plough them in with a shallow furrow, say three inches deep, then pass a light harrow over them so as to pulverize the ground well; then sow your grass seed, harrow it in lightly and finish by rolling. When the grain and grass seeds come up sow a bushel of plaster to the acre, and if the season should prove favorable a good crop will reward your labors, unless, indeed, your soil be poor indeed. Bear in mind, that if the ground you devote to your oats be good and put in fine tilth that you may calculate upon heavy grain and increased quantity.

Barley.—If you have any ground suitable for the growth of this grain, that is sandy loam, or gravelly loam in *good heart*, sow it as early as you can get your ground in good fine tilth, two ploughings and thorough harrowing are necessary. The quantity of seed per acre is two bushels, which should be soaked in lye or brine before being sown.

Spring Wheat.—The earlier the better that this grain is gotten in, as it is important that it have time to mature its fruit before the withering days of summer arrive.

Two Bushels of seed to the acre is the proper quantity.

Grass Seeds.—If you intend sowing grass seeds on your wheat or rye fields, the sooner in this month that it be done the better. From experience we would recommend that a light harrow be run over the grain after the seed is sown, which should be followed by the roller. The *harrowing* in the grass seed saves the double purpose of covering them and of a cultivator to the grain while the roller buries any roots that the harrow may drag out. Indeed, we have no doubt that growing grain would be benefitted by a harrow dressing as late as April, and that the increased yield would pay four times the value of the labor bestowed.

Quantity of grass seeds per acre. If clover be sown alone from 12 to 16 lbs. should be sown to the acre: if *clover* and *timothy* mixed, 12 lbs. of the former and 1 peck of the latter: if *clover* and *herds grass*, 12 lbs. of the former and 1 bushel of the latter: if *clover* and *orchard* grass, 12 lbs. of the former and 1 bushel of the latter: if orchard grass or herds grass alone, 2 bushels of the former and 1 of the latter: if *clover* and *rye grass*, 12 lbs. of the former and 1 bushel of the latter: if *rye grass* alone, 2 bushels to the acre. *Orchard* grass seed should never be sown without being first moistened at least twelve hours before its being sowed.

Fences.—Attend to your fences as early this month as you can, and see that every repair that is necessary be made. Do not suffer your cattle to get into the habit of entering your fields where you do not intend to pasture them, as habits when once fixed may become difficult of remedy.

Stock.—This is a most trying month upon every description of stock: therefore be particular in seeing that they are well attended to. Your milch cows, and in-calf cows should receive additional care and an increase of some kind of succulent food. Your *in-pig* sows must also have good wholesome slops given them thrice a day.

MEADOWS.—If you have rotted manure to spread a top dressing of say five cart loads to the acre, it would prove highly advantageous. In applying it, choose the early part of the morning so as to avoid poaching.

DRAINS AND DITCHES.—Clean out your drains and ditches as early as possible, in order that your meadows may be dried before injury be done to the growing vegetation.

MARSHES.—If you have any marshes from which you cut natural grass and the grass thereon be sufficiently long to burn, set fire to it, as it serves to improve and sweeten the herbage.

FLAX.—Get your grounds ready and get in your flax.

EARLY POTATOES.—About the fifteenth of this month you should get in the ground your early potatoes—and recollect that the best possible tilth should be given to your soil before you commit the seed to the earth. In putting in potatoes at this season of the year, be careful to cover the sets *well* with good long stable manure—mind and be *liberal* in quantity, as you may rest assured that potatoes at all times are greedy eaters, so are those raised in early spring particularly so. *Keep them clean* from the time of ploughing until the vines cover the ground; recollect that until you lay them by, the earth should at all times be *open*.

CLOVER FIELDS.—As soon as vegetation begins to start fairly, and your clover is in leaf sow a bushel of plaster on each acre, taking care to sow it of dull damp mornings.

IN THE GARDEN.

CABBAGES.—If you were provident enough last fall to sow Early York and other early varieties of cabbage seed, and have the plants ready for setting out, as soon as the ground is dry enough to be put in fine tilth, prepare your cabbage bed by manuring it liberally and digging deep, and from the tenth to the fifteenth of the month set out your plants.

