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Chapter 1 : William Henry Harrison (Author of A Discourse on the Aborigines of the Ohio Valley)

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His grandson Benjamin Harrison was the 23rd president of the United States – For a discussion of the history and nature of the presidency, see presidency of the United States of America. Key events in the life of William Henry Harrison. Early years Born at Berkeley Plantation in Virginia, Harrison was descended from two wealthy and well-connected Virginia families. He also was a signer of the Declaration of Independence , a member of the Continental Congress , and the governor of Virginia – Library of Congress, Washington, D. However, the death of his father caused Harrison to discontinue his studies. In November , at age 18, he enlisted in the army as an ensign in the 10th Regiment at Fort Washington near Cincinnati in what is now Ohio. The following year he was made a lieutenant and subsequently served as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Anthony Wayne , who was engaged in a struggle against the Northwest Indian Confederation over the westward encroachment of white settlers. Harrison took part in the campaign that ended in the Battle of Fallen Timbers August 20, , near present-day Maumee, Ohio. The following year, on November 25, he married Anna Tuthill Symmes. Because her father objected to the match, the couple married in secret. Harrison was promoted to captain in and, for a brief period, served as commander of Fort Washington, resigning from the army in June John Adams named Harrison to succeed Winthrop Sargent as secretary of the Northwest Territory , a vast tract of land encompassing most of the future states of Ohio , Indiana , Michigan , Illinois , and Wisconsin. The following year Harrison was sent to Congress as a territorial delegate. While serving in this capacity, he devised a plan for distributing public lands to settlers and also assisted in the division of the Northwest Territory. Instead, in May , Adams appointed Harrison governor of the newly created Indiana Territory, which comprised , until , a much larger area than the present state of Indiana. He would serve as governor for 12 years. For a few months after the division in of the Louisiana Purchase into the Orleans Territory and the Louisiana Territory, Harrison also acted as governor of the Louisiana Territory all of the Louisiana Purchase north of the 33rd parallel , the largest jurisdiction ever exercised by a territorial official in the United States to that date. Harrison by Moses Dawson, Resisting the expansionism fostered by the treaties negotiated by Harrison, the Shawnee intertribal leader Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa , who was known as the Prophet , organized an Indian uprising. Returning to military service, Harrison commanded a force of seasoned regulars and militia that defeated the Indians led by the Prophet at the Battle of Tippecanoe November 7, , near present-day Lafayette , Indiana, a victory that largely established his military reputation in the public mind. A few months after the War of broke out with Great Britain, Harrison was made a brigadier general and placed in command of all federal forces in the Northwest Territory. He would be promoted to the rank of major general in March James Winchester, whom Harrison had ordered to prepare to cross Lake Erie on the ice and surprise Fort Maiden, turned back to rescue the threatened American settlement at Frenchtown now Monroe , Michigan , on the River Raisin, and there on January 22, , was forced to surrender to Col. With his offensive operations having been thus checked, Harrison accomplished nothing that summer except to hold in check Procter, who besieged him at Fort Meigs May 1 – 5 , the American advance post after the disaster at the River Raisin. He advanced to Detroit, reoccupied the territory surrendered by Gen. Tecumseh was killed in the battle, and the British-Indian alliance was permanently destroyed. Thus ended resistance in the Northwest. Political career After the war, Harrison settled in Ohio, where he quickly became active in politics. He served in the U. House of Representatives – 19 , where he worked on behalf of more liberal pension laws, better militia organization, and improvements in the navigation of the Ohio River and for the strict construction of the power of Congress over the territories, particularly in regard to slavery. Harrison also served in the Ohio Senate – 21 and the U. In he made an unsuccessful run for governor of Ohio. American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Source: United States Office of the Federal Register. Badge

