## HARRISON ALMANAC.

 1841.IMPROVED EDITION.

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Calculatoons for an Ahnanac for the year 1841, being the first after Bissextile, and until July 4th, the 65th year of American Independence. By David Young, Philom.

|  | Chronological |  |  |  | Cycles. |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dominical Letter | C | Solar Cycle | 2 |  |  |
| Golden Number | 18 | Roman Indiction | 14 |  |  |
| Epact | $\mathbf{7}$ | Julian Period | 6554 |  |  |

## Morning and Evening Stars.

Venus (\%) will be Evening Star until May 14th, then Morning Star until next ycar.
Jupiter (4) will be Morning Star until June 5th, then Evening Star until December 22d, then Morning Star until July 10th, next year.

Mars ( $\delta^{\prime \prime}$ ) will be Morning Star until April 17th, then Evening Star until next year.
Saturn ( $(2)$ will be Morning Star until June 21st, then Evening Star until December 27th, then Morning Star until July 3d, 1842.

## Eclipses in the Year 1841.

There will be six Eclipses ths year, four of the Sun and two of the Moon. All the Eclipses of the Sun will pass so far either to the north or the south this year, that none of them will be central on the earth.

1. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 22d of January, at 11 h .46 m . in the morning,-invisible. Visible only in a part of the Southern Ocean.
2. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on Friday, February 5th, in the evening -visible and total.

|  | Beginning. |  | Begin. of tot. dark. |  | Middle. |  | End of tot. dark. |  | End of Eclipse. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M. | H. |  | H. | 1. |
| Boston | 7 | 22 | 8 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 57 | 10 | 55 |
| New York |  | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 56 | 9 | 45 |  | 43 |
| Philadelphia |  | 5 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 | 40 | 10 | 38 |
| Cincinnati . |  | 28 | 7 | 26 | 8 | 142 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Washington |  | 58 | 7 | 56 | 8 | 441 | 9 | 33 | 10 | 31 |
| Charleston . |  | 46 | 7 | 44 | 8 | 32 ${ }^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | 9 | 21 |  |  |
| New Orleans | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 52, $\frac{1}{8}$ | 8 | 41 | 9 |  |

Duration of total darkness, 1 h .37 m . Whole duration, 3 h .33 m .
Depth of immersion in the Earth's shadow, 20.62 digits from the northern side.
3. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 21st of February, at 5 h .59 m . in the morning-invisible, except at Iceland, East Greenland, and in the North Atlantic Ocearr.
4. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 18th of July, at 8 h .59 m . in the morning,-invisible. This Eclipse may be seen at Greenland, and in the northern European countries.
5. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 2d of August, in the murning, tutal and partly visible.


Depth of immersion in the Earth's shadow, 20 digits, very nearly, from the northern side.
6. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on the 16th of August, at 4h. 21m. in the evening,-invisible. This Eclipse will be visible in some parts of the great Southern Ocean.

## Words fitly Spoken.

We copy the following extract from a letter recently addressed by the ILon, William Cost Johnson, M. C. from Maryland, to a friend in Baltimore :
The administration has become wrathfuì and rabid, because they find that their days are drawing to a close. They find that their books must be posted up, their accounts with the people settled, or dcfaulters will be exposed by Gen. Harrison. They have confused the currency and confounded all business. They boasted that they were the poor man's friend, and now the leading men of Mr. Van Buren's party declare in favor of a reduction of wonges, because their measures have produced a reduction of prices The farmer is told if he can get but half value for his flour and corn, he must give but half the former price to those who labor for him in the field. The manufacturer is to close his factories or his workshops, or his journeymen and workmen must labor for a trifle, and live upon short commons. They are for destroying the capital of the Nation, and capital regulates wages. When capital is plenty wages are high, and prices good-a reduction of capital reduces in the same ratio the wages of the mechanic.
The tide is setting against the administration, and it now tries to divert it by an alarm of war. That alarm will be ruinous to Van Buren. He cannot administer the government in time of peace, and his own friends would have no confidence in him in time of war. He hardly knows a sword from a hand-saw. He is General in Chief, and in three years he cannot whip five hundred Indians in Florida.
He has brought war dogs to his aid, and because one dog has caught one Indian without biting him-and one American officer was killed, and this man, who thought the dogs were to do all the fighting, ran away; some of his friends have said that the experiment in dog warfare has succeeded.
On the other hand, Harrison has once whipped the Indians and British combined, and he can, if necessary, do it again, without the aid of bloodhounds.
The truth is, the people have been so harassed with debts, embarrassments, and confusion of all business, that they want a change of men and a change of measures. They now go for a change, because a change can do no harm, and may do much good. Things have got to that pass that the people know that any change will be, must be, for the better.

They have put the Harrison ball in motion, and it will knock down these voooden nine pins here at Washington. His march is onward, and his success cannot be arrested. He is one of the people-identified in feeling with them and they with him. He is their friend because he loves them, and they like him because he has fought with them and for them, the battles of the country. They know that his heart, his hand, his purse, and his house have always been open to them, and on the fourth of March, forty-one, they will, in turn, open with gratitude their house at Washington, and invite him to take possession of it, and will give the Little Mischief Maker his passport to Kinderhook.
The people want the Government brought back to the good days of James Monroewhen peace, plenty, and prosperity, were felt in every region of the Union. The abuse of Harrison, begause he is a poor man, will do him no injury.

## "ONE FIRE MORE."

The following anecdote was related by Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, at the Harrisbarg Con vention.-Let the friends of Reform read it, and let "one fire more" be their battle-cry m their great conflict for Harrison and Liberty.

