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Turnpike Road Notice. We have passed the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky...

Henry BISHOP, ELIZABETH JOHNSON, AND M. JANVARY, ASK R. ELLISON, CARLETON TAYLOR, MORRIS GREENE, JOHN WORRICK, JAMES TROSBY, J. L. KIRK, R. J. LANGHORNE, WM. POYNTE, E. J. DUNLAP, R. S. PORTER.

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber has just received from the Eastern Cities, and is now opening a very extensive assortment of Spring and Summer Goods...

JOHN A. CAVAN, ATTORNEY at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, will practice in the Fleming, Mason and Bath Circuit Courts...

Address: Elizaville, April 6, 1836. 25

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF Mr. STORER (of Ohio). While in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the appropriation bill for the Naval service.

WEDNESDAY, April 6. (Continued.)

Mr Chairman, the earth has closed over the martyred heroes who fell at the Raisin—but the field of slaughter can never be forgotten. Long, long after the present generation shall have slept their fathers, the brave spirits of other times will, when they visit the banks of that mournful river, recall the murderous scenes of that terrific day...

Mr Chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky has alluded to Fort Stephenson, and, sir, the British might say unparalelled in the history of the world...

LOWER SENECA TOWN, Aug. 20, 1813. The undersigned, being the general field, and staff officers, with that portion of the Northwestern army...

FRANKFORT, April 21, 1816. During the whole of this long and arduous pursuit, no man could make greater exertions or use more vigilance than you did to overtake those who fled...

With sentiments of the most sincere regard and esteem, I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, ASAC SHELBY. Major General W. H. Harrison.

Law's Case, Brig. Gen. U.S.A. Samuel W. Wells, Col. 17 R. U.S.I. Thos. D. Owens, Col. 28 R. U.S.I. George Paul, Col. 17 R. U.S.I. J. C. Bartlett, Col. Q. M. G. James V. Ball, Lieut. Col. Robert Morrison, Lieut. Col. William Trigg, Maj. 19 R. U.S.I. James Todd, Maj. 19 R. U.S.I. James Smith, Maj. 25 R. U.S.I. Rd. Graham, Maj. 17 R. U.S.I. E. C. Croghan, Maj. 17 R. U.S.I. H. Hukilli, Maj. and Asst. Insp. Gen. E. D. Wood, Major Engineers.

Sir, what language did the people of Kentucky hold, after all the difficulties they have referred to had transpired? They regard the imputations now made upon General Harrison as well founded? No, sir; their language was that of strong confidence, not of doubt or suspicion...

Sir, I appeal to the gentleman's colleague, (Mr CHAMBERS,) who bore an honorable part in the events of that period, to sustain me. He was the aid-de-camp of Harrison, and is, thank Heaven, a living witness to this committee that his venerated general was all that his country could ask to sustain her safety and honor...

Mr Chairman, we are told that, at the battle of the Thames, General Harrison was not anxious to exceed his rank, and did not wish to be promoted to a higher rank than that which he held in the British army...

Mr Chairman, I ask the members from the Key-Stone State to recall the feelings of their fellow-citizens at that interesting era; to peruse once more, the description of those untimely honors which a virtuous people bestowed upon an exalted merit...

But I have not done. On the 9th of December, 1813, a public entertainment was tendered to General Harrison by the people of Philadelphia, and I must be permitted the gratification to read the short but truly republican address with which he prefaced the sentiment that such an occasion is expected to call forth: 'Gentlemen,' said General Harrison, 'permit me to state the motives which prompts me to take one of the regular toasts of the day, as a mean of communicating my opinion. Believing, as I do, that a sentiment is gaining ground unfriendly to republicanism, and injurious to the nation, and knowing, by my own experience, that the sentiment is not well founded, I will give you—' The Militia of the United States.—They possess the Roman spirit; and when our Government shall think proper

to give them that the great art and discipline of which they are susceptible, they will perform deeds that will emulate those of the legions led by Marcellus and Scipio? And where may we look for a more honorable testimony to the value and efficiency of a well-regulated and disciplined militia? It certainly becomes those who would impute to General Harrison a disregard for the feelings of the American people, who are, after all, the only American soldiers, to pause and reflect, ere they cast their anathemas upon one who could utter a sentiment so exalted: 'Mr Chairman, the Ancient Dominion did not forget, in that hour of general gratulation, one of her gallant sons; and, sir, she could never, no, never, even in the darkest hour of party violence, forget our names, while the great cluster of our political liberty remain, the name of Benjamin Harrison will be associated with that of Jefferson, and Randolph, and of Henry.'

