

speech of classic elegance, and power, which gained him great applause. Indeed, this speech is said to have been one of the best ever delivered in Congress,—and it was not his only happy effort during this session, for, as one assures us, his speeches on the organization of the Militia—the pension bill, the Seminole war, and the recognition of the South American Republics—may all be cited as masterly productions, teeming with deep pathos, pure patriotism, and eloquent argument.\* And, we may here add,—that his general orders—his numerous letters his Vincennes speech, his appeal to Bolivar, and his discourse before the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, all show that he was as vigorous in intellect, as he was sound in doctrine, and that he was a civilian and a statesman—a hero and a patriot—he was a man of taste, and a scholar, also.—

In 1819 General Harrison was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio, and served in this capacity two years. In 1822 he was again brought forward as a candidate for a seat, in Congress—was defeated!—and why? Because when in Congress he had made a speech against the Missouri restriction—Certainly in this matter Southerners can find no fault in this man.—When told what would be the consequence, that he would be killed politically, he replied like a true patriot. “I had rather die politically, than violate the constitution.”—In 1824, General Harrison was elected to the Senate of the United States, and was appointed Chairman of the military Committee, in the place of General Jackson, who had resigned.—In this august Body, as United States Senator, he sustained himself nobly.

In 1828, This venerable and illustrious man, was sent as a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, and was received with great distinction. It was at this period that he wrote his celebrated letter to Bolivar, a letter which does great honor, both to his head and his heart; and, which, says Judge Hall, “no American can read without emotions of pride.”

Recalled by General Jackson, in the year following, Harrison again retired to the shades of private life, and, happy in the bosom of an affectionate family, he seems to have taken, as he supposed, a final leave of all the cares and honors of public life; but his merits and his fame were too great, for him to be forgotten. In the fall of '36 he was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and, notwithstanding the late period at which he was brought forward, and the fact that there were two other Candidates, he received Seventy-two electoral votes. In December 1839 he was again nominated as a Candidate for the same high office—and was elected by an unprecedented majority.—The whole number of electoral votes being 294 of these—General Harrison received no less than 234—embracing the votes

HARRISON be embalmed in the hearts of an admiring and grateful people!—We have seen that our lamented President was a Civilian and a Statesman; a hero and a patriot, and how pleasant to add—a christian also. Like our immortal Washington, in many other features of his noble character, he was like him in this also—he was, as we believe, a sincere christian. This was his crowning glory. This gives beauty and sacredness to his whole character. It is certain, that General Harrison's moral character was uncommonly excellent, and his reverence for the christian religion, ever, sincere and profound; he was never ashamed, on every proper occasion, to make an open and distinct avowal of his sentiments on this subject.—This ought to be mentioned to his praise, for alas, how many men in high places, are irreligious and sceptical! at least too many fail to recognise, as distinctly as they should, the Providence of God, and the religion of our Blessed Redeemer. All patriots, as well as Christians should look well to this matter! for practical atheism is sure to bring judgments upon the land—“Ofentimes,” as the poet well observes,

“—————Ofentimes, God proclaims  
“His hot displeasure, against foolish men,  
“That live an Atheist life: Involves the heavens  
“In tempests!—Quits his grasp upon the winds  
“And gives them all their tury. Bids a plague  
“Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin,  
And putrify the breath of blooming youth.  
He calls for famine, and the meagre Fiend  
Blows mildew from between his shrivelled lips,  
And taints the golden ear.”

Sometimes God, permits an irreligious people, who disown him, to scourge themselves.—In righteous judgment, he gives them over to their own folly and madness; that they may know, by dreadful experience, what an evil and bitter thing Infidelity is—See revolutionary France, at that period so justly stiled, “The Reign of Terror”—God was disowned. Religion was scoffed at. The Bible was deemed a Romance, and heaven and hell the dreams of phrenzied enthusiasts—and what was the consequence? Infidelity was permitted to rule and scourge the land. Infidelity reigned, and most frightful was its reign! Its crown was terror! Its throne, the Guillotine! Its scepter the battle axe! Its palace yard a field of blood! and its royal robes dripped with human gore! All France was as it were, one vast slaughter-house, and her atheistical Rulers as demons from the pit! This should be a lesson to Rulers and the Ruled, in every nation, but especially in this, the land of the Pilgrims—and the chief resting place of the ark of our God,—Now, in this respect, General Harrison was likely to prove a great blessing to our country, setting a good example which must have a blessed influence for ages to come—A sincere believer in the christian religion, I repeat it, he was never ashamed to make the avowal, not in a cold and formal way, but

and he put it on—after his in way was open, and he *actually* the very day, for making this ion of his faith in Christ, but the very Sabbath after his called upon by the Rev. Mr. Episcopal Church, he made when, as yet his disease was alarming; and spoke in such encourage the hope that he w vested man—a sincere christi by the grace of God prepare the fourth of April—the hour c arrived, and no tear of friends of piety, no skill of man, or s: stitution could avail any thing in the morning, on the Lo great and good man breathed is gone! yes, sprinkled as we blood of atonement—gone to a Higher and brighter scenes, now before him; and thro wards and honors, infinitely men can bestow, now rest upo day of his inauguration was a glorious day for him, how mu liant and glorious the day on cended to heaven! and if the many thousands on earth, salu ident of the United States. we thrilling, how much more joy ling the sheets of all the heav the world above, greeting him ry.—WILLIAM HENRY HAR loved President, is gone! a nati heaven rings jubilee.—milli mourn his departure, but all ir Alleluia! for the Lord God reigneth. Americans! The I niverse, has laid his hand of a our country. Let us, as a pe submission—and let the resp from earth to heaven, A luia!

#### DEATH OF GENERAL HARRISON

By GEO. P. MORRIS

Weep for a spirit fled!  
The solemn word is spoken;  
Weep—for the silver thread  
And golden bowl are broken  
A warrior lived—a Christian  
Sorrow should slumber in our  
Go—bring his battle-blade!  
His helmet and his plume!  
And be his trophies laid  
Beside him in the tomb!  
Where files of time-mark'd vete  
With martial tramp and muff  
Give to the earth his frame!  
‘Twas born but 10 decay;  
Not so his deathless name,  
That cannot pass away!  
In youth, in manhood and in age  
He dignified his country's page  
Green be the willow bough  
Above the swelling mound,  
Where sleeps the hero now,  
In consecrated ground  
His monument his name endear  
His epitaph—a NATION'S TEAR