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WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

GEN. HARRISON AND HIS OPINION.

Time has been, when the general avowed publicly the principle that the Constitution had the right to require of the agent what were his political principles; and that he was bound to answer, and to disavow by a publication of unequalled force, and that when he was a candidate for an office very inferior to that he sought for now...

To the Editor of the Inquirer. Sir, in your last paper, you recommended to the candidates, at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing those whose sentiments best accord with their own.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.

We have just received from Mr. Daniel Webster's letter of reply to an invitation to address a convention at Tippecanoe, written as late as the 17th of April last, that "the glorious future of our Constitution will stand."

"Mother," said an urban, one day in 1839, "how long before the Fourth of July?" "Six weeks from to-morrow," was the reply.

GEN. HARRISON AT FORT MEigs.

Reading the Inquirer's article on the occasion of the battle of Fort Meigs in 1812, with a view to the celebration of the gloriois day, for the first time—thirty years ago—some of our friends have been reminded of the general's conduct at the battle of Fort Meigs, which was the only military operation in the war in which the President was personally engaged.

He was, then, a generalissimo, and he was, then, a generalissimo. He was, then, a generalissimo, and he was, then, a generalissimo. He was, then, a generalissimo, and he was, then, a generalissimo.

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FROM THE GHENT.

Abolition—INFATUATION OF FEDERAL WHIG LEADERS OF THE SOUTH.

The most extraordinary spectacle ever exhibited in political warfare, is now witnessed in the conduct of slaveholders in the South with Abolitionists in the North, for the purpose of making a President of the United States.

What principle of honesty or patriotism could have induced any Southern man even to acquiesce in this foul coalition, and join hands with those whose every measure tends to the destruction of all that is dear to them, it is impossible for an ingenuous mind to conceive.

But a different course has been pursued. The only man whom you could honestly support was abandoned, and for what? Because he could not get the votes of your implacable enemies!

On the subject of Abolition, he says: "I think much of the abolitionists; I regard them as a noble and patriotic people, and I shall do all in my power to support them."

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ABOLITION—INFATUATION OF FEDERAL WHIG LEADERS OF THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR, JOHN M. BOWEN.

The object of the Harrisburg Convention, in preferring General Harrison to Henry Clay, was to secure the votes of the Abolitionists, no child can lose the hardihood to deny.

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Your obedient servant, R. Garland, Jr., John Bell, Wm. W. Van, T. H. Benton, Wm. C. Calhoun, &c.

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I assert, and I have the proof to show that on less than THREE of your Committee...

I assert, and I have the proof to show that on less than THREE of your Committee which is holding night and day to overthrow this Administration and make a President by Abolition votes, are PLEDGED ABOLITIONISTS.

TRUMAN SMITH, candidate for the seat in Congress now held by you, Messrs. Burgess, Cowles, P. Gamble, and John Bradburn, a Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society...

With respect to the admission of new States tolerating slavery to participation of the blessings of the Federal compact, I could observe that no such application will be made, except by the Territory of Florida, for many years to come.

Resolved, That Congress, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

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