

The North Carolinian.

Secretary of State

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1840.

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TERMS.

\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. No subscription received for less than twelve months. Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates. All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

PIANO FORTES.

NOW opening, and for SALE, at the Female Seminary. One Extra, Grand Action Piano Forte, elegant French Mahogany, Gothic Architecture, with every modern improvement, manufactured by Wake and Glenn, \$170. One ditto, Rose Wood, 6 1/2 Octaves, by Wake and Glenn, \$185. One ditto, Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, \$340. One ditto, by Geib and Walker, \$350. One ditto, Common Action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, \$200. These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully, by the best masters in New York, and will be held at a liberal discount from the retail price, and a credit on good paper, to suit the times. A. L. S. O.—Several PIANO FORTES, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains. R. W. BAILEY. Fayetteville, June 13, 1840. 68-tf.

PROPOSALS

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States from the 15th day of August 1840, to the 30th June 1841, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this Department until the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. to be decided by the 15th day of said month. NORTH CAROLINA. 2110a. From Wilmington, by Stump Sound, to Fay's Store, 46 miles and back once a week. Leave Wilmington on Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Fay's Store next day by 12 m. Leave Fay's Store Saturday at 1 p. m. arrive at Wilmington next day by 6 p. m. 2110b. From Swansboro, by Cross Roads, to Pollockville, 22 miles and back once a week. Leave Swansboro every Wednesday at 4 a. m. arrive at Pollockville same day by 12 m. Leave Pollockville same day at 1 p. m. arrive at Swansboro same day by 8 p. m. 2110c. From Pleasant District (otherwise called Betty's) by James Allen's, to J. R. Coibett's, 15 miles and back once a week. Leave Pleasant District Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Coibett's same day by 6 p. m. Leave Coibett's same day at 6 a. m. arrive at Pleasant District same day by 12 m. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz: The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation in prior to the 15th day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed. Dated 1840. This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the proposed route is one of propriety, and able to make good their guarantee. The proposals should be sent to the Department, seal'd, endorsed, "Proposals for route No.," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General. For the prohibition of bids resulting from combination, and key and covetous, on which the contract is to be made, see the late general advertisement for the States above named respectively. JOHN M. NILES, Postmaster General. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,) No. 25th, 1840.) June 29, 1840. 69-4t.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, embracing a general assortment of DRY-GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Wines, and Liquors, Groceries of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c. The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. South Carolina merchants will be taken at par if paid when the Goods are bought. G. B. ATKINS, Foot Hay-Mount Oct. 2d 1839. 35tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,) Anson County,) Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1840.

John Parker, vs. Lemuel Parker, Samuel Parker, J. Parker, William Morton, and wife Lempy, John E. Gibby and wife Rebecca, Saunders Parker, and Richard Parker, heirs of David Parker, Decd.

[Petition for distributive Share.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, upon affidavit, that some of the defendants, are not inhabitants of the State, so that no notice can be served on them. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying said defendants personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2nd Monday in July next, then and there to plead or demur, to the petitioner's petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them and the case set down to be heard exparte as to them. Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of April A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk. May 30, 1840. 66-6w. Price of adv. \$5 25.

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES a Splendid article. GEO. McNEILL. For sale by March 28, 1840. 58-tf.

Political.

From the American Statesman. Gen'l. Harrison.—Tariff.—Public Debt Internal Improvements. WASHINGTON CITY, 10th June, 1840. To DOCTOR B. H. MAY, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee appointed by the Democratic Vigilance Committee of Petersburg, Virginia.

DEAR SIR:—General William Henry Harrison, the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention for the Presidency, served in the Senate of Ohio, during its session, commencing on sixth day of December, 1819, and terminating on 26th day of February, 1820. We have examined the journal of that session, and transmit for your information some extracts therefrom. These extracts from the journal of the Senate of Ohio, taken in connection with the course of the General in Congress, will enable you, without doubt or difficulty, to form a correct opinion of his views relative to the power and duty of the Federal Government to enact a system of protection for domestic manufactures, and to adopt and execute a general plan of Internal Improvements.

You will observe that the second resolution as adopted in the Senate on the 14th December 1819, declares, "that in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment amongst the people, it is unwise and impolitic for the Government to pay off the public debt more rapidly, than the obligations it may have come under to its creditors may require, and that any surplus in the treasury would be more usefully employed in the internal improvement of the country, by roads and canals, and in the support and encouragement of domestic manufactures."

