

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL 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 Harrison...

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...

CHAPTER V. AN ACT RESPECTING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS. Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime...

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...

JESSE B. THOMAS, Speaker of the House of Reps. B. CHAMBERS, President of the Council. Approved, September 17, 1807.

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...

CHARLES FISHER, HENRY W. CONNOR, 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..."

How would you feel, to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbors sold at auction by the Sheriff of your county as a slave, under this Harrison law, to some free negro? And only think of what would be your feelings...

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...

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 immediately become free...

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...

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...

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...

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 contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Congress of the United States, against the Chief Magistrate or Legislators of any of the United States in which he may be quartered...

Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, 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...

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...

Mr. Van Buren's advocates to the South, feel very tender-footed upon his vote (instructing Rufus King, a Senator in Congress from New York) to restrict and prohibit Slavery in Missouri...

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference." M. V. B. Here, Mr. Van Buren has adopted and acknowledged a rule of evidence, admitting negroes to give testimony against white people...

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, and 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...

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

enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one sloop and one schooner. Lord, indeed, were the rejoicings of the troops, as they came on board with the General, for transportation to Malden. They who had long slept on the earth, and endured the hardships and privations of camp life...

The General and his army were on board with us for some days, and it is due to both of them to state, that from what I saw and heard, however different it may be from the reports now circulated by noisy demagogues...

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 power was his own example. When his soldiers were subjected to the coarsest and scurriest fare...

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...

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 their testimonies of gratitude for those merits...

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...

A salute was now fired, and the officers presented; and the remainder of the day was employed in planning the future operations of the fleet. It was the intention of the Commodore to storm the batteries at Malden and set fire to the enemy's fleet, unless it should come out to meet us.

A SIBY INDIAN.—The Van Buren Convention in Yates county, (N. Y.) have denounced Locofocoism! Henceforth, Yates county goes as one man against this odious Federal measure. The Yates County Whig, published at Penn Yan, avers that every Delegate to the Convention has herefore acted with the Van Buren party.

From the Albany Evening Journal. THE VOICE OF NEW YORK. We publish here a Circular from the State Central Committee to the Whigs of this Union. It expresses and baffles one of those excessive and organized schemes of misrepresentation and fraud by which the partisans of the Administration are endeavoring to retrieve its desperate fortunes...

From the Albany Evening Journal. THE VOICE OF NEW YORK. We publish here a Circular from the State Central Committee to the Whigs of this Union. It expresses and baffles one of those excessive and organized schemes of misrepresentation and fraud by which the partisans of the Administration are endeavoring to retrieve its desperate fortunes...