manhood as the Governor of Indiana, and commander-in-chief of our armies in the West and Northwest. 'Where Mad ame Trollope's Bazaar now stands in Cincinnati,' said he, 'many a time have I wheeled and marched my company in what was then Fort Washington.' 'Philadelphia and New York,' he added, 'were long after approached only on horseback, through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.' 'From the Miami,' pointing to the Miami river, not far from his own farm, and on which his son's farm lies, 'Mr. Jefferson, by his commission as Gov. ernor of Indiana and Upper Louisiana, vested me with an authority greater than a Roman Proconsul, and a commission of mine could make a magistrate whose jurisdiction should stretch from thence to Mackinaw, where it was too cold for corn to grow, even to regions productive of cotton, and almost of sugar. I think I have personally obtained for the country from the Indians, more millions of acres of land than the sword of a conqueror ever parmanently won, and I trust never dishonestly.' To hear and see a plain farmer talk thus, all history more than confirming his every remark, and that farmer too in the vigor of a ripe old age —now reaping the rewards of honest industry amid his own well-earned fields —seemed to me like a dream, and I can hardly realize that this Ohio, this Indiana, is not a vision created by some magi. When Napoleon conquered a city—when the tri-color was carried by his legions upon the battlements of Berlin or Vienna, Paris was in ecstasy, and all France rang with acclamations; but here is an American Cæsar, at work on his own farm, now making for him his own commentaries, who carried the American flag the furthest it was carried in his own time, further than from Rome to the Danube, among terrible savages too, who only laid down his sword when the forest was cleared of them, and that flag stood waving in triumph in the uppermost Canada—further in advance in the British dominions than since the days of Montgomery: and more than all this though, where this wilderness was, here is not one city, but a wilderness of cities now, the most beautiful of which is that where this young ensign wheeled his company. Farms innumerable among them too, and an empire of People, among the happiest, the wealthiest, and freest on earth! I say all this seems to me like a vision—and when I dwell on it, and think of the services of Harrison and his armed pioneers, I cannot but feel that the true glory of the Cæsars of Rome and of France dwindles into nothing, as compared with the wonderful achievements of the man whose toil and blood have made so many people happy.

We Eastern People know nothing of how this country was won and settled, and hence we cannot understand the enthusiasm with which General Harrison inspires his friends. We love those who have been brought up with us at home and in school; but how much more is the love of them who have been rocked and cradled in danger—whose home has been the common wilderness—whose bed the bark of trees—whose pillow their saddles, and whose canopy the sky —whose music but the yell and howl of the painted savages, and whose welcome but the tomahawk and rifle: and how intense is the love of the masses for that slight and attenuated and youthful leader, who shares all this danger—whose valor is a pattern for them—whose tongue inspires them to action, and whose pen records their worth? This is the story of Harrison, and upon such principles the affection of the West for him is founded. And now think of the terrible indignation that awaits those who decry these deeds, and denounce the actor as a poltroon or a coward, so many of the eye-witnesses being yet alive and on the stage of busy action. 'It shall cost any man his life,' exclaimed an indignant Hoosier in my hearing, when over-heated by anger, 'who calls my old commander a coward.'

I took out of Gen. Harrison's library the History of the Last War in the West, written by McAfee, printed in 1816, a valuable historical work, which ought to be of good authority at Court, McAfee being of that party, and now living in Kentucky. I read it, with the power to obtain at the same time, the running commentary of General Harrison upon the men and the events narrated in it. I know not when I have found a work, thus read, so agreeable; for the events, beginning with the battle of Tippecanoe and ending with New Orleans, are all of thrilling interest, and such as are but little known at the East. I could not but remark upon the impressive memory of General Harrison. He seemed not only to know all his officers well, but all his soldiers too, and a remark that he made struck me of the mingled character of civilian and soldier he was obliged to have in order to govern his army; for leading citizens, as many in the ranks even were, eminent lawyers too, the tongue and the pen, were as necessary for success as the sword. Hence the wonderful success General Harrison had, in this varied talent, in being a good speaker and a good writer too, as well as a good soldier, of attaching to him all, both officers and soldiers, under his command.

