To the People of the State of North Carolina.

We have seen, with mingled feelings of surprise and mortification, a circular issued by W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins, dated House surprised that members of Congress should have descended from their high stations to have made charges so unfounded in fact, and we are mortified beyond measure that these members should have come from North Carolina. We deem it a duty to you, we deem it due to ourselves, to expose the mistepresentations of this circular, and, in duting so, we shall endeavor to treat its authors with all due respect, while we avoid their example, and remember to maintain our

own self-respect. Much of the abusive language applied to Gen eral Harrison we shall not notice. His character is beyond the reach of such assaults. For a long period he has been in the service of his country-he has often risked his life for that country-he risked his political life, and sacri ficed his seat in Congress on account of his regard for the rights of the Southern States .the challenge the most rigid examination into his character. We defy the most severe exercise of mulicious criticism into his military conduct and into his civil history. Thus far, every attack has proved he was better than he appeared before, and, as Americans, proud of the reputation of our distinguished countryman, we invite attention to his history. The miserable expluded slander, that he is a "bank, federal, abolition" candidate, is utterly unworthy of notice. The policy of the Van Buren party has created and fostered hundreds of state banks .-We will at any time compare notes, and will prove hundreds, of federalists to belong to the same party. Numerous instances can be given of their receiving high offices from Mr. Van Buren. Nothing is more susceptible of proof than the fact that the abolitionists have nominated candidates of their own, and that they are opposing Harrison, shoulder to shoulder, with the Van Buren party

To show the People of our State who are the abolitionists, who are co-laborers with Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins in their unworthy warfare, we ask that the letter of Duncan, of Ohio, may be examined To give evidence of the flendish malignity with which the South is assailed by Van Buren men, we hope the declarations of Tappan may be remembered; the man who offered to subscribe \$500 to buy powder and shot for the negroes, to aid them in insurrection! These men are members of the same party with our colleagues-all oniting in villying an old soldier who has served his country well-all uniting in their efforts to elect a man President of the United States who approves of the proceedings of a Court Martial in which negro testimony was admitted against a

white man! refuted to claim further notice at our hands. The | pectable and good neighbor men for lawyers' fees. authors of this circular could not have made any they wrote this extraordinary circular. After such an exhibition of disregard of facts as this circular affords, they and their endorsers must gain credit for their statements.

But what do they say in this circular ? Gen. Harrison is charged by them, on the first page of their circulary with "acts and votes" in favor of laws to sell " white men and white women for sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, and lawyers' fees, and fines imposed by courts, who, from their poverty, were so poor as to be unable to pay these costs in money" We submit whether without the costs of prosecution." The reading of the law exposes the groundless charge : because it says " with or without the costs of prosecution." Messrs. M. & H. would have you believe that, in enacting this law, the clerks', then the criminals were 'on conviction' sen-

Messrs. M. & H. seem to think this law would operate only on those who, ' from their poverty, were so poor as to be unable to pay these costs in money !' If it had been intended to affeet these only who, . from their poverty were so poor,' we suppose those who ' from' any other sold under this law! Messrs. M. & H. seem law of Indiana, as contained in the circular :

Extract from the Laws of Indiana Territory, Printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout & State Department, Washington city.

CHAPTER VI.

An act respecting Crimes and Punishments. Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may mong the Athenians, there was no law to p be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had to order the sheriff to sell or bire the person or persons so convicted to service to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs, for such term of time as the said court shall judge reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so according, shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty nine stripes. and shall, moreover, serve two days for every one

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Representatives. B. CHAMBERS.

President of the Council. Aproved, September 17, 1807

WILLIAM H. HARRISON. lodiana, at this time, was a Territory ; she had not become a State; she had no penitenliary-probably she had few jails in her borders. It a vagrant had rebted a man of his horse, or stolen his bog, although the vagrant mighthave sweed property to the amount of a thousand dollars, still, ander this law, he might have been hired to service. The object of the law was to punish and to teform offenders. Under this was, as he has always been, of the rights of the six or twelve months, and made to work instead tion of a law of the Territory of Indiana : of being confined in jail, and fed at public expense . Extract from the laws of the Indiana Ter out of the taxes paid by honest good neighbor ritory, printed at Vincennas, by Messrs. Stout men.' The law reached not only those who and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the library of from their powerty were so poor as to be ons- the State Department, Washington city ble to pay costs, but those who might be able to

