# TO THE FREEMEN OF THE TWELFTH CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF N. CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before the last Congressional election, when I publicly addressed the people in my district, I informed them I would, at the polls, vote for General Harri-son, if he were nominated for the Presidency. I did not then intend or expect again to address you on that subject; believing when the people had all the principles and services of the candidates fairly before them, they would make a judicious choice. But, to my surprise and regret, I have seen a circular letter signed and published by the Hon. W. Montgomery, and the Hon. M. T. Hawkins, two of the Van Buren members of Congress, from North Carolina, grossly misrepresenting the opinions of Gen. Harrison, and deceiving the people, while they pretend to refer to his recorded votes and public acts. Now, I think, those who fill honorable stations, (like witnesses in law) should tell the whole truth, and not publish a part of a law approved by Gen. Harrison, and withhold and suppress a part, (and a very important part too) on the same subject, and approved by him on the same day. For instance, in their circular letter, they publish two sections (the S0th and S1st) of the Indiana laws; leaving out and entirely omitting the 9th section of the law in the same book, on the same subject-now to the law and the testimony.

The only part of the Indiana law published by W. Montgomery, and M. T. Hawkins, in their letter, is the following : Extract from the Laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington City.

CHAFTER VI. ANACT RESPECTING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS. Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or with-out the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the Sheriff to sell or hire 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

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so abscouding, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be whipped with thirty-nine atripes, and shall moreover, serve two days for every one so lost.

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 Reps. B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council.

Approved, September 17, 1807. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

After they copy a part of the Indiana law, (and one vote from the journals of Ohio, on which, I believe they lay no stress and make no comment,) they obtain the following certificate:-

"At the request of the Hon. William Montgomery and Hon. M. T. Hawkins, we certify the foregoing copy of an extract from a law passed in the Territorial Assembly of Indiana, and signed by William Henry Harrison, as Governor of suid Territory, and the extract from the journal of the State of Obio, are traly copied.

HENRY W. CONNOR.

ing for rogues and thieves, and when they steal and are convicied for it, he has said they must pay the costs; and if they have found stealing a bad business, and have nothing to satisfy the costs, they shall be hired out to some individual to work for the amount of the costs and charges of the indictment. And what honest man in America thinks that this is not right and just ? If every rogue was compelled to work his passage, to pay his fine and costs, taxes would be lower and villains would be more scarce. Every body approves of making a convict work in the Penitentiary ; yes; white men and white women too, there confined by iron bolts and bars, must work hard, or receive the lash of the stern overseer. Well now, is it not easier and better for a convicted felon (who like the owl, feeds upon his neighbor's poultry) to be hired or sold for a month, to a clever farmer, until he works and makes money enough to pay his jail fees and court costs? Surely it is much more just, that the infamous rogue should go into the field and work, and pay the jailor for his meat and bread, than that he should sit quietly in the prison (perhaps playing cards with some fellow-sinner) and occasionally peeping through the grates and overseeing some honest farmer toiling to feed his family, and obliged to pay high taxes beside, to support and maintain lazy rascals who starve their own families and steal from their neighbors. The virtuous people of North Carolina (who are in the habit of calling things by their proper names) will not be deluded by calling a sinner a saint; or deceived, by tenderly calling a hog-thief "a poor, but respectable and good neighbor-mau." Surely there is nothing "respectable and good-neighbor-man-like," in catching a slippery fellow with your hog on his back; but an honest poor man may be broken up by having many such neighbors.

I think Harrison's enemies and Van Buren's friends must be hard run for objections, when they charge and censure an Old Soldier for approving a law to protect honest and good citizens against thieves and robbers. "An honest man is the noblest work of God," and we need such men now, in public stations. I want an honest, intelligent, independent man at the head of the Government, to prevent frauds and punish public officers for stealing the public money. 'To guard against such defalcations as Swartwout's, when a million and a quarter of the public money was lost by one officer.

W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins not only charge General Harrison with approving a law to sell white men as slaves, but they say "he has shut himself up, and refuses to be seen by any but his keepers; or answer any questions asked him by the people;" and that " he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to, by a poor man."

