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From the National Intelligencer.

EX-TREASURER CAMPBELL.

A more honest or more honorable man perhaps does not breathe the breath of life than Major JOHN CAMPBELL, the late Treasurer of the United States, and now a private citizen, residing in his native country, in Virginia. On the first day of the Court in that county, a few days ago, following the usage of that part of the country, this gentleman delivered a political address to his fellow-citizens, of which he was requested by them to prepare a copy for publication. With that request he complied, and we have a copy of the address now lying before us. It is too long to be inserted here at large, without interfering with original matter waiting its turn for insertion. Thinking however that our readers would like to know something of the opinions of such a man, who has had such opportunity besides for forming a correct judgment of men and things, we do ourselves the pleasure to lay before them the following extract from that address:

Extract from Major Campbell's Address.

What is the alarming situation of the People of the United States, even at this moment? In a period of profound peace with the whole civilized world, when we see not a speck of foreign war upon the political horizon, we have a recommendation from the President of the United States that the militia of this country shall be organized into a regular standing army of 100,000 men—and another 100,000 are to be held in readiness to act as a reserve to take the places of the first number, when called upon at certain periods.

For what purpose is this army wanted? Is it intended for an armed band to surround the President, to do his bidding, to act as his body guard, and "to be doubly armed with the bayonet and ballot," to be used against the lives of our countrymen, or at the elections, as the case may require? They are to be militia, and of course will have the right of suffrage. They are to be kept in active service, and of course will be under the immediate orders of the President. But I must beg of you to observe the mode in which this one is to be raised. A proposition to raise a standing army in this country, of 100,000, is startling enough to any freeman. But the mode in which this one is to be raised has no parallel in the history of this country. The President says "he cannot too highly recommend the plan of the Secretary of War." And the Secretary says, "It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts and to organize the militia in each district so as to have a body of 12,500 men in each district in active service; and another of equal number, as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of 200,000 men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of their country," &c.

This armed band of militia, you will observe, is to be organized into active service. They are not to be enlisted. They are not to come or stay, as they may choose. They are to be "organized into active service"—of course, they are to be forced into the ranks as regular soldiers. They must be placed under the rules and articles of war; they are to be kept in active service; they are to be regulars, to all intents and purposes!! There never has been such a proposition as this made to the American People since the commencement of our struggle for independence. When we were infant colonies, and involved in war with the most powerful nation on earth, we never had as high handed a measure proposed to the American People! Bonaparte, when engaged in war with all Europe, when he was sweeping over and desolating the world in the toppest of his wrath, never proposed a more despotic measure to the people of France to raise soldiers. It is his conscript system, if I understand it, plainly and directly. Now, fellow-citizens, I appeal to your candor, is it not time to pause in our career of party spirit, and to look seriously at the situation of our country? Are you about to permit party names and party spirit to seduce you to sanction such a measure as this? Are you willing to stand by and see the young farmers and mechanics of your country dragged off in this style in a period of profound peace, to act as a body-guard to the President; to be placed under the command of his petty tyrants to do his bidding; to be used as instruments to spill the blood of their countrymen, who may become a little refractory under the iron despotism that is now in preparation for them?

I appeal to your love of country, to the love you bear your own children, and your own brothers.—Are you prepared to sanction such a military despotism as this? I am sure you are not. I will not insult the memory of your fathers by presuming for a moment that you will give your sanction to any such measure?

But, fellow-citizens, this recommendation of the President is not the only "sign of the times" of the dangerous situation of this country at the present moment. Look at the Hall of our National Legislature.

The Hall of the National Legislature: the scene of wild anarchy, disorder, and confusion, for months after its commencement! The work of legislation going on with one sovereign State expelled from the Union. The State of Virginia unrepresented in the

Senate of the United States for seven months, as the Constitution demands! A ferocious spirit of party proscription pervading the breast of our rulers, as fiendish and demonic in its character as ever lighted the flames of civil war in the ancient world! The whole country, from one extremity to the other, convulsed with the Presidential election! We see this question interfering with every thing. We see it invading our firesides, and tearing asunder the bonds of society. We see it controlling and directing our National and State Legislation. We see it interfering with our State concerns, even down to the appointment of Constables. A meeting of neighbors cannot take place to concert a plan to construct a road, that this question in some shape or other, does not thrust itself into their proceedings. It meets us at every turn, and poisons the very atmosphere in which we exist. Why is this, fellow-citizens? Why is it that so much interest is taken in the election of a public servant, whose duties are all pointed out by the Constitution and laws, who was intended by the framers of the Constitution as a mere instrument to carry into effect the public will as expressed by the legislative department of the Government? How has it happened that we have seen this public servant pertinaciously recommending and using all his influence and patronage to carry a measure through Congress, in relation to the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, which has been four times rejected by the Representatives of the People? and should finally succeed in obtaining a majority of both branches of Congress in its favor!!!