If you have no plants, prepare a seed bed in a warm southern corner. The best way to urge your plants forward, will be to turn in about four inches of good rich horse dung, rake your bed until it is perfectly fine, then sow your cabbage seed, and cover them with about half an inch of good rich mould or well rotted manure. The seed being sown and the bed top dressed, pat it down lightly with the back of your spade and the work will be done. In order to secure your plants against frost, throw a few pine or cedar bushes over the bed.

LETTUCE.—Manage your lettuce in the same way as above recommended for cabbages.

EARLY PEAS.—Sow early peas as soon in this month as you can get the ground ready, taking care to manure the ground well.

WINDSOR BEANS.—This variety of beans may be planted early in this month.

RADISHES.—If you have a warm dry border, you may sow radishes early this month, and continue to sow a few seeds every fortnight during spring, by which means you will secure a continuous supply.

SPINACH.—Get in this fine old fashioned vegetable as early as possible.

PARSNIPS AND CARROTS.—These fine roots should be sown as early this month as you can get the ground ready.

SMALL SALADING of almost all kinds may be safely sown in all this month, but the earlier the better.

BROCCOLI should be sown, if you desire to have a supply in October.

CELERY seed for transplanting in May should now be sown. Sow in a bed of mellow rich earth.

ASPARAGUS.—About the latter end of this month dress your asparagus beds.

If you desire to make new beds you may sow the seed also in the latter part of this month.

BEETS for early use should be sown as soon as you can get the seed in, taking care to sow in rich deep soil, the bed to be well manured, thoroughly dug and made fine.

ONIONS.—As early as possible get in your onion seed, of sets. Be sure to manure well and make the ground as fine as a fiddle.

LEEKS, Garlic, Chives, Shallots, parsley, thyme and all of the same families of herbs may be now sown.

ARTICHOKES may now be either sown or planted out.

POTATOES.—If you desire early potatoes, plant them as soon as the frost is out of the ground, taking good care to dig in a plentiful supply of manure, and to cover your sets in the drills, with two or three inches of rich long horse dung.

HORSE RADISH should now be transplanted.

RHUBARB.—Sow the *seed* of this excellent though too often forgotten plant as early in this month as you can get the ground ready.

PEARS, Plums, Cherries and Apples should be pruned this month.

PEACH TREES of all kinds may be planted out during this month.

GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c., should be pruned and set out this month.

STRAWBERRIES.—Clear your beds as early in this month as possible, and move the earth around the roots. If they are foul with grass, weeds, &c., put a layer of straw over your beds and set it on fire.

IN THE ORCHARD.

All trees in your orchard that require pruning should be immediately pruned. Make the wound of every limb you cut off smooth and apply the composition recommended by Forsyth to the wound.—It consists of 1 bushel of fresh cow dung, half bushel of old plastering made fine, half a bushel of wood ashes, and the sixtieth part of a bushel of sand. The whole to be mixed well together and when perfectly smooth to be applied.

PLANT out fruit and ornamental trees.

GRAPE VINES.—If your vines have not been pruned before, which they should have been, lose no time in doing so now. If they bleed stick a pot-toe, or some tempered clay on the part. *Cuttings* must now be *set out*.

GRAFTING may be done from the beginning of this month until the middle of April.

PEACH STONES, apple, pear, cherry, damson and all other fruit stones or seed should be sown early this month.

FRUIT TREES subject to be destroyed by the worm should be examined, particularly peach trees. Dig around the roots, pick all the worms out that you can with a piece of wire, or fine pointed knife, with as little injury to the bark as possible; scrape off all gum on the stems or branches and wash the limbs and trunks with a strong solution of chloride of lime, or one made of soap suds, turpentine and tobacco juice.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

IN CONGRESS.

In discussing the qualifications of the Whig Candidate for the Presidency, his merits as a Pioneer of the West, as a Soldier in the wars of the two first generations of the United States, and as an able Negotiator and kind Father to the Indians, have been so generally relied upon, that the younger of our readers are probably not aware of his title to their respect and esteem in his more recent career as a Civilian and Legislator.

Upon the early public service of Gen. Harrison, from the time of his entry into the Army under Gen. Wayne, up to the close of his service in the war of 1812, we place a high and just value. His experience in Indian and civilized war, his familiar knowledge of the interests of the west, and his intimate acquaintance with the Indian character, are of consequence in a general estimate of his recommendations for the Presidency, because his information and experience in these respects must qualify him, in a degree unequalled by any man now living, for the discharge of all Executive functions which depend on practical knowledge of those great interests.

