WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1840.

We have tried the Magician, his magic wont do,
We must weather the storm with Tippecanoe.

MAGNANIMOUS.

Some of the means resorted to by the Loco Foco Federalists of this region to prevent the people from attending our celebration on the 4th, were in no small degree discreditable. One was to propagate a hint that some of their party had got access to our cider barrels and had put tartar-emetic in them. We believe that the account of the Canton-treat in Mississippi, (where such a trick is represented as having played off on some Whigs) was re-published in the Western Carolinian a short time before the 4th, with the view and design of giving color to this belief.

Another most miserable and dirty trick resorted to was to produce a belief in the country, that there would be *riots* and *pistol fights* and *blood-shed* on that day. This notion did prevail to a very great extent.—How it could have got abroad unless it was from the violence and threats of certain persons *who have figured somewhat in this line*, we cannot imagine. We are certain that no Whigs gave currency to such a notion, for their whole attention and efforts were directed to the suppression of this rumor. We are confident that very many peaceable and orderly citizens were kept away by that means. We know of hundreds of our neighbor women who would not have missed the sight for any consideration, had not their fears been roused by this tale.

Comment on such conduct is unnecessary, it will find a censure in every bosom where there is a spark of generosity or magnanimity.

The attempt of Romulus M. Saunders to thrust himself upon the Whig meeting, when he was well aware that a violent political discussion was totally inconsistent with the views and feelings of those who gave the Entertainment, will, in our opinion, lose him more than the office of Governor could give him. His formal demand to be heard at the Entertainment was made after he knew that Mr. Morehead was not to speak. Why then was it made? The answer is plain—he wanted to create an idea that Mr. Morehead was *afraid* to meet him.—To wear laurels that he had not won!—John Morehead or his friends afraid to put him against Romulus Saunders!! Why this is almost laughable. As well might the Eagle be afraid of the Turkey buzzard. That such however, was the object of these braggarts, we are sure, from the fact, that Saunders endeavors to *insinuate* such a belief in his stump speeches; and from the further fact, that certain scribblets in the Western Carolinian are crowing over this, as if it were a triumph.

If General Saunders was so exceedingly anxious to meet Mr. Morehead, we think he might have done so at any of his appointments in the Yadkin country, for they had all been published. There they could have had a fair field without asking favors; or if he is still so anxious to be heard in Rowan in reply to Mr. Morehead, we will furnish him with Mr. M's next appointment in due time to do so: In the mean time, we hope he and his friends will dispense with their inglorious boastings.

To Correspondents.—"A friend to Fair Dealing" has been received, but we have come to the conclusion not to admit any thing into our columns, at present, alluding in the most *distant* way to the two *worthies* therein hinted at. 'Z' will answer as well when we are less crowded. "No Loco" is unavoidably crowded out. "Only Reflect" shoots at small game. The 'hump,' 'bustle,' and 'bishop' poetry, from Davidson College, has come to hand. 'Not Guilty,' on the subject of the reported murder of the Rowan Temperance Society, has been received, but we think it would do no good, under the present circumstances. We *have not had* and intend *not to have* any hand in the unwise and malicious attack on this Institution. Let those who commenced the work, consummate it, and there will remain no doubts as to who should bare the blame.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have received the June No. of this excellent work. We do not any where know of a publication of this kind besides it, that we can so justly and heartily recommend to all men and ladies of taste. Its selections are made with extraordinary care, and its originals always afford an abundant repass to the reader. Truly are we obliged to Mr. White (of Richmond Va., the Editor) for this monthly treat. And we ask why is it not more generally patronised, by our Southern people at least.

"Hon. JOHN M. MOREHEAD of Guilford is the Whig candidate for Governor, opposed by Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, Van Buren. They are both men of good character and talents, and neither will lose on personal grounds a vote which belongs to his party. Each canvasses the State fairly and handsomely and they often speak in turn to the People—always with ability, moderation and perfect temper. If Morehead is elected by a small majority—say under 2 500—we shall feel very confident of the State; if he is defeated by a like majority, we shall have strong hopes; if he succeeds by several thousands, the Whigs will very likely go to sleep and lose the Electoral Vote. It is a miserable way they have in that quarter.

A Legislature is also to be chosen in August, on which depends a United States' Senator.

We copy the above from the (N. Y.) Log Cabin: It tells us our character as well as we could do it; and we publish it with the hope that our whig friends may take the hint, and never relax their efforts until they have secured every thing.

THE VOICE OF GENERAL MILLER.