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from the presidential campaign of William Henry Harrison, He was occasionally mentioned as a candidate for governor, senator, or representative by the anti-Jackson forces, and during this period he delivered a few addresses on agricultural or political topics. Later he obtained the lucrative post of clerk of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio. Early in Harrison began to be mentioned as a suitable presidential candidate for the nascent Whig Party in the election. In the general election, Harrison attracted a large portion of the Whig and Anti-Masonic vote in the Midwest and Western states, but, although he finished highest among those candidates opposing Democrat Martin Van Buren , Harrison received only 73 electoral votes, while Van Buren secured to become president. In the election campaign, Harrison won the Whig nomination over Sen. In Harrison the Whigs believed they had found a new Jackson , attractive as a war hero and a frontiersman. A political cartoon from the presidential campaign, in which Pres. Harrison, depicted as a locomotive, bears down on Van Buren. Wearing no gloves and no overcoat despite the freezing weather, he rode up Pennsylvania Avenue on a white horse to take the oath of office on March 4, He said he would serve but one term, limit his use of the veto, and leave revenue schemes to Congress. LC-USZ However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding people, I too well understand the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the people to commit to my hands not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty Power which has hitherto protected me and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important but still greatly inferior trusts heretofore confided to me by my country. The address was circulated to some parts of the country by railroad. Harrison was soon overwhelmed by office seekers. He was thoroughly dominated by the better-known leaders of his partyâ€” Daniel Webster , whom he appointed secretary of state, and Henry Clay. His relations with Clay were embittered, as Clay then preferred to wield power as leader of the Whigs in Congress. Clay, you forget that I am president. But a cold he had contracted on inauguration day developed into pneumonia, and he died just a month later. The first president to lie in state in the Capitol, Harrison was buried in Washington. Two months later, in June, his remains were reinterred in North Bend, Ohio. Library of Congress, Washington D. Cornell University Library Cabinet of Pres. William Henry Harrison The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of Pres.

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Chapter 2 : Outlines of the Life and Public Services, Civil and Military, of William Henry Harrison

From the foregoing sketch of the Life and Public Services of William Henry Harrison, the reader will have perceived that a very large proportion of them have been devoted to the Western Country, and in the promotion of its best interests and the prosperity and happiness of its citizens.

He was a member of a prominent political family of English descent, whose ancestors had been in Virginia since the s. His father was a Virginia planter who served as a delegate to the Continental Congress and who signed the Declaration of Independence. The senior Harrison also served in the Virginia legislature, and as the fifth governor of Virginia in the years during and after the American Revolutionary War. In the spring of , shortly after he began his medical studies, his father died. Within twenty-four hours of meeting Lee, eighteen-year-old Harrison was commissioned as an ensign in the U. Army , 1st Infantry Regiment. He was initially assigned to Fort Mifflin, the present-day site of Cincinnati , in the Northwest Territory , where the army was engaged in the ongoing Northwest Indian War. St. Clair , its previous commander. Under the terms of the treaty, a coalition of Native Americans ceded a portion of their lands to the federal government that opened two-thirds of present-day Ohio to settlement by European Americans. Harrison, who was serving in the army at the time, sold his land to his brother. She was a daughter of Anna Tuthill and Judge John Cleves Symmes , who served as a colonel in the American Revolutionary War, as a representative to the Congress of the Confederation , and became a prominent figure in Ohio. The couple honeymooned at Fort Mifflin since Harrison was still on military duty. Two weeks later, at a farewell dinner for General Wayne, Judge Symmes confronted his new son-in-law for the first time since the wedding, sternly demanding to know how Harrison intended to support a family. Harrison responded, "by my sword, and my own right arm, sir. William and Anna Harrison had ten children: She died on February 25, , at age eighty-eight. According to Janken, she opined that Dilsia, a female slave belonging to William Henry Harrison, had six children by him, born into slavery. No evidence corroborating these assertions has been discovered. With the aid of his close friend Timothy Pickering , who was serving as U. Secretary of State , Harrison received a recommendation to replace Winthrop Sargent , the outgoing territorial secretary. President John Adams appointed Harrison to the position in July Harrison frequently served as acting territorial governor during the absences of Governor Arthur St. Congress[edit] Harrison had many friends in the eastern aristocracy, and quickly gained a reputation among them as a frontier leader. He ran a successful horse-breeding enterprise that won him acclaim throughout the Northwest Territory. Harrison became a champion of lower land prices, a primary concern of settlers in the Territory at the time. Congress, Harrison ran for election. Note the misspelling of the name. The committee recommended splitting the territory into two segments. The eastern section, which continued to be known as the Northwest Territory, comprised the present-day state of Ohio and eastern Michigan ; the western section was named the Indiana Territory and consisted of the present-day states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, a portion of western Michigan, and the eastern portion of Minnesota. Harrison, caught unaware, was reluctant to accept the position until he received assurances from the Jeffersonians that he would not be removed from office after they gained power in the upcoming elections. Senate , he resigned from Congress to become the first Indiana territorial governor in History of slavery in Indiana and Indiana Territory Harrison arrived at Vincennes , the capital of the newly established Indiana Territory on January 10, , to begin his duties. The farm has been restored and is a popular, modern-day tourist attraction. The school was incorporated as Vincennes University on November 29, , and is one of two U. President; the other is the University of Virginia , founded by Thomas Jefferson. On February 8, , when President Jefferson reappointed Harrison as the Indiana territorial governor, he also granted Harrison the authority to negotiate and conclude treaties with the Indians. The Treaty of St. Louis with Quashquame required the Sauk and Meskwaki tribes to cede much of western Illinois and parts of Missouri to the federal government. Many of the Sauk, especially Black Hawk , greatly resented this treaty and the loss of lands, a primary reason the Sauk sided with the United Kingdom during the