The cause of all these things must be manifest—glaringly manifest—to every candid and dispassionate man who is disposed to seek and acknowledge the truth. It is because the Presidential office is the great fountain of patronage and power, under the great Mammoth Federal Government of ours. It is because it is the great gulf that is swallowing up all the other Departments of the Government. It is the great source of danger to the liberties of this country, and if it cannot be diminished, must inevitably make this Republic a galling and intolerable despotism. We commenced our career as a nation with 3,000,000 inhabitants, we now number 16,000,000. In the days of our infancy, the power and patronage to be exercised by the President alarmed the prophetic mind of Patrick Henry. He warned his countrymen against it. "It had (he said) an awful squinting," it squinted towards monarchy. If it alarmed him, when he had but 3,000,000 inhabitants, what ought we to think of it now, when we number 16,000,000, and when we see how it is notoriously wielded and used for party purposes? The whole hundred thousand Executive officers, distributed all over the continent, are now regarded, under the modern construction of the Constitution, not as officers of the law, with certain legal duties pointed out to them by the Legislature, the faithful performance of which is all that is required by the Government, but they are regarded as the mere hirelings of the President, to be made and un-made as it may suit his whims and pleasure. Is this the Government our fathers fought for? Is it a Republic?

If it was not for the overwhelming patronage of the President, as the great dispenser of office in this country, why should there be such common excitement produced all over the Union by his election? They will salute him Monarch, in the language of Mr. Henry, if it cannot be checked. The machinery of our Government is now so well understood that I do not regard the office of the President by any means as one of great difficulty to discharge. There are 500 men in the United States—yes, 5,000 well-read gentlemen in the laws and constitutions of this country, and in its civil and political history, any one of whom would be qualified, so far as capability is necessary, to discharge the office of President of the United States faithfully and satisfactorily, if in all his acts he would look alone to the welfare of his country, and confine himself rigidly within his constitutional sphere of action.

The office, I admit, is a most elevated and distinguished one, containing powers of vast importance, and should be the reward to statesmen and patriots of distinguished abilities and public services; but the excitement it produces throughout the United States is the result of its overwhelming influence and patronage.

I was educated a Republican in early life, and adopted the commentary of Mr. Madison in 1798 and 1799 as the proper construction of the powers of the Federal Constitution. Subsequent experience and reflection whilst in the service of the General Government have only tended to confirm me more thoroughly in the soundness and truth of that commentary. I will not follow men who depart from the principles it contains. Jealousy of Executive power is the first lesson taught a true Republican.

If you follow me with calm and dispassionate minds, for surely I have no wish to wound the pride of opinion, or to excite any thing like an angry discussion, I think I can demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that all the leading measures of this Administration tend most fearfully to concentrate power in the hands of the President, to change the whole form and principles of our Government, and instead of a Republic, to make it a most frightful Despotism. I am clearly of opinion that the measures which have been recommended have gone far beyond any measures of the most high-toned Federal Administration we have ever had in their reach after Executive power. I am also clearly of the opinion, and I think I can demonstrate it to your satisfaction, that the financial measures he has recommended will entirely

ly fill in bringing to the People the benefits they have promised.

What are these measures that have been recommended?

1. The sub-Treasury system, or what is called, par-excellence, the Independent Treasury.

2. The President's recommendation that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to use the funds or not, at his discretion.

3. That he should be authorized to issue Treasury notes at his discretion.

4. His recommendation of a bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, to be applied especially to the banks of the States by the Federal authority.

These financial measures, together with other recommendations in his Messages, it will be my purpose to examine; and if I can secure your patient attention, and shall be so fortunate as to make myself understood, I think I can satisfy all unprejudiced minds that they form a train of measures which, if carried into effect, will be destructive to the principles of the Government and to the prosperity and happiness of the People.