I remember, sir, when a boy, to have listened with strong interest to the narrative of one who had been present at the battle of the Rapids, where Gen. Harrison finally vanquished the Indian forces in the Northwest, and gave peace to a widely extended frontier settlement. The old soldier said, that whilst the battle was raging hottest, many in that wing of the army where he was, were beginning to falter and think of a retreat. Just at the moment when this feeling began to be prevalent, a young lieutenant, who was known as the confidential aid of old Mad Anthony, galloped up to the line and called to the men, with a voice that was heard above the roar of battle, "Onward! my brave fellows! the enemy is flying, one fire more and the day is ours." Sir, that lieutenant was Wm. H. Harrison, now the bearer of that glorious banner under which we wage war against usurping power, crafty speculation, and blind hostility to the good old maxims of our fathers. There are foes, there are our country's foes; let me oxhort you in the langrage of the young lientenant-"One fire more; and tho days is ขurs."

# GENERAL HARRISON; 

COMPRISING THE

LEADING INCIDENTS OF HIS HISTORY.

Bom of the blood of the Revolution of $\mathbf{1 7 7 6}$, and educated in its principles, Willisas Henry Harrison, in the year 1791, at the age of eighteen, first took up arms in the defence of his country, General Washington granting him an ensigney. The whola northwestern frontier was suffering devastation from an implacable savage foe. The confederated Indians, under the command of the Little Turtle and a Chief of the Del. awares, had just destroyed the army of St. Clair, by which a thousand men were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, leaving the whole northwestern frontier exposed to their merciless fury.

Harrison's first duty. was, in the succeeding winter, to march through the snow on foot, at the head of his detachment, with his knapsack on his back, to inter the remains of the slain; when he vowed that he would mingle his bones with his slaughtered brethren or see his country freed from her ruthless destroyers.

In 1794 he was made an aide-de-camp of the gallant Wayne, who saw the rising glory of the young officer in the brilliant achievements he performed, particularly as the Rapids of the Maumee, where, the thanks of the Commander-in-chicf were commusicated in the general orders.

In every gradation of rank, Harrison was always remarkable for the personal attention which he has bestowed on his soldiers. A remarkable instance is given in the annexed engraving, showing the benevolent patriot dismounted from his horse and bind ing up the wounds of one of his companions in arms. The battle is over, and he is doing the work of the good Samaritan.


## [Biography continued.]

In 1797, peace being established among the Indians, Harrisun retired to a farm, preferring, like Cincinnatus, activity and usefulness at the plough, to official dignity, when his serviees were not required by the state of public affairs. But tranquillity was not long allowed him, for he was almost immediately made Secretary and Lieutenant Governor of the Northwestern Territory, embracing all the extent of territory lying northwest of the Ohio River.
In 1799 he was almost unanimously eleeted to Congress, where he was instrumental in procuring a law authorizing the sale of small sections of the public lands, a measure which has done incalculable good to the whole western country, and more than any thing else has made it as populous and flourishing as it is.
In 1800 the Northwestern Territory was divided, and over that vast section which received the name of Indiana, Harrison was appointed Governor. Though invested with most extraordinary powers, and with opporiunities of amassing wealth which no other man in America ever possessed, he never in a single instance lost sight of his country's interest, and never up to this hour has owned an acre of land, the title to which passed from him as Governor. General Harrison's principle in appointing to office, was to select such men as could serve the country best, without regard to party prejudices. He never has rewarded a partizan for his party serviees, and from the integrity of his principles we know that in the event of his election, he never will. Moreover, he has expressly so declared. Sternly virtuous himself, he would give offices only to the virtuous and deserving.
In 1811 Harrison fought the eelebrated battle of Tippeeanoe, by which achievement the machinations of Tecumseh and the Prophet were defeated. To the foresight of Harrison, his exemplary energy and bravery, the success of that battle is mainly to be ascribed. The conflict lasted two hours before daylight, when a vigorous charge terminated the action. It may safely be affirmed that this was the first instance in which American troops have sustained themselves against a superior force of Indians, in a night attaek of two hours continuance. By this victory the safety of the frontier was secured.
In 1812, when war broke out between Great Britain and Ameriea, Harrison was appointed by Madison, Commander-in-ehief of the northwestern army. The letter of the Secretary of War on the occasion contained these remarkable words, showing the confidence which the general government had in his virtue and his abilities: "You will command such means as may be practicable, exercise your own discretion, and act in all cases according to your own judgment." It was by Gen. Harrison's suggestion that our fleet was built, by order of government, on Lake Erie, by which our flag afterwards acquired so much glory for the country, when the gallant Perry wrote to Harrison, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!"
The memory of the siege of Fort Meigs is fresh with every true hearted patriot, where the gallant Harrison defended a mud embankment and an enclosure of piquets against four times his own numbers, led on by the bloody Proctor and his English and Indian myrmidons, who were compelled ignobly to retire. Not long after this successful defence, Harrison led his vietorious army into Fort Malden, re-captured Detroit and the territory surrendered by the unfortunate Hull, and pursuing the enemy to the Thames, subdued the united forces of Proctor and Tecumseh, and captured the entire British army.
Thus the war was gloriously terminated in Harrison's own district by himself, who never lost a battle.
William Henry Harrison has now been called from the plough to serve his county again. He stands before the American people as a candidate for the office of President. He who has always served his country well, and has never served himself, has given the greatest pledge that ever can be given, that if he is elected to the highest office, he will dignifiy the station by the purest and most exalted patriotism.

He served his cauntry in a magistracy,
And what is wonderful in these bad times,
He never served himself. Why, look abroad,
And count, if possible, the pampered numbers
That fatten on the state: they are the men, Who, if they find a man too honorable,
(When faction's sickle sweeps the public wealth,)
To join in their bad schemes, pour on his head
Accumulated curses, lest he rise
And strip the vizor from their profligacy,
And show them in their rottenness.

