character to which we have before alluded-the character to which we have before alluded—the came and the subjects to which they referred, to the subjects to the sub proper to be said and done. The reader will e bear in mind, therefore, that we profess only to expression of

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. So long ago as the time when he was honored with the command of the " Northwestern Army," and hold his head quarters at Franklinton, on the other side of the river, it was his fortone to find in the people of Franklin County, not only good citizens, but patriots and soldiers. Their unvarying kindness to him had laid him under many previous obligations, and their generous ettentions on the present occasion he cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged.

Me 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. He was not surprised that public curiosity was awakened in re ference to some things which had been lately sublished concerning him, nor was he unwilling to satisfy the feelings of his fellow-citizens by such proper explanations as became him, in his present position before the country. He confessed that he had suffered deep mortification, since he had been placed before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their git - nay, the most exalted station in the world-that any portion of his countrymen should think it necessary or expedient to abuse, slander, or vilify him. His sorrow arese not so much from personaldear as was to him the humble reputation he had earned -as from public considerations. He might draw consolation, under this species of injury, from the revelations of history, which showed that the best of mer, who had devoted their lives to the public service, had been the victims of traduction. But virtue and truth are the foundations of our republican system. When these are disregarded, our free institutions must fail; he looked, therefore, at symptoms of demoralization with sincere regret, as betokening danger to public liberty. A part of the political press, supporting the existing administration, and certain partizin of Mr. Van Buren, also a candidate for that high office, to which some of those whom he addressed desired to elevate him, had invented and propagated many calemnies against him, but he proposed on the present occasion to speak of one only of the numerous per versions and slanders which filled the columns of the newspapers and misrepresented his character and conduct. He alluded to the story of his famous " CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE," as they called it. "The story goes," said General Harrison, "that I have not only a committee of conscience-keepers, but that they put me in a cage, fastened with iron bars, and keep me in that." (To one who looked at his bright and sparkling eye-the light which beamed in its rich expression - the smile which played upon his countenance, blending the lineaments of benevolence and firmnes-who remembered also that he was listening to the voice of a son of eld Gov. Harrison, one of "the signers," the pupil of old " Mad Anthony," the hero of Tippecanoe, the defender of Bort Meigs, the con-

When the laughter has subsided, the General proceeded. "I have no committee, fellow citi zens, confidential of other. It is true that I em played my friend, Major Gwynn, to aid me in returning replies to some of the numerous questions propounded to me by letters. But to such only as any man could answer as well as another. There is scarcely a question of a political nature now agitating the public mind, on which I have not long since promolgated my opinions, by speeches, published letters or official acts. A large majority of letters addressed to me purported to seek my views of Abolition, United States Bank, and other matters concerning which my views were already in possession of the public. The most suitable answer to these-and to wellintentioned persons the most satisfactory - was a reference to the documents in which my opinions already expressed were to be found. - Such answers I entrusted to my well tried and faithful not one whom I would employ to write a politic a gentleman-but neither a politician nor a schol

querer of Proctor-the idea of WM. HENRY

HARRISON in a cage! was irresistibly ludicrous!

