

CANAWLERS AT REST

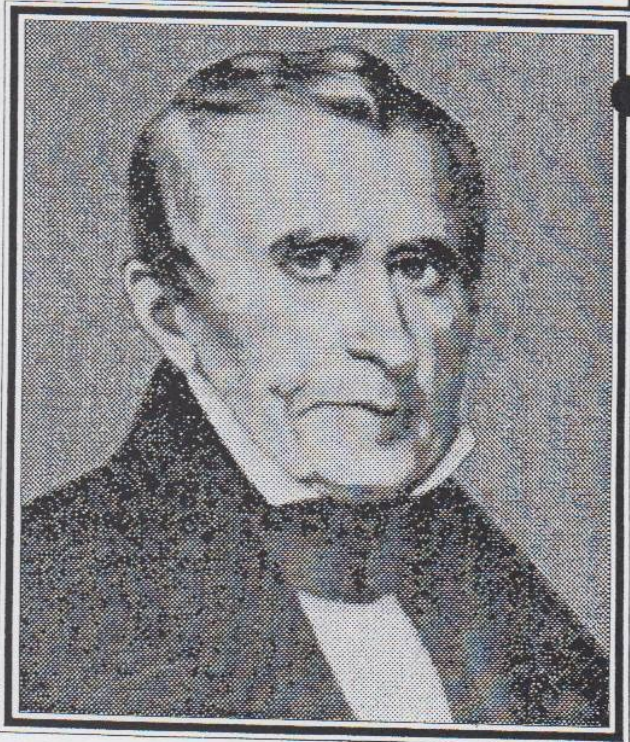
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

b. February 9, 1773

d. April 4, 1841

By Charles Whiting, Jr.
and Carolyn Schmidt

Painting courtesy of Indiana 1930 Indianapolis,
IN: The Board of Public Printing.



William Henry Harrison, the first Governor of Indiana Territory and the ninth President of the United States, was born in Berkeley, Charles City county, (W) Virginia on February 9, 1773. He was the youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, who was prominent in revolutionary times, was a member of the Continental Congress and was a signer of the American Declaration of Independence. His mother was Elizabeth Bassett Harrison, daughter of Colonel William Bassett. His childhood was spent at the Berkeley plantation and at a school across the James River from the plantation.

After being educated at Hampton Sidney College, a struggling "log college," William attended an academy in Southampton for a time and in 1790 went to the city of Richmond where his older brother, Benjamin, was living. There he took up the study of medicine at the age of 17. He joined an "Abolition Society" whose object was the gradual emancipation of slaves.

Later in 1790-91 he decided to go to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to continue his study of medicine. Arriving there he learned his father had died. He remained several months but then decided to give up his studies. He probably lacked funds after his father's death. He made the military his career.

Harrison and the Military

Despite the opposition of his guardian, William obtained a commission of ensign in the First Regiment of the United States Infantry at age eighteen. He recruited

80 men to fight the Indians in the wilderness for \$2 a month. He fought under both Arthur St. Clair and Anthony Wayne. By 1792 he was an aide-de-camp to General "Mad" Anthony Wayne during the Ohio Indian Wars. He fought bravely at the Battle of Fallen Timbers near Maumee, Ohio in 1794.

Harrison was present at the negotiating and signing of the Treaty of Greenville, which confirmed the defeat of the Indian confederacy. It was signed on August 3, 1795. He was sent to Fort Washington at Cincinnati. His duty was at a blockhouse at North Bend, a settlement on the Ohio River, some 14 miles below Cincinnati. There he met Anna Symmes (1774-1864), the daughter of Judge John Cleves Symmes, a land baron from New Jersey, who had petitioned Congress in 1788 for a million-acre grant of land between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. He actually bought much less than a million acres, his purchase being known as the "Symmes Purchase" or the "Miami Purchase." He and a small group of settlers landed at North Bend of February 2, 1789. He platted North and South Bend and sold plots to developers and settlers.

Judge Symmes did not think William Henry Harrison was good enough for his daughter so she and William slipped away from her home to the home of Dr. Stephen Wood, a Justice of the Peace, and were married. Symmes was furious and asked William how he expected to support her. Harrison replied, "My Sword is my means of support, sir!"

William was placed in command of Fort Washington. In May 1795 he rose to the rank of Captain Cincinnati. At some point he became disillusioned with military life. He resigned his commission in June 1, 1798.

Harrison the Family Man

William and Anna settled on his large farm at North Bend, Ohio. The original home was a four room log cabin. It was expanded over the years to sixteen rooms and was covered with clapboard. William and Anna had 10 children within 19 years—six boys and four girls: Elizabeth Bassett Harrison (1796-1846), John Cleves Symmes Harrison (1798-1830), Lucy Singleton Harrison (1800-1826), William Henry Harrison (1802-1828), John Scott Harrison (1804-1878), Benjamin Harrison (1806-1840), Mary Symmes Harrison (1809-1842), Carter Bassett Harrison (1811-1839), Anna Tuthill Harrison (1813-1865), James Findlay Harrison (1814-1817). Later when statistics were gathered about the U. S. Presidents, this made W. H. Harrison the President with the most children born from one marriage, the President with the most grandchildren (48) and great-grandchildren (106), the only President to be the grandfather of another U. S. President (Benjamin Harrison), and the last President that had been born a British citizen. Famous for their hospitality, the Harrisons home was always full of children and guests.

Harrison the Politician

Later in 1798 Harrison was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory by President Adams. He served under his old commander, General St. Clair, who was Governor at the time.

By 1799 the population had grown so much in the Northwest Territory that it advanced to the second grade of government. This allowed it to send a delegate to the United States Congress. On October 3, 1799, the Territorial Legislature elected Harrison a delegate to Congress by a vote of eleven to ten, the latter number being cast for Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of the Governor. There, following his agenda, he insisted on the sale of small parcels of land so that the poor could afford to purchase land in the Northwest Territory and he advocated the division of the Northwest Territory into the Ohio and Indiana Territories.

The Harrison Land Act

The United States government approved the Harrison Land Act on April 15, 1800 allowing the purchase of Land in the Northwest Territory directly from the federal government. People could purchase at least 320 acres of land at \$2 per acre. They had to provide the

government with at least one-half of the price plus administrative costs at the time of sale and could use credit for the remainder of the purchase. This made the initial payment \$330 with the remaining \$320 to be paid in four equal payments, one per year for four years. If someone wanted to purchase land on which squatters had previously settled, the government would evict the squatters. An exception was made for squatters who had constructed mills on the land. They could keep the land by paying \$2 per acre. The Act was applied only to land west of the Muskingum River.

Thousands of people purchased land, many more than they could afford. Although the Harrison Land Act greatly enhanced settlement in the Northwest Territory, many people lost everything they owned when the government foreclosed on their property after they could not make their payments.