There are many, I suppose, who will think I write but for political effect, when I say General Harrison is one of the best educated men in the country. But I do say, and I do sincerely believe, there is no man with a sounder and a better education for the position to which he is recommended, than he has. In the general literature of the day, there are but few men so well read, or who discriminate in it so well, and in the true principles of the Constitution he was most soundly imbued by his father, by Patrick Henry, whom he had heard, by George Washington, by Robert Morris, as well as by all the Virginia Fathers of the Revolution. His reminiscences of Virginia life are interesting and fresh to me. He seems to be a link of the present to the past, with sympathies for each; and he can thus make himself agreeable to the young as well as to the old. I do not know when I have met a man with so good colloquial powers, and, at the same time, with such a fund of matter and personal anecdotes to give zest to his conversation. As for his health, such men with habits like his, of a life so serene, amid pure air, upon a farm, they do not so much die, as that their frames wear out. Their modes of thought, and their process of life, realize what Cicero paints in his *De Senectute*, the serene old age of a healthful exercise of body and mind, time never hanging heavy upon them, for they have enough to do, and death having no terrors, for conscience has no stings.

I bade a reluctant 'adieu' to this happy home of a venerable man after a prolonged stay. It has been among the happiest visits of my life—the most instructive and the most interesting. I have not said one word of him I would not have said if he had not been before the People, with almost a certainty of having their highest rewards in their highest honor. His rural dwelling, the antique sideboard, the Lord's Prayer, in its time-worn frame, the plain and home-wrought carpet, the spacious fireplace, tended, too, by himself, and kindled in the morning always by his own hand, the rustic but generous and abundant fare—what a contrast all this with the teeming and advancing luxury of our day! Here is a man who might, in the early settlement of the country, while winning millions of acres of the public lands, and disbursing millions of dollars of the public money, have had the wealth of a Crœsus now, with a palace for his habitation, his halls hung with damask, and illuminated with flashing tapestry, while statues graced his grounds, and velvet couches bore him over them; but here he is, happy in this retirement and simplicity, valuing more the honors his country has awarded him in the resolutions of Congress, and of the State of Kentucky which he has well preserved and framed, and a little telescope his near and dear friend Commodore Perry gave him, used in spying the enemy's fleet in the battle of Lake Erie, when he wrote to Harrison, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours:' setting more value, I say, on these testimonials, with the unimpeached name of an honest man, than upon all the wealth of a Crœsus, with all his luxuries.

As the steamboat approached 'the Bend,' that daily touches there, I shook hands with the Hero Farmer, whose sword has been so emphatically turned into the ploughshare, with the abiding conviction that the People will almost unanimously, in their electoral colleges, request him to exchange his 'Log Cabin' and all its plainness and simplicity for the more splendid apartments of their White House in Washington.

SUB TREASURY.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extracts from the speech of Hon. John Campbell of Virginia, late Treasurer of the United States, delivered at Abingdon, Va. to his fellow citizens there assembled.—He says

"It is now admitted on all hands that the *destiny of this* Republic is sealed forever, when the circulating medium consists entirely of paper issued under the authority of the General Government.—Under such a system we need no longer talk about State sovereignties or the liberties of the people. They will be at the feet of the General Government, and it must become a simple consolidated despotism. It would soon hoard up in its vaults all the specie of the nation as is the case now in Russia, and the people would have the Government paper as its representative. The stream of specie would be constantly running from the people in payment of their taxes, under the Sub-Treasury System, *into the vaults of the Government*; whilst the Government paper would flow out as the circulating medium, until the whole country would be drained of specie and flooded with Government paper. Every man then in the nation would be more or less a creditor of the Government, who held any of this Government paper in his pocket and of course interested in sustaining it in all its usurpations and despotism.—Under such a system, would it not be perfect mockery to talk about liberty? In this view of the subject, how can the Sub-Treasury system give a specie circulation? The Government creditor would do precisely as he did before the establishment of the Sub-Treasury system when he had his option to take the notes of banks or specie, and always preferred the former.