pay costs, and who deserved to be hired out and made to week. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that this law was made for, and applied only to persons convicted of crimes, and it could only be carried into effect after indictment by a grand jury, and after conviction by twelve free men, who heard testimony on oath, And yet Messrs. M. and H., in their circular, say, that under this of Representatives, 8th June, 1840. We are law, poor white men and white women could be sold by the sheriff, at public auction, as slaves !'- Are ' slaves' sold for such term of time as Courts deem reasonable, on conviction for crimes? As well might it be said apprentices are sold as slaves. Is it not an insult to you, does it not evince a contempt for your understandings, when such statements are published for your examination? But we will not misrepresent-we quote the words from the third page of the circular :

We deem comment useless, and will therefore only say that, on the 17th of September, 1807, General William Henry Harrison, then Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and holding the sole control of all the laws in his own hands, actually signed the above bill which provides that poor white men and women, who are from their poverty unable to pay sheriffs' fees. clerks' fees, lawyers' fees, and court fines should be sold by the sheriff at public auction as slaves. How would you feel to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor men sold at auction by the sheriff of your county as a slave, under this Harrison law, to some free negro? And only think of what would be your feelings to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor women knocked off under the sheriffs' hammer to a free negro, as his slave, to be under his commands, and compelled to obey them, whatever they might be; and should she resist and disobey and leave her black master's service, and he should apprehend her, and drag her before a single justice of the peace, and, under this Harrison law, have thirty-nine lashes inflicted opon his white female slave, and then compel her to serve two days for every one she has lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President? And this is the bank, federal. Whig candidate's former opinions and acts to which he refers us, and adopts as his present opinions and principles; and this man, with these principles, is the nominee of the great Harrisburg and Baltimore bank, federal, abolition Conventions for President of these United States; and they strongly sollett your votes for him, and particularly demand the votes of pour men, while at the same time he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man; and you are asked by these federal Whigs to take him upon his former expressed opinions and acts, and they as above stated.'

We take it for granted that any intelligent man will see at once this misstatement, and will, as soon as the law is fead, be entirely satisfied that selling a horse thief, or a hog thief, or one who had committed forgery or perjury, after he had been ' convicted' by twelve men, cannot But we dismiss this. It has been too often properly or with truth be said to be selling ' res-

We know the People, 'the respectable and man in his senses believe this charge, before good neighbor men,' of North Carolina too well to believe, for one moment that they will oppose the election of Gen. Harrison because he wished to punish thieves, forgers, and perjured wretch-

rely upon something beyond bare assertion to es. One who did not know our people would suppose that North Carolina was a deu of thieves, from reading this circular. How could honest people suffer by such a law? No honest man could complain of it. It was passed to protect honest men against those who violated the laws of God and man, and relieve honest men from taxes. And sorely no North Carolinian, residing in that state, remarkable for the general good character, the orderly and correct deportthe statement does not bear its own refutation on ment of its people, can be influenced by such its face. The act related to "crimes and pun- appeals. We pronounce this attempt an unworistiments." It applied only to those who were thy artifice, unbecoming members of Congress, sentenced on conviction of any crime or breach of representing honest men, as the authors of this any penal law, to pay "a fine or fines, with or circular do, and insulting to the people of North as any other people in the world.

But there is another misrepresentation in the extract last quoted, which either betrays an unpardonable ignorance in those who profess to lawyers', and sheriffs' fees were alone consulted. hold themselves ready to answer ' any inquiries | It was intended as a punishment for crimes, such | which may be asked, or shows a wilful deparas horse stealing, hog stealing, burglary, arson, | ture from the truth. Messrs. M. and H. as if &c.; which are expressly mentioned in the law, they were electioneering among convicts from a penitentiary, ask ' How would you feel to see tended to pay a fine, ' with or without the costs one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor men sold at auction by the sheriff of your county, as a slave, under this Harrison law, to some free negro?' If Geo. Harrison had ever sanctioned a law by which a free negro was authorized to buy a poor and respectable man, he would deserve, and would receive from us, nothing but the severest censure. . Instead of feelcause were 'so poor' would never have been ing justly proud, as Americans, of his glorious victories in the field over the British and Indito think there are two classes of poor men; first, an forces, we should blush to hear the name of the poor' simply, and then, secondly, thus who | Harrison. Instead of reflecting, with feelings of from their poverty are so poor!' But we are exultation, on the events of a long and wellwilling to give these authors the full benefit of spent life, on the unsullied integrity of his chartheir extract from this law, and we quote the acter as a soldier and as a statesman, we should say he deserved the curses of every ' respectable good peighbor man.' But what is the real state of the case? In many of the States of the Smoot, in 1807, and now in the Library of the Union there are similar laws, and the idea of a white man being sold to a free negro seems never to have been thought of by any one but Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins.