Indiana Territory

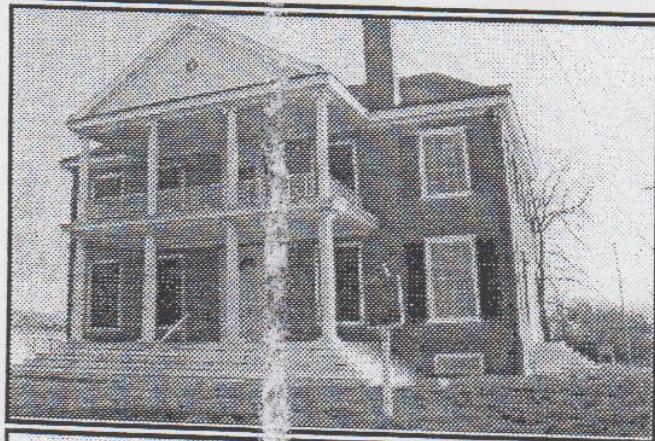
When the Indiana Territory was created William was appointed its Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs on May 13, 1800 by President Adams. He was 27 years of age. At that time the Indiana Territory embraced nearly all of the Old Northwest Territory except Ohio. This included the current states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Also from March 1804, to July, 1805, the portion of the Louisiana Purchase north of the present state was under his jurisdiction. Few Territorial governors have had such an extensive and formative sphere of responsibility.

Vincennes was chosen as the seat of Government since it was located in what was at that time the most central and populated part of the Indiana Territory. On the January 10, 1801 Harrison arrived there and took possession of his office. He served in this capacity for 12 years under Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

In 1801, William bought 300 acres of cleared land in Vincennes. There he built his governor's mansion, which he called "Grouseland" after the fowl he liked to hunt along the Wabash River.

"Grouseland"

Construction started on "Grouseland" in 1803 with William Lindsay as contractor. He came from Pennsylvania to build the first brick home in the Indiana Territory. Over 200,000 hand made clay bricks were made by Sam Thompson, who was given the deed to four hundred acres of land to pay for the brick. The land was valued at \$2.50 an acre. Locally grown pine, cypress, chestnut, walnut, and poplar were used to construct the house. Nails and other hardware for the



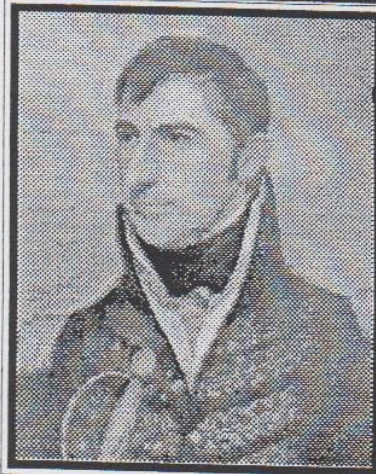
A marker says that W. H. Harrison built "Grouseland" when he was Governor of the Indiana Territory.

Photo by Bob Schmidt

home was either hand made or imported from the east or from England as was the case for two mantels. It is thought that the glass came from Boston since the only successful glass manufacturer in the nation was located there at the time. Imported material came from New Orleans up the Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash Rivers to Vincennes. The two-story home plus a one-and-a-half-story dependency at the back was finished in 1804 for \$20,000. It brought a new level of elegance and sophistication to the frontier befitting Harrison's role in the settlement of the territory. It had a dramatic cherry staircase in the front hall and a council room that served as a "county seat" for members of the community.

Six of the Harrison children were born at "Grouseland." Many territorial officials visited the mansion. Even President-to-be Zachary Taylor was there. The Harrisons were known for their hospitality. When trouble arose with the Indians local people were allowed to move in. While living here, Harrison founded and was a trustee of the school that later became Vincennes University. At his death the mansion was deeded to his son John Cleve Symmes Harrison.

Harrison came from a prominent slave holding family and allowed slavery to exist in the Indiana Territory even though the settlers opposed it. He permitted them to form a territorial legislature in 1805, but he ignored most of its requests and dictates. Many of the residents despised him. Once the federal government carved the state of Indiana from the Indiana Territory, the legislature outlawed slavery and dispensed with the requirement that adult white males had to own land in order to vote.



This painting of W. H. Harrison done in 1814 by Rembrandt Peale hangs in Grouseland. Photo by Bob Schmidt

Harrison and the Native Americans

During his time as Governor of the Indiana Territory, he was successful dealing with the Indians and brought about several treaties by which the United States acquired ownership of about 2,500,000 acres of land on the Wabash and White rivers. In one treaty in 1809 approximately three million acres were ceded by the Delaware, Miami, Potawatomi and Eel Indians in return for annuities ranging from \$200 to \$500 per tribe. The British encouraged Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, and his brother Tenskwatawa, "The Prophet," to deny the validity of these treaties and sale of land. They met Harrison beneath some trees outside of "Grouseland" in August 1810. Harrison refused to return land already ceded to him from other Indians. Tecumseh called all Native American tribes to unite and return to their old ways by resisting European incursions.

Tecumseh went to the South to obtain support for his new confederacy. While he was away in the summer of 1810, Harrison's troops numbering 1,000, marched against "Prophet's Town," the capital of the Indian confederacy. Although "The Prophet" was under considerable pressure to attack, he had been warned by Tecumseh not to attack the white men until he had recruited more tribes and strengthened the Indian Confederacy.

"The Prophet" was furious and decided to attack anyway. He promised his followers that they would not be harmed by the white man's bullets. At dawn on November 7, 1811, his men attacked Harrison's force of 800 regulars and volunteers near the Tippecanoe River north of the present city of Lafayette. In the bloody

"Battle of Tippecanoe" the Indians were put down. American casualties numbered 61 dead and 127 wounded. After driving off the Indians they went to destroy deserted "Prophet's Town."

Harrison became such a national hero that he was nicknamed "Old Tippecanoe" or "Old Tipp." The Native Americans were so demoralized and disillusioned that they almost took the life of "The Prophet." The Native American Confederacy never came to be. Today an interpretive museum is at the site in Battle Ground, Indiana. Following this the trouble with the Native Americans was merged with the War with England, which began in June, 1812.

Harrison resigned as governor and sent his family back to their home at North Bend, Ohio during the War of 1812. He served first as a major-general of the Kentucky militia, in the war. He then was appointed a brigadier-general in September 1812 by President James Madison and assigned to the command of the northwestern frontier. He was to protect American settlements in northwestern Ohio and northeastern Indiana from English and Indian attack. At that time the natives sided with the British because they feared the American settlers were taking their lands.