If each man hoards up specie to pay his taxes, that dont put it in circulation. It has exactly the contrary tendency.—The circulating medium, is that money which the people generally receive when they sell any thing, and pay out when they buy any thing. Specie hoarded up to pay taxes would be used in neither buying or selling. It would be laid by to meet the demands of the Government. When paid up to the Government, it would go off to the Sub-Treasury vaults —from thence it would be paid out to the Government claimant, who would sell it to a broker, if it was worth more than Bank paper, and take notes in exchange, or he would exchange it at bank for its paper, if it was worth no more than the paper. How then are the people to be benefitted by the system, which is to drain our country of specie, which will require them to hoard up the little specie they may have ready for the Sheriff when he comes around or to have their property sacrificed for half its value, if they should be unable to obtain it. The system, instead of giving us a specie currency, will drain the country of it, and banish it completely from circulation."

Here are 26 Governments, all sovereign and independent of each other; and completely sovereign in relation to the subject of Banking. Now we were even to suppose what never will happen, and what never can happen as long as they exist as independent Governments, that two thirds of the States of this Union, would put down their banks, the remaining third would furnish a paper system for the whole Union. Pennsylvania and New York can do it. And yet we are told by a distinguished Senator of the United States; the confidential friend and organ of the President, on the subject of currency, that the General Government can effect what Bonaparte performed in the French nation. That the General Government has the same power over the currency of the 26 States, that a military despot, holding in his own hands the reins of power and giving direction to every thing as it suited his sovereign will and pleasure, had over the destinies of France! Here are his own words:—The great *Emperor of France raised the currency of France from all paper to specie in six years.* He continues:—"The gigantic wars—the National defences—the almost fabulous expenses of the imperial court had carried the annual national expenses to 160 millions, and the whole was paid in gold and silver. 40 millions of people used nothing but gold and silver. And cannot we increase in three or four years our specie from 90 millions to an amount sufficient to pay all the expenses of all wars and furnish a common currency of specie to the people?" And he responds himself by saying "*surely we can.*" Here is an idea of the powers of the General Government over 26 sovereign States in relation to a subject over which they have unlimited control. How is the General Government to prevent the States from chartering Banks? How is the General Government to prevent the people of the States from using Bank paper? How is it to prevent them from availing themselves of its conveniences and facilities? I should like to see the clause of the Constitution of the United States, which gives to that Government any such power! And yet we are told it can do what Bonaparte did in France in relation to the currency.

This syren voice which sings an annual song to us of the coming of the golden age, we have heard for the last ten years. Those who can be gulled by it have lived in this world to little purpose, and know little of the business habits of the people of this country, or of the principles of our free institutions.

Address to the People of New York.—The Whig members of the New York Legislature have published an Address to the people of the State, setting forth a general view of what has been done during the session, and containing some political allusions to the present state of the country and the policy of the National Government. The following extract from the address gives a brief summary of those disasters which have come upon the United States, as consequences of the destructive measures so perseveringly persisted in by the Government:

A crippled commerce—internal trade languishing—manufacturers discharging their hands—the products of agriculture at their lowest prices—mechanics without employment—money scarce and kept from circulation by well founded apprehensions *of the hostile measures of the* government—the currency left to us, deranged and depreciated by the war upon credit so wantonly waged for years—many of the moneyed institutions compelled by the same cause to suspend specie payments, and the residue obliged to restrict their issues in order to save themselves from ruin—public works of internal improvement in various parts of the Union abandoned—laborers dismissed without the means of support or the prospect of employment—industry in all its departments baffled, disheartened and unrewarded—the value of property and the wages of labor depreciated—the Federal government incurring a debt to defray its daily expenses—those expenses swelled to an amount far beyond all former example—the treasures of the nation wasted, and the lives of her bravest sons ingloriously sacrificed, in the Swamps of Florida—this vast amount of present suffering, aggravated by dismay at beholding the obstinacy with which fresh experiments are forced upon a people that have repeatedly rejected and denounced them.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

GENERAL HARRISON.

We give below further evidence of Gen. Harrison's soundness on the subject of abolition. No further confirmation is needed by us, since our knowledge of his Vincennes speech, and his recent renewed avowal of it, in an extract of a letter from him, published in our paper; but it is right, slandered as he has been and still is on this subject, that the public should be put in possession of all proofs bearing upon it. We therefore not only publish the subjoined letter, but call upon the honorable John M. Berrien, of Georgia, to make public the letter in his possession, referred to by General Harrison, as containing a more full exposition of his sentiments and views.

From the New Orleans Bee.