friend, Major Gwynn. Letters requiring more particular attention I answered myself. Every body who knows Major Gwynn knows that he is al letter. He is a self made man-a soldier and ar. I asked the service of him, because he was my friend, and I confided in him, and it was plain and simple. My habit is to receive, open and read my letters myself. Such as require special attention, I reply to myself.-Such as may be easily answered by another, I hand to my friend, with an endorsation indicating where the information sought may be found -as thus-" Refer the writer to speech at Vincennes"-or " the answer is seen in my letter to Mr. Denny," &c. But it seems that Major Gwynn was Chairman of a Committee of the Citizens of Cincinnati or of Hamilton County. When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, and as usual with such letters, I endorsed it and handed it to Major Gwynn. But, it seems, when the answer was prepared it was signed also by his colleagues of the County or City Com mittee. Of all this I knew nothing -nor in their capacity of Committee had they any thing to do with my letters. Yet by a little mistake and much perversion these gentlemen have been e rected into a committee of my conscience-keepme from answering interrogatories .- Gen Harrison remarked that, had he, indeed, called to his assistance the services of a friend in conduct ing his correspondence, he would have had high authority to justify him in the measure. It had having no shadow of apology in any fact for their been said of General Washington that many of the papers which bear his signature were written by others, and he beleived it had never been contradicted; and Gen. Breckenridge, aid to Gen. Jackson in the late war, had represented himself to be the author of much of Gen Jackson's correspondence. But he had not done so, to any | whatever with his own white mare which, by extent or in any other sense than as he had now accident, was not rode on that occasion by any explained it - in requesting Major Gwynn to re- one. In remarking upon the slanders connected fer those addressing inquiries to him, to the pub- with the battle of Tippecance he said their reflic sources of information. And he would here utation, one and all, was found in the proceedsay, that in all his public life, civil and military, lings of the Legislature of Kentucky, and espethere was no letter, report, speech or order, bear- cially in the extraordinary confidence reposed in ing his name, which was not written wholly by him by the gallant Governor and people of that his own hand. He said, to open, read, and an- State, when they subsequently honored him with swer all the letters received by him was physic | the command of their army, composed of the ally impossible, though he should do nothing else choice spirits of the land, the best blood of Kenwhatever. To give his hearers an idea of the lucky. Gen. Harrison spoke with deepemotion labor it would require, he said, a gentleman then of the trust reposed in him by Kentucky on the present was with him the morning he left Cin- occasion alfuded to, and said, that the commiscinnati when he took from the Post Office 16 sion which made him the Commander of that letters - there were usually half the number at brave and patriotic army of Kentuckians, he had the Post Office near his residence-24 letters always held as the most honorable commission requisite attention to such a daily correspond-

Gen. Harrison said he had alloded particulargive how the subject matter, not the style and ly to this matter of the Committee because it had ness and despetation of his political er was one only of many misrepresentations of him. yould occupy him many hours to discuss them,

if it were necessary or proper for him to do so. He referred however, to the Richmond Enquire and expressed his surprise at the manner i which his name and character had been treated by that paper. He did so, as it afforded an example of the prostitution of the press to party ty purposes. That paper, which formerly did creditable calumnies against him and endeavoring to persuade his countrymen that he was a coward and a federalist. He alluded to the evidence upon which the Enquirer sought to fasten the accusation that he was a black cock ade fed. the Senate of the United States. He said that the attack of Mr. Randolph was met at the moment it was made and effectually disproved. He passed a high encomium upon the genius of that

proof to any familiar with this character that he public liberty!" imself was satisfied that he had erred. Gen Harrison explained the foundation of Mr. Randulph's charge, made at a moment of temporary mention one more of the latest slanders which irritation. He said that old Mr. Adams, refused had come to his knowledge. A German paper, to adopt against France the measures which his published in Cincinnati, almost under his own party desired and showed himself in that respect, eye, puts it forth, with apparent sincerity, that at least, more an American than a Partizan. It is General Harrison, now a candidate for the to express himself, at the time. Mr. Randolph al Wayne during his Indian wars-and that remembered the expression but probably forgot whenever, young Harrison found that a battle the particular subject of it, and thus the very was coming on, he always ran off into the woods. fact which proved him to belong to the Repub-lican party of 1800, long years afterward, is sep-ter.) The editor forgot, said the General, when the served up this little dish, that the only possied on his character in his native State, in which,

would survive. Gen. Harrison alluded to several other instan ces of gross misrepresentations or absolute false boods -industriously and shamefully propagated by a party press. " It seems almost incredible, fellow-citizens," said he, "but it is true that from a long speech, filling several columns of a pap t, two short sentences have been taken from different parts of it, these two sentences, separated from their context, are put together, my name attached to them, and published throughout the land as an authentic document." He deplored that state of public sentiment which could tolerate such a system of party action and trusted for the honor of his country and the hopes of liberty that the reformation of such abuses would soon be wrought out by the force of a pure and healthy public opinion.

olence every where else, he had hoped they

the State house) been charged with high offences against my country, which if true, ought to cost me my life, "Yes," continued he, " ae cusations were there laid to my charge which being established, would subject me, even now, to the common infirmity of an old soldier, and bring the severest penalties which military law inflicts me under the suspicion of the loquacity of age, -for, I have always held that an officer may I will conclude these hasty and unpremeditated not escape the responsibilities of misconduct by remarks by thanking my fellow citizens of Coresigning his commission. These charges are not made by my companions in arms, by the eye-witnesses of my actions, by the great and good and brave men who fought by my side or under my command. They tell a different story.—

sion as we' the for the friendly feelings of which they have many and often heretofore given me so many group proofs.