In 1813 Harrison was promoted to the rank of major-general of the army. He had Fort Meigs (Perrysburg, Ohio) built by his army. It was to be a supply depot and a staging area for the invasion of Canada. In one campaign he recaptured Detroit from the British. After Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Harrison invaded Canada. He led the Army of the Northwest against a combined British and Native American force led by General Henry Proctor and Tecumseh at the Battle of the Thames on October 5, 1813 and won. During this battle the English ran from the battlefield and left the Indians to fight alone. The Americans killed Tecumseh and crushed the Indians. This freed the West from the British and Indian forces. Harrison continued in the military service of the country until the close of the second war with Great Britain in 1814 when he returned to oversee his farm and the estate of his father-in-law at North Bend, Ohio.

Harrison's Return to Politics

Soon tiring of life on the farm, Harrison entered the political world again and was elected from the Cincinnati district to Congress from the State of Ohio in 1816. He served in that position for three years.

In 1818 William laid out Cleves, Ohio on land he inherited from his wife's father, John Cleves Symmes. The recorded plat bears the date November 7, 1818.

In 1819 Harrison was chosen a member of the

Ohio Senate and served two years as a Senator. He was defeated in the race for Governor in 1820. In 1824 Ohio sent him to the Senate of the United States where he became the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs from 1825-1828. He resigned from that office in 1828 when President John Quincy Adams appointed him minister to Colombia, 1828-29. His time abroad was short. General Jackson recalled him shortly after Jackson became President. Harrison returned to North Bend, Ohio and was elected clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county. He served in this position for 12 years.

In 1835 the Whig Convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, nominated William for the Presidency. In the 1836 election he was defeated but came in a close second to Martin Van Buren, who received 765,483 popular votes and 170 electoral votes to Harrison's 549,508 popular votes and 73 electoral votes. Harrison's electoral votes came from the states of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Indiana electors who voted for him were: John C. Clendening, Achilles Williams, Hiram Decker, Austin W. Morris, Milton Stapp, Albert S. White, Enoch McCarty, Marston G. Clark and Abram P. Andrews.

Harrison and the Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal

William Henry Harrison was an ardent supporter of canal transportation. However, he took issue with Micajah T. Williams, whose canal men went beyond the surveyed route to obtain soil from his property for its banks, as can be seen in a letter he wrote.

Letter from William Henry Harrison, Governor of Ohio, to Micajah T. Williams, President of the Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal Board of Directors and brother of Jesse L. Williams, Chief Engineer of Indiana's canals. Although Harrison was in favor of the canal, he took issue with M. T. Williams' men going beyond the surveyed route to obtain soil from his property for its banks.

Please note that the spelling and grammar in the letter have not been corrected.

North Bend 18th March 1839

Dear Sir,

Unjust, arbitrary and unconstitutional as the charter for making the canal from Cincinnati to unite with that of Indiana certainly is, in some of its provisions, some of the officers of the board are rendering it more so by Disregarding even those feeble and inefficient safeguards, which the charter does contain for the protection of the rights of individuals. The cause of my present complaint

arises from one of the Engineers having given authority to the Messr. Dickey to go into my fields without the boundary of the Canal to procure earth for making the embankments. As I understand it the Charter it is as explicit as words can make it that this confiscation of materials to construct the canal cannot be made until after an ineffectual attempt has been made to purchase at a fair price. In the failure of this the remedy is ample enough one would suppose to satisfy the curiosity of any one when there is the necessity of anticipating the regular course by an arbitrary seizure of that which (they) might have obtained by a fair and just bargain? I have the success of this undertaking very much at heart, and I would make any reasonable sacrifice to accomplish it. But I will not suffer the principles of the Constitution to be violated in my person. The Station which I hold in Society and the frequency with which I have taken the oath to support the constitution both of the State and the US alike forbid it. I know that earth must be procured for the embankments to which I have referred and know that it can only be procured from my land.

Far from taking the advantage of this circumstance to extort an unreasonable compensation would have been a motive for accepting less than its real value. The contractors of the Section South of Cleves (who by the by having engaged in similar undertakings in the Atlantic States have learned to respect the right of their fellow Citizens) applied to me on Saturday for leave to dig earth without the limits of the canal and for leave also to waste earth at an other place. Seeing the advantage they would gain by it I at once completed a bargain with them to their entire satisfaction. Nothing would give me more praise than to be obliged to have a Difference of any kind with your board they are without an exception men who I highly esteem and regard as my personal friends, but I entreat therefore that they put a stop to this illegal course of their officers and not oblige me to have recourse to Individual redress. If one of the board will come down I am satisfied that the case in hand can be easily adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned. I have not yet heard that you have appointed any person to act with Mr. Loudly in assessing the damages done to my property by the Construction of the canal. If you think that the matter can be more fairly arranged when the work is done I have not objection to leave

the adjustment until then. Provided the jurors exathe appearance of things as they are at this time and provided also that an advance is made to me for the expense of removing my fences. I have at least three miles of fences to make, the price of which will be greatly enhanced by the necessity of completing it for the planting season.

I am with great Respect
Yr. Hum. Servt.
W. H. Harrison

To:

M. T. Williams Esq.
Presdt Board of Directors
Of the C. a W. W. Canal

The Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal was constructed through his property in 1839. The canal began at its junction with Indiana's Whitewater canal at West Harrison, Indiana, crossed the Miami River on an aqueduct, followed the west edge of Cleves, went through the hill by way of a tunnel to North Bend, and followed the Ohio River Valley to Cincinnati.

An article from the diary of Jonathan Newma Hamilton of August 13, 1839, gives a complete description of how the bricks for the Cleves tunnel and culvert were made at General Wm. Henry Harrison's place. The 1700-foot-long Cleves Tunnel allowed canal boats to pass through the great hill between Cleves and North Bend, Ohio. In the diary he says that they erected a 60 foot diameter circular building, which was raised 2½ to 3 feet off the ground except for about 4 feet around the outside that was left as shelter for the molders. In the center stood a large post, which was attached to a beam. The beam was fixed to a large roller 18 inches thick and nearly 8 feet in diameter. The roller ran in a track about 4 inches deep. Brick molds were placed in this depression - four molds, a one foot space, and four more molds. The molds were lined with iron or steel, which was bound at the top edge. The bottom had a lever, which the molder operated by pressing with his foot. This would raise the top of the mold and throw out the brick after the large roller had pressed it into the mold.

Over 100 persons worked in this brick operation on Harrison's property. Some would dig out the clay and while moist it was hauled and thrown into small holes in the ground. They did not wet or temper it before thrusting it into a box the length and width of the molds. This was then turned upside down and pressed into the mold very hard. The roller passed over it and the molder smoothed off the top crust of each brick with a

concave shovel. He then threw the brick from the mold and placed it onto a board. The hard smooth bricks were taken by the off barer by wheel barrow to the yard to dry. One man was responsible for molding three sets of twelve molds. The roller which was turned by horse power made one revolution in 1 ½ minutes.