Read the subjoined letter from that veteran patriot and hero, General James Miller, who, when asked whether he could take a British battery that was pouring a destructive and point blank fire into the ranks of the American troops made the memorable and characteristic answer, "I'LL TRY, SIR!" While the pensioned calumniators who scribble for the Globe—the bullies and braggadocois who disgrace Congress—and other mean and malignant spirits are industriously assailing General Harrison, we find, in every quarter of the Union, men of the most severely tried courage and patriotism, of the most distinguished talents, and of the greatest integrity of life and conduct, pressing forward, eager to vindicate his just character and his just fame.

[*Madisonian.*

BOSTON, June 29, 1840.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I address you with the frankness which one old friend may use toward another. My object is to learn what you think of the recent attacks on the military character of Gen. Harrison. I believe you were in the army in the West in the campaign of Tippecanoe, although I do not remember that you served with him after the declaration of war against England; but as a military man, forming your judgment impartially, & when the facts were recent, your opinion would be of great value. If there be any blot on his military fame, it ought to be known; if there be not, you will feel that an old soldier ought not to be unjustly and rudely attacked.

Gen. Harrison is before the country for the Presidency. I do not know that we shall elect him, but I can say, in your own language, my dear General, that 'we'll try.'

Yours, with unceasing regard,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Gen. JAMES MILLER.

SALEM, June 30, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to have received your letter of yesterday, requesting me to state what I think of the recent attacks on the military character of Gen. Harrison. In answer I can truly say that I have noticed with deep regret attacks not only on his well-earned military fame, but also upon his private and moral character. My first acquaintance with General Harrison was in the year 1811. I was on duty in the 4th regiment of infantry then commanded by Col. John P. Boyd, afterwards Gen. Boyd, under orders to proceed to Vincennes, and there report to Gov. Harrison. We did so. We remained at Vincennes some days, and united ourselves with the volunteers stationed there, devoting our limited time to purposes of organization and drill. We then took up the line of march for the Indian country, and proceeded by slow and cautious marches until we had reached about seventy miles up the Wabash toward Tippecanoe, where we halted and threw up a stockaded work, which we called Fort Harrison. Here I remained until the army returned from Tippecanoe after the battle.

Although I was not in the battle, still I took great interest in it, had much conversation with all the officers on their return, and made every inquiry I could think of respecting their movements and encampments, the attack and defence, and the operations of the battle throughout, and I made up my mind, unhesitatingly, that the campaign had been conducted with great bravery, skill, and judgment, and that nothing was left undone that could be done consistently with the General's express orders from the War Department, which I saw and read. Nor have I ever known or heard of any act of his which has, in the least degree, altered the opinion I then formed of him. I will add that if I ever had any military skill, I am more indebted for it to General Harrison than to any other man. Soon after the battle I wrote a letter to General Benjamin Pierce, late Governor of New Hampshire, (my military father, as I call him,) giving a somewhat detailed account of the campaign of Tippecanoe. That letter was preserved by General P., and might now probably be found among his papers. If it is in existence, it will show what were my opinions at that time, as would also several other letters then written by me to various friends. In those days I never heard that Gen. Harrison was a coward, or wore petticoats.

To conclude, I freely express my opinion, after following him through all his civil and military career—after living with him in his family more than six months—that Gen. William Henry Harrison is as free from stain or blemish as it falls to the lot of man to be.

I am, dear sir, your old friend,
JAMES MILLER.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

The bankrupt bill, which passed the Senate has received the go-by in the House. The navy appropriation bill has passed the House.

The following extract of a letter from Columbus (Ga.,) has been kindly favored us, by a Gentleman passing through this Town. It will be read with interest.

"COLUMBUS, 6th July, 1840.

"*Dear Sir*—I take great pleasure this morning in giving you an account of our Celebration on Saturday, and would even say something about our Vanities, if they could have been seen or found on that day, but sir, if there was any other party here on Saturday, save that of Harrison, I did not see any of its members, nor could I even perceive a greasy spot left of them. You must not think that I exaggerate, when I say, you never saw at any one time in Columbus a greater crowd of people than was here on Saturday. I believe that 2,000 men dined, real Harrison men (no soap tails) and women and boys not a few. Kimbro's Wave House accommodated seven hundred at table at one time, and I think there were three tables of men; between three and four thousand persons dined.—The proceedings at the Church were altogether of the best order. Howard acquited himself with much honor, his oration was very highly spoken of indeed, I did not hear it myself, not being able to get in the House. Foster addressed the crowd about one hour and a half, and then Hines Holt, and J. S. Calhoun, and Chipley. Night came on and I left. They adjourned for supper, and met at the Club House, where John Flournoy, I am told, made a better speech than he ever made before; he came out unreservedly upon men and measures—Colquitt, Cooper and Black—especially, the present incumbent.