The law of North Carolina, which many of the members of Assembly in North Carolina vo on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal | ted for, does not contain any clause forbidding a law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or free negro to hire a convict. Like parricide avent it, for no man, it was thought, could be wicked enough to commit the crime. Will it be said that the members of the Legislature of North Carolina ever voted for a law to sell poor but respectable neighbor meni as slaves to free negroes? We hope not, yet the assertion may be made with as much truth of this law as of the and hired or sold, shall abscord from the service Indiana law. Examine for yourselves the law of North Carolina.

> By this law of our own State, which we quote may be inflicted as often as the person may be 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102] guilty, allowing twenty days between the pun-

ishment and the offence. the revised statues were adopted, and learn how many supporters of the Administration voted for this law.

. But to show how careful General Harrison

Yes, extract from the very same book from

which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins cop ied their extract We copy the following from page 343, chap-

ter 48, section 9th, of the same book : Section 9. No negro, mulatto or Indian shall at any time porchase any servant other than of their own complexion, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume purchase a while servant, such servant shall im mediately become FREE, and shall be so held deemed, and taken;

Signed as follows JESSE B THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Representatives B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council Approved, September 17, 1807.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON Now, fellow citizens, we can repeat the words of the circular, and say, "we deem comment useless," and will therefore only say, "that on the 17th day of September, 1807, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, the then Governor of the Ter ritory of Indiana," (the same man who is the appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana by Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaraion of Independence, in the year, 1803, and in 1806, afterwards by Mr. Madison, in 1809, after this law had been passed; the same man who fought and conquered at Tippecanoe and the Thames; the same man whom cut-throat abolitionists, and all horse thieves, hog thieves, housebreakers, and forgers, who do not wish to be made to work, hate so bitterly; this same man who lost his seat in Congress because he defended Southern rights; this same Wm. H. Harrison 'actually signed the above bill 'which forbid a negro to purchase a white servant! although that white servant had been convicted by a jury! Now, fellow-citizens, "how would you feel " if one of you were the representative of " respectable, good neighbor men," and published such a circular? "And only to think of published such charges against an honest old honorable man among you, (not totally blinded punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, by party prejudice.) who loves his friends, his were made punishable by fine and imprisonment liberty, and his country, to pause, reflect, and in the county jails." of those men who will thus grossly insult your understandings.

We leave the Indiana laws here. in 1821, from which we take the following:

19th section of the bill as follows: " Be it further enacted, That when any per-County to sell out such person as a servant to referred to and which is as follows: any person within this State who will pay the imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplimentary, if it shall be considered expedient to supplementary, a prirect such person or persons Carolina, who would suffer as little by such laws the person or person otherwise disposed of agree ably to the provisions of this act.

> "Which motion was decided in the affirma-Amonaste Boways, it seems, the name of This law seemed in its that the relation between the lat of 'master and apprentice.' bose who were 'imprisoned.' Messrs. Montgod by and Hawkins have not ventured to say " neighbor men and neighbor women," under this law could be sold as slaves. let us examine this Ohio law, which has here | Congress. tufore been very much misrepresented.

The first charge against Gen. Harrison was. that he voted for a law to sell men for debt. 1821, when this slander was brought against Gen. Harrison, he wrote a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, from which we cony the following :

"I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our as well as in every other State in the Union. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstance but that where fraud is alledged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.

"I am, sir, your humble servant, WM. H. HARRISON."