The diary also references that workmen were cutting stone for the lock walls on the Cincinnati and Whitewater Canal. His records also show that some German laborers purchased \$9.20 of clothing from his store boat.

Old Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal notes have as a part of their design the Cleves tunnel, Harrison's home, and a canal boat being pulled by animals on the towpath. On July 17, 1869, one of the Cincinnati papers carried an item that said Abram Brower purchased Lot No. 31 from the Harrison estate for \$2,500. On this property was located half of the canal tunnel. At the time of this purchase, the tunnel was used by the IC&L Railroad.

The historical marker at Cleves, Ohio reads:

**WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
AND
THE CINCINNATI & WHITEWATER
CANAL**

Harrison, later to become the ninth President of the United States, was a strong supporter of the Cincinnati & Whitewater Canal project and a major subscriber of stock in the canal company. He sold land from his North Bend farm for the canal and tunnel right-of-way and provided clay and cordwood for manufacturing the bricks for the tunnel. On March 31, 1838, the steamer *Moselle* carried passengers from Cincinnati to the Harrison farm to witness the canal groundbreaking ceremonies. After his death in 1841, President Harrison was laid to rest in a tomb on the hill a few hundred feet above the North Bend portal of the tunnel.

Harrison for President

The Whigs nominated Harrison for the presidency again in 1840 much to the chagrin of Henry Clay, who coveted the nomination. William ran with John Tyler, who was born in the same county and was sympathetic to the south, which helped to balance the ticket. The Democrats pointed out that Harrison was associated with the "west" and told him to take his pension, sit on the porch of his log cabin and drink hard cider for the rest of his life. They said he was a backwoodsman, who treated his guests to hard cider.

Harrison had been born into an aristocratic family in Virginia. He turned the ridicule into a political

campaign slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too!" and played upon the log cabin and cider theme. His supporters carried log cabins, which had corn-cobs tied to the latch-strings of their doors, in processions. This was the first modern presidential campaign and has been termed "a spectacle of slogan and slander" with hype by the media. It proved that a man can be popular with people if they believe he is one of them. This election brought out an unprecedented vote of 2.4 million. Harrison received 234 electoral votes to Van Buren's 60 thus winning the election. Later Tipp City, Ohio was named after "Old Tippecanoe."

The U.S. Cabinet under Harrison was composed of Vice-President John Tyler, Secretary of State Daniel Webster, Secretary of the Treasury Thomas Ewing, Secretary of War John Bell, Attorney General John J. Crittenden, Postmaster General Francis Granger and Secretary of the Navy George E. Badger. His salary as President was \$25,000 a year.

Harrison's Death

William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, 1841 at the age of 68. He was the oldest man elected President until the presidency of Ronald Reagan. He caught a cold after giving the longest Inaugural speech on record (one hour and forty-five minutes and 8,445 words) while standing in a snow storm without a hat. In this speech he promised not to run for a second term. That promise proved to be unnecessary. His time in office was hectic. One week after his inauguration he learned there was a possibility of another war with England, but it was avoided. He was constantly hounded by office-seekers. He issued a call for a special session of Congress to consider the Whig legislative agenda, which included a high tariff and the establishment of a third United States bank. Although legend claims he died from his inaugural cold, he actually caught a cold a couple of weeks later after he'd been out shopping. Probably the combination of age and exhaustion made him susceptible to pneumonia. He died one month after his inauguration on April 4, 1841 thus serving the shortest term as President of the U. S. He was the first President to die in office and Vice-President John Tyler, was the first to become President due to the death of a President in office.

Anna Symmes Harrison was too ill to travel with her husband to Washington D.C. News of his death was not received in North Bend until April 9, 1841, five days later. Harrison was buried in the Congressional burying ground and later his body was returned to North Bend, Ohio. Anna never lived in the White House. She received a \$25,000 pension after his death.

The Daily Gazette of Cincinnati carried the following articles:

CINCINNATI:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1841.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The news yesterday brought advice of the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the President of the United States. The whole people mourn at the great loss—the city is in gloom—the great body of our citizens deeply deplore the loss they have sustained—the loss which the country has sustained—in the sudden death of their neighbor, their friend, their most honored citizen. He is taken away—but he lives in the hearts of his fellow citizens. His long and eventful life, was filled with incidents, already history—and his name will be remembered as that of a public benefactor. We are in no mood to enlarge on this afflicting dispensation of Providence. The following is from the *Extra Globe*:

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE,

April 4, 2 o'clock, A.M.

Death of the President.

It is with deep regret we announce that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is no more. He died at 30 minutes before 1 this morning. His disease was pleurisy, complicated with disordered liver and bowels, and from the first bore a serious aspect. All the efforts of the best medical skill and most unremitted attention were unavailing.

In announcing this melancholy event, all other reflections are absorbed in the thought of the nothingness of life, the emptiness of earthly grandeur.—One brief month has witnessed his ascent to the summit of human ambition—an his passage to the tomb. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

PUBLIC MEETING

A large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, without distinction of party, assembled at the Henrie House at 3 o'clock P.M. yesterday. JACOB BURNET was called to the Chair, and J. C. Vaughan appointed Secretary.

Judge Burnet on taking the chair, in a feeling and impressive manner, announced the melancholy occasion of the meeting.

J. C. Wright then introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our neighbor and friend WM. HENRY HARRISON, the Chief Magistrate of the nation, a great and good man, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; there, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of Cincinnati in solemn meeting held, that in testimony of our respect for his memory, we suspend all business on tomorrow and observe it as a day consecrated to the remembrance of the lamented dead.

(This initial resolution meeting was followed by another on Friday.)

The Daily Gazette of Cincinnati carried the following articles on April 12, 1841:

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S DEATH.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the following official announcement of the death of the President, through the politeness of Mr. Stansbury of this city. It was received, per steam boat Brownsville, late last evening.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country by this declaration under our own hands.

He died at the President's House in this City, this fourth day of April, 1841, at 33 minutes before one o'clock this morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed like ourselves, with an event so unexpected, and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life was patriotic, useful and distinguished, and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thought.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.

J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.

FRANCIS GRANGER, P.M. General.

**THE NATION'S LOSS.
CITY PROCEEDINGS.**

The committees appointed by the City Council and the citizens, to consider what further testimony of respect should be adopted, to the memory of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, assembled at the Henrie House on Friday the 9th inst. Judge Burnet in the Chair and J. C. Vaughan, Secretary.

Judge Hall offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted unanimously.—During their pendency Judge Read eloquently addressed the meeting.