"I was much pleased at a remark of Foster's in his speech: he was on the acts of Van Buren, and when he came to his supporting De Wit Clinton against Mr. Madison, said he wanted to know how many there were in that vast crowd, who, if Mr. Van Buren had have come to the State of Georgia in the year 1812 or 1813, after his violent opposition to Mr. Madison and the War, would have voted for him for Constable? A general exclamation broke from all sides, none, none, none, and not one for him. I tell you the celebration outstripped any thing of the kind I ever saw. Seymore R. Bonner has come over, and I have heard, many others with him. "Yours truly."

Letters received by the Committee of Invitation.

CHARLESTON, June 17, 1840.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to an "Entertainment to be given at Salisbury, by the friends of Harrison and Reform, on the 4th July, next."

It would afford me the greatest pleasure to be able (as I unfortunately shall not be) to partake in what I trust will be the frank, joyous and triumphant festivity of such an occasion.—Exulting as I do for the honor of the Country, at every manifestation of a proper spirit of resistance to the insolent Cabal at Washington who aim at perpetuating by the worst means the power they are abusing to the worst ends, it is in the South, especially, that I rejoice at the awakening of that spirit. These men have not only treated us, in other respects, as they have the rest of the Country—they here attempted to do a great deal more: They have reserved for us the broadest and the grossest of those insults which they are in the habit of offering to the understandings of the people in the shape of grimace and imposture. They seem to think Southern *gullibility* proof against any thing. They actually wish to make us believe that a man born and educated in the South, who sacrificed himself, as a politician in the West, in defending the rights of the South—well knowing, at the time, that such would be his fate—is not to be trusted by the South, on *that very subject!* This is not all: Not only are you to repay a friend and a benefactor with hostil[illegible] and that appears to me a most criminal [illegible]e, instead of teaching your children [illegible] his name with a blessing—but you [illegible] to place implicit faith in one [illegible] by loose professions and broke[illegible] man who of his own free wi[illegible] duty, stood by you, on [illegible] be [illegible]ied and rel[illegible] ry question [illegible]cely less mem[illegible] of 1828 (for it well [illegible] gave the lie to all his prom[illegible]nd was at the time, dem[illegible] and unprincipled, by those w[illegible] the dupes of his artificices, is [illegible] only hope left us!

Now, I do[illegible]n to imitate the example of our adversaries. [illegible] charge Mr. Van Buren with any purp[illegible] to our interests or our institutions. I [illegible]e he entertains himself—or would—[illegible]ruled, as in 1828 by the popular voic[illegible]re—promote any such purpose in other[illegible] disdain to impute them to him for politica[illegible]fect, as was done in 1836, by some of his present allies. I act only on the defensive, and I maintain that the impudence or the folly of those who would have us sacrifice Gen. Harrison to *him*, on the *sectional ground* in question, is equalled only by the injustice—the glaring and unpardonable injustice with which you are required to repay a tried friend for his fidelity to you and to the Constitution, at one of the most important epochs of our history.

As for Mr. Tyler, if he does not obtain the unanimous vote of the South, I shall begin to fear that faction has entirely bereft us of the clear judgment, of which more than any other people, we now stand in need.

I have the honor to be—Gentlemen—
with sentiments of high consideration,
your obliged and obed't ser't,
HUGH S. LEGARE.

R. MACNAMARA,
and others, Committee.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., June 18, 1840.

Gentlemen: Your favor of the 25th ult., inviting me to an *entertainment* to be given at Salisbury, N. C., on the 4th of July next, by the "*friends of Harrison and Reform,*" was received two days ago.

I need not assure you that it would afford me great pleasure to be present at such an entertainment, and mingle with some much valued friends that I should meet there, but the distance is so great which separates us that I hope you will excuse me for declining to undertake such a journey at this season of the year. Absent, however, as I shall be compelled to be in the body, I shall be present with you in the spirit. For the cause to which you propose to do honor, has not only my most decided and warm approbation, but my most confident anticipations of success.