The Generative ed, leaving the crowd, But their evidence, clear, unequivocal and distinct-the testimony of Gov. Shelby, the vener. spoke, delighted v able hero of King's Mountain, of the gallant ry manner in which ferry, and of many brave and generous spirits who saw and knew and participated in all the operations connected with the battle of the Thames-the evidence of impartial and honorable men, the concurrent records of history and the authority of universal public opinion, are all cast aside, in deference to the reckless assertions of those who were either not in being or dandled in the arms of their nurses! Gen. Harrison said, he acknowledged that these calumnies were his opinions of public measures from sinister modisagreeable to him. His good name, such as it was, was his most precious treasure—and he did not like to have it mangled by such calumniators. Were it his land which they were seeking to destroy - were it the title deeds to his farm that they are endeavoring to mutilate, he could bear their efforts with patience and smile even at their success. But he confessed, not withstanding his perfect confidence in the justice of his country and the decision of an impartial posterity, that these ruthless attacks upon his military zens of the Capital, to which he replied in his character affected him unpleasantly. This policy of his adversaries constrained him to consider himself as now on trial before his country. He was not reluctant to be tried fairly. The Amer ican people being his Court and Jury-his adversaries held to those rules of evidence established by common sense and common right-he feared not the results, of the strictest scrutiny and ers, and made to shot me up in a cage to prevent | would cheerfully submit to the decision of a virtuous and enlightened community. He asked but fair dealing and final justice-no more.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gratuitous and unfounded calumny, invention and publication. He spoke of the battle of Tippecanoe -of the death of the brave and lamented Daviess, whose fall had been ascribed to him. He said the whole story about the White Horse was entirely false, and that the fate of the gallant Kentuckian had no connection per day. Could any man, he asked, give the which it had been the fortune of his life to have conferred upon him.

ence, even to the neglect of every other engage-He referred to a very recent story-got up in True it was, that many communications his own neighborhood-and sent forth to the were sent him which were not entitled to his world, correborated by the sanctity of an affidanotice-sent by persons who had no other object vit-which represented him as confessing to a but to draw from him something which might be young man on a steamboat that he was an aboli used to his injury and the injury of the cause lionist, and that, although he voted against rewith which he was identified-yet, there were strictions on Missouri, he did so ih opposition to enough of those which claimed his respectful the suggestions of his conscience, &c. He said

deration for the sources from which they the parritive bare on its face proofs of its absolute tch they referred, to falsity—and when he pronunneed it a fabrica for its basis, it was not because he thought it quited a contradiction, but to evince the reckle so recently been the occasion of so much ani-madevrsion by his political adversaries. But it hope, save that which they found in villifying hope, save that which they found in villifying his name. "It is a melancholy fact, fellow cutizens," said Gen. Harrison, "that the advocates his conduct, his principles and his opinions with izens," said Gen. Harrison, "that the advocates which the party Press was teeming. He said it of Mr. Van Boren should so far forget what belongs to the character of an American citizen, and do so much violence to the nature of our free institutions, as to place the great political conrest in which we are now striving upon an issue such as this. I would not accept the lofty station, to which some of you are proposing to elevate me, if it came to me by such means. would not, if I had the power to prevent it, alhim more than justice and paid him the highest low the fair fame of my competitor to be unjustcompliments as a soldier and civilian—whose ly assailed and wounded even for the attainment of that lofty sim of a noble ambition. Nay, I whom he considered so well qualified for the rehave often defended Mr. Van Buren against sponsible place of Secretary of War-was now what I believed to be the misrepresentations of ending itself to the circulation of the most dis- my own mistaken friends and others. Fellowcitizens, if Mr. Van Buren be the better statesman, let us say so-1 shall be the last man to raise an objection against it, or to desire to impose restraints open the utmost independence of thought and action, and the freest expression of eralist - i. e .- the remarks of Mr. Randolph in feeling and opinion. I love a frank and generous adversary - such a man I delight to embrace - and will serve him, according to my ability. as cheerfully as my professed friend. But that political warfare which seeks success by foul deremarkable man, and said, that those who knew traction, and strives for ascendancy by the ruin Mr. Randolph, knew that he never gave up a of personal character, merits the indignation of point in debate, or receded from his ground any honest men, is hateful to every generous mind, where, until convicted of error. The fact that | and tends too surely to the destruction of public he made no reply to his answer to the charge, is virtue, and, as a consequence, to the downfall of