The Committee appointed by the City Council and the citizens of Cincinnati, to adopt measures for giving an appropriate expression of our unfeigned sorrow for the great national calamity which had befallen us as a people in the removal by death of the President of the United States, and which has especially afflicted this city in taking from among us a beloved and illustrious fellow citizen, having duly considered the mournful duty entrusted to them, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved. That a day of general fasting humiliation and prayer, should be

appointed to be observed by the People of the United States, in testimony alike of their sorrow for the lamented decease of the Chief Magistrate of their choice; and of their submission to that melancholy dispensation, with which it is pleased Almighty God to visit this nation; and we respectfully invite, and earnestly recommend, our fellow citizens throughout the Union to unite with us, in requesting the Acting President of the United States, to appoint by Proclamation a day for that solemn expression of the National grief and resignation.

Resolved. That as a tribute of the respect of a grateful people for the eminent public services of WM. HENRY HARRISON, as a citizen, a soldier and a Statesman—as a testimony of our lively sense of his patriotic labors and perils connected with the settlement of the North Western States, the founding of their civil institutions, and the defence of their rights and honor—and as an evidence of our affection for the memory of an upright, generous, disinterested and public spirited citizen, the citizens of Cincinnati will commemorate the remembrance of his services and virtues by a public eulogy to be delivered on some suitable day to be hereafter appointed; and that a person designated hereafter by the Committee, be requested to deliver the same.

Resolved. That a Sub-Committee of five be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, who shall report to this committee from time to time, as they may deem necessary. James Hall, N. C. Read, Judge Burnet, L. H. Shalley, A. Irwin, were appointed that committee.

Resolved. That the aforesaid committee be instructed to confer with the family of our lamented late Chief Magistrate, and request them to be permitted to bring his remains to be deposited at Cincinnati, or at such place within the State of Ohio as will be most congenial with their feelings.

Resolved. That the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens and of the Council, and of that committee, be communicated by the Chairman and Secretary to the acting President of the United States, and to the family of the late President.

JACOB BURNET, Ch'n.

John C. Vaughan, Sec'y.

OLD SOLDIERS MEETING

At a meeting of a number of the officers and soldiers who served during the late war in the North Western army under the command of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, convened pursuant to notice at the Henrie House, in the city of Cincinnati, at 10 o'clock A.M. on Friday, the 9th of April, 1841; the following proceedings took place:

Col. William K. Bond called the meeting to order and referred to the recent sad event which had so suddenly deprived the nation of its beloved and illustrious Chief Magistrate, and the members of this meeting of their old and valued commander, who, as well by untiring and devoted patriotism as by his human treatment of his army, made each member of it his personal friend. Some other appropriate remarks were made by Col. Bond, who concluded by moving that Major David Gwynne be appointed Chairman. The motion being carried William K. Bond was appointed Secretary; and thereupon Major Gwynne having taken the chair, expressed in suitable and feeling terms, his own personal distress at the loss of such a valued friend and able commander, his great and varied trials and experience enabled him to call the late and lamented HARRISON; and added that he was confident the same feelings were cherished by all his brother officers and soldiers, and that it had been deemed just and proper to give some public expression of their sorrow. The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved. That many of us having participated in the public proceedings of the people of Cincinnati on yesterday, which have been already published, we do now all unite in a reiteration of the sentiments and feelings of respect and sorrow, as therein expressed.

Resolved. That having often witnessed the devoted patriotism, firmness of purpose, singleness of heart, and the generous and uniform goodness of the lamented Harrison, we realize in his last declarations, what our former experience justified us in believing that he lived only for his country, and that his death calls for the Nation's mourning.

Resolved. That we sincerely mingle our sorrows with those of the family of our deceased, illustrious President, now called to weep for the loss of a protector and guardian, unsurpassed in his affection and kindness, and whose great object seemed to be the virtue, welfare and happiness of his kindred, people and country.

Resolved. That the old and patriot soldiers of the country, who, with their beloved commander, periled their lives to redeem the Western Wilderness from a savage foe, and under him aided in repelling a haughty and invading enemy from the land, have lost a friend who knew the perils, the sufferings and the deeds of valor of his fellow soldiers, and who, from a sense of justice, would have commended them to the Nation's bounty and gratitude.

Resolved. That the following persons be a Committee to co-operate with the several Committees heretofore appointed by the city authorities, and at the late general meeting in the adoption of any measures hereafter, as a testimony of their respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased, and that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published, to wit:

Col. Ambrose Dudley, Col. William Schillinger, Maj. William Oliver,

Jam. T. D. Carneal, Capt. Samuel McCormack, Capt. Samuel R. Miller, Richard Vallandigham, E. S. Lee, Paul Emmerson, James Baldrige, Henry Goodridge, James Rudolph, Jesse Justice.

DAVID GWYNNE, Chairman

WM. KEY BEND, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, called by the Rector, on the decease of the lamented Wm. Henry Harrison, late Chief Magistrate of these United States, (present, Rev. Henry V. D. Johns, D. K. Kady, David Gwynne, Samuel Wiggins, D. S. Hasluck, Wm. S. Johnson, James Pullan, and Stanhope S. Rose,) the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to take out of this world our honored fellow citizen, William Henry Harrison, President of these United States, we desire to bow down our souls under this afflictive dispensation: and as we acknowledge the hand of the Supreme Ruler and Governor of Nations, offer up to him our thanksgivings and praises for the good example, the exalted character, and the signal services of the illustrious deceased; and with a view to evince, both our high respect for the lamented President, and also our profound grief under this national calamity, in which, whilst our common country has been deprived of its Chief Magistrate, every private citizen may feel as if he had lost a personal friend.

Resolved. That the pulpit and chancel of this church, be hung with mourning for ninety days.

Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with our bereaved fellow citizens and especially with the relict and family of the deceased, and beseech Almighty God that they may be sustained under their sorrows by the promises of the ever blessed gospel.

Resolved. That in compliance with the instructions of God's holy word, we desire to render honor to whom honor is due, and by these proceedings express our big respect for the virtues of the deceased, manifested through a long life of the purest patriotism and the most unsullied integrity.

From the National Intelligencer of April 6th.

OFFICIAL WAR DEPARTMENT Washington, April 5 1811.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that the Secretary of War announces to the army the death of the President of the United States. WILLIAM H. HARRISON is no more. His long and faithful services in many subordinate but important stations, his recent elevation to the highest in honor and power, and the brief term allotted to him in the enjoyment of it, are circumstances of themselves which must awaken the liveliest sympathy in every bosom; but these are only personal considerations. The dispensation is heaviest and most afflicting on public grounds. This great calamity has befallen the country at a period of general anxiety for its present, and some apprehension for its future condition—a time when it is most desirable that all its big offices should be filled, and all its high trusts administered in harmony, wisdom and vigor. The generosity of character of the deceased, the conspicuous honesty of his principles and purposes together with the skill and firmness with which he maintained them in all situations, had won for him the affection and confidence of his countrymen; but at the moment when, by their voice, he was raised to a station in the discharge of the powers and duties of which the most beneficial results might justly have been anticipated from his great experience, his sound judgment, the high estimation in which he was held by the people, and his unquestioned devotion to the constitution and to the Union, it has pleased an all wise but mysterious Providence to remove him suddenly from that and every other earthly employment.