How any set of men, who respect themselves or their con stituents, could make such unfounded accusations, is strange and passing strange. The old war-worn Soldier, having often done battle for his country, has long since beat his sword into a ploughshare, and his spear into a pruning-hook, and he is now a plain farmer, whose plain house is the seat of kindness and hospitality : and no matter how poor the person may be who calls, he "never finds the door shut, or the string of the latch pulled in." He converses easily an freely with all, upon any subject. His habits, like his principles, are of the plain Republican, old-fashioned school. Al. his neighbors and acquaintances, and twenty thousand people, who met him two hundred miles from his home, at Fort Meigs, early in last month, know he is not " shut up ;" but made a Speech to that immense multitude, who came great distances to look upon and honor the Patriot, who, upon that very spot, had defeated and conquered the united forces, and cruel coalition, of the British and Indians. The grossest misrepresentations and most vulgar abuse are continually heaped upon General Harrison by the Globe, which is the official organ of Mr. Van Buren, and is a sort of daily circular letter issued to the people, denouncing and traducing his competitor for the Presidency. It is very ungrateful thus to traduce and slander General Harrison, who has so often slept upon the wet ground among his soldiers, and waded through streams and snows, to meet and deferty and villifiers, whom he protected, were quietly sitting by the fire-side at home, with one foot against the jamb, smoking the pipe of peace. Mr. Van Buren's advocates to the South, feel very tenderfooted upon his vote (instructing Rufus King, a Senator in Congress from New York,) to restrict and prohibit-Slavery in Missouri, when that State was admitted into the Union, and other similar votes against the South; and I presume they would like to conjure up some black charge against Harrison, to divert public attention from that vote of Van Buren against the interest and wishes of all the Southern States. But they cannot do it. Whenever you attempt to cover over, or stop up a Spring at one place, it is very apt to break out at another. So it is with Mr. Van Buren's opinions towards Southern institutions. A man's real opinions "will out." During the last year 1839, a Virginian, and an officer in the Navy, was tried before a Court martial at Pensacola, in Florida. On that trial, two negro witnesses were sworn and examined, against Lieut. Hooe, who remonstrated and protested against such testimony, but it was received. The proceedings were transmitted to the President, and Lieut. Hooe informed him, that two negro witnesses had been examined against him, and he again protested and objected to such testimony. Whereupon, Mr. Van Buren endorsed on the papers the following words :

of profound peace, of Federal officers of the regular army, who might treat him as a slave, and punish him as a felon.-To let you understand the practical operation of this plan, I will copy only three of the rules and articles of war, which are proposed to govern the militia.

"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use co temptuous or disrespectful words against the Presiden of the United States, against the Vice Presiden thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a Court Martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a Court-Martial."

"Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior offi er, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a Court Martial."

Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a Court Martial."

A free man, by this new militia plan, cannot go one mile from the camp without a written pass, and if he goes without permission, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a Court Martial.

The first rule and article copied above, is a second sedition or gag law, which declares, if you speak disrespectful words against the President, and others in high places, you shall be punished !! The limits of a letter do not give me space to present other objections.

I am decidedly opposed to this measure. I would much rather vote to take more power away from the President. I dislike and abhor the accumulation of so much power in one man. The Sub-Treasury law, which has just passed, gives the President the custody and control of all the public money, amounting to many millions. Now, if he can get two hundred thousand militia put under his command and direction, then indeed will the purse and the sword be united in one man. It is not two years since the regular standing army was increased, (against my consent) from about seven thousand, to twelve thousand five hundred men. So you see, when usurping power gains an inch, then it wants an ell. The first departure from the rule of right, is the most dangerous step. Let the friends of Liberty be vigilant and guard well the just division of powers in the Constitution. Fellow citizens, I hope soon to return home, and learn your opinions concerning public affairs. Let us never despair of the Republic, nor surrender the Government, no matter by whom administered, still the true friends of Liberty should watch their rulers closely, and speak out like freemen in defence of their rights, against usurpation and op-Respectfully presented, pression. JAMES GRAHAM.

enemy and they are ours two ships, two brigs, one

sloop and one schooner." Loud, indeed, were the rejoicings of the troops, as they came on board with the General, for transporta-tion to Malden. They who had long slept on the earth, and endured the hardships and privations of camp life in a wilderness, waiting for an opportunity to avenge the death of their companions slaughtered in cold blood, the death of their companions slaughtered in cold blood, at the river Raisin, and to wrest the scalping knife from savage hands ; now saw the road open for them to reach and grapple the enemy hand to hand-and earnest were they for the conflict.