GENERAL HARRISON—ABOLITION.—The opinions of General Harrison, in respect to the rights of the south, and the powers of Congress to interfere with the institutions of slavery, have been so repeatedly expressed, and in so many ways, by his votes in congress, his public speeches and private correspondence, that the following letters were hardly needed to satisfy the skeptical of his entire soundness upon that absorbing topic. The evidences heretofore laid before the public, were sufficient to convince any one open to human testimony, that the slave states had not a faster friend than William Henry Harrison, or one who would more rigidly guard the rights secured to them by our sacred Constitution. Lest there should be any lingering doubt in the public mind, we lay before our readers the following document, which will set all cavil at rest, except with those who would not believe, 'though one should rise from the dead.'

The following letter was written by general Harrison to a gentleman well known to the people of this city. It was first published in the True American on Wednesday last.

'*Cincinnati 25th November*, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR—I answer the questions you proposed to me this morning, with great pleasure.

First: I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the states, or *in any manner interfere with the property of the citizens in their slaves*, but upon the application of the states, in which case, and in no other, they might appropriate money to aid the states so applying to get rid of their slaves. These opinions I have always held, and this was the ground upon which I voted against the Missouri restriction in the fifteenth congress. The opinions given above are precisely those which were entertained by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison.

Second: I do not believe that congress can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District.

I received a letter some time since, from John M. Berrien, Esq, of Georgia, proposing questions, similar to those made by you, and I answered them more at length than I have now done, but to the same import.

In haste, yours truly,
W. H. HARRISON.

To Thomas Sloo, jr., of New Orleans, now in Cincinnati.'

These were the sentiments of general Harrison less than four years ago. They conform to the views he has always expressed upon this question; and, what is more to the purpose, they conform *to every act of his life*, when called upon, either in his capacity of legislator to vote, or, as a citizen of influence and weight of character, to address the people upon the subject.

General Harrison's opinions have undergone no change since the date of the above letter. His whole course concerning our domestic institutions has been decided, firm, and without change.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

GENERAL HARRISON AND ABOLITION.—We give place, with pleasure, to the following letter, from a distinguished Georgian, in answer to our recent call on him, adding another to the already multiplied proofs of general Harrison's soundness on the slave question.

Savannah April 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN—You call upon me, in your paper of the 8th inst. to make public a letter, addressed to me by general Harrison, on the subject of abolition. I have already replied to a similar request, made by the editor of the Daily Telegraph, a paper published in this city: but as I know not if that paper (which has been recently established) is on your list of exchanges, and feel that the liberality of your conduct, towards a political opponent, gives you an undoubted claim to the respect and courtesy of his friends, I repeat the substance of that answer.

The letter in question was written in 1836, in anticipation of a state of things which did not occur. It was, therefore, not made public, and I fear has not been preserved. At least, after a diligent search among my papers, I have been unable to find it. Its contents, however, are perfectly within my recollection, and I do all that is in my power to comply with your request, by stating them, as I have done to the editor of the Telegraph The letter embraced three points.

First: General Harrison denied the right of congress to abolish slavery in the states, or in the District of Columbia.

Second: He expressed the opinion that the tariff compromise ought to remain undisturbed.

Third: He repudiated the practice of making appointments to office the reward of partisan service.

This was the purport of the letter. I did not ask general Harrison's opinion, because I doubted it. Having been in intimate intercourse with him for several years, I knew that his views on this subject were in accordance with my own.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
J. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.'

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1840.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE GIFTS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Buchanan then presented a joint resolution, authorizing the President of the United States to accept the presents which have been tendered to him by the Imaun of Muscat and recently brought to New York in His Highness's ship the Sultanee; and also, to authorize the President to accept the lion and lioness, presented to him by the Emperor of Morocco, through the hands of the United States Consul at Tangier, and to cause all the presents be disposed of at public sale, and the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the public treasury.

Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, suggested that the proceeds of the articles should not be deposited in the Treasury, but appropriated to the purchase of some present to be returned to the donors.