Gen. Harrison apologized for occupying his fellow citizens so long. He said he would but was that course of policy of Mr. Adams which Presidency of the United States, was, many commanded his approbation and induced him so years ago, when a young man, an aid to Generto prove him a Federalist. Gen. Harrison ex- ble security to young Harrison's scalp, on the pressed himself with much earnestness on the approach of a battle with the Indians, was in injustice which was thus attempted to be inflict- keeping out of the woods! Such a story as this can only excite a smile here, it is true, said Gen, when truth and virtue and honor had suffered vi- H., but this paper circulates not alone in the United States-copies of it are probably read in Europe, where our history is less known, and where the contradiction of such silly falsehoods may possibly never come.

" It has long been proverbial of old soldiers, tion. fellow-citizens, continued Gen. H . "that they delight to go back to other days and fight their battles over again. When I began this address to you. I intended only to speak of my far-famed ' COMMITTEE OF CONSCIENCE KEEPERS" and the "IRON CAGE" in which they confine me; but I have unwittingly taken advantage of your kind disposition to listen to me, and extended my remarks to other though kindred topics. will only add that, although they have made wide mistake who make me dwell in an "Iron Cage," the unlacky wight who put me in a Log Cabin was a little nearer the truth than he probably supposed himself to be. It is true that a "Why, fellow citizens," said Gen. Harrison, part of my dwelling house is a log cabin, but as I have recently, in that House (pointing to to the hard cider, (the laughter which followed the allusion to the " hard cider" branch of the and republican administration, the malignistory drowned the voice of the speaker.)

But, said, Gen. Harrison, admonished by the proverb, that you may ascribe my long speech to lumbus for their politeness on the present occa-

which had con ecompulate while he and satisfactothe citizens. The uppromise mea in the mind of every one with whom he writer interchanged a thought was the wish that every man in the Union had heard the unpremeditated and extern poraneous address. Upon every candid mind i impressed the conviction that the opposition can didate for the Presidency was the last man in the world to be made the instrument of a committee of "conscience-keepers," or to conceal tives, when the disclosure of them was called fo by the propriety and fitness of things.

The General left the city about 10 o'clock, es corted by a numerous cavalcade on horseback, and attended by the Mayor and the Chairman of the State Central Committee The escort parted with their guest a mile or so from the city. on his journey north ward.

The General was addressed on parting by the Mayor in a brief valedictory on behalf of the citiuniformly happy manner.

NEW CARRIAGE MAKING



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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 pre pared to make to order, on short notice,

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

on the most moderate terms, out of good and du rable materials, and in a style of workmanship inferior to done in this section of Country. In tending to make his stay permanent, he hopes by strict attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to all those who may favor him with

Orders from a distance will be thankful y 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 bove 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 Cele-bration of the 4th July nex!, at the Farmers

JOHN JONES. Salisbury, June 26, 1849.-2 w 48



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 with the number of communications on hand, leave us little opportunity to afford the usual amount of editorial matter this week. General Harrison's letter to Mr. Lyons and the proceedings of Congress in Lieut. Hook's case, are however, of such engrossing interest as well to supply the deficiency. We claim for these articles an attentive perusal from our readers. The first is a perfect concluder on the clamarous demands and pertinacions objections of the Federalists. It is the very thing they have been bawling out for so long and so lustily, and must greatly confound them. The other we scarcely know how to take. It comes with such overwhelming force that we almost pity Mr. Van Buren. It must almost finish him in the slave holding States. But he was done before this

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, hope, for intruding myself upon your atten-