While the officers and soldiers of the army share in the general grief, which these considerations so naturally and irresistibly inspire, they will doubtless be penetrated with increased sensibility, and feel a deeper concern in testifying, in the manner appropriate to them, the full measure of a nation's gratitude for the eminent services of the departed patriot, and in rendering just and adequate honors to his memory, because he was himself a soldier and an approved one; receiving his earliest lessons in a camp, and, when in riper years, called to the command of armies, illustrating the profession of arms by his personal qualities, and contributing largely, by his successes, to the stock of his country's glory.

It is to be regretted that the suddenness of the emergency has made it necessary to announce this sad event in the absence of the VICE PRESIDENT from the Seat of Government; but the greatest confidence is felt that he will cordially approve the sentiments expressed, and that he will, in due give directions for such further marks of respect not pre-cited by the existing regulations of the Army as may be demanded by the occasion.

General Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1841.

The Department announces to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, which occurred at the Executive Mansion, in the city of Washington, on the morning of the 4th instant, and directs that, uniting with their fellow citizens in the manifestation of their respect for the exalted character and eminent public services of the deceased; and of their sense of the bereavement the country has sustained by this afflicting dispensation of Providence, they wear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

The Department further directs that funeral honors be paid him at each of the navy yards, and on board each of the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty-six minute guns, commencing at 12 o'clock M. on the day after the receipt of this order, and by wearing their flags at half-mast for one week.

J.D. SIMMS,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1841.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy desires that all officers of the Navy, now at the seat of Government or in its neighborhood, will appear at the Navy Department in uniform, at 10 o'clock A.M. on Wednesday, the 7th instant, for the purpose of paying funeral honors to the late President of the United States.

Proceedings of the Circuit Court.

At a Circuit Court of the United States held for the County of Washington, District of Columbia, on Monday, the 5th of April, 1841, upon motion of General Walter Jones, in behalf of the members of the Bar and Officers of the Court, the Court unanimously adopted and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas this Court, in common with the Members of the Bar, the Officers of the Court, the Jurors, and all others attendant on its present sessions, cordially sympathize with the feelings which are pervading the nation at this moment in consequence of the recent demise of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, feelings of anxiety in a new and untried condition of the General Government; of grief at the untimely loss of a Chief Magistrate, cut off in the spring of the highest hopes of great national results from an Administration guided by the patriotism and wisdom of one in whom his public and private virtues, his enlightened mind, matured by long service and sage experience, had centered the highest confidence of the nation; whilst his benevolence and the kindness of his nature had inspired an affection so general and so cordial for his person and character, that the mournful regrets of personal friendship mingle with all the public considerations which mark the event of his death a national calamity:

"Therefore, resolved, That this Court adjourn to Thursday, the 8th instant; that the Judges, Members of the Bar, and Officers of this Court, attend the funeral of the late President of the United States on Wednesday next, and wear the accustomed badges of mourning for a month.

"Resolved, That the Chief Judge of this Court transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, with a letter of condolence, to the widow of the deceased President.

Tests: WM. BRENT, Clerk

Corporation of Washington.

The following Message was yesterday addressed by the Mayor to the two

Boards:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 5, 1841

To the Board of Aldermen

and Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: A great calamity has befallen our country. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, died on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, at the President's Mansion in this city, after a few days' illness. He had but just entered on the duties of the high office to which he had been called by an affectionate country, when it pleased an all-wise Providence to summon him to another world. His Funeral will be solemnized on Wednesday, the 7th instant, in this city Participating, as I know you do, gentlemen, deeply and sincerely in the grief which fills my own and all hearts, at this great public bereavement, I have deemed it proper to make to you this communication, and to express my readiness to unite with you in paying such honors to the memory of the illustrious and lamented deceased as you may consider it appropriate to direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. W. SEATON.

Whereupon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved &c. unanimously, That we bow with reverence, deep humility, and submission, to the inscrutable Providence of our God, while we shroud our hearts in sorrow for the death of our late Chief Magistrate, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the honest and enlightened patriot, the faithful war-worn veteran, the pride and

ornament of our country.—That the event, so unlooked for, so astounding to the mind, so thrilling to the heart, has cast a shade of sadness over the bright aspiration of our fellow citizens, a cloud of deep gloom over their cherished anticipation of honor and usefulness on the part of the deceased, under which we cower, while we commend them and ourselves to the care and protection of Divine mercy.

Resolved, &c. That from the depths of our souls we sympathize with the heart stricken widow, the orphaned children, the relatives and friends of the deceased, and beseech our God to afford them pure and holy consolations under the bereavement, such as this world cannot give.

Resolved, &c. That we recommend to our fellow citizens, and adopt the recommendation for ourselves, to wear crepe on the left arm (or other symbol of mourning) for the term of sixty days, and to abstain from all secular pursuits during the day of interment, in testimony alike of our sorrow and respect.

Resolved, &c. That the Corporate Authorities will, in a body unite in the funeral solemnities of the occasion.

Resolved, &c. That the Mayor cause a copy of these resolutions to be presented to the family of the lamented dead, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Washington.

Resolved, &c. That both Boards will adjourn forthwith.

From the Legislature of Maryland.

We learn by the following letters to the Secretary of State, that the Legislature of Maryland proposes to attend the funeral of President HARRISON tomorrow, in a body.

ANNAPOLIS, April 5, 1841.

Hon. D. WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

SIR:—We are directed, by a resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, to inform you of their determination to unite in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late President, by attending his funeral on Wednesday.

With great respect, we are your obedient seventh,

RICHARD THOMAS.

President of the Senate of Maryland.

CHAS. STERETT RIDGELY,

Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland

Arrangements for the Interment of the Late President.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Washington, April 6, 1841.

The Major General, commanding the Army of the United States, and the Major General, commanding the Militia of the District of Columbia, having been charged by the Executive Officers of the Government with the military arrangements for the funeral honors to be paid to the patriot and illustrious citizen, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, direct the following order or arrangement:

Order of Procession.

Military Escort.

Battalion of Volunteer Infantry.

Battalion of United States Marines, Squadron of Volunteer Cavalry.

Division of the United States Light Artillery.

Officers of Volunteers, of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, on foot.

Mounted officers of Volunteers, of the Army, Navy and Marine corps.