## The Conneri at Vincennes.

Durtng the summer of 1810 , the Prophet and Tecumseh having been dissatis. fied with the treaty made at Fort Wayne, Harrison invited the latter to come to Vincennes, bringing with him not more than thirty warriors. Instead of which, Tecumseh appeared with more than three hundred. Great apprehension was there. by created in the town that a general war was intended, particularly when the haughty chief urged as an excuse for his conduct, that he suspected treachery. The Council met on the 12 of August, in the open air, and Tecumseh made a speech on the occasion, claiming the land as a gift from the Great Spirit; as belonging to all the red men in common; and urging, therefore, that a small part of them could not, of right, convey it away.
"We have no right," said the chief, "to sell to each other. How then can we sell it to strangers? Why should we, when they are never satisfied? The land is ours, and the white men have no right to take it from us. The Indians, should they sell, can only do so when all the tribes are together, and when all consent. No sale is valid unless made by all. The late sale was made only by a few tribes, and it is therefore nugatory."

In reply, Governor Harrison showed that the tribes were distinet; that in proof thereof there were six different languages amongst them; and that hostilities were perpetually between them. That the Mianmies had sold beeause it was their interest to do so, and that they had received large and full satisfaction for their lands; and that the Shawanees had no right to come from a distance to control the Miamies in the dis. posal of their property.

On this Tecumseh sprang to his feet, and cried, "It is false !" and giving a signal to bis band, every man leaped to the ground with his war-club. Harrison was attended by only a few unarmed citizens, and his situation was extremely eritical. The Governor's small band of twelve men were ready, and with his chosen friends stood on their guard. Tecumseh strenuously appealed to his men with violent gestures. The guard levelled their pieces, but Harrison checked them. Then turning to the infuriated savage, with a calm, but authoritative tone, said, "You are a bad man.-I wils have no further talk with you. Go back to your camp, and take your departure from the settlements immediately."

The dignity, self-command, and decision expressed by Harrison in those few words, completely subdued the fierce spirit of Tecumseh, who, finding that he could not in. simidate the lion-hearted hero, called his warriors off, and quietly returned to his en campment.

## WHO WILL VOTE THE VAN BUREN TICKET?

All who are perfectly satisfied with the present situation of our affairs.
All who wish to have property of every description reduced to one-half, or one-thirs ats former value.

All who wish to see the price of labor reduced to a level with that paid in Europe.
All who wish to have the wealth of him whose money is loaned on bond and mortgage doubled.

All who wish to have the son of a man without property remain poor forever.
All such as prefer the interests of the office holders to the interests of the people.
In one word-all who are in favor of the hard money sub-treasury system.

## WHO WILL VOTE FOR THE HARRISON TICKET?

All who wish for an improvement in the financial and business condition of the country.

All who wish to have property stand at its fair value, and labor receive its just re. compense.

All who wish to have the young man of character but without property, stand ans equal chance with the son of his wealthy neighbor.

All who believe that the condition of our workingmen has been better than that of the workingmen of Europe, and who wish to have it remain so.

All such as prefer the interests of the people to that of the office-holders.
All who are willing to try the experiment of a change of rulers, and are not so bound by the shackles of a party as to be afraid to do so.

In short-all who are opposed to the hard money sub-treasury system.
©The etrongest of all governments is that which is most free."-Harrison.

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Harrison saving the Hife of a Negro.
Frequent attempts had been made to assassinate Harrison, and the Indians thought if they could but put him out of the way, they might easily overcome the whole army. Men had been picked out for the express purpose of murdering him, and only the night before the action of Tippecanoe, a negro was arrested, who was lurking near the Governor's marquee with the intention of killing him in his sleep. At the time of the action, this fellow was a prisoner in the camp. After the battle, a drum.head court mar. tial was called to try the negro prisoner already mentioned, and Colonel Boyd was appointed president. The prisoner was convicted of deserting to the enemy, under circumstances from which it was concluded that he had returned to the camp for the purpose of assassinating the Governor. He was sentenced to suffer death. The sentence was approved, and he was to be executed in one hour ; but hear what Harrison said about it :
"The fact was that I began to pity him, and could not screw myself up to the point of giving the fatal order. If he had been out of my sight he would have been executed; but when he was first taken, General Wells and Colonel Owen, who were old Indian fighters, as we had no irons to put on him, had secured him after the Indian fashion. This is done by throwing a person on his back, splitting a log and cutting notches in it to receive the ankles, then replacing the severed parts, and compressing them together with forks driven over the log into the ground. The arms are extended and tied to stakes secured in the same manner. The situation of a person thus placed, is as uneasy as can possibly be conceived. The poor wretch thus confined lay before my fire, his face receiving the rain that occasionally fell, and his eyes constantly turned upon me, as if imploring mercy. I could not withstand the appeal, and 1 determined to give him another chance for his life. I had all the commissioned officers assembled, and told them that his fate depended on them. Some were for executing him, and I bclieve that a majority would have been against him, but for the interference of the gallant Smelling. "Brave comrades," said he, "let us save him. The wretch deserves to die; but as our commander, whose life was more particularly his object, is willing to spare him, let us also forgive him. I hope, at least, that every officer of the 4th regiment will be on the side of morcy." SihrLung prevailed ; and Bue was brought to this placa, where he was discharged."

## Mr. Pollock's 'Testimony of Harison's Bravery.

Mi. Speaker,-I have listened to the debate, thus far, with much patience. I have heard abuse heaped upon Gen. Harrison, by men who are comparatively young; and although I am unaccustomed to speceh making, I hope the House will bear with me for a few moments, for I shall not trouble it long. I shall only reply to some particular matters. I shall not deal in generalities, we have had too many of them already Sir, I have heard members of this House charge Gen. Harrison with cowardice, whom he defended and protected from the war-knife and tomahawk of the Indians, when they were sleeping in their mothers' arms.
Mr. Speaker,-I know something of General Harrison, and something of his history, and something of his deeds. I know individuals who were with him during the last war ; who were with him in the battles of the Thames, Fort Meigs, and Fort Stephenson. I know, sir, that cannon-balls, and chain-shot, and bomb-shells, flew thick around lim in these battles. The gentleman from Clermont, (Mr. Buchanan,) said that Gen. Harrison was not, during the battle of Fort Meigs, near enough to have the scales knocked off him. Well, sir, if he was not near enough to have the scales knocked off, he was near enough to have scales and dirt knocked on to him by cannon-balls. (Who saw it ? ásked some member.) I saw it, sir. I was in that battle. I SAW A CANNON-BALL STRIKE WITHIN TWO FEET OF GEN. HARRISON DU. RING THAT FIGHT. I was there. I SAW BOMB-SHELLS AND CHAIN. SHOT FLYING ALL AROUND HIM. HORSES WERE SHOT DOWN UNDER HIM. I was also at the battle of Fort Stephenson. I saw Gen. H. there, and he was in the hottest and hardest of the fight: and where steel met steel the fiercest, there would you find Gen. Harrison. I speak what I know; and what my eyes have seen. GEN. HARRISON IS NOT A COWARD; and those who call him a coward know 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 arms were nerved by his presence; whose hearts were cheered by his valor; and who were led to triumph and to victury by his courage, and bravery, and skill, if General Harrison was a coward-and they, sir, will tell you no!

