 28th of March, 1840.
GRAND CAPITALS.
$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, 4,000 2,500, 2,000, 1,747.
25 prizes of $1000; 25 of $500, 28 of 300, 200 of $200, &c.
Tickets only $10; Halves $3; Quarters $2 50.
75 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
do do 25 Half do 65 00
do do 25 Quarters do 32 50
For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address
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Washington City, D. C.
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TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE. Cheap—An additional supply of the above popular and useful work is this day opened and for sale at F. TAYLOR'S Cheap Bookstore. Two volumes of eleven hundred pages each in full leather binding; price for the set $3 75. feb 20

THOUGHTS ON DOMESTIC SLAVERY, by John L. Carey, second edition.
Abolition a Sedition, by a Northern man.
The above works favorably spoken of in the Senate debate of last week, are for sale by F. TAYLOR, each comprised in a small volume. feb 20

UNIVERSAL HISTORY, by Tytler, in 6 small volumes, running from the creation of the world down to 1820, forming a part of Harpers' Family Library, is just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR. feb 8

KNOWLES' NEW DRAMA OF "LOVE" is contained in less than one half of the last 'New World' thus giving (to subscribers) for about two cents, a drama which sells in the usual pamphlet form for 50 cents.
F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, will receive subscriptions for the "New World," published weekly in New York for 3 dollars per annum, and is the largest and one of the best printed papers in the United States. The previous number contains along with much matter, the whole of Moore's New Poem of "Alciphron" which else sells singly for 50 cents. dec 28

THE AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER, by H. W. Ellsworth. A practical treatise on their selection, rearing and fattening, 1 volume, with many engravings; 75 cents. Just received by F. TAYLOR.
Also, The Farmer's Companion, 1 vol, price one dollar, written by Jesse Buel, and published since his death.
Buel's Cultivator, the four years bound into one volume for sale low.
Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry
Cobb on the Mulberry; the Silk Worm and making of Silk, 1 vol. with engravings; 25 cents.
And a large collection of valuable works on all the various branches of agriculture at the lowest prices. jan 18

CAPTAIN KIDD, a Romance by Ingraham, author of "Lafitte" the Pirate of the Gulf, &c. in 2 volumes, is this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library. mar 9

WATKINS ON CONVEYANCING, is concluded in the June number of the Law Library, which contains also the commencement of a Treatise, by the Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, on Rent. The work may be examined at the bookstore of F. TAYLOR.
The Law Library publishes 50 to 60 dollars worth of law books every year for 10 dollars, with the farther advantage to subscribers of receiving them through the mail, at a trifling postage, in any part of the country.

WASHINGTON MUSEUM.—The undersigned has now got possession of the first and second stories of the Masonic Hall on 4 1-2 street, for the purpose of establishing his Museum permanently in this City.
In founding this Museum, the undersigned proposes to combine the most select productions of the chisel and pencil that can be obtained by him; Specimens of Natural History, and Artificial Curiosities; Cabinets of Shells and Minerals; and whatever, in the combination of Chemistry and Art, may promote, improve and be attractive to cultivated minds.
Those who are intrusted with the guardianship of children cannot be insensible to the advantage that a well conducted Museum presents in the development and formation of the infant mind.
It is now fourteen years since the subscriber began the present collection, which, when properly arranged, will be found worthy of the support and assistance of the citizens.
Whatever may be the fortune that may follow the subscriber, he is determined to give it a trial, trusting that the citizens will support him with their subscription, at least for a few years.
N. B. Curiosities of any kind thankfully received as donations or loans by persons friendly to the Institution.
The second story of the House will always be in readiness for Balls, Fairs, or any other use for which it may be wanted, at the shortest notice, by
jan 23-6t JOHN VARDEN.

BILLARD ON THE DISEASES OF INFANTS.—Just translated from the French, third edition, in one volume and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

ENGLISH BOOKS.—Just imported and for sale by F. TAYLOR.
British History from the invasion of the Romans up to the accession of Victoria; arranged chronologically by John Wade; 1 thick octavo volume.
Kitter's History of Ancient Philosophy, 3 vols. translated from the German.
Tactics and Military Organization, by Lieutenant Col. Mitchell, British Army, 1 vol.
Goethe's Faust, translated by Hayward, 1 vol. A very large assortment of English Books, too numerous to particularize jan 25

COUNT JULIAN, a Tragedy, by Geo. H. Calvert, of Baltimore. Just published, for sale by
feb 18 F. TAYLOR

Outlines of the Life and Public Services, Civil and Military, of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *of Ohio.*

(CONTINUED.)