Mr. Buchanan said that the authorities of the United States had protested against these presents being made, and informed the donors that a fundamental law of the United States prohibited the acceptance of them. But these reptesentations were unavailing. The captain of the Sultanee was put to great charge for keeping the Arabian horses; and he thought there should be no delay in relieving that gentleman from the expense. With regard to the presents from the Emperor of Morocco, Mr. Buchanan said that the Consul at Tangier had told the Governor of that place that he could not accept the presents. The Governor replied that the Consul had no right to interfere between his Imperial Majesty and the President of the United States; and that if he (the Governor) had dared to do so, he would have lost his head; and that any man who should attempt any such interference, would deserve to be decapitated. The Consul, however, persisted in his remonstrances; but while pleading with the Governor, he saw a military procession approaching the Consulate, heralded by drums and trumpets, and escorting the lion and lioness. Upon their arrival, the Consul again represented to the commander of this cavalcade, who was a nephew of the Emperor, that he could not accept them, and that the President could not receive them.

The Consul was then asked who was above the President. He answered that he doubted whether Congress even had authority to accept the gifts. The Captain then inquired who were the masters of Congress. The Consul replied 'the people.' 'Then,' said the Captain, 'take the lion and lioness to the sultans of America, the people;' and he added that, were he not to perform the orders of the Emperor, he would lose his head; and, as he did not wish to hazard that, he would loosen the animals in the street, if the Consul should refuse them, and go back and report to the Emperor what had been done. The Consul still held out; and the Captain gave the orders to set the animals free in the street. When seeing this result, the Consul agreed to take them, and they are now in one of the best rooms of his house.

Mr. Buchanan urged the adoption of the resolution; and it was agreed to on the terms in which it was introduced.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Another Defaulting Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Chinn of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

'*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General communicate to this House without delay, the time at which the Postmaster at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, became a defaulter, the time, number, and amount of the various drafts which have been drawn on him, and which he has refused or neglected to pay, and particularly the amount now due by said Postmaster to the Government;—also all the communications which have been written or received in relation to said defalcations, together with all other correspondence which has occurred touching the removal from office of said Postmaster, and the appointment of a successor.'

Objection was made of course—for the Federal Loco Focos are determined to stifle all inquiry into the defalcations by their partisans. Mr. Chinn moved to suspend the rules—but this also was refused.

Mr. Anderson gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill, which he said was indispensably necessary to save the Government from the most outrageous frauds, and greatly to benefit the actual, honest *bona fide* settlers on the public lands.

THE SUB TREASURY BILL.

The Federal Loco Focos again attempted to make the Sub-Treasury Scheme take precedence of all the legitimate business of Congress. Mr. Jones, of Virginia, (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means) moved to suspend the rules to enable the House to go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Mr. Clarke, of N. C. said that if the gentleman would modify his motion so as to give the House the freedom to take up the Army or the Navy appropriation Bill, in Committee he would vote for it.

Mr. Jones declined;—and the party set up a chorus of 'No! No!'

They must have their Sub-Treasury, or they will take nothing. The Army and the Navy, the Indian Department and the mass of private bills which are waiting the action of Congress, they would desire to sacrifice to their grand scheme for legalizing the Executive's possession of the Treasury. But they were defeated. The House refused to suspend the rules;—and immediately proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day.

Correspondence of the American.
Washington, June 1, 1840.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was considerably excited by the news from Florida, which came in the Southern mail of yesterday and this morning. The Secretary of War considered the information important enough to be sent to the committee on Military Affairs. The information consisted of official papers from the authorities of Florida, Civil and Military. The papers were read by the Clerk. Being read, Mr. Thompson, of S. C. said he wished the suspension of the rules, for the purpose of taking up the bill now in committee of the whole, proposing to raise fifteen hundred men for the Florida service. The friends of the bill, Mr. Thompson said, would not take up one half hour, so far as the debate might depend upon himself or any of the Military committee. Those disposed to discuss the Florida War, would have an opportunity when other bills came up. Humanity and patriotism called for immediate action, for the relief of the people of Florida.

Mr. Downing said that in addition to the sad and thrilling intelligence received at the War Department, he had letters which detailed other outrages no less painful. Florida was agitated from one end of the territory to the other. "I beg and implore the House," said the delegate from the Territory, "to take up the bill. No man in Florida is safe unless he lives in a walled town, or is protected in his own house. Let the bill pass."

Mr. Atherton of N. H. objected, giving as a reason that he wished to take up his proposed resolution, for amending one of the rules of the House, so that the Sub-Treasury bill could be made to take precedence of all other business.