Sir, I have done. I only wished to give my testimony in favor of General Harrison, and to state what I have seen, in opposition to the statements of those, who are igno. rant of his character, and who know nothing of his bravery and skill.

## Comparative popularity of Harrison and Jackson.

The following Table shows the votes of the people in those States where an electoral ticket was formed for General Harrison in 1836, and for General Jackson in the same States when he ran for a second term in 1832, in the zenith of his popularity, and backed by the whole power and influence of the National and most of the State Ad ministrations.

| States. | Harrison in 1836. | Jackson in 1832. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maine, | 15,239 | 33,291 |
| New Hampshire, | 6,228. | 25,486 |
| Vermont, | 20,990. | ... 7,870 |
| Rhode Island, | 2,710 | 2,126 |
| Connecticut, | 18,762. | 11,269 |
| New York, | 138,543. | 168,497 |
| New Jersey, | 26,392. | 23,856 |
| Pennsylvania, | 87,111.. | . 90,983 |
| Delaware, | 4,734.. | .. 4,110 |
| Maryland, | 25,852. | 19,156 |
| Kentucky, | 36,935 | 36,247 |
| Ohio, | 105,405.. | . 81,246 |
| Indiana, | 41,281. | . 31,552 |
| Illinois,.. | 14,983. | 14,147 |
| Missouri, | 7,337. | . 8,000 | Total, 552,502 557,83€

It thus appears that, although no serious effort was made for Gen. Harrison in Maine, New Hampshire, \&c., he obtained as many votes, within 6000, as Gen. Jackson did in the above 15 States, and ran better than the latter in ten States out of the fifteen.
"Charity is the first of virtues."-Harrison.

# VAN AND THE FARMER. <br> <br> Tune-The King and the Countrysun. 

 <br> <br> Tune-The King and the Countrysun.}

A farmer there was, who lived at North Bend, Esteemed by his neighbors and many a friend;
And you'll see, on a time, if you follow my ditty, How he took a short walk up to Washington City.

Ritu, di nu, di nu, di nu,
Ritu di ni nu, ri tu, di nu, ri na.
His tidy $\log$ cabin he left with regret,
And he put up a sign that it would be to let;
But whatever rare sights the White House might display,
He'd find none so strange as he'd seen in his day
Ritu, \&c.
The farmer walked on, and arrived at the door,
And he gave such a thump as was ne'er thumped before;
Mister Van thought the rap was the sound of a flail,
And his heart beat with fear, and he turned deadly pale.
Rita, \&c.
"Run, John, and run, Levi,-run, Joel and Jim,"
Said Van, " but leave Amos, I cannot spare him;
There's only one living dares make such ado;
That sturdy old fellow called Tippecanoe."
Ritu, \&c.
They were all growing merry, and taking champaign,
And the farmer impatient rapped louder again;
To the door all the cabinet ministers run,
And demand who so boldly had spoiled all their fun.
Ritu, \&c.
Says Tip, " my fine fellows, get out of my way,
I've routed whole armies like you in my day;
My mind is made up to walk into that chair,
Where Van takes his wine with a swaggering air."
Ritu, \&c.
Then Amos, who listened, spoke up, "Mister Van,
I know how to tickle that old farmer man;
I'll ask him politely to come up and dine,
And then we can muddle his wits with the wine." Ritu, \&c.
"Oh ! pray, Mister farmer, just walk up this way, ,We hardly expected to see you this day;
'So many stout swiggers are here at this time,
There's but one bottle left, but you'll find it is prime."
Ritu, \&c.
"I tell you what, Amos, I see what you're at,
I wont take a glass of champaign, and that's flat ;
But a mug of hard cider will answer my turn,
It's getting in fashion up here, as I learn."
Ritu, \&c.
Then Amos and Van searched the table all round,
Not a drop of hard cider was there to be found;
So the farmer advised them to lay in a store, On the fourth of next March, if they shouldn't before

Ritu, \&c.
The farmer was off, but 'twas easy to see
That his visit had sobered their cabinet glee;
And Van said he knew how the matter would end ;-
He should have to clear out for the man of North Bend.
Ritu; \&c.


Harrisou's Kindness to an Irishman in Distress.


Harrison's Kindness to an Irishman in Distress.
About two or three years since, a young Irishman, named John Hanley, of respectable parents, emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his wife, whom he married for love, against his father's wishes, which was the cause of his leaving his country. Some short time after, Hanley, who had kept a small store in Cincinnati, heard of the death of his father, who was a man of much property. Having also been informed that he would thereby come into a comfortable independence, he sold out every thing and em barked with his wife for Ireland. On arriving there, what was his sad disappointment to learn that he was left five pounds, or in other words, disinherited. He immediately raised a small sum of money to pay his passage and that of his wife, and returned to Cincinnati, where the wife, who was an accomplished and interesting woman, endeavored to obtain a livelihood for her husband by teaching music. General Harrison having leard of the peculiarly distressing circumstances above related, became warmly interested in behalf of the family, with whose touching and somewhat romantic history he sympathized with that benevolence of heart which has ever been characteristic of his noble and chivalrous disposition. There was the bertli of a clerkship in his office vacant. It was worth five hundred dollars a year. Many personal friends of the General solicited it of him in behalf of their sons. He reluctantly refused them all, and gave the place to the poor young Irishman, Hanley. And let all the truc-hearted Irishmen remember, and what Irishman has not a warm and true heart, that Hanley held the office to the hour of his death, and was paid up to that moment, though for the last six months of his life he had been ill and unable to perform the duties of his station. For authorities of the above statements, we refer you to the three following persons at Cincinnati, viz:-Bishop Purcell, the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, and Dr. Bonner.