But, had Gen. Harrison 'never set a squadron in the field,' and were he as ignorant of the Indian character as he is practically otherwise, we can find evidence enough in his services and recorded opinions as a Civilian and Legislator to recommend him to hearty and cordial support by those who would pay comparatively little respect to mere soldiership as a qualification for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation.

Before entering upon the brief notice which we propose to ourselves of some of the incidents of Gen. Harrison's civil life since the war of 1812, let us glance at two circumstances in his education, the influence of which is perceptible in leading traits of his public character.

In the first place, though not old enough to have been a sage of the Revolution, he is the son of a distinguished sage of the Revolution, in the midst of which he was born, and in the course of which his mind was trained and disciplined. The result of this circumstance are to be found in his elevated sense of the moral as well as political character of that revolution, and his high appreciation of the gratitude due to the memory of its authors, and to all, down to the humblest, dead or living, of those who were actors in it.

In the second place, Gen. Harrison, with a taste which may be said to have been native to the air which he first breathed, ripened by his young admiration of the heroic virtues of the first great men of the Revolution, has *read history* profoundly. He is familiar with the annals of the ancient Republics, and to their study and reminiscences he retains much of the early attachment of a classic student. With the Anglo-Saxon history he is not less acquainted, nor less accustomed at need to draw upon its resources.

The dominant influence of these two circumstances in Gen. Harrison's early life is visibly impressed on his speeches, his writings and his actions. Through the history of his own times he may be traced by his repeated evidences of devotion to the cause of liberty, his admiration of high achievements, his ardent patriotism, and his great esteem for that virtue in others. From his mouth indeed might have come with truth and grace the sentiment of the great English moralist on the occasion of his visit to the classic ground of the Hebrides: 'Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue.' That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.

Following with us the track of Gen. Harrison's Legislative career the reader will not fail to perceive, from the beginning to the end of it, the application of these preliminary observations.

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Gen. Harrison took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives on the opening of the Second Session of the Fourteenth Congress, (Dec. 2, 1816.) On the 3d, the Annual Message of the President was received; on the 4th of the month the President's Message was discussed, and on the 5th the committees upon its various subjects were announced, on one of which (on the subject of the Militia) Gen. Harrison was appointed chairman.

On the next day, being the first day after the organization of the House, Gen. Harrison moved the following resolution, in which the reader will perceive the germ of the provision afterwards made for the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war:

'*Resolved*, That the Military Committee be instructed to report a bill providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers who, having faithfully served in the armies of the United States, are now in distressed circumstances, and who, not having received *wounds* or *disabilities whilst in* actual service, are excluded from the benefits of the pension laws.'

On presenting this resolution, Gen. Harrison said; 'It had been his intention to offer with this resolution some observations upon the matter to the House: but, understanding that this course was not considered strictly proper on originating a motion he should reserve his remarks for another stage of the business. He did so with the less reluctance, since any remarks he should have made would have been with a view to enlist the feelings of the House, and he felt, on reflection, convinced that such remarks must be wholly unnecessary on this occasion, and that *the heart of every American would beat in unison with the object he had in view.* He had made the resolution *as board as possible*, that it might afford to the committee a choice of the various modes of accomplishing the object proposed to be committed to them.'

The resolution thus moved having been modified on the suggestion of an experienced member of the House so as to leave it, according to usage, discretionary with the committee to report by bill or otherwise, was agreed to without opposition.

Though nothing definitive in reference to this subject was done at this Session of Congress (the two Houses having their hands full of other business of more immediate urgency) it is plainly evident that it was this proposition which led the way to the provision for the survivors of the Revolutionary war a measure which circles the fame of this Republic with a glory the ancient Republics could not boast of, by exhibiting to the world the most beautiful example on record of A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

It was not until the following Session of Congress that the first act on the subject was passed. At the opening of that Session, Mr. Monroe, who also had veneration for the principles and actors of the Revolution strongly impressed upon his character—not the less strongly from his having been himself personally associated with his trials and its perils—introduced the subject to Congress in the following appropriate and touching terms, following very nearly, the reader will perceive, the language of General Harrison's proposition at the preceding Session of Congress:

'In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our Revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay it foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of Nature, and gone to repose. It is believed that, among the survivors, there are some *not provided for by existing laws*, who are *reduced to indigence, and even to real distress.* These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country and it will do honor to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be forever lost. Indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefitted by any provision which may be made will not be great.'