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

But, as hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, became more and more imminent and certain, the audacity and violence of the Indians increased. In 1811, Tecumthe had assembled a new body of warriors at the Prophet's Town; and marauding parties roved towards the settlements more frequently than ever. In the public documents, there is a great body of evidence to show that at that time a general commotion pervaded all the Indian tribes. Messengers went to and fro; the war belt was circulated; arms and ammunition were obtained from Uupper Canada, in quantities beyond the usual yearly issue of presents by the British; and thus every thing indicated the approach of a rising against the United States. The commission of a number of murders on the frontiers of Illinois and Indiana, the usual forerunners of an Indian war, warned Governor Harrison to take measures for the defence of the Territory, and induced the Government to direct him to move with an armed force towards Tippecanoe, the centre and head-quarters of all the intrigues of the savages, and the resort of the most desperate and daring of their men, and where it was known that a thousand hostile Indians were assembled, whom he was directed to disperse.

Governor Harrison had collected a force of about nine hundred men, composed of the militia and volunteers of Indiana; a small but gallant body of volunteers from Kentucky, and a detachment of United States' troops. His first effort, like Wayne's, in the similar case before, was to prepare his troops for victory by drilling them thoroughly in person, and organizing them for victory; and to this in no small part, the subsequent success was due. Thus prepared, he began his march from Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, on the 20th of October, 1811. His orders were most positive to avoid hostilities of any kind, or any degree, not indispensably required.—These instructions compelled him, though marching into a hostile country, where a numerous force of Indians awaited him, yet to act on the defensive, to fight only when attacked, and thus in fact to leave to the Indians to fight or not as they chose, and to select their own time for battle. He was to advance in the hope, and with the endeavor, to induce the Indians to make peace; and yet to be ready at all times to encounter a treacherous foe, unknowing where or when the death struggle might commence. To meet these conditions, it was necessary to conduct the expedition at all times as in face of the enemy; to encamp in order of baule; and to march in such form as to be able to repel an assault at a moment's warning. Of course, the utmost vigilance was requisite to guard against surprise; to avoid falling into ambuscades; and to secure the army from attack in a disadvantageous position. All this Harrison accomplished, his own experience, wisdom and circumspection, being ably seconded by the zeal and vigilance of his officers and troops.

Proceeding thus, by a judicious feint, after reconnoitering and laying out a waggon road on one bank of the Wabash, which led the Indians to expect he would pass up on that side, he suddenly changed his route, crossed to the other bank, and thus marched to the Prophet's Town, without molestation or hindrance. He arrived on the 6th of November. He had previously sent forward some chiefs of the Delawares and Miamis to endeavor to make peace; but had heard nothing from them. Interpreters were now sent with the advanced guard, for the same purposes; but were repelled with menace and insult. A second effort, with a flag of truce, was made and failed. Governor Harrison had been urged by some of his officers to attack the Prophet's Town; but, determined to persevere in the pursuit of peace and in the spirit of his instructions, he refused to make the attack so long as any possibility remained, of the Indians complying with the demands of the Government. At length, the Prophet sent three of his Indians to propose a suspension of hostilities and a meeting the next day to agree upon the terms of peace. But Governor Harrison knew too well the treacherous disposition of his adversary, to allow himself to be thrown off his guard. Two competent officers, Majors Clark and Taylor, were employed to select a suitable place to encamp advantageously, as in the enemy's presence, and where an attack could best be repelled. Accordingly, they examined the environs and selected an elevated spot, surrounded by wet prarie, and adequately supplied with wood and water; and as Major Taylor has since declared, the selection was made according to their best judgment, ratified by that of nine-tenths of the other officers. Indeed, the judiciousness of the selection they made was proved not only by the results, but by subsequent observation and reflection; for when the army of General Hopkins was there, in the following year, says M'Affee, they all united in the opinion that a better spot to resist Indians, was not to be found in the whole country.

Here, then, the army encamped, but with every thing ready for a night attack. The troops lay as they were to rise for battle, in all their clothes and accoutrements, the dragoons with their swords and pistols in their belts, and the infantry with their arms by their sides; and it was the Governor's invariable practice, says McAffee, to be ready to mount his horse at a moment's warning. The entire camp, of course, was surrounded by a cordon of sentinels, so posted as to give timely notice of any attack, and thus preclude as far as possible the danger of loss or confusion by surprise.