The General and his army were on beard with us for some days, and it is due to both of them to state, that from what I saw and heard, however different is may sound from the reports now circulated by noisy demagogues, never was there a party more ardently attached, or more enthusiastically proud of a General, than this. Although composed of heterogeneous ma-terials-of volunteers and drafted militia-of regulars and Indians, each having its peculiar notions of disci-pline, yet were they marshalled into harmonious and efficient action, and co-operation, by his skilful hand; and all of them, from the hoary-headed Governor Shelby, down to the lowest rank of soldiery, were alike Shelby, down to the lowest rank of soldiery, were anke eager to win his favor by bravery and discipline, and seemed to regard him as the only person capable of leading them to victory. And did he disappoint them? Did they not within a few days capture the only army that was captured during the war? Yet what do we hear in the face of these facts? Why, General Harri-son, forsooth, is a coward, an old granny, a petticoat General. I can only state it as my belief, that, had any assassin of this patriot's hard-earned fame used such epithets in the hearing of the army when at the time referred to, every sword would have leaped from its scabbard to seek revenge in the defamer's blood.

The success of General Harrison in gaining the entire confidence and willing obedience of his army, was owing to his superior knowledge of the springs of human action, and his skill in managing them. One pow-erful means was his own example. When his soldiers were subjected to the coarsest and scantiest fare, he allowed his own table to be spread with nothing better than they enjoyed. Another was by appeals to their better feelings and motives, to their patriotism, their self-respect, their reason and sense of honor, instead of resorting to severe punishments ; and hence such punishments were rarely inflicted or required. His gener-al order, on going into battle at the Thames, reads thus: "The General entreats his brave troops to remember, that they are the sons of sires whose fame is immortal. Kentuckians ! Remember the River Raisin ! but remember it only while victory is suspended. The revenge of a soldier cannot be gratified upon a fallen enemy." He knew where to touch the indignation of his soldiers, and how to turn it to good account; yet

he felt the necessity of restraining it, when victory was achieved, by appealing to their sense of honor. Commodore Perry served as Aid to the General at the Thames; after which the two conquerers on land and lake returned in the fleet to Erie, bringing with them many of their prisoners. It was a spirit-stirring scene when they landed, and amid the roar of artillery and the huzzas of the multitude, marched in triumphal procession-a procession that Rome might have been proud of, and which Rhode Islanders might have beheld with joyful expectation ; for in that train moved the brave Commodore Barclay,-he who had joined in the shouts of victory in the battles of the Nile and Traffalgar, now crest-fallen, and led captive by the youthful hero of Rhode Island on one side, and Gen.

## From the Albany Evening Journal THE VOICE OF NEW YORK

We publish below a Circular from the State Cen-tral Committee to the Whigs of the Union. It erp. ses and baffles one of those extensive and organized schemes of misrepresentation and fraud by which the partisans of the Administration are endeavoring to retrieve its desperate fortunes. . Its source claims for t general attention and full reliance. To the Whip it general attention and full reliance. To the Whip of this State its assurances are needless. To prese here, at home, that the slightest probability the that the electoral vote of New York will be the against Harrison, is a pith of effrontery up to white Van Burenism as yet has not been able to swame Lat the friends of the Whig cause abroad court Let the friends of the Whig cause abroad count wind all certainty and confidence on the Empire State.

### TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION. Albany, State of New York, July 20, 18

The Wig State Committee of the State of No. York have scertained that a simultaneous effort he been made by as Administration members of Congre and by others ad Washington, to produce an impre sion that this State will cast her electoral vote for Me Van Buren. Information has reached us that lette have been received in different and distant States from Washington, of the same tenor, and frequent identical in language, representing Mr Van Buren' success in this State as beyond all reasonable doubt The very manner in which these representations ar got up and circulated, is of itself sufficiently indicative of their character. They are the last desperate reso of a ruined party, and of an Administration tottering to its downfall, to deceive a people whom they have so long beguiled. Well may they dread the cons quences of scknowledging, or omitting to deny the fact, that Mr. Van Buren is discarded by his orn State. What candidate for the Presidency every fore dared to come before the people with his way State against him ? It was, therefore, of vastimper-tance that this overwhelming fact should be dened contradicted, explained away, or disposed of in sma mode.