Mr. Coles of Va. hoped that the rules would not be suspended. He should not vote for the bill if it was brought before the House, considering it as he did objectionable in many particulars.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to suspend the rules. Two thirds were necessary, and the motion was not carried.

Mr. Thompson then moved that the rules be suspended for this day only, with a view of taking up the bill. This too was objected to by yeas and nays—a party vote.

The military committee then plead for two hours, but the necessary majority were against suspension, and the motion was lost.

[Correspondence of the Balt Clipper.]
Washington, June 2, 1840.

Last evening, in the House, we had a regular hurricane on the subject of Mr. Atherton's resolution. The resolution proposed to rescind that rule which requires two thirds on a vote to go into committee of the whole on any bill out of its regular order. It was a decided administration movement, for the purpose of making the Sub-Treasury Bill the special order for every day until disposed of. After a very violent debate on points of order, during which, some gentlemen insinuated that a certain other gentleman had not spoken the truth, the resolution was adopted. It was decidedly one of the most stormy debates I ever witnessed. A spectator would have been apprehensive of a general fight, so great was the excitement.

This morning, after the reception of reports from the committee, the House went into committee of the whole on the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Mr. Leet gave his views at great length in support of the bill, and against the pending motion of Mr. Cushing, to strike out the enacting clause.

Now the resolution of Mr. Atherton has been adopted, the Sub-Treasury Bill will monopolize the whole time, with the exception of the morning hour.

From the Baltimore Patriot of May 30.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Brigadier General Wool, Col. Garland; and Major Andrews, is now in session at Barnum's City Hotel, room No. 103.

The cause of this inquiry, we learn, is—that a committee, purporting to be delegated by the Van Buren City Convention, have preferred charges against Major Lendrum and Captain Duesenbury, of the U. S. Army, now upon the Baltimore station, of using the influence and patronage of their offices in the purchase of supplies for the army, &c. to to the benefit of the Opponents of the present Administion, and to the "injury and great wrong of the Democratic party," &c. &c. These grave charges were forwarded in a letter to President Van Buren signed by G. B. Wilson, Thos. L. Murphy, Samuel Harker, R. B. A. Tate, and others, and requesting the removal of these officers forthwith from this station. This we believe to be the substance of the charges. The President, it would seem, has not thought it advisable to take the step required; but an order from the Secretary of War has caused the subject to be inquired into and investigated, for the purpose of future action.

Major Lendrum is now before the Court, under examination, and has for his counsel General Wm. H. Marriott and Wm. L. Marshall, esq. both of the Van Buren party. A great number of Witnesses are in attendance, and many have already been examined.

The prosecuting Committee are in attendance, assisted by W. P. Maulsby, esq. as counsel, also of the Van Buren party.

It is altogether one of the most extraordinary proceedings of the kind, we imagine, in the political history of this country, or perhaps of any other. As soon as the proceedings have been gone through with, it is to be hoped that the public will be made acquainted, in an authentic form, with the whole affair.

From the high character of the Court for intelligence and honorable bearing, there can be no doubt that the whole concern will be sifted to the bottom, and that entire justice will be meted to the committee as well as to the accused. The Court sits with open doors.

IMPUDENCE AND PUPPYISM REBUKED.

Mr. John Van Buren, the hopeful son of the President of the United States, had the impudence a few days since, to declare in the public Bar-room of Congress Hall, Albany that General Harrison was a COWARD!! Fortunately for the cause of truth, an officer of the army was present, who promptly required of the coxcomb an immediate retraction of the slander; at the hazard of being held personally responsible for his language. After a very little blustering, this promising son of his father, arrived at the conclusion that

"Discretion is the better part of valor;"

and humbly withdrew his charge in the same public manner in which it was made.

When we daily perceive the official organs of the President charging with *cowardice* the venerable Hero of the Thames, we should not be surprised that his worthless son indulges in similar language; nor should it excite astonishment, that one who has quietly submitted to have his nose pulled in a public bar room in presence of several members of the Legislature, should be compelled to retract his slanders against the gallant old General whose military fame is dear to every true hearted American. We hope that all who indulge in such language, will be as promptly made to humble themselves before an indignant and patriotic people, as was this *chivalrous* son of the President of the United States.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0792.jpg