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## Harrison giving his Horse to a Frethodist minister.

The following circumstance was mentioned during the session of the Harrisburg Convention, by Judge Burnet, of Ohio, a warm personal friend of General Harrison.
Many years since, while the great tide of emigration was flowing through the Western States, the hero of the Thames having, for a while, exchanged the arduous duties of a statesman and a general, for the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture, was on a hot summer evening, at the porch of his humble "Log-Cabin," asked for shelter and a meal, by a Minister of the Gospel of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion. The jaded appearance of the steed, and the soiled garments of the rider, proclaimed the fatigue of the day, and with his usual courtesy, the old General welcomed the stranger. After a plain and substantial supper, the guest joined with his host in social conversation; and the latter, laying aside the character of the soldier and statesman, willingly listened to the pious instruction of the traveller. They retired to rest, the good old soldier thankful to a munificent Providence, that he was enabled to administer to the wants of a fellow creature, and the worthy minister of Christ, invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the head of his kind benefactor. Morning came, and the minister prepared to depart. He was in the act of taking leave, when he was informed that his horse had died during the netht. The loss, however severe, considering that he had yet two hundred miles to travel, did not discourage him in the exercise of his duty; but taking his saddle-bags on his arm, he rose to depart, with thanks for the kindness of his entertainer. The old General did not attempt to prevent him, though he offered his condolence upon the loss, but an observing eye could have detented a smile of inward satisfaction, which the consciousness of doing good alone produces. The guest reached the door, and to his astonishment, found one of the Gencral's horses accoutred with his own saddle and bridle, in waiting for him. He returned and remonstrated, stating his inability to pay for it, and that in all probability he should never again visit that section of the country. But the General was inexorable, and reminded the astonished Divine, that "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," sent him on his way, his heart overflowing with gratitude, and his prayers directed to Heaven for bless, ings on the venerable Hero.






























Tune-Auld Lang Syme.
Can grateful freemen slight his claims, Who bravely did defend
Their lives and fortunes on the Thames, The Farmer of North Bend?

The Farmer of North Bend, my boys, The Farmer of North Bend, We'll give a right good hearty vote To the Farmer of North Bend.

The trump of Fame in storied song The Patriot's deeds shall tell, And Freedom's voice the strain prolong, The gladsome chorus swell.

The gladsome chorus swell, my boys, The gladsome chorus swell, We'll join to-night in merry song, The gladsome chorus swell.

The Chieftain heard the stirring drum,
And bent his soldier's bow,
But victor soon-he hasted home, His farming fields to mow.

His farming fields to mow, my boys,
His farming fields to mow,
Exchanged the sabre for the scythe, His farming fields to mow.

Though youthful valor bravely won
The laurel for his brow,
Yet vietory's own triumphant son
Now holds the Yeoman's plough, Now holds the Yeoman's plough, my boya,
Now holds the Yeoman's plough,
And soon we'll try his trusty hand To hold the Nation's plough.

Now hear the note, his country's call, From the hill-tops and the shore, It comes from camp, and cot, and hall, And all the valleys o'er.

And all the valleys o'er, my boys, And all the valleys o'er, It calls him to the rescue, boys, From all the valleys o'er.

The hero, who long years ago,
Onee wore the warrior's mail,
Now eomes to beat the Yeoman's foe, A Farmer with his flail.

A Farmer with his flail, my boya, A. Farmer with his flail, And they'll get a right gude threshing yet From the Farmer with his flail.

Then cheer we up, my boys, to-night, A helping hand we lend,
And pledge the old Key Stone to-night,
To the Farmer of North Bend.
'To the Farmer of North Bend, my boys,
To the Farmer of North Bend, Well pledge the old Key Stone to-night, 'To the Farmer of North Bend.


Marrison's Disinterestedness.


## Harrison Preferring another Man's Son to his Own.

While General Harrison was Governor of Indiana, he entertained an intention of applying for a position for his son at West Point. There was only a single vacancy, and his exalted patriotism and public serviees would certainly have obtained the desired appointment. In the meanwhile, a neighboring farmer applied to Harrison to exert his influence for him, as he also desired such a place for his boy. The noblehearted chieffever ready to do more for others than for himself, promptly complied with the man's request, and preferring the brother-farmer's boy to his own child, he used his influence and obtained the situation which was wanted. Such an instance of pure disinterestedness would have added fresh lustre to the character of that Cincinnatus, whom Harrison more than any other man resembles.

## generat، Whlliam If. HARRISON.

'Tis not for martial glory, For battles brayely won, Fit themes for somity and story, We laud his name alone; But for the noble and the pure, In every station tried, And ever constant to endure :A guardian and a guide.

True, that we feel as proudly Our soldier's honest fame,
True-we dare speak as loudly All honor to the name:
But yet a eloser tie must bind, When peace proclaims her reign,The will to aid and bless mankindAnd this is his again.

What though with malice daring Detraction's darts are cast:
His calm, sublime forebearing Shall vindieate the past,- [land,
Those who would thus disgrace their Are found in every age;
Not e'en our Washington could stand Untouch'd by Party rage.

His country's voice hath spoken Her gratitude and trust :
And his deeds have been a token That the confidence was just: And when that voice again is heard, May its shouts of triumph be, [ferr'd, That the People's Friend hath been pre. And is first among the Free:

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Should brave old soldiers be forgot?
Should patriots fail to twine
Wreaths, glorious wreaths, for those who fought
In days of old lang syne?
No! long as life endures will we Deep in our hearts enshrine
The names of those who made us free In days of old lang syne.