This we suppose to be the explanation of this dacious conspiracy to deceive and delude their m followers ; we say their followers, for we cannet lieve for a moment that there is a generous White the Union who would doubt the untiring persevena of his political friends, who have for three years a der circumstances the most adverse, maintained h conflict with their oppressors, and in each year has been victorious.

In 1837 the people of this State burst the pay shackles in which they had been for ten years spile bound, and returned a large majority to the pupula branch of the Legislature. In 1838, when Penney vanis faltered and Ohio gave way, when the darkney of the political horizon cast shadows of gloom through the land, New York rallied to the rescue, and elected a Whig Governor and a Whig House of Assembly In 1839, under circumstances of difficulty which must be familiar to you, every branch of the State

Government was placed in Whig hands. Is it to be believed, then, that, after such contain and such victories, the freemen of New York williter and prove recreant to their principles when the great object of all their efforts is within their rad! when they are inspired with the certain knowles that their exertions only are needed to hurl from the er those who have so grossly abused the truste on fided to them ? Believe it not. But we are not content with these general conde sions. We demand the evidence on which can founded the most remote expectation of a change the sentiments of the People of this State. Is it tak found in the en.barrassment of our commerce and desertion of the streets of our commercial metropole in stores shut up for want of tenants; in the cou-less multitudes thrown out of employ; or, is it to found in the reduction in the value of our agricult ral products, and in the price of labor ! Are the evidences of prosperity for which our State is to b thankful, and express its gratitude by continuing in power those who have produced them ? Where is the evidence of reaction which is tore duce a majority of at least 7,000 and convert it into a minority ? The election of 1839 was merely for Serators and Assemblymen; and in those districts when the Whig ascendancy was undisputed and there w no occasion for effort, such as the 7th and 8th 8mm Districts, our friends contented themselves with de ing their candidates without caring for the major. The most moderare estimate of our known strengt in those districts, added to the actual returns in st districts, gives us a real majority in 1839 of ma than 7,000 votes. How is this to be chasged into majority on the other side ? The town election held in the spring of 1840 evince no falling off on the part of the Whigs, and, on the contrary, they and the charter elections in the villages and cities have result ed in a gain. The great contest in the city of Ner York sorely disappointed the calculations made a Washington, and convinced the friends of the Ad ministration that the " reactions" had not then con menced. Since these elections have been held what has been the evidence of the current of public opinion ! By what party have those multitudes been assembled which are counted by the acre ? What mean these Log Cabins which sprinkle the face of the State from one end to the other ? What is indicated by the hundreds of social songs in praise of Harrison s his noble deeds, which you hear at every come the streets and at every gathering of the People! A these the marks and signs by which to distinguish desponding and disheartened people, ready to forest the fruits of four years' struggle, and willing to ka the rod that scourged them ! We have extensive correspondence and means information from every part of the State, both colles tively and individually, and we declare, in the most positive manner, that we have not heard, and do not know, of more than six instances in which any on heretofore known as a Whig has become a support of the Administration since the last election. On the contrary, public'renunciations are daily made by citzens who, up to the very last election, supported the candidates of the Van Buren party. And hundreds are known to have determined on the support of General Harrison who yet shrink from a public declartion in the newspapers to that effect. Many of these are induced to this course by the shameless assults upon the character of General Harrison. It is well known here, that, to many of the strong est adherents of the Van Buren party, the Sub-Tra-sury has been as odious and abhorrent, as it has been and is, to the Whigs. Many who will co-open with their party on every other subject, will dest them on that issue. In the city of New York, the measure and its incidents of hard money and hostily to banks, form the articles of the party creed, and they have already evinced their determination to maintain them by recommending for Governor Samuel Young, who goes with them to the utmost lengths, and who is so noterious for his monomaniac hostility to internal improvements. The party in the country abher their infidel, agrarian, Fanny Wright associates of the city, and all their works. Intestine dissention rages in their camp, and, if silenced at the approad of the election, it will paralyse their efforts, and dis hearten them from exertion. We need not repeat the remarks already mi show what a different aspect is presented by the Why phalanx; and we will only add, that, having acted s a Whig State Committee in 1838 and 1839, we have had reason to test the accuracy of our information, and the soundness of our calculations. The results of those years conformed to our expectations and " the assurances we gave our distant friends. We now assure them, that the Whig majority this State at the next election will exceed 7,000, and may reach to 12,000 or 15,000. We have though it due to them and our cause, to furnish them with this information as the means of defeating and exp sing the attempts now making to deceive the People on this important point. Very respectfully, your obedient servants, LEWIS BENEDICT. JOHN TOWNSEND, SAMUEL STEPHENS, SANFORD COBB, JOHN GOESBECK, ROBERT THOMPSON, State Committee.