Maj. Gen. WALTER JONES, Commanding the Militia.

Aides-de-Camp.

Major General MACOMB, Commanding-in-Chief.

Aides-de-Camp.

Civic Procession.

United States Marshal for the District of Columbia and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria.

Clergy of the District of Columbia.

Physicians to the President.

Pall Bearers Funeral Pall Bearers.

Car

With

The

Pall Bearers Corpse Pall Bearers

The Family and relations of the late President, and the Heads of Departments with the Chief Clerks.

The ex Presidents,

The Chief Justice, and

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and

District Judges of the United States.

United States and Mexican Commissioners for the adjustment of claims under the

convention with Mexico.
Members of the House of Representatives
and Officers.
Governors of States and Territories and Members
of State Legislatures.
Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with the Members of the Bar
and Officers of the Court.
The Judges of the several States.
Comptrollers of the Treasury, Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor and
Commissioners.
Clerks, &c. of the several Departments, preceded by their respective Chief Clerks,
and all other Civil Officers of the Government.
Officers of the Revolution.
Officers and Soldiers of the late war who served under the command of the late
President.
Corporate authorities of Washington.
Corporate authorities of Georgetown.
Corporate authorities of Alexandria.
Such Societies and Fraternities as may wish to join the Procession, to report of the
Marshal of the District, who will assign them their respective positions.
Citizens and Strangers.

The troops designated to form the escort will assemble in the Avenue,
north of the President's House, and form line precisely at 11 o'clock A.M. on
Wednesday, the 7th inst. with its right (Captain Ringlets company of Light Artillery)
resting opposite the western gate.

The procession will move precisely at 12 o'clock M., when minute-guns
will be fired by detachments of artillery stationed near St. John's church and the
Capitol. At the same hour, the bells of the several churches in Washington,
Georgetown, and Alexandria will be tolled.

At sun-rise tomorrow, (the 7th inst.) a Federal salute will be fired from the
military stations in the vicinity of Washington, minute guns between the hours of 12

and 3, and a national salute at the setting of the sun.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn on the left arm and on the hilt
of the sword.

The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the military
arrangements of the day, aided by the Assistants Adjutant General on duty at the
Head Quarters of the Army.

The United States Marshal of the District has the direction of the Civic
Procession, assisted by the Mayors of the cities of the District and the Clerk of the
Supreme Court of the United States.

By order: R. JONES.
Adjutant General of the U. S. Army

PROCEEDINGS AT COLUMBUS.

The citizens of Columbus, on receiving news of the death of the President,
assembled at the State House. Alfred Kelley, was called to the chair, J. Ridgeway,
Sen., and N.H. Swayne, were appointed Vice Presidents, and John Sloane and A. S.
Chew, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by J.T. Moorehead, Senator from
Kentucky, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved. That, with feelings of deep and heartfelt grief, we have heard of the death
of our beloved and venerated fellow citizen, General WILLIAM HENRY
HARRISON, the President of the United States.

Resolved. That we sincerely condole with the widow and relatives of the deceased in
this sudden and afflicting dispensation of an inscrutable, but all-wise Providence,
which has caused a whole People to mourn.

Resolved. That while we view the death of President Harrison as a great national
calamity, we have reason to be thankful to the Almighty Disposer of events, that his
life was spared until the People of the United States had expressed their gratitude for
his services, and their confidence in his integrity and patriotism; until he had been
enabled to prove by his official acts, the sincerity of his professions, and until he had
been permitted to point out, and commence the course leading to the restoration of the
vital principles of the Constitution, and to national prosperity.

The Daily Gazette of Cincinnati carried the following articles concerning W. H. Harrison on April 13, 1841.

FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT

The last sad duties of the living to the dead, were performed on Wednesday,
the 7th instant. For an account of this solemn event, having received no Washington
City papers yesterday, we are indebted to the Correspondence of the **Baltimore Patriot**.

From the **Baltimore American** we learn, that at twelve o'clock on the day
of the funeral, minute guns, in honor of the illustrious dead, were fired from Federal
Hill in the city, and continued till three. Minute guns were fired, also, from the United
States brig Pioneer, and the Revenue Cutter Van Buren, in the harbor. Bells were
toll'd throughout the city during the same period, and the stores very generally were
closed. From the public buildings and other places, and the shipping in the harbor, flags
were displayed half mast.

Similar demonstrations of respect and sorrow, were made in the cities of
New York and Brooklyn, where the bells were toll'd for two hours from 12 o'clock,
minute guns fired, the stores and places of business generally closed, and the flags of
the shipping set a half mast.

In kindred observances, Philadelphia, Boston, and Richmond participated,
and other cities to which the melancholy tidings of the Nation's Bereavement had been
borne previous to the days of the funeral.

Few, in this community, will close the perusal of the subjoined letter,
without tears.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1841.

THE MORNING.—At sunrise, a Federal Salute proclaimed that this was
the melancholy day appointed for solemnizing the funeral obsequies of the great and
good WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.—Immediately afterwards, people began to
meet and cluster in the different streets, and before eight o'clock there were all the signs
of preparation for an unprecedented ceremonial. The assembling of the Associations
and Fraternities, with their banners and other insignia—the mustering of Military
Companies, the running hither and thither of Marshals and Aids in their uniforms, the
crowds of persons on foot and horseback, wending their way to the Western part of the
city, &c. &c. &c.

In entering on Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol, and proceeding
towards the President's House, no one could fail to be deeply impressed with the
symbols of mourning which overhung the doorways and windows of every house.
None who has not witnessed such a spectacle can imagine its imposing solemnity.
Turning from this sight to the saddened looks of the multitudes arrayed in black, and
many of them wearing crape on the arm or hat, an entire stranger might have
discovered that the sympathies of a People had been awakened by the loss of a
distinguished citizen, and that they were paying marks of honor to his memory by these
striking observances.

As the day advanced the windows and balconies of the houses, and every
elevated site that could command a view of the funeral procession, were filled with
persons of both sexes; but their countenances and deportment clearly manifested that in
their minds were uppermost stronger emotions than any mere promptings of curiosity.

Presidents Square

Here the scene was most imposing. The Troops designated as the Military
Escort, by the Major General, Commanding-in-Chief, were formed in line in the
Avenue, North of the Executive Mansion, with its right resting opposite the Western
Gate. They consisted of the Volunteer Infantry of the District—a battalion of the
United States Marines—a Volunteer Squadron of Cavalry, belonging to
Georgetown—a division of United States Light Artillery—several Volunteer
detachments of infantry from Baltimore, one from York, Pa. and one from Annapolis.
The crowd of spectators here was also very great, and their decorous and sedate
deportment was the subject of general attention and remark. In truth, manifestations of
sorrow and respect, pervaded the multitudes, wherever they were congregated.