Proud England, gloating o'er her Crown, And King, and "Rights Divine,"
Sent forth her slaves to chain us down, In days of old lang syne:
But Freedom's champions averr'd They'd make her "Lion" whine;
And nobly did they keep their word, In days of old lang syne.

They drew a Charter, strong and fullNor did they fear to sign
The bulletin that pricked John Bull, And cut in every line.
Among those Hearts of Flint, whose fire Lit up the flame benign,
Was Harrison--Trp's sainted sire !A Whig of old lang syne.

But not the Father's fams alone Exalts the soldier son--
$H_{e}$ has bright laurels of his own, In hard-fought battles won!
The Wabash banks-Fort Meigs-the Thames-
Their tributes all combine
To rank him high with those whose names Were dear in old lang sync.

And who's Van Buren ?-where, and when Did he lead on the brave;
Or raise his voice, or wield his pen, Or ope his purse, to save?
While TIr gave fight, he styled the War "S "Disastrous" and "malign,"
And richly earn'd a coat of tar, As Tories did lang syne.

Let those who love Sub-Treasury charms13 Hard work and little pay,
Closed working-shops and mortgaged farms-
Extol King Martin's sway.
But We have solemnly affirm'd We will not rest supine
Till Van shall squirm, as Croswell squसे ${ }^{\prime} m^{\prime} d$,
And wriggled--Not lang syne!

The knapsack pillow'd Harry's head,
The hard ground eas'd his toils;
While Martin, on his downy bed, Could dream of nought but "spoils."
And shall the Blue-light rule the Free ?
Shall Freedom's Star decline?
Forbid it Heaven ! forbid it ye
Who bled in old lang syne.
Is Marrison one whit the worse
Because he'd not secure,
As Martin did, a long, full purse,-
ll But went from office poor? -
And does the low "log-cabin" hearth
Unfit Old Tip to shine?
Did no log-homes give Nobles birth In days of old lang syne?

What though the Hero's hard "huge paws" Were wont to plough, and sow?
Does that disgrace our sacred cause?
Does that degrade him? NO?
Whig Farmers are our Nation's nervo, It's bone-its very spine!
They'll never swerve-they did not swerve In days of old lang syne.

No ruffled shirt, no silken hose, No airs does 'Tip display;
But like " the pith of worth," he goes In homespun "hoddin-grey."
Upon his board there ne'er appear'd The costly "sparkling wine," But plain "Hard-Cider!" such as cheer'd In days of old lang syne.

Connecticut has raised the heel Tip's tory-foes to bruise;
And keenly do their vitals feel
The tread of "Jersey Blues."
November's ides will give the strokeHard, final, and condign-
A blow like that which snapped the yoke In days of old lang syne.

Yes, Tip must grace the big "White House!"
(Alas! for groom and cook!)
And Van on Kabbitch-stalks nust brouse, At home, swect home-the 'hook!
Thrice hail, Old Tip! "Log-Cabin" Tir !
"Hard-Cider" Tip!-To YOU
The Helm we give!-hail, Noble Ship!
"Land ho!" the Port's in view !
Huzza! Huzza! Kind Heaven be prais'dThe Star, the Star benign, [blazed
Shines bright!-'tis Freedom's Star that
In days of old lang syne !
[T] He was an unlucky politician, who undertook to injure General Haraison, in the public estimation, by saying that he was "a poor old man," who "lived in a log-cabin," and had nothing better to drink than "hard cidor."




























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## Harrison's Self-Denial.

It often happened to Harrison and his troops, while engaged in the terrible warfare whieh his genius so happily terminated, to suffer great privations. Frequently their provisions were so seanty that there was not enough to divide among the men. On such oecasions, Harrison would not take a morsel while there was one eommon soldier to be provided, and the eut represents him declining the proffered food, like a gener-ous-hearted, self-denying patriot. It was sueh conduct as this, eonneeted with his bravery and exeellent judgment, that endeared him to his soldiers, so that thev ac. knowledged that they could never fight so well as under his command.

## HIS CHARITABLE DISPOSITION.

On one oecasion, when invited to dine in eompany with a few friends, while the guests were at the table, the erying of a ehild in the street reached their ears--no very unusual sound, eertainly, and one that would draw few men from the board of a friend. But the kind heart of Harrison was moved; he left the table, went into the street, and shortly after returned; and what do you suppose he found there and did there? It was a little girl crying, and afraid to go home, beeause she had lost a three dollar bank note with which her mother had direeted her to pay a bill. "Stop your crying, my little girl," said the old gentleman; and drawing from his poeket a three dollar note, he added, "here, take this, and go and pay the bill."

HIS NORAL PRINCIPLE.
Many old settlers upon lands in and around Cineinnati held possession of their lots by titles which proved to be unsound. Former possessors were re-assuming their claims, and this without bringing disgrace upon themselves. An indıvidual who was living upon land to which it was found that Gen. Harrison and a relative of his were the legal owners, went to the former asking him to name the terms of a eompromise. "Sir," answered he, " where I have no moral title, I have no legal title ;" and soon after this, both he and his friend gave in their quit-claim deeds to the parties concerned.


