

character to which we have before alluded—the ability always to say and to do, exactly what is proper to be said and done.

GEN. HARRISON'S REMARKS.

Gen. Harrison said he was greatly indebted to his fellow citizens of Columbus and Franklin County—the most cordial hospitality had at all times been accorded to him by them.

He said he had no intention to detain his friends by making a speech, and he did so in obedience to what he understood to be the desire of those whom he addressed.

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Gen. Harrison alluded to several other instances of gross misrepresentations or absolute falsehoods—industriously and shamefully propagated by a party press.

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consideration for the sources from which they came and the subjects to which they referred, to occupy more time and labor than any one man could bestow upon them.

Gen. Harrison said he had alluded particularly to this matter of the Committee because it had so recently been the occasion of so much animadversion by his political adversaries.

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the narrative bore on its face proofs of its absolute falsity—and when he pronounced it a fabrication, without the semblance of a fact or a word for its basis, it was not because he thought it required a contradiction, but to evince the treachery and desperation of his political enemies.

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WATCHMAN. SALISBURY: FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1840.

The press of affairs preparatory to the grand celebration which is to take place here on 4th of next month, and many interesting matters which we are in duty bound to give from other journals in the duty of communications on hand, leave us little opportunity to afford the usual amount of editorial matter this week.

From the Richmond Whig of Monday. A LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON. RICHMOND, April, 11th, 1840.

Dear Sir—The circumstances which this letter will explain, will excuse me, I hope, for intruding myself upon your attention.

Among the numerous charges which have been put into circulation against you by the presses and partisans of Mr. Van Buren, the two most relied upon and deemed most potent in the South, are—that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist.

But, said Gen. Harrison, admonished by the proverb, that you may ascribe my long speech to the common infirmity of an old soldier, and bring me under the suspicion of the longevity of age, I will conclude these hasty and unprepared remarks by thanking my fellow citizens of Columbus for their politeness on the present occasion.

The General left the city about 10 o'clock, escorted by a numerous cavalcade on horseback, and attended by the Mayor and the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

I beg leave to say, that the denial which I expect will, in my opinion, advance your cause with all good and reflecting men through the land; but whether it will advance or injure it, is equally due to yourself and to us, that you should furnish it, as I am satisfied that you would be as unwilling to advance that cause by any fraud, as we should be made the instruments, apparently, or dupes of it.

With great respect, I am, sir, your friend, &c. JAMES LYONS. To Gen. W. H. HARRISON. Cincinnati, Ohio. Gen. Harrison's Reply. NORTH BEND, 1st June, 1840. MY DEAR SIR: When I received your letter of the 14th April, I was very unwell with a violent cold in the head, which terminated in intermittent neuralgia, or sun pain, as it is commonly called, which was

so much increased by writing, that I was obliged for some time to do very little in that way. When I recovered, my unanswered letters had increased to so fearful a mass that I have not yet been able to get through it, even with the assistance of my conscience-keeping committee.

And although I have adopted the method of getting rid of a large portion of them by committing them to the flames instead of the committee, such are the constant interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visitors, that I am able to make very little progress in lessening my file.

In relation to the discussion between Mr. Randolph and myself in the Senate, of which a statement is annexed to the address, what better evidence could be given, than that there is no possibility of satisfying my political enemies by any thing that I could write than the garbled account which they have given of that discussion?

In reply to your inquiry, as to my connection with the old Federal party, I will state to you the circumstances under which I received two appointments from Mr. John Adams.

Mr. Adams appointed me, although I was opposed by Col. Pickens, the Secretary of State. In 1799, I was selected by the Republican party of the Territorial Legislature to be their candidate for the appointment of delegate to Congress.

On this testimony, a man was found guilty from his station and from the Navy. Mr. Adams and memorial to the President to the proceedings of the colored people effects such a course. The Secretary of the proceedings and the whole record, and the President's feelings in the case of his interference.

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NEW CARRIAGE MAKING



ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the above business, on Main Street, north of the Court House, where he is now prepared to make to order, on short notice,

CARRIAGES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

on the most moderate terms, out of good and durable materials, and in a style of workmanship inferior to none in this section of Country.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully attended to. Repairing of every description in his line will be done with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms to correspond with the times.

N. B. One or two good workmen in the above line of business will meet with employment, if application be made soon. NATHAN BROWN. Salisbury, June 26, 1840.—6w48 I shall be prepared to accommodate about fifty persons at the great Celebration of the 4th July next, at the Farmers Hotel. JOHN JONES. Salisbury, June 26, 1840.—2w48

of Mr. Adams. Government of the moment to declare, although very several leading Congress. I was not motives of them, been some means Territory, in which adopted recommendations for the Government Western) instead.

Those regular addresses, had been identical and Senate, that two distinguished their eyes upon them, who had go to Indiana, North Western, ably one reason.

But the main object of the territory to the become a State, and soon be the case. It was necessary. The appointments notwithstanding length, my relations Nicholas, Adams John of the House cept it. They refer to myself, and no doubt of Mr. ensuuing November continued Government Republican success the North Western.

I therefore, with a determination voice in the would take no part. I have thus given my connexion with Adams. I will Mr. Jefferson's guarantee, to assure confidence, and evidence that I his administration.

In answer to the word "Abolition" of which I was the year 1791, name," which which the society. All that I can say that if I did really cely, a fact which [for I have not been containing my District in 1822, forgetfulness, what after a lapse of 30 years Abolition was in 1822, what it no doubt; that the 'Tarlton Pleasants' in his publication he calls the 'Hamilton' [and by this title the certification the same of which Pleasants was a Mr. Robert Pleasants at the former period admitted.

I do not wish to be published, but the facts should be made to me as I have written Mr. Jos. Williams the connection with Hamilton County fee and myself, public.

I was about observations, when party of gentlemen must conclude by Lieut. G. M. Court Martial on P. Levy, the nature stated: On the service of the witnesses. The admission of the ruled, refused to should be considered. On this testimony man was found guilty from his station and from the Navy. Mr. Adams and memorial to the President to the proceedings of the colored people effects such a course. The Secretary of the proceedings and the whole record, and the President's feelings in the case of his interference.

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