It is true that this resolution underwent a modification before its final adoption by the concurrence of both Houses. General Harrison voted for it in the form above quoted, and it is sufficient, therefore, to prove, that he maintained that in 1819, with a national debt of more than ninety millions bearing a heavy interest, "any surplus in the treasury would be more usefully employed in the internal improvement of the country, by roads and canals, and in the support and encouragement of domestic manufactures, than in the liquidation of said debt." In his opinion, money may be appropriated out of the treasury, not only for the purpose of internal improvement, by roads and canals, but for the support and encouragement of domestic manufactures. Farmers and planters are to be subjected to the payment of most onerous duties on the foreign goods which they consume, and then are to be deprived of that consolation which would be afforded by the application of the proceeds of such exactions to the payment of a national debt incurred for the general defence. Under General Harrison's system, our money is to be lavished not only in profligate and unconstitutional expenditures, upon works of internal improvement, but is to be gratuitously bestowed for the direct support and encouragement of domestic manufactures. The avails of the honest industry of the cultivators of the soil would be, under such a system, extracted from their pockets and transferred, without consent or equivalent, to the proprietors of manufacturing establishments. Such action, although cloaked under the forms of legislative enactments, is essentially, in principle, unmitigated despotism and dishonest plunder.

We furnish you all we can find in the journal of the Senate, relating to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Ohio, at the instance of General Harrison. We have not willfully suppressed anything—we have not knowingly omitted anything. You will trace these resolutions from their incipency, through their progress to their final adoption. You will place your own construction on them you will draw your own conclusions as to the odious principles of federal administration which they embody.

Extracts from the journal of the Senate of Ohio, for the session beginning on 6th of December, 1819, and ending on 26th February, 1820. December 9th, 1819. Page 70. Mr. Harrison moved the adoption of two resolutions instructing our members in Congress to procure the passage of laws modifying the Tariff on imported articles, and for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and internal improvements, which were read and ordered to lie on the table. Ordered, that one hundred copies of said resolutions be printed for the use of the members of the Legislature."

December 11th, 1819. Page 81. "The Senate then took up the resolutions offered by Mr. Harrison and which were ordered to lie on the table, on the subject of the tariff on imported articles, and for the encouragement of domestic manufactures and internal improvement of the country by roads and canals, and, On motion, The said resolutions were committed to a Committee of the whole Senate and made the order of the day for Monday next."

December 13th, 1819. Page 82. "The Senate then, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon the resolutions respecting the tariff on imported articles, internal improvements and domestic manufactures, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Brown reported that the committee according to order, had said several resolutions under consideration, and had made some amendments thereto, which he presented at the Clerk's table."

December 14th, 1819. Pages 83 and 84.

"The Senate then took up the report of the committee of the whole upon the resolutions respecting the tariff on imported articles, and relative to internal improvements and domestic manufactures, which report was amended and agreed to, and on motion to agree to the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that in their opinion, the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country are, in a great degree, caused by want of manufactures; and that good policy requires that such modifications of the tariff on imported articles be immediately made, as will stop that inundation of foreign merchandise which has destroyed or suspended the operations of the greater part of the manufacturing establishments of the United States.

Which motion to agree to said resolution was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays having been required, those members who were present and voted in the affirmative were;

Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Campbell, Fithian, Foss, Furnas, Harrison, Hooker, Irwin, Jennings, Lucas, Madeara, McLaughlin, McLean, Newcom, Pollock, Robb, Ruggles, Russel, Shelby, Simpson, Spencer, Swearingin, Sullivan, Thompson, and Trimble, Speaker.

On motion, to agree to the resolution relative to internal improvements and domestic manufactures, to wit:

Resolved, That in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment amongst the people, it is unwise and impolitic for the Government to pay off the public debt more rapidly than the obligations it may have come under to its creditors may require, and that any surplus in the treasury would be more usefully employed in the internal improvement of the country by roads and canals and in the support and encouragement of domestic manufactures.

Which motion to agree was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 21, Nays 2.

And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Campbell, Fithian, Foss, Furnas, Harrison, Hooker, Irwin, Jennings, Lucas, Madeara, McLaughlin, McLean, Newcom, Pollock, Robb, Ruggles, Simpson, Spencer, Swearingin, Sullivan, Thompson, and Trimble, Speaker.

The Senate then came to the following resolution, on motion of Mr. Harrison:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of laws, embracing the principles recommended in the foregoing resolutions.

Dec. 17th, 1819. Pages 93 and 94.

"A message from the House of Representatives."

"They have agreed to the resolutions of the Senate relative to the tariff on imported articles, and relative to domestic manufactures and internal improvements, with amendments, in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate."

The Senate then took up said amendments and agreed to the 1st, 3d and 4th amendments of the House of Representatives to said resolutions, and disagreed to their 2nd amendment to said resolutions.