Mr Chairman, the Ancient Dominion did not forget, in that hour of general gratulation, one of her gallant sons; and, sir, she could never, no, never, even in the darkest hour of party violence, forget our names, while the great cluster of our political liberty remain, the name of Benjamin Harrison will be associated with that of Jefferson, and Randolph, and of Henry.

Again, what Virginia has not read the proclamation of the mayor of Richmond, recommending a general illumination on the evening of November 24, 1813, in which he speaks of the dismay and disinclination to the service which appeared to be doing, and says that the new recruits from Ohio could not be depended upon? In the same letter he alludes to the militia who served during the previous winter in the highest terms; and goes on to remark that he has no doubt a sufficient number of good men could be procured. He recommends that they should be mounted, and if sanctioned by the Department, Kentucky would furnish some regiments that would not be inferior to those who fought at the Raisin? To this letter, sir, we are pointed, and asked to sustain the gentleman in the charges he has made; nay, further, as if he gathered confidence by reiterating the accusation, he tells us that the people of Ohio cannot, and will not, submit to such imputations; that they will support any man who has done as he asserts, such injustice.

Sir, upon this part of his attack, the gentleman, if not in the 'fire,' is in the 'smoke'; and, as the clouds clear up, I trust he will grope his way out of the darkness. Before I reply to the interferences he attempts to draw from the letter to which he alludes, let me ask him to recur to the official records of Washington during the Revolution, and read the strong language he used in relation to the efficiency of new recruits; no matter, sir, from what state they came, or in what service they were engaged; let him cast his eye upon the communication made to Congress on the 24th of September, 1776, from Harlequin Heights, and he will be convinced that he is not to be deceived by the words of those gentlemen from New York, who have evinced, during this evening, so much anxiety to assist in the destruction of one who may stand in the way of their chosen leader: 'To place any dependence upon militia, (says General W.) is assuredly resting upon a broken staff; men just dragged from the tender mercies of a tyrant, are unaccustomed to the din of arms; totally unacquainted with every kind of military skill, which, being followed by a want of confidence in themselves when opposed to troops regularly trained, disciplined, and appointed, superior in knowledge and superior in arms, makes them timid and ready to fly from their own shadows.'

Now, sir, if the gentleman from Kentucky should, in an unguarded moment, rise in his place, and pronounce the Father of his country with injustice to the men of other days; and, on such evidence as I have just furnished, appeal to the people for their sanction upon his efforts, what might be the hope for? As well might he endeavor to shut out the light of Heaven, or to intercept the motion of the globe, by the touch of his finger. Again, I will come down to our own memory: The gentleman is now, and always has been, an ardent supporter of our venerable President, and yet he cannot have forgotten the pregnant passage in General Jackson's official despatch of January 8, 1815, wherein he charged the Kentucky reinforcements to have ungrudgingly fled, drawing after them, by their example, the remainder of the force, and thus yielding to the enemy a most fortunate position? Here, sir, a most magnificent assertion was charged upon the people of the gentleman's own state; and yet the hero of New Orleans received, in 1828, the vote of a majority of the Kentucky electors, and I make no comment upon the fact, but merely extract

from the more glorious motto, 'don't give up the ship.' Yes, we hope to preserve one monument at least, that shall through all future time proclaim the heroism of the past, and serve to perpetuate the honor of the American arms. Mr Chairman, the bold spirit who directed that unrivaled battle, and who, wherever peril was to be met, threw himself into the breach, has gone to his final account; but he has left a memorial behind him, alike honorable to his exalted genius, and gratifying to the people of the West. Ladies, sir, in the following extract of a letter written shortly after the victory: 'U. S. Sena. Antiz, Sept. 15, 1813. 'Sir, The very great assistance in the action of the 10th instant, derived from those men you were pleased to send on board the squadron, renders it a duty to return you my sincere thanks for so timely a reinforcement. (in fact, I may say, sir, without these men the victory could not have been achieved,) and equally to assure you that they behaved as became good soldiers and seamen. Three who were under my immediate observation evinced great ardor and bravery.' Very respectfully, OLIVER H. PERRY. 'Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison.'

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