The manner of Mr. Van Buren's election to the Presidency I regarded at the time as an evil omen to our Country. Not because he was deficient in the requisite talent to discharge the duties of the office, but because he had not rendered such signal services to the Country as to attract to him the cordial support and confidence of the people. It was the overwhelming popularity of his predecessor which pointed to him in no equivocal manner that secured his elevation: And if a President thus popular may combine the potency of his name with the almost resistless power of patronage which his office confers on him, to place his favorite in the office he is about vacating, it requires no argument to satisfy any candid mind that the freedom of election among us exists only in name. This view of the matter, independent of the numerous faults which I know to exist in his administration, constitutes one of the principal objections I have to urge against Mr. Van Buren; and if in the face of these abuses without the intrinsic merit requisite in the first instance to secure his election, but succeeding, as I have said, entirely on the *borrowed capitol* of Gen. Jackson, he can now perpetuate his power by the mere patronage of his office, what, let me ask, are our institutions really worth? I ask the question for no rhetorical flourish, but with a sad conviction that if these things be so, the benefits contemplated from our form of government, are in truth, and in fact defeated and gone forever. The sacred associations connected with the approaching jubilee of our National Independence, which you have chosen as the day of your festival, must be abandoned and forgotten! For if the recent instances of Executive disregard of the popular will which we have seen displayed, are suffered by the people to pass without rebuke, the future returns of that day will serve only to convince us that we have thrown off the yoke of a foreign for that of a domestic tyrant.

I say nothing about the pertinacious adherence which this administration has shewn to its favorite measure of a Sub-Treasury.—Wicked as we may consider such conduct, it is prompted by inexorable political *necessity*. The President having "*committed*" himself against a U. S. Bank by way of stepping stone to his office and having "*as in duty bound,*" ratified the extraordinary edict from the Hermitage that the State Banks were unworthy of confidence, and unsafe depositories of the public money, there in truth remained no other position for him to occupy but the one which he has with sufficient boldness assumed. He denies that the Government whose hand he is, has any authority to interfere in the present alarming and distressing emergency of our affairs, except for the kind and parental purpose of securing the public money. If indeed this be the awkward dilemma of the President, who seems to think that if the Government had the Constitutional authority, it might, in the present state of things, beneficially exercise it, ought not the good people of these United States, not that they love Martin Van Buren *less*, but that they love their Country *more*, to come to his relief and get him out of so painful a dilemma.

Having extended this letter already beyond the limits I at first intended, I shall add nothing about General Harrison further than to say that I knew him personally, and with some degree of intimacy for several years while he was a Senator in Congress from Ohio, and that I regard him as a well educated gentleman—of orthodox political creed, and possessing capacity sufficient to administer our government faithfully and advantageously at home and abroad.

I beg leave to offer thro' you to the favorable consideration of your meeting the following toast:

WM. HENRY HARRISON—strong as he is in the affections of his Countrymen, so pure is he in the conscious rectitude of his purposes.

Yours, most respectfully,
J. CARTER.

R. MACNAMARA,
and others, Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 27th, 1840.

Dear Sirs: For your polite invitation to attend an Entertainment to be given at Salisbury on the 4th of July next, by the "Friends of Harrison and Reform," I tender you my sincere thanks. It is not in my power to avail myself of the opportunity, on this interesting occasion, of meeting with many of my old Republican friends.—But were it in my power to attend, there are several considerations which would admonish me to deny myself and stay at home.

In the present excitement of rage, I think it becomes a man of my years, to observe a *retiring* rather than a *prominent* position on the great drama of political conflict. I have no ambition to gratify—no disposition to enter the arena of gladiatorial combat. I see indeed, in common with the great Whig party, much to rouse the indignation of every true patriot, in the degrading employment of office-holders at the will of the Executive, in using all their influence and exertions, official and private, even to the corrupting of elections, for the purpose of retaining in power, a man who has proved himself to be totally unfit for his station: And I see that this subserviency has "bought verdicts of applause for deeds of wickedness." Under this category of enormities I could enlarge much, but I forbear.

Now I am aware that if, under the impulse of that stubborn feeling of independence which it is the privilege of every citizen to indulge, an officer under the Government takes the liberty of expressing publicly his disapprobation of the malversation, misrule and corruption of the present dynasty, he is denounced, and held up as a target to be shot at by every unprincipled subaltern in the loco foco ranks. But as a freeman I shall always use my Constitutional liberty, (prudently I hope) of expressing, upon all proper occasions, my opinions and views, on the policy, good or bad, of those whom we the people have appointed to manage the affairs of this great Nation. In early life I attached myself to the Republican party and have remained with it to the present: And I hope and expect to die in that political faith. I am therefore opposed to the whole circumference of that ruinous course of Executive usurpation, misrule and folly, of which the present incumbent is the central glory. But it is some relief to perceive that his administration contains the elements of its own overthrow—its corruption is its death. I think I can predict, without a prophecy, that the cloud will soon be lifted up, and that our political Ark will be put in motion and directed again in the path of prosperity and happiness. But I find I am eking out my remarks beyond my limits. One other remark however I must indulge myself in making—it is this: One of the greatest practical evils under our Constitution (and no human production can be entirely perfect) is the re eligibility of the President. I would prefer *one* term, even if that were extended to eight years, rather than to see the dignity of the office prostrated, and the incumbent stepping down from his lofty height to scramble for a second term, as we are now pained to see. But the example which will be set by Harrison, will have the effect of a Constitutional rule in future practice. *Harrison therefore is the man for the people—he is my man.*