Ordered, That the House of Representatives be informed thereof.

December 20th, 1819. Page 96.

"A message from the House of Representatives."

"They insist on their 2nd amendment to the resolution relative to the tariff on imported articles, and relative to domestic manufactures and internal improvements."

Dec. 21st, 1819. Pages 99 and 100.

"The Senate then took up the message from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House insisted on their 2nd amendment to the resolutions of the Senate relative to the tariff on imported articles, and relative to domestic manufactures and internal improvements."

On motion, Ordered, That the Senate insist on their disagreement to the said amendment; and that a conference be requested on the subject matter of difference between the two Houses, relative to said resolutions.

Ordered, That the House of Representatives be informed thereof.

Page 101.

"A message from the House of Representatives."

"The House have agreed to the conference requested by the Senate on the subject of difference pending between the two Houses, relative to the 2nd amendment of the House to the resolution relative to the tariff on imported articles, &c. and have appointed conferees on their part."

December 23d, 1819. Page 107.

"Mr. Harrison from the committee, made the following report:

"The joint committee of conference to whom was referred the subject matter of difference between the two Houses, on the resolution respecting the tariff on imported articles, and giving encouragement to American manufactures, have agreed that the following be substituted as the 2nd resolution in lieu of the one which was disagreed to by the House of Representatives, viz:

"Resolved, That in the present state of pecuniary embarrassment amongst the people, any appropriation of money or lands which Congress may think proper to make for the improvement of the country by the construction of roads and canals, and for the encouragement of American manufactures would have a great tendency to remove that embarrassment, and promote the general welfare of the nation." Which report was taken up and agreed to.

Ordered, That the same be sent to the House of Representatives for their concurrence."

December 24th, 1819. Page 108.

"A message from the House of Representatives."

"The House of Representatives have aference, on the subject matter of difference pending between the two Houses, relative to the 2d amendment of the House to the resolution relative to the tariff on imported articles, and relative to domestic manufactures and internal improvements."

We furnish you also a statement of the national debt, as estimated on 1st October, 1819.

Estimate of the funded debt of the United States, first October, 1819.

Deferred articles six per cent. stock, (unredeemed amount)	\$2,805,020 87
Three per cent.	13,295,915 44
Louisiana, six per cent.	4,818,279 92
Six per cent., 1796	80,000 00
Exchanged, six per cent., 1812	2,668,974 99
Six per cent. stock of 1812, (loan of 11 millions)	6,157,006 84
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 16 millions)	15,521,136 45
Six per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7 1-2 millions)	6,836,232 39
Six per cent. stock of 1814, (loan of 25 and 3 millions)	13,011,437 63
Six per cent. stock of 1815, (loan of \$18,452,500)	9,490,699 10
Treasury note, six per cent. stock	1,419,125 61
Treasury note, seven per cent. stock	8,595,298 27
Five per cent. stock, (subscription to Bank of the United States)	7,000,000 00
Amount, 1st October, 1819,	\$91,728,527 51

It is a national debt a national blessing? Is it wise or economical to expend a surplus in unproductive works, rather than appropriate it to the payment of just debts, and to the consequent prevention of an accretion of interest? You, sir, will be naturally led to compare the doctrines of General Harrison, developed in his resolution, and the practical results which would necessarily flow from them, with the doctrines avowed and enforced by Andrew Jackson, and the propitious results of the measures of his administration, in reference to the extinguishment of the nation's debt. In connection with the sentiments of Genl. Harrison, avowed in 1819, you will bring to your recollection the occasional discussions, during Genl. Jackson's administration, touching the speedy payment of our debt, and the resistance which his favorite policy encountered from the Opposition. The original opponents of his administration constitute the main body of the opposition of Mr. Van Buren, and the principal and largest ingredient of the party sustaining Gen. H. Think you, sir, if such a party had continued in power, with such latitudinous opinions of the powers of the Federal Government, and with the avowals, that it was unwise and impolitic to rid ourselves of debt and accruing interest more rapidly than the positive obligations of public faith to creditors demanded,—that we should not yet feel a large remnant of debt pressing against the resources of the country, and presenting obstacles to the reduction of our burdens to the smallest amount adequate to a wise and frugal administration. Under their political guidance, is it probable that we should have enjoyed the unbounded gratification of beholding the unexampled spectacle of a great and powerful nation entirely free from debt?

Would their principles and their policy have yet afforded the occasion for that most interesting Republican Jubilee held by the faithful Representatives of a free and mighty People in commemoration of their pecuniary disentanglement?