Of the select committee to which this part of the Message was referred, Gen Harrison would doubtless have been made Chairman, but that General Bloomfield, much his senior in years and in date of service, a soldier of the Revolution, (as well as the war of 1812,) had come into Congress as a Representative from New Jersey, and it was almost a matter of course that the matter should be placed in his charge. With him were associated other Revolutionary worthies, Colonel Tallmadge, of Connecticut, an experienced officer of the Revolution, (also senior to Gen. H.) being next on the committee.

This committe was not long in deliberating upon the measure; for on the 12th of the same month in which it was appointed, the committee reported a bill to provide, again almost in the terms of General Harrison's original proposition, for the relief of such officers and soldiers (and sailors) who have faithfully served, &c. and are now in reduced circumstances in life.'

In the discussion of this bill General H. took an active part advocating, however, a just discrimination between actual service and the merely being mustered in the Army without serving any length of time. Sustaining this discrimination, he opposed an amendment proposing to allow the proposed pension to '*every* officer or soldier who served in any manner during the Revolutionary war, and now surviving' arguing it as follows:

'The amendment now proposed, he said, went too far, because it would embrace every one who had shouldered a musket even for an hour, during the Revolutionary war. As to those who had seen no service, so far from having a claim to the need of *liberality*, the amendment would be *but a measure of justice*, as no bounty had been accorded to them. Persons, however, covered with scars and bowed down by length of service in those days, ought not to be confounded with those who had been called out for an hour or a day. *Some of the militia, he thought, were as well entitled to this pension as any regulars*, of whom the Jersey militia might be particularly mentioned. But he wished to have the operation of the bill limited to such as should have served six months or more.'

This bill passed the House of Representatives before Christmas Day, showing a marvellous despatch of business in the House of Representatives, in comparison with the usage in the same body as the present day, and what is still more remarkable, the yeas and nays were not even called upon its passage. Such was the good feeling then prevailing among the Members of the House, that the majority would not expose to invidious imputation, by requiring a record of their names, those whose objections to the details of the bill might have induced them to vote against it.

The bill which passed the House so promptly, did not so readily obtain the assent of the Senate; but it finally passed that body towards the end of February following, (yeas 23 nays 8,) and now stands on the statute-book as the act of March 15 1818, entitled 'An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war.'

A few days after the transmission of this bill to the Senate, Gen. Harrison submitted the following resolution:

'*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate to consider and report what measures it may be proper to adopt to manifest the public respect for the memory of General Thaddeus Kosciusko formerly an officer in the service of the United States and the uniform and distinguished friend of Liberty and the Rights of Man.'

In this proposition the ruling passion of the mover, his enthusiastic admiration of the principles of the Revolution, and his zeal in behalf of liberty in general, and of the rights of man, are plainly developed.

But it is to the following speech, delivered on that occasion, extracted from the file of the National Intelligencer, that we bespeak the particular attention of our readers:

On presenting the above resolution, Gen. Harrison addressed the House as follows:

"The public papers have announced an event which is well calculated to excite the sympathy of every American bosom. Kosciusko, the martyr of Liberty, is no more! We are informed that he died at Soleure, in France, some time in October last.

"In tracing the events of this great man's life, we find in him that consistency of conduct which is the more to be admired as it is so rarely to be met with. He was not at one time the friend of mankind, and at another the instrument of their oppression, but he preserved throughout his whole career those noble principles which distinguished him in its commencement—which influenced him, at an early period of his life, to leave his country and his friends, and in another hemisphere to fight for the rights of humanity.

"Kosciusko was born and educated in Poland, of a noble and distinguished family—a country where the distinctions in society are perhaps carried to greater lengths than in any other. He a Creator had, however, endowed him with a soul capable of rising above the narrow prejudices of a caste, and breaking the shackles which a vicious education had imposed on his mind.

"When very young, he was informed by the voice of Fame that the standard of liberty had been erected in America—that an insulted and oppressed people had determined to be free, or perish in the attempt. His ardent and generous mind caught, with enthusiasm, the holy flame, and from that moment he became the devoted soldier of liberty.