In 1836, Gen Harrison wrote a letter to Mr. Pleasants, relating to this subject, from which we quote the following :

" So far from being willing to sell men for from memory, not having the book before us, it debts which they are unable to discharge, I am. is provided that certain persons who are idle and and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment disorderly in their conduct (not confined to those for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power who are convicted of crimes, as the Indiana law to show that such has been my established opinwas) should be ' hired out,' ' but if such per- ion; and that, in a public capacity, I avowed sons were of ill fame, so that he or they could and acted upon it. Will those who have prenot be hired out for the costs, nor give sufficient ferred the unfounded and malicious accusation good behavior, in that case, it shall and may be States, 2d Session, 19th Congress, page 235; it 556 of the Statutes of Ohio, vol. 1: lawful for said court to cause the offender or of- will there be seen that I was one of the commit

" It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men Consult the journals of the Legislature, when to sale for the non payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my the first viction. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to to oppress them.

" I am, dear sir, with great respect, your hamble servant.

WM. H. HARRISON. J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.,"

to you. Like all the other thousand slanders kins against Gen Harrison on this score. against General Harrison, the examination redounds to his credit. He was influenced by feelings of humanity in wishing to relieve prison they might, as apprentices, work out their fines. Mr. Mason, of Ohio, who is well acquainted with the laws of that State, in a speech recently

made by him, very satisfactorily, explains this vote. Mr. M. says : vote of Gen. Harrison, and the circumstances of his life that Gen. Harrison is not seen and receive a lead under which it was given. The attention of the spoken to by all who desire it. His generous sufficient band Legislature of Ohio, during its session of 1820 21, was anxiously directed to the consideration of some plan for the relief of the people, then suffering under a degree of distress and embarrassment pnexampled in the history of that State. With a corrency depreciated and deranged, the financial resources of this State crippled, and a Treasury exhausted, the people loudly complained of the almost intolerable burden of taxation; son of Benj. Harrison, a signer of the Declara- they demanded retrenchment and reform in the tion of Independence; the same man who was expenses incident to the administration of the criminal laws of the country. In this posture of public affairs, with a gradually increasing or 30,000, good neighbor men, farmers and me- same exemp expenditure for the prosecution and punishment of offenders, and a penitentiary crowded with convicts, that had become an annual charge on the Triasury, the Legislature assembled, and undertook to provide a remedy for the grievances complained of, by instituting a revision of the entire criminal code of the State. The task was one of great difficulty and labor; but it was accomplished with as much success as was attainable in the then condition of the Country. The great object in view was to diminish the public expendi ares, in criminal cases, by reducing them to the lowest point consistent with the ends proposed to be secured by the due and proper administration of punitive justice. To effect this, the House of Representatives passed a bill entitled An Act supplementary to an act for the punwhat would be your feelings," if one of you had ishment of certain offences therein named ; and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. Several soldier, and said "the above is a true statement | new provisions were introduced into this bill .of facts on record?" "We appeal to every By it certain offences which had before been

examine well the principles and recorded acts " It was this bill " for the punishment of certain offences therein named," which contained the 19th section to which we have just referred. In that 19th section it will be seen as follows: Messrs. Monigomery and Hawkins also give | "But nothing herein contained shall be construan extract from the journal of the Senate of Ohio ed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the "Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary," &c.

In the "act for the punishment of certain ofson shall be imprisoned either upon execution or fences therein specified," passed February 11,

Sec. 37. That when any person shall be whole amount due for the shortest period of ser- | confined in jail, for the payment of any fine and vice; of which sale public notice shall be given costs that may be inflicted agreeably to the proat least ten days; and upon such sale being ef- visions of this act, the county commissioners may, lected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a | if it be made to appear to their satisfaction that | certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner the person so confined cannot pay such fine and to him, from which time the relation between costs, order the sheriff or jailor of such county such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of to discharge such person from imprisonment; master and servant, until the time of service ex- and the sheriff or jailor, upon receiving such orpires, and for injuries done by either, remedy der in writing, shall discharge such person acshall be had in the same manner as is or may be cordingly: Provided, That the commissioners provided by law in case of master and appren- may, at any time thereafter, order and cause to tice. But nothing herein contained shall be con- | be issued an execution against the body, lunds, straed to prevent persons being discharged from goods or chattles of the person so discharged injured any man as far as we are informed, and from imprisonment for the amount of such fine

Remember, the 37th section was retained and grant such disches the Provided, That the court, Gen. Harrison voted for this, and it expressly in pronouncing to hany person or persons con provides that, if any person "cannot pau such provides that, if any person "cannot pay such victed under this or the act to which this is fine and costs," the county comissioners may dis large majorities as their candidate for the Precharge them. A poor man, therefore, could not sidency. suffer by this law. We repeat, this section is not given by Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins. and the Report of the Secretary of War. The This gives relief to those who could not pay the fine, and this provision was retained in the law for which Gen. Harrison voted.