Pardon us, Sir, for briefly adverting to the extraordinary doctrines contained in Gen. Harrison's Resolutions in the form in which they received the final assent of both branches of the General Assembly of Ohio. The embarrassments of that period (1819) are asserted to be caused, in a great degree "by want of encouragement and protection to domestic manufactures." It may have been so notwithstanding our want of ability to comprehend it. How exemption from taxation—how diminished burdens upon the productions and industry of a country can produce increased embarrassment, we cannot perceive; and we have no recollection of having seen such a doctrine maintained and illustrated in any standard work upon political economy. How an imposition of burdens on the People, in order to acquire means of affording encouragement and protection to a few favored classes of industry, can relieve the general pecuniary embarrassment of a country, is, we candidly confess, beyond our comprehension. But such is the paucity proposed in the Resolution. Such is the medicine, which Doctor Harrison, as he has been styled in debate,

"Celebration at Browne's Hotel of the final payment of the National Debt."

would administer to heal that national disease called "pecuniary distress and embarrassment." But he proposes, as required by good policy, such modifications of the tariff as will stop that inundation of foreign merchandise which has destroyed or suspended the operations of the greater part of the manufacturing establishments of the United States. Here the power is virtually asserted of shackling our commerce on the high seas, of imposing exorbitant burdens upon the importation of goods from abroad, operating to the great diminution, yea, even to the total destruction of the manufacturing establishments of the United States. Here the power is virtually asserted of shackling our commerce on the high seas, of imposing exorbitant burdens upon the importation of goods from abroad, operating to the great diminution, yea, even to the total destruction of the manufacturing establishments of the United States. Here the power is virtually asserted of shackling our commerce on the high seas, of imposing exorbitant burdens upon the importation of goods from abroad, operating to the great diminution, yea, even to the total destruction of the manufacturing establishments of the United States.

The principles which would authorize the Federal Government, under the semblance of parental guardianship, to restrain the imprudent and excessive importations of foreign merchandise, would equally justify its impertinent scrutiny and interference in all the relations of life. Under its sanction, laws might be enacted to restrain the citizens from wasteful extravagance, from imprudent expenditures, and from speculation and overtrading—even summary regulations might find protection under its broad mantle—that, thereby pecuniary embarrassment, and the derangement of the business of the country might be prevented. No matter in what lofty expressions of patriotism—no matter in what honeyed phrase of maternal kindness such a principle may lurk, it must essentially, in its practical operation, assimilate to eastern despotism. Its ultimate tendency is the subjection of the wealth, the capital, the industry, the labor, the enterprize of the whole country to the rapacious and withering grasp of arbitrary power.

The second resolution as re-constructed in the committee of Conference, and received and agreed to by both Houses, affirms distinctly the power of Congress, at discretion, to appropriate money or lands for the improvement of American manufactures. And it holds the doctrine, that in a state of pecuniary embarrassment among the people, the appropriation of money or lands to such purposes would have a great tendency to remove that embarrassment, and promote the general welfare of the nation. We will not here renew the criticism upon this extraordinary mode of relief. Did not Alexander Hamilton, in one of his reports, claim the broad power of raising revenue to any amount, and the right of Congress to appropriate it to the cause of literature, agriculture, internal improvement, manufactures, &c. Whilst the doctrine of the unlimited power of Congress to raise revenue, and of unlimited discretion, as to objects and amount, in its appropriation, was zealously maintained by the old Federal party, it was warmly and indignantly repudiated by the Republican party. In fact, the extents and limits of the power to raise and appropriate revenue, constituted, in a great degree, the questions of differing constructions between the parties. The power to raise and appropriate revenue, with no other limit but the discretion of Congress is derived from that liberal and latitudinous construction of the Constitution which characterized the political creed of Hamilton and Marshall, and the mass of their disciples. The contrary doctrine was espoused by Jefferson, Madison, John Taylor, and their disciples. The Republicans did not admit that Congress might make any appropriation of money which it might think proper; and they maintained and demonstrated that the Federal doctrine tended to substitute the discretion of Congress for the limitations of the Constitution, and thereby gradually to convert the government into one of unlimited powers. Gen. Harrison holds, according to his resolution, that any appropriation of money may be made, which Congress may think proper to make, for the improvement of the country by the construction of roads and canals, and for the encouragement of American manufactures. And it hardly be questioned, that the rule of construction which authorizes unlimited appropriations of money to objects of internal improvement, and for the protection and encouragement of manufactures, will by parity of reason and argument, also authorize appropriations of money for the protection of agriculture, and for the promotion of all other objects which Congress may select—in fine, for anything which may be deemed by Congress in its unlimited discretion, conducive to "the general welfare of the nation."