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War of Harrison thought the Treaty of Grouseland appeased some of the Indians, but tensions remained high along the frontier. The Treaty of Fort Wayne raised new tensions when Harrison purchased land from the Miami tribe, who claimed ownership of the land, more than 2. Harrison rushed the treaty process by offering large subsidies to the tribes and their leaders so that the treaty would be in force before President Jefferson left office and the administration changed. In , Harrison lobbied Congress to vote in favor of a petition to suspend Article VI of the Northwest Ordinance for ten years, a move that would allow slavery in the Indiana Territory. At the end of the suspension period citizens in the territories covered under the ordinance could decide for themselves whether to permit slavery. Harrison claimed the suspension was necessary to encourage settlement and would make the territory economically viable, but Congress rejected the idea. Previously, lower-house members were elected, but the territorial governor appointed members to the upper house. Harrison found himself at odds with the legislature after the antislavery faction came to power and the eastern portion of the Indiana Territory grew to include a large, antislavery population. By Harrison had moved away and resumed his military career. Although he was a slaveholder, Jefferson did not want slavery to expand into the Northwest Territory, as he believed the institution should eventually end. Under the "Jefferson-Lemen compact", Jefferson donated money to Lemen to found churches in Illinois and Indiana to stop the proslavery movement.

Chapter 3 : William Henry Harrison - Wikipedia

A sketch of the life and public services of William Henry Harrison. Isaac Rand Jackson. I. N. Whiting, - 49 pages.

Chapter 4 : William Henry Harrison (Author of A Discourse on the Aborigines of the Ohio Valley)

Excerpt from A Sketch of the Life and Public Services of William Henry Harrison: With an Appendix Containing the Letters of Aids-De-Camp John Chambers, John Speed Smith, Charles S. Todd and John O'fallon; Extracts From Public Documents Young Harrison was educated at Hampden Sydney College; and, by the advice of his friends, turned his attention.

Chapter 5 : Treaty of Grouseland - Wikipedia

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Chapter 6 : Biographical Sketch of the Life and Services of Gen. William Henry Harrison

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Chapter 7 : Full text of "A sketch of the life and public services of William Henry Harrison"

A sketch of the life and public services of General William Henry Harrison, candidate of the people for president of the United States, to which is annexed an appendix.

Chapter 8 : Biographical Sketch of the Life and Services of Gen. William Henry Harrison

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