But the case is stronger still. In the celebraprovided by law in case of master and appren-

Here is the 2d section of the law of Ohio, re-

" Sec. 2. That if any master or mistress shall be guilty of any misusage, refusal of necessary provision or clothing, cruelty, or other ill treat ment, so that said apprentice or servant shall into eight military districts, and to organize the or any por have just cause to complain; or the said apprentibe or servant be guilty of any misdemeanor, or ill behaviour, or do not perform his or her duty to his or her master or mistress, then the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, having just cause of complaint, may repair to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall, upon the application by either, issue his warrant or on to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. tation wi summons for bringing the said master or mistress. apprentice or servant, before him, and take such order or direction between the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant as the equity and justice of the case shall require."

neighbor man should read the 2d section, the exempted from ordinary militia duty all togeth-37th section, and the 19th section above quoted, er at the end of the second. In this manner, all parts of the law for which Gen. Harrison twenty five thousand men will be discharged voted, and form his own opinion of it. We from militia daty every year, and twenty five unt this part of the subject by quoting the laws thousand fresh recruits be received into the ser-

owner of said negro. The laws of Ohio also provide that runaways shall be delivered up to Negroes are not regarded in Obio as standing on Messis. Montgomery and Hawkins, or any othas a slave a white man in Ohio:

The above extracts fully show this, if there was no other evidence. But we quote the folsecurity for the same, and his or their future refer to the journals of the Senate of the United lowing from the laws of Ohio, copted from page

" That no black or mulatto person or persons fenders to receive thirty nine lashes on his or tee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give their bare back, after which he or they shall be for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere in set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted this state, in any cause depending, or matter of become a county charge; which punishment in its favor. [See Senate journal, 1st Session, controversy, where either party to the same is a white person, or in any prosecution which shall be instituted in behalf of this State against any white person - Passed January 25, 1907."

These are the laws now in force in the State of Ohio, in which Gen. Harrison now lives. pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been These laws we are authorized to believe met his approbation, and because he wished to punish horse thieves, and hog thieves, borglars and forlaw a note i us offender could be fired out, for poor, we call our attention to the following sec- such a degradation, nor have omitted to exert leeding them out of the taxes paid by houest myself in their behalf, against such an attempt men, Messrs. M. and H. would persuade you to oppose him, and vote for a man who has allowed

Although this charge is not made in the eir | thy of the support of " respectable men." We | United State cular, it has been made in many newspapers, and we feel bound to let the whole truth be known ed charges of Messrs. Munigomery and Haw-This circular of Messrs M. and H. seems to

have been prepared under some delusion. We are at a loss to imagine what could have prompers from the loathsome rapors of a dungeon, that led any one to say that Gen. H. had "shut himself up, and refused to be seen by any but his ty and forty keepers." Again we are told " he actually refuses to be seen, by, or even spoken to by a poor man." The confiding natures of the authors of this circular have surely induced them to believe "Sir, I wish now to call your attention to the all they see in print. There is scarcely a day hospitality is enjoyed by all who visit him His sack, cartri door has always been open to the poor; " the four eartrice string of his latch has never been pulled in" and each when they called on him. Before this circular buckshot, and had reached the hands of Wm. White and others, and Gideon M. Green and others, Gen. Harrison was on his way from his farm to Fort Meigs, at which place, and at Columbus in Ohio, he that he shall addressed thousands of People, of poor men, vided when who had known him in peace and in war. 'The vice ; and eve gathering at Fort Meigs, nearly two hundred himself with miles from his home, was estimated at 20,000 trements rechanics-all of whom saw Gen. H. and most of tions, or sales whom must have heard him speak. Is it not !extraordinary, therefore, that when Gen. Harri son had travelled nearly two hundred miles, in pureserved social intercourse, with the people, he should be charged with refusing " to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man?"