The President's House

Was open to ladies and the gentlemen attending them, Officers of
Government, the Representatives of Foreign States, and such other persons as were
designated by the Marshal, under the orders of the Executive Officers. The number was
necessarily restricted, in order that the religious services might be properly performed
and those without cheerfully acquiesced in the prescribed arrangements. On entering
the Mansion, we saw all around the proofs that it was converted into a HOUSE OF
MOURNING. For the first time, the columns and walls of the Great Hall were
shrouded with crape; and from the arches and niches were suspended the same
melancholy insignia. The East Room exhibited the same awe inspiring appearance.
The furniture and decorations, of which so much has been said—the chandeliers and
mirrors, and curtains, were all covered and concealed with the like symbols of
mourning.

In the center of the room the body of the departed President was placed. The
coffin and pall had been altered at the suggestion of General COMB, so as conform to
military style—both having now a border of gold lace. On the lid of the coffin were
placed two swords crossed—one representing the sword of justice the other the sword
of state—a scroll, containing the Constitution of the United States—and a wreath of
laurels. The features of General Harrison had undergone no alteration since last I saw
him; and the marks of decay were less than might have been expected from the violence
of the disease. At the foot of the coffin, on a table, lay the Bible and Episcopal prayer
book, which he had been in daily habit of using. The General purchased them himself
on the morning after the Inauguration, and from that morning to the day of his fatal

attack; he had made it his constant practice to read a portion of the scriptures every morning as soon as he arose.

At half past eleven o'clock the relatives and personal friends of General HARRISON who had been inmates of the Executive mansion, entered the East Room; and as they passed along, there was not one in that large company, but must have felt the deepest commiseration for their bereaved condition. Then came President TYLER, accompanied by the member of his Cabinet; and soon afterwards in succession, the Foreign Ministers and their suites, in full court costume, but wearing crape on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword; Ex-President Adams, Messrs. Tallmadge Benton, Walker, Prentiss, and Merrick of the Senate; Messrs. Cushing, Munroe, William Cost Johnson, White, Doty, Carter, Saltonstall, and others, of the House of Representatives, and numerous public functionaries and distinguished citizens. Never was there a meeting more solemn and imposing. The occasion was well calculated to impress the high Officers of State, the titled dignitaries of Foreign Courts, and other eminent public men there assembled—but I have not time now to notice half the incidents of the day which less to indulge in the reflections which they were fitted to excite.

The Rev. Dr. Hawley performed the funeral service of the Episcopal church; and after a brief address, in which he bore his testimony to the high regard for religion, which ever characterized the deceased, and expressed his confidence that he had exchanged his exalted station here, for a crown of eternal glory in the mansions of the blessed, he read a portion of scripture from that Bible, which the General had made his companion and guide, in discharging the high duties of his station.

The Funeral Car.

After the religious services were concluded, the coffin was borne to the Funeral Car, which was so constructed as to give to the spectators a full view of the pall and the coffin. It was indeed only a neat platform, covered with black velvet, and placed upon wheels. It was drawn by six beautiful white horses, each attended by a black groom dressed in white. The pall bearers, (one from each State and Territory)

took their positions beside the Car—and the procession instantly began to move in the order prescribed, in the published programme.

The Procession.

Alas! how different this mourning array from the procession that escorted and accompanied our revered Harrison one short month ago, to the scene of his Inauguration! How different the circumstances of the day, from those hours of public rejoicing and exultation! Instead of the resounding cries and cheers which then filled the air, there was now solemn, deep and universal silence, as the spectators gazed upon one object which engaged all their thoughts—their senses—their affections; the body of the illustrious patriot and Hero carried along on the funeral chariot! You may easily imagine that as the *fourth of March*, and all was so full of promise and security; came over their minds, the contrast was overwhelming, and the loud sighs and burning tears attested their deep affliction.

The procession was much longer than that on the day of the Inauguration. Besides those mentioned in the programme, there were several military detachments from Baltimore, Fire Companies, and Masonic, and other associations of this District. Conspicuous in the solemn train, were the members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, who attended in a body, preceded by some of their officers.

On arriving at the Congressional burying ground, the military escort took a position on the elevated site adjacent; while the pall bearers with the corpse preceded by the clergy and physicians, and followed by President Tyler and his Cabinet, the ex-President Adams, foreign ministers, &c. &c., entered the grave yard. After a brief prayer, the coffin was placed in the receiving tomb—the usual military honors were paid by the troops—and the immense assemblage, having bidden a last sad adieu to the remains of William Henry Harrison, formed again into line and returned to the same order in which they had proceeded to the grave.

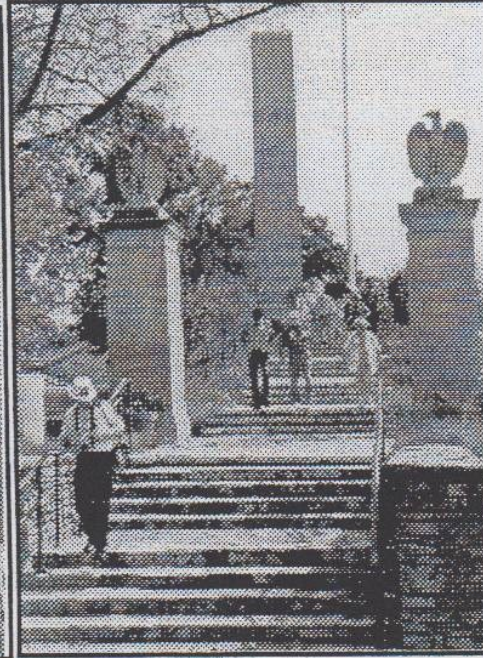
Thus ended these melancholy rites. Excuse this hasty and complete narrative. After the scenes of such a day, I am in no condition to describe them with the pathos and power which they demand.

D.

Harrison's Monument

William Henry Harrison was later buried in the Harrison Tomb of Mr. Nebo in North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio between the Indiana border & Cincinnati, Ohio on Cliff Road off of U. S. 50. It is 15 miles from Cincinnati. A marble entry leads visitors inside a Bedford limestone obelisk that rises 60 feet above his tomb. A terrace in front of the monument overlooks the beautiful Ohio River valley.

William Henry Harrison was an honest man of the people. He was beloved and honored by the pioneers of Indiana. Some people question his treatment of the Native Americans. His job was to pacify them and acquire land for American settlers. He knew they were puzzled by the white culture and that, if they could not totally be assimilated into it, they would have to be moved further west. He prevented the sale of liquor to them and introduced inoculating them against small pox. The public demanded this removal, especially after the War of 1812, because they feared continuing British manipulation of the Indians.



William Henry Harrison's Tomb & Monument at Cleves, Ohio. Photos by Lynette Kross