| ROBERT STRANGE,  | JOHN HILL,     |
|------------------|----------------|
| B. BROWN,        | JAS. J. McKAY, |
| CHARLES SHEPARD, | J. A. BYNUM."  |

Well, after W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins have got a part of the laws of Indiana in their letter, and procured the whole of their political friends from North-Carolina to bear witness that the extracts which they set forth " are truly copied," they begin to assail and charge General Harrison with holding sentiments he never expressed, and supporting laws he never approved; but, in connection with another material part which they omitted and jumped over. But, I will give a sample of the most unfounded and unjust charges contained in their celebrated circular letter. They ask the people, in tones of deep distress and long lamentation :

"How would you feel, to see one of your poor but respectable and good eighbor-men sold at suction 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 Sheriff's 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 marine of the Peace, and, under apprehend her, and drag thirty-nine lashes inflicted upon his white female this Hard then compel her to serve two days for every one she had lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President 1"

We have authority as high as Heaven itself for saying, the truth is great, and it shall prevail. Now let me give you that 9th section of the law which was omitted and not published by W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins in their letter, and then you will see the whole law, and the whole truth, and see how triumphantly General Harrison will stand acquitted of the charge so unjustly made against him, of having approved a law, whereby poor white men and poor white women might be sold at public auction as slaves to free negroes.

"9. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall, at any time, purchase any servant other than of their own complexion, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant shall immedi-ately become free, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Now see, (with your own eyes,) the gross imposition practised on the people, and the rank injustice done to General Harrison, by publishing a part, and not the whole of the Indiana law; all of which sections were approved and signed by him on the same day, when he was, in 1807, acting under the appointment of Mr. Jefferson, as the Governor of that Territory.

This one-sided-evidence, and one-half-practice of proving propositions, is very dangerous, and would lead to deplorable consequences. Suppose a cunning, artful Infidel, or rather an Atheist, who was desirous of sowing and spreading his own poisonous sentiments, should assert and publish to the people, that " there is no God," and call upon eight witnesses to certify that he had truly copied and taken that extract from the Bible itself. If the people had no other method of deriving information, and relied upon that, the proof would be positive and uncontradicted. But, if they would search and read the Bible, they would see a very important part had been omitted and left out; and, when the whole sentence was read correctly, it is this, "the fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." So that the meaning and sense of divine truth is totally changed, by reading the whole sentence together.

In 1807, when Indiana was almost a wilderness, when jails were scarce, when money was scarce, and taxes very high, the Legislature of that Territory, right fresh from the people, passed a law declaring, when a grand jury found a bill or indictment against any person, and he was convicted thereon by a petit jury before the Court, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, as a punishment for his sins and crimes; if they were not paid, then the Court might order the Sheriff to hire or sell the convicted defendant, to labor and work a reasonable time, with some person (no blacker than himself,) to pay the fine and costs of the prosecution. General Harrison approved and signed this law, as Governor of that new Territory ; and W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins censure him for it. Well now, I want to know, what is to be done with rogues ? Are they to steal without conviction or punishment? Or, if convicted, who shall pay the costs? The hardworking tax-pay-ers of the county, or the idle rogues? When a felon has ers of the county, or the idle rogues? When a felon has been caught with his neighbor's sheep on his back, and fairly convicted of stealing, who shall pay the costs, the honest farmer, or the sheep thief? That is the question. I think it unfair and unjust, that the farmer should lose his property, and then be compelled to pay the cost of the indictment. That would look like paying the thief for stealing the sheep !! General Harrison is an honest man, without any fellow-feel-

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference."