## Tru: Greatnes.



## Harrison's Address to Bolivar.

"To yourself, the advantage of making Colombia a Republic would be as great as to the country; like acts of mercy, the blessings would be reciprocal ; your personal happiness secured, and your fame elevated to a height which would leave but a single competition in the estimation of posterity. In bestowing the palm of merit, the world has become wiser than formerly. The successful warrior is no longer regarded as en. titled to the first place in the temple of fame. Talents of this kind have become too cominon, and too often used for mischievous purposes, to be regarded as they once werc. In this enlightened age, the mere hero of the field, and the successful leader of armies, may, for the moment, attract attention. But it will be such as is bestowed upon the passing meteor, whose blaze is no longer remembered, when it is no longer scen. To be esteemed cminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good. The qualities of the hero and the general must be devoted to the advantage of mankind, before he will be permitted to assume the title of their bencfactor; and the station which he will hold in their regard and affections will depend, not upon the number and the splendor of his victories, but upon the results and the use he may make of the influence he acquires from them.
"If the fame of our Washington depended upon his military achievements, would the common consent of the world allow him the pre-cminence he possesses? The victories at Trenton, Monmouth, and York, brilliant as thcy were, exhibiting, as they certainly did, the highest grade of military talents, are scarccly thought of. The source of the veneration and esteem which is entertained for his character, by every description of politicians-the monarchist and aristocrat, as well as the republican, is to be found in his undeviating and exclusive devotcdncss to the interests of his country. No selfish éonsideration was ever suffered to intrude itself into his mind. For his country he conquefed; and the unrivalled and increasing prosperity of that country is constantly adding fresh glory to his name. General, the course which he pursued is open to you, and it depends upon yourself to attain the eminenee which he has reached bise you."


## Fiarrison's Presence of Mind.

In 1805, so effycient were General Harrison's operations against the Indians, that they contrived every way they could to assassinate him. On one occasion a plot was laid to take his life about the time a council was to meet. He had only a few friends with him, while the Indians numbered over four hundred. All he had was a small armed guard, who were stationed in a concealed place, in case of an emergency. Harrison then went with his few friends to the council. On a signal which had been agreed upon, a ferocious chief suddenly sprang to his feet, and flourishing his tomahawk, was just going to strike it into the head of Harrison. But the hero's presence of mind never forsook him for an instant. Rising at the same moment, and gently touching the uplifted arm of the Indian, Harrison merely said, "Be seated, my friend, be seated!" It was uttered in a tone so calm, and yet so authoritative, so destitute of all fear, yet so decisive in its meaning, that the barbarian stood amazed for a few moments, as if thunderstruck; while the eye of Harrison, fixed upon him unflinchingly, made him shrink at last before his gaze, till he apologized for the assault and resumed again his seat in the council.

Such an instance of cool presence of mind is rarely to be met with. The least fear on the part of Harrison would have been the signal for his own death, and for a general and indiscriminate massacre.

## THE GATHERING SONG.

They're rousing, they're rousing, in valley and glen, The noble in soul and the fearless of heart; At Freedom's stern call to the combat again, They rush with a zeal she alone can impart.

From wild Madawaska's dark forests of pine, To the far fertile glades where the calm Wabash flows, True sons of their fathers! the people combine, To shake off the chains of their tyrants and foes.

They're gathering-they're gathering, on hill-side and plann, They swarm every vale and o'ershadow each river,
Each hamlet and dell is made vocal again, With the soul-thrilling cry of "Our Country Forevfr !"

The flag of the free to the breeze is unfurled, Around it they rally to guard its fair fame; And well may the foes of corruption be bold, In the glory and strength of their HARRISON'S name.

Where the noble Ohio in wild beauty sweeps, Where the swift Susquehanna bears onward its waves;
And e'en where the Hudson in calm grandeur sleeps, There are thousands of freemen who scorn to be slaves.

Arouse then, true hearts! to the battle once more ! And the spoilers shall quail at your gallant array :
Despair fades behind us-Hope's morn dawns before !
It will brighten full soon to a shadowless day.
harrison's civil character.
While Harrison was Governor of Indiana he appears to have possessed an unusual faculty of conciliating, not only the respect, but the warm affections of those placed under his authority. This was owing not more to the suavity of his manners, and the evident goodness of his heart, than to the disinterestedness, the moderation, and the wisdom with which he exercised the extensive powers entrusted to him. In the appointment of all public officers, judges only accepted, he appealed to the people; and uniformly selected those who appeared to enjoy the confidence of their fellow citizens. He acted upon this principle even to the sacrifice of private friendship and political feeling-having more than once appointed to office persons who were opposed to him in sentiment, both with regard to men and to measures. He also refused to accept any of those fees, whether as governor or superintendent of Indian affairs, which before his time had been onstomarily paid.
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London burnt， $1666, \mathrm{O} . \mathrm{S}$.
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## Harrison's Humanity in War.

Soon after General Harrison received the appointment of Commander-in-chief of the northwestern army, several operations took place for driving back the enemy from the positions occupied. Once in particular, an Indian town was necessary to be taken, which was gallantly achieved by Lieut. Col. Campbell with six hundred men. Tho Colonel had eight men killed, forty-eight wounded, and a very large number rendered unfit for service, through fatigue, frost, and siekness.

The cut represents Gencral Harrison giving the order on the occasion, to the brave Colonel; which, while it eminently marks that wide-spread philanthropy which distinguishes the "Hero who never lost a battle," is in strong contrast with the reckless and indiscriminate spirit of blood-thirstiness which has ever characterized the foe he had to deal with.
" Go !" exclaim:d the generous Harrison, " go and take the town. But let an ac. count of murdered innocence be opened in the records of heaven against our enemies alons. The American soldier will follow the example of his government; and the sword of the one will not be raised against the fallen and the helpless, nor the gold of the other be paid for the scalps of a massacred enemy !"

His orders to spare the women and children were punctually obeyed.
resolution of both branches of congress, approved 4th of april, 1818.
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General William Henry Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the 5th day of October, 1813, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two Gold Medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison, and Lsaac Shelly, late Governor of Kentuckys".



## Harrison Charging against the Enemy.

The victory of the Thames was not more honorable in its character than important in its consequences. It terminated the war on the northwestern frontier, which, during fifteen months, had been drenched in blood and stained with crimes; thousands of the most patriotic sons of the west having fallen victims to its ravages and disasters. The savage war yell was heard no more, and the frightful tomahawk no longer reeked with the blood of innocence, infancy, and age.