The Governor had arisen before dawn on the morning of the 7th,—the sky being heavy with occasional rain, and clouds which obscured the moon and sat conversing with his aids by the fire, awaiting the signal, which was in a few minutes to have been given, for the troops to turn out. At this moment one of the sentinels gave the alarm by firing his piece, which was immediately followed by the warwhoop and a desperate charge of the Indians on the left flank.

At that point, the guard giving way, the charge of the savages was received by the united regulars and volunteers under Captains Barton and Guiger, in the rear, who rose ready armed, formed in their appointed posts, and gallantly stood their ground. Upon the first alarm, the Governor mounted his horse and proceeded to the point of attack, and finding the line weakened there, ordered up two companies from the rear centre to reinforce it. Meanwhile, the camp-fires had been extinguished so as not to afford light to the Indians. As the Governor rode across the camp, Major Joseph H. Daviess, of Kentucky, one of the most popular men of the West, asked permission to charge a body of Indians, concealed behind some trees near the left of the front line. In attempting this brave exploit, he fell, as did also Colonel Isaac White, of Indiana, who served as a volunteer under him. After which, the charge was repeated and the Indians dislodged from their cover by Capt. Snelling. Perceiving the attack now to be severely felt on the right flank, the Governor led up another company to reinforce it, while doing which, his aid, Colonel Owen, of Kentucky, fell by his side. By this time, the battle had become general, and was maintained on all sides with desperate valor, until the day dawned, when the right and left flanks having been further strengthened, a simultaneous charge was made against the Indians on each side, who were thus put to flight with great loss, and a glorious victory crowned the toils and dangers of the American troops.

Without taking a very active part in the contest, the Prophet remained secure on a near eminence, chanting a war song, and animating his followers with the assurance of miraculous aid from the Great Spirit in their favor, so as to ensure to them a victory. Tecumthe himself was not present, being at the South, endeavoring to combine the tribes in that quarter against the United States. But, animated by the Prophet, the Indians fought with desperate and unprecedented valor, hand to hand, so as to render the battle of Tippecanoe one of the most memorable and decisive engagements ever fought between the Indians and the whites. The Indians attacked boldly, advancing and retreating by a rattling sound, made with deer hoofs.—They were encountered with corresponding valor and resolution by Harrison's brave and spirited men. The Governor himself was unwearied in his exertions, personally inspecting and co-operating in all the operations of the engagement, ordering every important movement, repeatedly leading the troops into action as any change of their position became requisite, and sharing all the perils of the battle not only equally with the rest, but more so, because his person was more conspicuous, on horseback, known to every Indian. His intrepidity and self-possession were admired by all. In the heat of the action, says the published journal of Adam Walker, a private soldier in the battle, "His voice was heard, and easily distinguished, giving his orders in the same cool and collected manner, with which he had been used to receive them on drill or parade. The confidence of the troops in the General was unlimited."

Indeed his exposure in the field, was not the only danger he incurred. If the Indians had met him in council as they at first contemplated, it was a part of their plan to assassinate him; and two Winnebagoes had undertaken the enterprise. When afterwards the Prophet concluded to attack the Americans, a negro was engaged to enter the camp and murder the Governor; but he was detected in the attempt, whilst waiting near the Governor's marquee, and afterwards tried, convicted of the purpose, and sentenced to be shot. But as the negro lay tied and staked to the ground awaiting the hour of execution, the Governor could not resist the emotions of pity which his appearance excited, and ordered him to be discharged; thus evincing the most compassionate feelings in association with the highest resolution and courage.

The victory of Tippecanoe was justly deemed of the greatest importance to the country. If Harrison had been beaten, the triumphant bands of the Prophet, reinforced by other tribes recruited to his standard by the influence of Tecumthe, would have poured upon the settlements, tomahawk in hand, consigning the whole frontier to massacre and conflagration. The decisive blow struck at Tippecanoe, not only broke the power of the openly hostile, but at once decided the wavering and quelled the rising spirit of the discontented; and restored peace and quiet to the exposed and alarmed frontier. Indeed, the battle field of Tippecanoe, where Harrison and the militia of Indiana, and the volunteers of Kentucky, won imperishable honors, has become as classical ground in the memory of all patriotic hearts, and is now to be regarded as one of the monuments of the glory of the west.