Here, Mr. Van Buren has adopted and acknowledged a rule of evidence, admitting negroes to give testimony against white people, which is repugnant to the laws of all the Southern States, and many of the other States. It is a very dangerous doctrine, and an alarming precedent. It would destroy all security in property, liberty, and life itself, if negroes (free or bound) are allowed to give evidence in our Courts against white persons. I think it clearly wrong, and of that opinion was General Harrison, in 1807, when he signed the following law of Indiana: Sec. 21. "No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall be a witness, except in pleas

of the United States, against negroes, mulattoes or Indians; or in civil pleas, where negroes, mulattoes or Indians alone shall be parties.'

Now look upon Mr. Van Buren's opinion; and, then look upon General Harrison's opinion, and say who is right, and who is for the South ; or rather let me ask, for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

President Van Buren has recommended to Congress the adoption of the proposition of the Secretary of War, for reorganizing the Militia, which substantially converts them into a regular Army. This plan proposes to enrol two hundred thousand men, and divide the United States into ten districts. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are to form one district ; the President retaining power to order all the militia in that extensive district to march, and meet at any time and place he may please, twice in every year; to be drilled and disciplined ; and each militia man is bound, at his own expense, to furnish his own musket and all necessary ammunition and accoutrements while engaged in performing military duty. The President recommends, that the militia shall have no officers of their own choice above .Major; but, that all officers above that rank, shall be federal officers of the regular army, appointed by himself, who are to have the command of the militia.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1840.

From the Providence Journal. CO-OPERATION OF GENERAL HARRISON

# WITH COMMODORE PERRY.

NEWPORT, 9th July, 1840. My dear Sir :- As the Administration party have chosen to question the military talents of General Harrison in the late war with Great Britain, notwithstanding their glorious results to the country, and notwithstanding her testimonials of gratitude for those merits; and as you were in the battle of Lake Erie, and were the intimate friend of Commodore Perry, and must have known the concert and co-operation between him and General Harrison, and its decisive importance in that crisis to our affairs, I take leave to request you to make a statement in writing, to be communicated to the public, of the facts within your own knowledge, as to that concert and co-operation, with your own views of its importance. This I think due to the fame of the dead as well as the living; due also to the country, indentified as she is with the fame of both Heroes.

With great regard, dear sir, Your friend and ob't. servant, ASHER ROBBINS. DR. USHER PARSONS.

PROVIDENCE, July 14, 1840. My dear Sir :- Although adverse to meddling with politics, I feel no reluctance in stating what I know of General Harrison's services whilst co-operating with Commodore Perry, and of his popularity in the army he commanded.

In January, 1813, Gen. Winchester's small army was captured at the river Raisin, and as they were returning home on parole from Fort George to Kentucky, they passed by the barracks at Black Rock, where I was stationed as a medical officer of the navy. Frequent conversations with the officers and soldiers informed me of the atrocities committed on some of the troops, after they had surrendered ; and also of the comparative estimation in which Generals Harrison and Winchester were held in the West; and as many of them had served under both Generals, they certainly were competent judges of their merits. They spoke of General Winchester as brave and patriotic; but their confidence in the valor, skill and patriotism of General Harrison was unbounded-I may say enthusiastic.-Had he commanded us, said all of them, the result of the battle had been different. He alone has the popu-larity and influence, that can unite the troops of the whole West, and lead them to victory.

In a few months my curiosity to see so celebrated a General was gratified. The fleet under Commodore Perry, which was created at the recom General Harrison, arrived at Sandusky, near his camp, and fired signal guns, which brought an officer on board, who reported the General to be twenty-seven miles distant, at the head of an army of militis, regulars and friendly Indians. Boats were despatched to bring him and his suite on board, where they arrived late in the evening of the 19th of August. The following morn-ing being pleasant, we were all mustered for review. On the quarter-deck of the Lawrence, stood General, Harrison, surrounded by his chief officers in full military dress; and a more splendid group I never beheld. But a stranger's attention would, I think, have been drawn exclusively to the General. His well-propor-tioned figure, straight as an arrow, was nerved to martial yet graceful bearing; his piercing eye beaming with intelligence, his soldierly expression and dignified manners, rendering him altogether the most graceful object among them ; and his whole appearance realized the expectations formed of him from the descriptions the expectations formed of him from the descriptions given by Winchester's troops. A salute was now fired, and the officers presented; and the remainder of the day was employed in plan-ning the future operations of the fleet. It was the in-tention of the Commodore to storm the batteries at himself, who are to have the command of the militia. By this plan, the militia, when in service, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war, as the troops of the United States. In this way, the free militiaman would be under the arbitrary authority and tyrannical discipline, in time

Harrison on the other.