The picture represents General Harrison rushing into the thickest of the fight. One of his aids just before had entreated him not to expose his person, which was so valuable to his country; but determined to share the danger of his brave troops, Harrison could not be prevailed on to regard his own safety, but putting spurs to his horse, he broke away from his friends, and was instantly in the midst of the greatest danger.
"The beessings of thousands of womex and children rescued from the scalping znife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on HARRISON, and his gallant army."-Simon Snyder's Message to the Legislature, Dec. 10, 1813.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON'S OPINION OF HARRISON.
"Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave ' of his fortune, life, and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country.
"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak-the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils, and its hopes.-Universally bcloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.
"During the late war he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any of them, and never sustained a defeat.
"R. M. JOHNSON."



## HEsrrison giving avay his only Hianket.

During the pursuit of Proctor, all Harnison's baggage was carried in a valise, and his bed was a single blanket fastened over his saddle. This last he gave to Colonel Evavs, a wounded British officer.

Selling White Men.-Gen. Harrison has been frequently charged with voting for an act to sell white men for debt. In a letter to the editor of the Richmond Whig, he denies the foul imputation, as follows:
"Such an act would have been REPUGNANT TO MY FEELINGS and in DIRECT CONFLIC'T WITH MY OPINIONS, public and private, through the whole course of my lifc. NO SUCH PROPOSITION WAS EVER SUBMIT: TED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO-none such would for a moment have been entertuined-- mor would any son of hers have dared to propose it."

## All but the Crown.

The following description of Mr. Van Buren's regal pomp and splendor was furnished by the Washington Correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of January 14th, 1840, the truth of which has never been denicd by the Globe, or any other Administration paper.
"Mr. Van Buren is evidently a vain man, and his vanity lies within a narrow circlo. IIc is fond of pomp and show, and the trappings of power, as all his actions declare. He dresses in the height of fashion, and his equipage is the most magnifioent that dashes through the Avenues of this magnificent city. His public dinner parties are aleo splendid beyond description. The table is tricked out with all the ornaments that the richest Jewellers can produce. The cenire is garnished with a pyramid of fantastic finery, and a complete service of gold pluie has recently been added to the furniture of the White House, to dazzle the cyes of visitors. This service comprises knives, forks and spoons of gold-dishes of gold, and uirns of gold."

Whe can wonder that the court sycophants with Timon's sitver on their lips, should sneer at $\log$ cabins and hard cider.

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## The Eagle of Fort Neigs.

The delegates from Crawford county presented to the Columbus Convention a large American Eagle, with a request that it should be presented to Gen. Harrison-at the same time expressing a wish that it should become an inmate of his Log-Cabin, and a pensioner upon his bounty-it being the same Bird of Liberty that was seen waving its wings in triumph over the flag that bore its image at the memorable siege of Fort Meigs; for it is well known that in the hottest part of that engagement, and amid the loudest roar of cannon, an Eagle was descried fiapping its wings over the Americans, which they looked upon as a glorious omen of coming victory. This Eagle was caught in the immediate vicinity of the battle ground above referred to.
"Yesterday being the day appointed by arrangements in the city to go down to the General's residence and present the Eagle, the steamers Ben. Franklin and Indiana were chartered for that purpose, and about 1200 persons embarked, together with two eumpanies of infantry and one of artillery, amid the roaring of cannon, the beating of drums, and the huzzas of the people, for the residence of the log-cabin and hard-cider candidate, 15 miles below this city. We arrived at the Bend and disembarked; walked up to the house, a distance of about 100 ruds, and then in front of the house we formed a square, into the centre of which was conducted the General by a committee appointed for the purpose. ${ }^{\text {. The Eagle was carried by Capt. Story, whose courage at }}$ the battle of Tippecanoe the General highly exalted. Major C. S. Clarkson, who fought at Fort Meigs, presented it with a most interesting and appropriate address, to which the General made an immediate, off-handed, beautiful, and eloquent reply: and here let me say, that whoever speaks disparagingly of his talents as an orator, will never do so again after hearing him make a. public address. The General remarked that he thanked his friends of Crawford County for the present they were so obliging as to send him. Their request should be attended to; he would keep the Eagle until he could see the country restored to its liberty, either by this or any other administra. tion; until men could go to the polls and exercise the elective franclise without fear or compulsion, by office-holders or others; until the people of this country could be free and independent, and the legislation of the country should be left to be done by the Legislators, and not the Executive. Then, and not till then, would he give the bird its freedom, that it might wing its way to its native air, and perch itself upon the tree of liberty, and be indeed the true ensign of our country's standard." $\rightarrow$ (See the Engrazing on the last page.)

## A SONG. <br> Tune-The Bonnets of Blue.

Here's a health to Tippecanoe! Here's a shout for Tippecanoe! And he that won't drink to the pride of North Bend Is neither a wise one nor true..
It's good for the people to rule ; It's base to be led by the few; It's good to stand up for the popular choice, Then shout for old Tippecanoe!

Hurrah for old Tippecanoe : Hurrah for old Tippecanoe:
It's good to cheer him who has often cheer'd us, Then shout for old Tippecanoe:
Here's a health to Tippecanoe: Here's a shout for̂ Tippecanoe!
Here's a health to the chief who was never yet beat, Three rounds for the honest and true:

Here's luck to the hand that will toil! Here's luck to the seed that is sown!
Who's a poor man himself is a friend of tro poor, And values their rights as his own.
Then shout for old Tippecanoe!
Hurrah for old Tippecanoe;
It's time to turn out all the profigate herd, And put in OLD TIPPECANOE:

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[^1]

"Majestic monarch of the cloud, |To hear the tempest trumping loud | When strive the warriors of the storm, Child of the sun! to thee 'tis giver

And rqils the thunder-drum of heaven, To guard the banner of the frea.


[^0]:    "As long as the leaders of the Roman armies were taken from the plough, to the plough they were willing to return."-Harrison.

[^1]:    ILLUSTRATED INCIDENTS in the life of William Henry Harrison, executed in beautifuI style, in two colors, on a large sheet-exhibiting at one view, some of the many interesting events in the life of the true patriot. Published at 56 Gold street, New York prise $\$ 4$ per hundred, by

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