We shall be prepared, therefore, to learn, that in his message to Congress, soon afterwards, Mr. Madison said:

"Congress will see, with satisfaction, the dauntless spirit and fortitude, victoriously displayed, by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander, on an occasion requiring the utmost exertion of valor and discipline. It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of a critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of the murders, and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile incursions otherwise to have been apprehended."

The Legislature of Indiana, in their address, said:

"The House of Representatives of Indiana Territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when we see displayed in behalf of our country not only the consummate abilities of the General, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, we cannot for a moment withhold our meed of applause."

And the Legislature of Kentucky, on motion of Mr. Crittenden,

"Resolved, That in the late campaign against the Indians on the Wabash, Governor Wm. H. Harrison has, in the opinion of this Legislature, behaved like a hero, a patriot and a General; and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful and gallant conduct in the late battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of the nation."

MAJOR GENERAL OF THE KENTUCKY MILITIA.

The tranquillity which followed the battle of Tippecanoe was the lull which precedes the storm. War with Great Britain was about to commence, and was actually declared on the 18th June, 1812. In anticipation of it, the Lake Indians in the United States, always kept under pay by Great Britain, and those in Upper Canada subject to her immediate authority, stood ready to dash at a moment's warning on the inhabitants of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. When the war came, it found the Northwest without any important garrisoned posts on the frontier, except Detroit, without military depots and military stores, or munitions of war; but it found the brave and hardy population, of all classes and conditions, full of zeal in their country's defence, and prompt to rush to the field. It became the immediate duty of all in authority in the West to arm and embody the people suitably to the public exigency, under the leadership of a General of tried courage and ability. Every eye was instinctively turned to Harrison as the man of the crisis; and he was by acclamation called to head the American arms in the Northwest.

Looking to the perils which threatened the country, Governor Harrison, in concert with Governor Edwards of Illinois, and Governor Scott of Kentucky, had for some time past been exerting himself indefatigably to prepare the people and the Government for the struggle. Soon after war was declared, he repaired to Frankfort, at the earnest request of Governor Scott, to confer in regard to the disposition to be made of the troops of Kentucky. He was received with most flattering testimonials of the respect and affection of the inhabitants. The first object was to succor Detroit, which it was immediately apprehended the British would speedily attack with all the force at their disposal. In fact, the news quickly came, first of the surrender of Chicago and Mackinac, and then that the British had summoned the northern tribes for the seige of Detroit. If this place fell, an immense frontier, including Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri would be left exposed at the mercy of a remorseless foe. The catastrophe there was but too much reason to dread.

General Hull had already sent an express to hasten up reinforcements from Kentucky. At the same time, letters came from several of the principal officers of the garrison, exposing their want of confidence in their commander, and the apprehension occasioned by his miserable arrangements and apparent imbecility and cowardice, and expressing the common wish that Governor Harrison should accompany the reinforcements. In that wish the people of Kentucky warmly concurred. Governor Scott had levied a force of more than five thousand militia and volunteers, commanded by some of the ablest men and most experienced officers in the State, two thousand of which, were ordered for immediate service, to march to Detroit. Their feeling was universal that the command should be given to Harrison. To accomplish this object, as the powers held by him under the Federal Government were confined to the Territories, and though none but a citizen of Kentucky could hold a command in her militia, yet, yielding to the exigencies of the occasion, and fortified by the advice of Governor Shelby, Judge Todd, Mr. Clay and others, Governor Scott gave to Harrison a *brevet* commission of Major General in the militia of Kentucky, and authorized him to take command of the detachment destined for Detroit.

In the midst of the preparations which this responsible and most honorable trust imposed on General Harrison, intelligence of the disgraceful and cowardly surrender of Detroit arrived, and spread consternation far and wide through the country. This event only served to redouble the exertions and zeal of both officers and men. Universal disappointment ensued, when it became known, that, ignorant alike of the fall of Detroit and of the proceedings in Kentucky, General Winchester of the regular army was appointed by the Government to take the command. And though General Harrison received the appointment of Brigadier General in the army of the United States, he declined to accept or act under it, until he could learn whether his acceptance would make him subordinate to General Winchester. In this, he did but conform to the wishes and expectations of those around him, who were reconciled to march under Winchester only by the expectation that, when all the facts should be known to the War Department, Harrison would be confirmed in the command. For by this time, says McAffee, "he had completely secured the confidence of every soldier in the army. He was affable and courteous in his manners, and indefatigable in his attention to every branch of business. His soldiers seemed to anticipate the wishes of their General; it was only necessary to be known that he wished something done, and all were anxious to risk their lives in its accomplishment.—His men would have fought better and suffered more with him, than with any other general in America."*