Among the numerous charges which have been put into circulation against you by the presses and partizans 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. Satisfied, from the evidence before them and the whole country, that these charges are equally unsustained by truth, your friends have met, denied, and as they believe, refuted them. As the prospect of your election increases. however, and the heart of the patriot revives with the hope of the success of one, from whom he expects a wise, economical, ty of your enemies seem to increase, and the spoilsmen become more reckless and desperate in their efforts to retain the power by which they make their spoil-Of this, the conclusive evidence will be found in the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst., in a production purporting to be an address from the Van Buren Central Committee here. In that addiess, it is roundly asserted that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist, and that your friends in the South support you, knowing that you are so. This statement is made here with a knowledge of the views entertained by the Whigs of Virginia, as expressed in the address to the people of the State, published by their Convention, which was held in this city in the month of February last, of which I send you a copy by the mail of this day. I regard the charge, therefore, as an impudent falsehood against woulds it certainly is against the Whigs of Virginia, at whom it is especially levelled; and if made by an anony. mous scribbler in a newspaper, might be passed by with contempt. But as the charge is now put forth in an imposing form, and the subject of Abolition is one of absorbing interest and paramount importance -and as I could not, and I am sure the Whigs of Virginia and the South generally, would not vote for any Abelitionist living to be President of the United States; (scarcely sooner than they would for a Florida Indian,) and as I have been placed before the people of this State for the office of Elector upon the whig ticket, I have thought it due! to you, to the Whig cause, and to myself, cant, Mr. Adams appointed me, although and memorial to to ask you to furnish, under your own hand, I was opposed by Col. Pickering the Secyour denial of the charge, in a letter to me, which I may publish.

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, it is equally due to yourself and to us, that you should furnish it, as I am satisfied that you would be as unwill. ing to advance that cause by any fraud, as we should be made the instruments, apparently, or dupes of it. Be pleased, therefore, to say to me, whether you entertain the sentiments upon the subject of Abolition expressed in your speech at Vincennes, in 1835; whether you ever were a member of an Abolition Society in Virginia, and whether you have designated the Richmond Society as an Abolition Society, and what was your political connection, if any, with the old Federal party. 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 ritory, I w coliged for some time to do very little in tion of Mr. 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 elthough I have adopted the method of getting rid of a large portron of them by committing them to the flames instead of the com- Perritory, in a mittee, such are the constant interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visitors, that I am able to make very little Western) progress in lessening my file. You have in the above my apology for treating you addresses, with apparent neglect, which it was impos- ident and sible that I should do, as well from your that two distin high standing in society as from the regard their eves u I feel for you in consequence of the long them, who had and intimate friendship and connection be- go to Indiana, tween our families. But for these reasons North Western candor induces me to say, that I could ne- ably one r ver have brought myself to answer the po- But the litical part of your letter at all. I am con- ritory to vinced that upon reflection you will your- become a self think that it was totally unnecessary, soon be the ca for I cannot suppose that my personal friends | it was necessar and connexions in my native State could The appointm think that I was less of a gentleman or an notwithstandi honest man than those ardent politicians length, my re farther South-Stanly, Alford, Legare, Daw- Nichelas, A. son, King, &c, &c. They take it for grant- John of the ed that I could not suffer my Vincennes cept it. The speech and others to be quoted by my friends to myself, an to show my opinions on the subject of abo. no doubt of litionism, if I did not hold those opinions ensuing Nove at this time-they have therefore treated continued Gov with scorn and contempt the charge of my Republican su being on abolitionist, and truly assert that I the North Wes have done and suffered more to support I therefore Southern rights than any other person north with a determi of Mason and Dixon's line. I have had, voice in the c indeed, a great number of applications from would take no individuals, (nine-tenths, at least, my oppo- I have thus nents) requiring me to reiterate what I have my connexion said or written upon the subject of the U.S. Adams. I wi came out. Nothing could have saved him, but Bank, Abolitionism, &c. I have declined Mr. Jefferson. to answer them of late at all; amongst oth- guration, to assu er reasons, because it was physically impos- confidence, and quire my opinions in manuscript, particular- his administrati ly addressed to the writers, they would not be satisfied with writing one letter and sending a printed copy to each. I was determined, of which I was however, to avail myself of the first favora- the year 1701. ble opportunity, and referring to the letters | mane," which and speeches I had made on the subjects I which the socie have mentioned, to endorse them all. This -All that I ca have recently done in a letter to a com- that if I did re mittee appointed by the Whig members of ciety, a fact w the Legislature of New York. You will for I have no probably see it published by the time this containing my reaches you.