Is it not strange that such a man should be thus accused? He whose whole life has been signalized by acts of benevolence and charity; the general who put the weary soldier on his horse while he walked with the army; who, in the severe winter of 1812-'13, slept under a thinger tent than any other person, either officer or soldier; who, when "his bedding consisted of a single blanket," gave that blanket to a wounded soldier who was his enemy; the general who in battle (as is proved by soldiers who were with him) was where cannon balls & chain-shot flew thick | Maine, New I around him;" who was in the fight "where balls flew the thickest, and where steel met steel the fiercest;" he who partook of the soldiers' fare with " log cabin men?" and ate beef roasted before the fire without salt and without bread; he who protected the whole Western frontier, and delivered thousand of women and children from the barbarities of British and Indian ferocity combined, he is now slandered and charged with refusing to be seen by or spoken to by a poor man! Oh! shame, where is thy blush! Oh! con- Delaware, Mars science, where was thy voice? No man who knows Gen. Harrison has ever said or will say he has turned his face away from friend or fee.

We think we have shown that this circular is grossly incorrect; that it has shamefully misotherwise for the non-payment of a fine or costs, 1715 (See Chase's Statutes, 2d vol. pages 893, stated facts; and that none but felons, horseor both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the 4, 5, 6, 7,) you will find the S7th section here thieves, burglars, hog thieves, and such loco-foco Alabama, spirits who steal and wish to be fed at public expense, can object to this Indiana law which Gen. Harrison approved. We feel confident that in Arkansas, A North Carolina, whose people are entitled to the high character they have acquired for honesty and patriotism, this will have as little effect as

as in any other country in the world. But fellow-citizens, we feel bound, from a Ohio, Mich sense of duty, to call your serious attention to other matters more worthy the consideration of patriots than a harmless law, which has never been regarded by the People of Indiana with terror or alarm, and which although it was en- fur subver acted more than thirty-two years ago, has never | we hope certainly never was complained of before by honest men. It has never been looked upon as a matter of complaint against Gen. Harrison; for both the States of Obio and Indiana, in 1836, times, not es where these slanders were repeated, gave him same year, as

We allude to the Message of the President Secretary of War made a report, at the commencement of the present Congress, to the President of the United States, and the President sent that report to Congress, with his tnessage ted 19th section, against the motion to strike Of course the report was read by the President. out which Gen. Harrison voted, it appears that It was only from this report he could obtain in the criminal had the same " remedy which was formation of the state of the Army and of military affairs. If he did not read the report, he has acted hypocritically to the American People, is guilty of gross neglect of duty, and must lating to apprentices, to be found in Chase's, be ignorant of those matters which it is his du-This is only charged as to the Indiana law. But Statutes, vol. 1, pages 585, 6, in the Library of ty to be acquainted with. We are unwilling to Would not the accuse the President of such conduct.

We give you an extract from this report of the Secretary of War:

"It is proposed to divide the United States militia in each district, so as to have a body of service of twelve thousand five hundred men in active ser- the same rules vice, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks | months afte in defence of the country, whenever called up-The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the same rank whole term of service to be eight years-foor years in the first class, and four in the reserve : will show p one fourth part, twenty five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the We are very willing any honest, respectable | conclusion of the first term, into the reserve and vice. It will be sufficient for all useful purpos-By the laws of Ohio, now in force, no negro | es, that the remainder of the militia, under ceror mulatto can come and settle in that State un- tain regulations provided for their government, less he produce a certificate of his freedom, and be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated enter into bond for his good bahaviour and sup- intervals; for, in due process of time, nearly the port. A penalty is imposed on any person who whole mass of the militia will pass through the harbors or employs such negro, to be paid to the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be hable to be calltheir owners, upon their proving their property. ed upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of the same footing with white men. Neither have days of service, and the rate of compensation, be liable to be ought to be fixed by law : but the details had er persons charged that a negro can purchase better he left subject to regulation-a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

The President in his message, recommended this report and plan to our cansideration. Hear to be impri this extract from his message :

"The present condition of the defences of our judged aga principal seaports and navy yards, as represen- every five ted by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too, minority strongly to your consideration THE PLAN sub led by mited by that officer for the organization of the Ridgway. militia of the United States."

On the 9th of March, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution:

" Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House his plan, in detail, for the -reorganization of the militia of the United States."

Here you will observe the Secretary of War negro witnesses to be examined against a white the President. The President, in his message, speaks of a "plan" ready to be submitted to man," and said "there was nothing in the pro-ceedings which required his interference!" Congress "THE PLAN" submitted by that It remains for you to say who is the more wor. ficer for the re-organization of the militia of the

are as follow " 13th. 7

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