Nevertheless, though considering his command under existing circumstances as merely provisional, General Harrison, learning that Fort Wayne was invested by a large body of Indians, would not allow any consideration, personal to himself, to impede the public service, and without waiting for orders from the Government, he hastened to the relief of that place by way of Dayton and Piqua. He reached that place on the 12th September. His troops were in fine spirits, and he confidently anticipated a successful issue to the expected encounter with the enemy; but he found the besieging army had abandoned its position and fled at his approach.

Previous to the arrival of General Winchester, he continued to employ himself in various measures to strike terror into the hostile Indians. Some detached independent operations of this class also occurred in the same autumn; such as the gallant defence of Fort Harrison by Captain (now General) Zachary Taylor, attacked by a body of Kickapoos and Winnebagoes; the expedition of General Hopkins of Kentucky against the Indians on the Wabash; and that of Governor Edwards and Colonel Russell to the head of Peoria lake.

On giving up the command, General Harrison retired from the army to resume his duties as Governor of Indiana, having then entered the field only because there was no other officer to take the command, and cheerfully acquiescing afterwards in the decision of the Government to bestow it on Gen. Winchester.

(*To be continued.*)

From the Nashville Banner.

MR. RANDOLPH AND GEN. HARRISON.

The only particle of evidence adduced by the Administration press in proof of General Harrison's "black cockade Federalism," is the following passage from a speech of Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the United States, in 1826:

"Now, sir, the only difference between the gentleman from Ohio and myself is this—and it is vital:—That gentleman and myself differ fundamentally and totally, and did differ when we first took our seats in Congress—he as a delegate from the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, I as a member of the other House from the State of Virginia: he was an open, zealous, frank supporter of the Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration; and I was as zealous, frank and open an opponent of the Black Cockade and Sedition Law Administration. We differ fundamentally and totally—we never can agree about measures or about men—I do not mean to dictate to the gentleman—let us agree to differ as gentlemen ought to do, especially natives of the same State, who are antipodes to each other in politics. He, I acknowledge, just now, the *zenith*, and I the *nadir*; but, unless there is something false in the philosophy of the schools, in the course of time even these will change their places."

The immediate topic under discussion was a proposed appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.* On this subject there was, it is true, a vital and fundamental difference between Mr. Randolph and Gen. Harrison, the former opposing the appropriation on the broad ground of its unconstitutionality, and the latter advocating it. But does this prove Gen. Harrison to have been a Federalist! If it does, then are Colonel Johnson, the present *Democratic* Vice President, and Colonel Benton, the *Democratic* heir to the succession, *Federalists*—for they both voted *with* General Harrison on that particular occasion! Gen. Jackson, it is well known, during the whole period for which he was President, and after his veto of the Maysville Road bill, uniformly gave his sanction to appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

There was another very important subject referred to in the discussion, upon which Gen. Harrison differed vitally and fundamentally in opinion with Mr. Randolph—we mean the admission of *new* States into the Union. In the very speech in which Mr. Randolph charged Gen. Harrison with Federalism, he used the following extraordinary declaration:†

"I declare before God and *man*, that I never did—though the record will speak to the contrary—yet the record don't tell the truth—I never did vote for the admission of any one new State into the Union, from the time I took my seat in Congress—and, so help me God, *I never will*."

The grounds of Mr Randolph's opposition to the admission of any *new* State into the Union, he made no secret of. His object was to maintain the power and ascendancy of "the old thirteen" entire and undiminished. Here is his argument:

"It is the height of folly," says he, "in us, as it would be in any nation under the sun, to acquire by Conquest, whether by the *conquistio* of Blackstone, which he says, means *purchase* or conquest by force of arms, *territories*—in order that these territories may govern us instead of our governing them; this I deem to be madness or folly, not wisdom; my doctrines are not, I know, at all orthodox, and why? I go on the principle that the first duty of a nation is to itself; aye, and of man too, sir,—if *Old England* was to admit Representatives, black or white, from her fifty millions of Hindoos, according to a certain ratio, in the Commons House of Parliament, or even from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, they would govern Old England instead of Old England *ruling them*, and if as an Englishman I never would consent to be governed by Scotland or Ireland, *a fortiori*, I would not submit to be ruled by Canada, by the East Indies, or by New Holland—*Virginia* acted *very foolishly* when she followed this *ignis fatuus* of EQUALITY OF RIGHTS to her own undoing"‡

It is upon the naked, unsupported assertion of the author of *such sentiments*, that our opponents rely for proof conclusive of General Harrison's Federalism!