A CALUMNY REFUTED.

"SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT."

This infamous charge, against Gen. HARRISON, which has again and again been shown to be destitute of a particle of truth, is still, we hear, repeated by some of the unscrupulous demagogues in the service of the Administration. We once again, at some inconvenience, republish a letter written by General Harrison himself in 1821, when the charge was first made, and nailing the falsehood to the counter.

To any man who shall hereafter repeat this calumny, we beg to say to him, as the Louisville Journal does, "Imagine us at your elbow, and whispering in your ear, 'what you have said is false, and you know it to be false.'"—Richmond Whig.

To the Cincinnati Advertiser:

Sir: In your paper of the 15th instant, I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for a supposed vote given at the last session for a passage of a law to "sell debtors in certain cases." If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives and twelve Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity, which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made in the Legislature, or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes has no more relation to the collection of "debts" than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offences" against the State; and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives and voted for by the twelve Senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment. The necessity of this is evinced by the following facts: For several years past it had become apparent that the penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1821, the deficit amounted to near \$20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure. Two were recommended as being likely to produce the effects: first, placing the institution under better management; and, secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found, of course, to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of \$50 or upwards were subjected to punishment in the penitentiary instead of \$10, which was the former minimum sum. This was easily done. But the great difficulty remained, to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of \$50. By some, whipping was proposed; by others, punishment by hard labor in the county jails; and by others, it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections. Fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and, as it is well known these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that, when they could not pay the fines and costs which are always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out of the Senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfor-

tunate debtors of sixty-four years," but to infamous offenders who depredate upon the property of their fellow-citizens, and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman or a youth who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

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 circumstances but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

NORTH BEND, DEC. 21, 1821.

MEETING IN TYRREL COUNTY.

At a public meeting held at the Court House in Columbia, on Monday the 27th of April, Gen. H. G. Spruill was called to the chair, and Joseph Alexander, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Joseph Halsey, Esq. a committee of three, were directed to be appointed by the chair, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Joseph Halsey, Silas Davenport and John McClees.

The committee retired, and in a short time reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

We believe the time is come, when it is the imperative duty of every patriotic citizen, of this once prosperous and happy country, to exert himself to correct the abuses and bad government of those who have been placed at the head of our affairs. Astonishing as it may appear, it is no less true, that with a country unparalleled in soil and climate, with a form of government surpassing any other on the Globe, we now behold the country prostrate.

Therefore, Resolved, That we believe the present state of things can only be changed, by displacing those from power who have been instrumental in producing them, and substituting others, possessing more patriotism and fidelity.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of Gen. William Henry Harrison for the Presidency, because we believe he possesses in an eminent degree all the qualities requisite for that high and important station, and that we will cheerfully unite shoulder to shoulder with our Whig brethren to procure his election; and that we will also support John Tyler of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency, because we have the utmost confidence in his abilities and republican principles.

Resolved, That in John M. Morehead, Esq. the person selected as the Whig candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina. We see combined an accomplished Statesman, a man of sterling integrity and a Republican of the Old School, and that we will give him our most hearty and united support.

Resolved, That we approve of the "Whig Young Men's Convention" to be held in the City of Baltimore in May next, and that William L. S. Pettigrew and Samuel S. Simmons, be requested to represent this County in that Convention.

On Motion:

Resolved, That three persons be appointed by the Chair, to represent this county in the District Convention, to be held in Washington on the 2nd Monday in May next, to nominate a candidate for Elector on the Whig ticket for this District.

The chair appointed, Silas Davenport, Thomas S. Hassell and Charles L. Pettigrew.

On motion of J. Halsey, the chairman was added to the Delegation.

On Motion:

Ordered: that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Washington Whig and Albemarle Sentinel and other Whig papers in the State.

H. G. SPRUILL, Chairman.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

"Pick his flint and try him again!"—Such was the language of Henry Clay in regard to General Harrison. Yes we will try again; and he is too good a musket to miss fire twice. Mr. Martin Van Buren has no such hope. He is a locofoco, and a locofoco can be lit but once, and then it goes out forever.—There is a slight smell of brimstone, and that is the last of it.—Chil. Herald.

Short Hand.—An individual who keeps a small store for the sale of "notions," in a country town, placed the following notice on the door, when about being absent one afternoon, "B back about T time."