

Holly Springs Miss. 30 April, 1841.

REV. DANIEL BAKER.

The undersigned Committee of arrangements" of this days proceeding, being highly gratified at the graphic manner, in which the life and character of our lamented HARRISON was portrayed by you this day; would be guilty of great injustice to their own, and still greater injustice to the feelings of those they represent; were they to omit this method of expressing their obligation to you, for the able effort as by you delivered.

The undersigned, being of opinion that the publication of your remarks, would tend greatly, to place the character of our late President in its true light before our Citizens generally, respectfully solicit of you a Copy of your address; with your permission to have the same published.

With Sentiments of high consideration we remain Very Respt'y

Your Obt. Servts. }  
 A. B. BRADFORD }  
 WILLIAM ARTHUR } Committee  
 JOHN PITMAN }

Holly Springs 1st May 1841-

GENTLEMEN,

Your flattering communication of yesterday's date, came to hand, this morning. I submit the manuscript to your disposal. It is very imperfect; but, if "its publication will tend," in any measure, "to place the character of our late President, in its true light before our citizens, generally"—certainly this is a consideration which I cannot resist; for I am free to confess my full conviction, that the better the character of General HARRISON is known, the more it will be admired and revered.

Reciprocating the assurances of high consideration; I am,

Gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant.

DANIEL BAKER.

Messrs.—A. B. BRADFORD }  
 WILLIAM ARTHUR } COMMITTEE.  
 JOHN PITMAN }

## EULOGY.

On WILLIAM H. HARRISON, late President of the United States

very land did mourn, every family apart, and their wives apart. If I mistake not, the present occasion is one not entirely dissimilar nor are the present demonstrations of National feeling, widely different. How many hearts have been saddened; and how many countenances covered with gloom; How many minute guns have been fired; and how many bells have been tolled! How many newspapers have been clad in mourning, and how many flags have been made to fly at half mast! How many courts have adjourned! How many Stores have been shut! How many places of amusement have been closed! How many eulogies pronounced! How many processions seen! Of a truth, as at the death of good King Josiah, so now, on the occasion of the death of our lamented President, the land mourns! A nation is in tears—"A great man is fallen in Israel," is the exclamation of thousands—and not a few, doubtless, have applied to our departed Chief, the words of Elisha to the ascending Prophet: "My father! My father! the chariot of Israel and the Horsemen thereof!" Thus it was when our WASHINGTON was taken from us. Ask our elders—our hoary-headed patriots who can remember the day, and they will tell you, that thus it was, when the dismal intelligence passed through our land; that the illustrious WASHINGTON was no more! and thus it was also, when by a remarkable coincidence, two of our Ex-Presidents, died, on one and the same day—and that the great day of our National Jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence. These two, were chief men amongst the heroes of 76. One had drafted, and both had signed the Declaration of Independence, and very sad were the feelings excited by the intelligence of their death, but their day was now over. In the deep shades of retirement, and in the deeper vale of years, they were as stars, brilliant indeed; but as stars, near their setting. But the great man over whom the Nation now mourns, was taken away when actively engaged in the duties of his high station: Nay, just elevated to that station, the highest under Heaven, he was as a Star which had scarcely reached its culmination! Just when many eyes were turned to him, with intense interest; when by wise and patriotic measures, he was every day winning golden opinions; every day confirming the expectation of his friends, and rising in the estimation of all—just in the very midst of his usefulness and glory, he is snatched away!—like some bright Star, in mid-heaven, corruscating brilliantly, and then—passing behind some dark cloud! What a blank succeeds! How the eye, in vain searches around for some other object, equally beautiful and brilliant, to look upon! the splendid vision is gone, is gone forever! This Providence, I repeat it, is deeply mys-

received an Ensign's Commission immortal Washington, our youth yet, only nineteen years of age, led of Hampden Sydney College, and, with alacrity, hurried away to meet a Savage foe; and many hearts were failing, panic-stricken, reason of the disastrous defeats of Harmer and St. Clair—Harrison distinguished himself, that he was soon to a higher rank in the army. He was selected by the heroic Wayne as his Aids-de-camp, and shortly after the thanks of this brave warrior, which he took, in regaining, from the field of battle, lost by St. Clair. Again the applause of the same Congress was bestowed upon him for his conduct in the battle of the Maumee, which was so decisive and glorious, that it fact, the war of the revolution. He said another officer of high rank noticed, with admiration, his conduct in this great battle. "Harrison himself, from the commencement of the action; and his efforts contributed as much to the victory of any officer, subordinate to the cause."

This war ended, Harrison, like Washington, (whom, in many respects, resembles,) retired, with laurels on his brow, to private life, and became a private citizen. He was, however, not long permitted to remain amid the shades of retirement. In the year '98 appointed, by President Adams, Secretary of the North Western Territory, and soon after elected, by the Council a delegate to Congress. His capacity he rendered essential to the Territory, by changing the mode of the public lands, so that the poor could purchase as well as the rich;—by the method of locating the military lands, and thus favoring the veterans who had killed their lives in their country;—finally, by effecting a division of the Territory, into two Separate Governments, giving accelerated speed to the settlement, which had already begun to multiply.

This widely extended Territory, now formed into two separate Governments, Harrison was appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Governor of the western division of the Territory of Indiana—and in the year 1803, he was also made *ex-officio* Governor of Upper Louisiana.

As Governor of the territory, he was invested with great powers—being the organization of the whole Government—with the appointments of military officers, and also with the appointment of military officers, under the rank of Major. Moreover, he was appointed superior to treat with any of the Indian tribes north-west of the Ohio. This