Mr. Randolph boldly declares, that were he an Englishman, he would, side by side, with the Tories of that country, forever resist the claims of Ireland to equal representation—of Ireland, the blood of whose sons has enriched every battle field where *English* renown has been won, or *English* rights maintained. He would no more admit representation from Scotland and Ireland, than he would from the "black" population of the West Indies!

He denounces "EQUAL RIGHTS" as an *ignis fatuus!*

Between the author of *these sentiments* and William Henry Harrison, we are free to admit, that there *was* a vital and fundamental difference of opinion. They *were* "antipodes." They *were* as far apart as the ZENITH from the NADIR.

General Harrison desired to see the great Valley of the Mississippi peopled with a thriving, independent yeomanry, and laid off into free and sovereign States, and to this important and patriotic object he devoted all his energies and some of the best years of his life.

Mr. Randolph was opposed to it, because the political influence of *Virginia* would be thereby "countervailed."

Gen. Harrison, himself a poor man, has always been a friend to the poor. He, it was, who procured the passage of the law for the sale of the public lands in *small* tracts, that the poor man might be enabled to purchase a home of his own.

Mr. Randolph, an extensive land-holder, and the owner of many slaves, denounced free suffrage in the Virginia Convention, and spoke and voted to impose a *property qualification*.

Gen. Harrison possessed no peculiar affinities with "Old England"—he flogged her Generals and captured her armies in the last War.

Mr Randolph's sympathies and predilections for her were so strong, that he defided the just claims of oppressed Ireland, and had he been alive, and an Englishman, would have been arrayed with the *Tories* in opposition to the great *reform*, of "equal rights," that is now in progress in that Kingdom.

We marvel that the *Richmond Enquirer* and *Nashville Union* should regard a fundamental difference of opinion with a man of Mr. Randolph's peculiar sentiments, as evidence of Federalism! He was opposed to the last war—he was opposed to the Embargo—he was, we believe, opposed to the leading measures of *every* administration of the General Government from the time he took his seat in Congress, and it is believed he was sent to Russia, through Mr. Van Buren's instrumentality, to prevent some out-break on his part against Gen. Jackson's administration.

The Richmond Enquirer has given fresh currency to this attack of Mr. Randolph on Gen. Harrison. Why has it not given, also, Gen. Harrison's reply, made on the spot and at the instant? Does such a course comport with the editor's notions of common fairness?

We have not room for the reply to day. In substance it was, that Gen. Harrison's opposition to the Alien and Sedition laws was so well known in the North Western Territory, whose Delegate he was, that the Legislature which elected him, exacted a pledge from him, that he would express no opinions at Philadelphia calculated to defeat the important objects with which he was charged—the Republican party being all in favor of the measures he wished passed, but the Federalists being in the majority.

* See Register of Debates, vol. 2, part 2, page 349.
† See Register of Debates, vol. 2, part 2, page 354.
‡ See Register of Debates, Vol. 2—part 2—page 360.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, Legislation, Statistics, Currency, and Finance.—F. TAYLOR'S list continued—
Vethake's Political Economy.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, new edition, by McCullock, author of Commercial Dictionary.
Wheaton's Elements and History of International Law.
Chief Justice Marshall's Writings on the Federal Constitution, one volume, 8vo.
Rae's Exposition of the Fallacies of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" one volume octavo.
Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, 4 vols. 4to.
Oddy's History of European Commerce, two volumes octavo.
Sheffield on Commerce, 1 vol. octavo.
Ellet on the Laws of Trade.
Lord Brougham on the Results of Machinery, on Capital and Labor, on the Rights of Industry, &c.
Vethake's American edition of McCullock's Commercial Dictionary, now coming out in numbers.
Say's Political Economy, Ricardo's do., Raymond's do., and many other valuable works on the same subject, and all its various branches. feb 20

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.
A Horse and Mare of the best Maryland stock, both six years old the ensuing Spring. The Horse is upwards of sixteen hands high, and of fine bone and figure; the Mare fifteen and a half. They will be sold for good endorsed paper.
They may be seen at the National Hotel Livery Stable, where they will remain a few days before going into training. feb 23-3t