But the resolution includes the public lands also in this sweeping claim to discretionary appropriations. Can it be intended, by an appropriation of lands for the encouragement of manufactures, to introduce the system of bestowing land bounties upon manufacturing companies? Is a part of the public domain, instead of being sold at a moderate price to actual settlers, to be given gratuitously to rich companies of manufacturers? Is the already powerful influences of these associations of wealth, upon the population of their vicinities, and upon the legislation of the country, to be still more largely and alarmingly extended by the acquisition of vast tracts of territory? Are the manufacturing establishments of the country to become, by the bounty of Congress,

extensive proprietors of the rich soil of the West, and be converted into non-resident landlords? The resolution must contemplate a specific appropriation of land, because it so expressly declares, and because the proceeds of sale, if so intended, would have been so expressed, and because the term money would also include them.

The proposal to appropriate lands to the construction of roads and canals, is not confined, in the resolution, to improvements through the right of eminent domain, and all their territories, and as indefinite as the roads and canals which past time has accomplished, present time is completing, and future time may bring into existence, "for the improvement of the country." Upon the admission of new States into the Union, it is usual to grant them a portion of the public lands, for the purposes of internal improvement and education, by express compact, and in consideration of their forbearance to tax the residue. Sometimes sections of land are granted in the States or territories to aid in the prosecution of improvements passing through those lands, as compensation for the enhanced value thus bestowed on them. Whether these specific cases be defensible upon constitutional principles, or founded in wise policy, or not, they have ever been regarded as separate and distinct, not embraced in the great question of the power of Congress to carry on a general system of internal improvement throughout the United States, and not constituting precedents for the settlement of that question or for the exercise of that power. The resolution contains no limitation or restriction to the special cases cited, but it covers the whole country, and embraces all the roads and canals designed for its improvement.

When then, briefly, are the doctrines of General Harrison as developed in the resolutions which have been the subject of comment. Congress may regulate the tariff of duties on foreign merchandise, not for revenue only, but for prevention or prohibition of importation, and for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures. Congress may not only protect manufactures by duties on foreign goods, but may make direct appropriations of money and land for the improvement of American manufactures, and secondly, by the direct bounty of lands and money.

Congress may appropriate any amount of money or lands, it thinks proper for the improvement of the country by the construction of roads and canals. The compromise is on the eve of expiration. The questions of the tariff and internal improvement are again to be discussed. The issue of the pending presidential election will exert, in all probability great influence upon their adjustment. Can any State south of Mason and Dixon's line, support Gen. Harrison with the doctrines contained in his Ohio resolutions unrecanted, without a total abandonment of all their long cherished principles upon the subjects of the tariff and internal improvement? Will any southern State aid in reviving and fastening upon us a system of policy, which will not be abandoned until Charleston and Norfolk becomes green with grass, and the authors of the system be convinced that it is the cause of such verdant desolation?

We are very respectfully, sir, Your friends and fellow-citizens, FRANCIS E. RIVES, GEORGE C. DRUMGOOLE.

From the Old Dominion The Standing Army.

Let the clamorous politicians who are so noisy respecting the plan of Mr. Poinsett for organizing the militia, read the scheme of their own federal candidate for the Presidency.—Gen. Harrison not only opposed the reduction of the real standing army in the time of old John Adams, but he brought forward a scheme while Congress, fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the liberties of the country; and yet the whigs laud Gen. Harrison to the skies, and abuse Mr. Poinsett for doing, as they say, just what Gen. Harrison did years ago. It makes a wonderful difference when "my ox" is gored.

From the Onondagua (N. Y.) Standard. The plan for disciplining the militia, proposed by Mr. Poinsett, would cost only half a million of dollars annually; while that proposed by Gen. Harrison, with the present number of our militia, would cost about FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS annually.

Gen. Harrison proposed to place the whole force, brought under discipline on his system, distinctly within the control of the President. On the 3d of February last, Gen. Harrison addressed a letter to the "Louisville Legion," in which he mentioned the plan here brought to view as one of his principal efforts to improve the discipline of the militia.

And furthermore, Gen. Harrison's keepers have assured the public, that his sentiments have undergone "no change." Of course, then, Gen. Harrison would urge upon the country with the whole influence of his official station, if placed in the Presidential chair, the odious and oppressively burdensome scheme proposed by him in a report to Congress.

Now, when the Western State Journal denounces Gen. Harrison's plan for organizing the militia, the world will have some show of reason for supposing it sincere in denouncing a scheme proposed by Mr. Poinsett, and which has never received the approval of Mr. Van Buren.

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