THE LIFE AND TIMES OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, PP. 1-293

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649635443

The Life and Times of William Henry Harrison, pp. 1-293 by S. J. Burr

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LIFE AND TIMES

OF

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

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S. J. BURR.

"The people of the United States to preserve their liber ties, must do their own voting and their own fighting."

Hagnison.

EIGHTH EDITION.

NEW YORK:

PUBLISHED BY L. W. RANSOM, No. 135 Water Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

N. W. PONEROY, No. 3 MINOR STREET

1840.

Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by L. W. Rasson, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

LIFE AND TIMES

OF

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

CHAPTER I.

Birth, Parentage, and Education of William Henry Harrison.

His first appointment by Washington.

In the most strict sense of the word, every man belongs to his country, and the lives of all who have distinguished themselves, whether in the field or in the forum, should be carefully recorded, and their acts minutely and faithfully engrossed; as lessons of instruction and examples for emulation to after generations. Under a republic, offices of trust, honor, and emolument, are open to all, and he who served his country in any manner whatever, retires from that service into private life, and mingles once more with those, who, for a short time, honored him with power. However worthy his deeds, no title of nobility follows him into his retirement; no privileged designation of mere sound descends to his son and his son's

son. The child may look back with conscious pride, to the whole life of his father, but he must still depend upon his own exertions, his own acts, and his own genius, for any distinction shown to himself. It is one of the greatest blessings of our form of government, that we are not honored because our fathers were. Were it otherwise, how many silly coxcombs would we bend to, merely because their fathers were great men? "Every man for himself," is a true Yankee motto, and should be that of every free people. This saying is quite common, and is often perverted, but we apply it only in all bonorable enterprize, and where ambition is governed solely by a desire for the general weal,

Yet, when a man can proudly refer to the achievements of his fathers, it stimulates his mind to be worthy of such a parentage, and urges him to attempt a career as bright and glorious as that of his ancestry. There are few of our countrymen who can make such a retrospect with as much pleasure as the subject of our present memoir, General William Henry Harrison.

Descended from a long line of patriots, he would have proved recreant to the best blood

in America, had he been less than they Thrown early into public life by the requirement of a young and struggling country, his opportunities gave scope to his superior intellect, and step by step he rose in the estimation of the people, gathering fresh laurels at each advance, until there is barely room enough for another glorious chaplet upon his noble brow.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, was born on the 9th day of February, 1773, at a place called Berkley, on the James River, about 25 miles below Richmond, in Charles City County, in the State of Virginia. He is a lineal descendant of that General Harrison, who bore a prominent part in the English civil wars, and who held an important command in the armies of the Commonwealth.

Benjamin Harrison, the father of William Henry, was a delegate to the Continental Congress, in 1774-5-6. It was between him and John Hancock, that the amicable contention took place respecting the Presidency of the Congress. Peyton Randolph, and Benjamin Harrison, were brothers-in-law, and upon the decease of the former, who was first President of Congress, it was the wish of the

Southern members that Mr. Harrison should be selected to fill the chair vacated by the death of his relative. He was fully informed of the various sectional prejudices existing at that momentous crisis, and exerted all his influence in favor of his friendly rival, John Hancock. He reasoned with his colleagues upon the importance of conciliating the Northern feeling, and succeeded in obtaining for the Massachussetts member a unanimous vote.

WALN, in his Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, says of Mr. Hancock:—

"With a modesty not unnatural of his years, and a consciousness of the difficulty he might experience in filling a station of such high importance and responsibility, he hesitated to take the seat. Mr. Harrison was standing beside him, and with the ready good homour that he loved a joke, even in the Senate House, he seized the modest candidate in his athletic arms, and placed him in the presidential chair; then turning to some of the members around, he exclaimed, 'We will show mother Britain how little we care for her, by making a Massachussetts man our president, whom she has