But there is one incident of the war which seems to have been entirely overlooked, and yet is deserving of notice as a part of its history. It is one too, which all Rhode-Island should duly estimate. This State plumes itself upon the victory of the lake, as well it may, since many of the officers and the men, besides the Commodore, were natives of her soil, yet they ought to remem-ber, that but for the aid of General Harrison, that victory had never been achieved. At the time he visited the fleet at Sandusky, before the battle, he saw our crews reduced and weakened by sickness. On returning to his camp, he selected and sent to our aid, from his army, a large number of prime men, who mixed with our sailors, and fought with them, shoulder to shoulder, like the bravest of the brave. Commodore Perry returned his thanks to General Harrison, in a letter dated five days after the battle, and which reads thins?

"The great assistance in the action of the 10th inst derived from those men you were pleased to send on board the squadron, renders it a duty to return you my sincere thanks for so timely a reinforcement. In fact I may say, that without those men the victory could not have been achieved, and equally to assure you, that those officers and men behaved as good soldiers and seamen. Those under my immediate observation evinced great ardor and bravery," and he might have added, that they bled freely, since several of them were numbered among the killed and wounded.

The importance of the victories gained by Perry and Harrison, to the Western frontier, can hardly be overrated. Within the short space of six months after the declaration of war, three armies, commanded by Hull Van Rensalaer and Winchester, were used up without gaining so much as a single foot-hold in Upper Canada, and the strong fortress at Detroit taken by the enemy. On General Harrison now devolved the protection of the whole frontier west of Buffalo. The enemy were in possession of the Lake, and could at any moment surprise the infant settlements on its shores and before succor could arrive, might pounce upon an other and another. Had Harrison advanced towards Detroit by the head of the Lake, the enemy might land troops in his rear, and cut off his retreat. The first blow then to be struck, was to capture the enemy's fleet, and Perry having done this, enabled Harrison to pursue and capture the enemy, which restored peace to the border settlements of a far-extended, and now oopulous frontier.

Such, my dear sir, are a few of the facts and impres-with them; and it remains to be seen, whether this long-tried and faithful servant, who has done more to ameliorate the condition and promote the interests o the Western States than any other man living, and whose valor in the field has shed lustre on our national escutcheon, shall receive the acknowledgements of a grateful people, or whether his fame shall be blotted from memory's tablet, by the foul aspersions of reck-less demagogues and hirelings.

Yours, with great respect and esteem USHER PARSONS.

### Hon. Asnen Robbins.

#### MR. BEAR, THE "BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH." SLANDERS REFUTED.

At a meeting of the Democratic Whigs of Mr. Nay-lor's Congressional district, Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, Mr. Bear, the "Buckeye Blacksmith," was introduced on the stage, where a temporary forge had been erected; and the necessary tools being prepared, he stated to the meeting that, but a few months past, he was unknown ten miles from his humble cot, but the moment he took an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison-a patriot, a farmer, and an honest man - to the Presidency, his name rung from Maine to Georgia, and all the ignominy that the effice-holders and falsehood could invent was heaped upon it. Among the many false reports, they had published him as an impostor, and no mechanic, but a broken down lawyer. He was pleased to see that his friends had prepared a temporary smithery on the stage, and he would practically demonstrate to them the falschood of that report. He stripped, and went to work, cut his iron from a bar, and at two heats made a herse shoe ready to fit to the foot. Every blow nailed the slander to the publisher; and the way the fire flew was a caution to his defamers. While the shoe was under inspection by the company, he made some horse-shoe nais, all of which were pronounced good work. He then riveted the whole attention of the meeting for an hour.

A STON INDEED .- The Van Buren Convention in Yates county, (N. Y.) have denounced Locofocoism and the sub-Treasury in the most decided terms !--Henceforth, Yates county goes as one man against this odious Federal measure. The Yates County Whig, published at Penn Yan, avers that every Del-egate to the Convention has heretofore acted with the Van Buren party. "Boxs, bo YOUHEAR THAT!"

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