In relation to the discussion between Mr. | forgetfulness, Randolph and myself in the Senate, of after a lapse which a statement is annexed to the address, word Abol what better evidence could be given, that in 1822, what there is no possibility of satisfying my po- no doubt that litical enemies by any thing that I could Tarlion Pleas write than the garbled account which they in his public. have given of that discussion? If the charge he calls the ! made by Mr. Randolph is authentic, taken | and by this title from a newspaper report, surely, my answer the certificate it to him should be considered so also. It is the same of worthy of remark, too, that Mr. Randolph Pleasants was made no reply to my answer to his attack, -Mr. Robert and that he was not a man to leave a matter at the former per in that situation if he could avoid it-the admitted. truth is, that I believe he really regretted his attack upon me. He repeatedly told me be published, so, and frequently solicited me to bury the the facts i hatchet at a friendly dinner with him, which made to me I agreed to do. At the dinner were Mr Calhoun, Mr. Haine and Gen. Hamilton, Mr. Jos. W. and others, all but myself of the then Jack | the connection son party. Our friendly intercourse was Hamilton Co never afterwards interrupted.

In reply to your luquiry, as to my con- it public. nection with the old Federal party, I will I was a state to you the circumstances under which servations, I received two appointments from Mr. John party of ge Adams. In the year 1796, Gen. Wayne must conclude left the army on a visit to Philadelphia .-I had been recently married, and tendered to him my resignation as his aid de camp. but he declined receiving it; saying he could very well disp nse with my services in his journey. It was during this trip that | Court Martisl o he obtained the promise of Gen Washing- P. Levy, the nat ton to give me a civil appointment, as I stated: On the had expressed my determination to leave service of the PR the army. This promise, the President witnesses. The repeated to my brother, Carter B. Harrison admission of the b then in Congress, with some very kind re- ruled, refused to marks upon my conduct in the army. When Gen. Washington left the Presidency, 1 have reason to believe, that he obtained a promise from Mr, Adams to fulfil his intentions. When the office of the Secretary of the North Western Territory became va- ry of the Navy. retary of State. In 1799, I was selected duction of colores by the Republican party of the Territorial effects such a co Legislature to be their candidate for the ap- The Secretary of pointment of delegate to Congress. Be- proceedings and tween Mr. Arthur St. Clair, Jr. (the son dent of the of Governor St Clair,) the Federal can whole record, and didate and myself, the votes were divi ded precisely as the two parties stood in ings in the case i the Legislature, with the exception of one his interference. Republican who was induced by his regard for the Governor to vote for his son. The into the House vote was 11 to 10, not one of the nine Fed- the Secretary of eralists voting for me. Before I left Cin- On the vote on ) cinnati, the Republican members made me ern men voted I promise not to suffer my known opposition to the measures of the Administration to interfere with the attainment of the great object for which I was sent. Upon my arrival in Philadelphia, I was received by Mr. Adams in the most flattering manner. At his dinner parties, where I was often a guest, he seemed to take great pleasure in speaking of my father's services in the Revolutionary Congress, relating many anecdotes to show his devotion to the cause, Whig party in Ca and the effect which his pleasantries produced in cheering them in the gloom, which here is a strong c the occasionally unpromising state of their Mr. Watterson. affairs often produced. I had no conversa- amination that n tion with Mr. Adams on politics, farther than voted for the Res to explain to him my views in relation to ern Van Buren ma the change in the system of selling the Pub- Southern Whig w lic Lands, which I was glad to find he ap- of the Southern n proved. As soon as the law was passed utions: The exc

"The Preside

exceptions howeve Hawkins and M. of Virginia, Hub son, Turney and What is most con man is the one w with his speed in alliance with ostentationsly para for the division of the North Western Ter- men, Mr. Watterso

Mr. Botts of