"His rank in the American army afforded him no opportunity greatly to distinguish himself. But he was remarked throughout his service for all the qualities which adorn the human character. His heroic valor in the field could only be equalled by his moderation and affability in the walks of private life. He was idolized by the soldiers for his bravery, and beloved and respected by the officers for the goodness of his heart, and the great qualities of his mind.

"Contributing greatly, by his exertions, to the establishment of the independence of America, he might have remained, and shared the blessings it dispensed, under the protection of a chief who loved and honored him, and in the bosom of a grateful and affectionate people.

"Kosciusko had, however, other views. It is not known that, until the period I am speaking of, he had formed any distinct idea of what could or indeed what ought to be done for his own. But in the Revolutionary war he drank deeply of the principles which produced it. In his conversations with the intelligent men of our country, he acquired new views of the science of government and the rights of man. He had seen two, to be free, it was only necessary that a nation should will it; and, to be happy, it was only necessary that a nation should be free. And was it not possible to procure these blessings for Poland?—for Poland, the country of his birth, which had a claim to all his efforts, to all his service? That unhappy nation groaned under a complication of evils which has scarcely a parallel in history. The mass of the people were the abject slaves of the nobles; the nobles, torn into factions, were alternately the instruments and the victims of their powerful and ambitious neighbors. By intrigue, corruption, and force some of its fairest provinces had been separated from the Republic, and the people, like beasts, transferred to foreign despots, who were again watching for a favorable moment for a second dismemberment. To regenerate a people thus debased, to obtain for a country thus encroached the blessings of liberty and independence, was a work of as much difficulty as danger. But, to a mind like Kosciusko's, the difficulty and danger of an enterprise served as stimulants to undertake it.

"The annals of these times give us no detailed account of the progress of Kosciusko in accomplishing his great work from the period of his return from America to the adoption of the new Constitution of Poland, in 1791. This interval, however, of apparent inaction, was most usefully employed to illumine the mental darkness which enveloped his countrymen. To stimulate the ignorant and bigoted peasantry with the hope of future emancipation—to teach a proud but gallant nobility that true glory is only to be found in the paths of duty and patriotism—interests the most opposed, prejudices the most stubborn, and habits the most inveterate, were reconciled, dissipated and broken, by the ascendancy of his virtues and example. The storm which he had foreseen, and for which he had been preparing, at length burst upon Poland. A feeble and unpopular Government bent before its fury, and submitted itself to the Russian yoke of the invader. But the nation disdained to follow its example; in their extremity every eye was turned on the hero who had already fought their battles, the sage who had enlightened them, and the patriot who had set the example of personal sacrifices to accomplish the emancipation of the people.

"Kosciusko was unanimously appointed generalissimo of Poland, with unlimited powers, until the enemy should be driven from the country. On his virtue the nation reposed with the utmost confidence; and it is some consolation to reflect, amidst the general depravity of mankind that two instances, in the same age, have occurred where powers of this kind were employed solely to the purposes for which they were given.

"It is not my intention, sir, to follow the Polish Chief throughout the career of victory which, for a considerable time, crowned his efforts. Guided by his talents, and led by his valor, his undisciplined, unarmed militia charged with effect the veteran Russian and Prussian disciplined cuirassiers of the great Frederick, for the first time, broke and fled before the lighter and more appropriate cavalry of Poland. Hope filled the breasts of the patriots. After a long night, the dawn of an apparently glorious day broke upon Poland. But, to the discerning eye of Kosciusko, the light which it shed was of that sickly and portentous appearance, indicating a storm more dreadful than that which he had resisted.

"He prepared to meet it with firmness, but with means entirely inadequate.—To the advantages of numbers, of tactics, of discipline, and inexhaustible resources, the combined despots had secured a faction in the heart of Poland. And, if that country can boast of having produced its Washington, it is disgraced also by giving birth to a second Arnold. The day at length came which was to decide the fate of a nation and a hero. Heaven, for wise purposes, determined that it should be the last of Polish liberty. It was decided, indeed before the battle commenced. The traitor Poniski, who covered with a detachment the advance of the Polish army, abandoned his position to the enemy, and retreated.

"Kosciusko was astonished, but not dismayed. The disposition of his army would have done honor to Hannibal. The succeeding conflict was terrible. When the talents of the General could no longer direct the mingled mass of combatants, the arm of the warrior was brought to the aid of his soldiers. He performed prodigies of valor. The fabled prowess of Ajax in defending the Grecian ships was realized by the Polish hero. Nor was he badly seconded by his troops. As long as his voice could guide, or his example fire their valor, they were irresistible. In this unequal contest Kosciusko was long seen, and finally lost to their view.

'Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
'And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell.'

"He fell covered with wounds, but still survived. A Cossack would have pierced his breast, when an officer interposed. 'Suffer him to execute his purpose,' said the bleeding hero; 'I am the devoted soldier of my country, and will not survive its liberties.' The name of Kosciusko struck to the heart of the Tartar, like that of Marius upon the Cimbrian warrior. The uplifted weapon dropped from his hand.

"Kosciusko was conveyed to the dungeons of Petersburgh, and to the eternal disgrace of the Empress Catharine, she made him the object of her vengeance, when he could be no longer the object of her fears. Her more generous son restored him to liberty. The remainder of his life has been spent in virtuous retirement. Whilst in this situation in France, an anecdote is related of him which strongly illustrates the command which his virtues and his services had obtained over the minds of his countrymen.

"In the late invasion of France, some Polish regiments, in the service of Russia, passed through the village in which he lived. Some pillaging of the inhabitants brought Kosciusko from his cottage. 'When I was a Polish soldier,' said he, addressing the plunderers, 'the property of the peaceful citizens was respected.' And who art thou,' said an officer, 'who addressest us with this tone of authority?' 'I am Kosciusko.' There was magic in the word. It ran from corps to corps. The march was suspended. They gathered round him, and gazed with astonishment and awe upon the mighty man he presented. 'Could it indeed be their hero,' whose fame was indentified with that of their country? A thousand interesting reflections burst upon their minds; they remembered his patriotism, his devotion to liberty, his triumphs, and his glorious fall. Their iron hearts were softened, and the tear of sensibility trickled down their weather-beaten faces.—We can easily conceive, sir, what would be the feelings of the hero himself in such a scene. His great heart must have heaved with emotion to find himself once more surrounded by the companions of its glory: and that he would have been upon the point of saying to them,

'Behold your General, come once more
'To lead you on to glorious victory,
'To home, to freedom.'

'The delusion could have lasted but for a moment. He was himself, alas! a miserable cripple; and, for them! they were no longer the soldiers of liberty, but the instruments of ambition and tyranny. Overwhelmed with grief at the reflection, he would retire to his cottage, to mourn afresh over the miseries of his country.

'Such was the man, sir, for whose memory I ask from an American Congress a slight tribute of respect. Not, sir, to perpetuate his fame, but our gratitude. His fame will last as long as liberty remains upon the earth; as long as a votary offers incense upon her altar, the name of Kosciusko will be invoked. And if, by the common consent of the world, a temple shall be erected to those who have rendered most service to mankind—if the statue of our great countryman shall occupy the place of the 'Most Worthy,' but of Kosciusko will be found by his side and the wreath of laurel will be entwined with the palm of virtue to adorn his brow."

It does not at all detract from the merit of this admirable eulogium on the character of the gallant and true-hearted Pole, that Gen. H. did not succeed in his motion. It appeared, when the matter came to be examined, that the proposed proceeding was against precedent, Congress having theretofore, in the case of native officers of equal rank to Kosciusko, declined adopting similar measures, when proposed. But the Speech is on record, and no one can deprive its author of the merit of a production, of which any living orator might well be proud.

[We shall resume and continue this review through one or two more numbers.]

GENERAL HARRISON.

To the imperishable honor of his character, the friends of General Harrison may assert with exulting pride and immovable confidence, that the first stone in the pyramid of his renown was laid by the illustrious Washington. He first received office under the father of his country, and enjoyed the confidence of Jefferson, of Madison, and of every other President of the United States, with the exception of General Jackson, who perhaps thought it enough that one military leader of the age should shine forth with a degree of distinguishing and diffusive splendour. Can Mr. Van Buren's friends say as much for him? No! No! No! He never participated in the confidence of any chief magistrate of the Union but one, and that was General Jackson. And how did he win his way to that confidence? Was it by a long course of laborious and beneficent service rendered to the people of his country? Certainly not. It was by continually indulging himself in a system of the basest cringing flattery and servility to his 'great author and disposer," General Jackson. He never thought of the people, in climbing up the ladder of ascension to the supremacy of power; and conse-

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