The sovereign people: May they come up to the polls in November, with a determination to arrest the arm of usurpation and despotism—to dry up the sources of corruption—and to open the healing springs for a stricken Nation. And may Wm. Henry Harrison be their file leader and Chief Engineer.

H. POTTER

R. MACNAMARA,
and others, Committee.

BELLGROVE, near Pittsylvania C. H. Va.
June 22d, 1840.

To Dr. G. B. Douglass—

Dear Sir:—Yours, enclosing an invitation on behalf of a Committee of your fellow citizens, "to an Entertainment by the Friends of Harrison and Reform" to be given in Salisbury on the 4th of July next, has been duly received.

I am altogether unable to express the deep sense of gratitude which I feel, for the honor which such an invitation implies.—The day set apart by your committee, for a manifestation of public feeling in relation to the great cause, which we have so much at heart, is of all others the most appropriate. Consecrated, as it is, in one heart, by the holiest associations, it is best calculated of all others to inspire us with that resistless patriotism, which neither disaster nor defeat can depress, and whose destiny, whatever may be the obstacles that surround it, is ever a glorious success.

Assembling on *that day*, the votaries of Constitutional liberty, cannot but rekindle in their own bosoms, that sacred fire which animated these illustrious patriots, whose deeds have given *them* immortality, and distinguished the 4th of July as the proudest epoch in the history of mankind.

They will remember that the glory of *that day*, owes its lustre to a successful *resistance to power*. They will remember that those who united to *that* resistance, pledged to each other, for the *accomplishment of its end*, "their lives, their fortunes, and sacred honor," and I trust they *will remember*, that the spirit which prompted it, amid the unnumbered perils, pains, hardships and disasters which encompassed it, faltered and shrunk not till *Power was overthrown*, and victory theirs.

What an example is here to encourage *us* who strike in the same cause! What occasion so fit, upon which to manifest, by the sons a worthiness of such sires, a determination to imitate the example of their fathers, and a resolution to wrest power from the hands of those, who, in their day and time, have usurped and abused it?—And what instrument so fit in their hands for the achievement of such an end, as *that son*, whose father pledged his life, his fortune and sacred honor" in the same cause, and who has, through a long and brilliant career *proved* his lineage, not by the *record* of his *birth*, but by the glorious *record of his deeds*.

Let us mingle our congratulations upon the bright prospect, indicated by "the signs of the times," in all quarters of a speedy riddance of our present rulers and a happy deliverance from this Administration: an Administration which, whether we look to its principles or its practices, its promises or its performances is alike destitute of capacity and integrity, and whose guilt only awaits that condign punishment, which the ripening censure of an outraged and indignant people, will surely award them.

I regret to say, that circumstances beyond my control, will deprive me of the pleasure of mingling with you on the promised occasion, and beg that you will tender to the committee all and each my most profound acknowledgements & accept for yourself the assurance of my continued friendship and esteem.

WHIT'L P. TUNSTALL.

Dr. G. B. Douglass, in behalf of the Committee of Invitation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 10th June, 1840.

Gentlemen—Your favor of the 25th ult., inviting me to join "the friends of Harrison and Reform" at an Entertainment to be given in your Town, on the 4th July next, was received day before yesterday.

I regret that a previous engagement will prevent my accepting this token of your kindness and hospitality.

Although personally absent, I am with you *heart and hand*, in the *good cause*. I hold it a *duty*, to buckle on our armor, for the fight against the present Administration, and its ruinous measures; and to meet it as we would an invading Army, laying waste our country with fire and sword.

It is most gratifying to witness the notes of preparation—sounding for the coming contest in our sister State. I pray you full and complete success. I hope the Laurels that shall reward the exertions, of our neighbors, North Carolina and Georgia, in the approaching contest, will remind South Carolina, that *her true place*, is *at* the *Post* of *danger*, *rather* than *at* the *division* of the *spoils*.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
PIERCE M. BUTLER.

To Messrs. R. Macnamara, Wm. Chambers and others, of the Committee.

P. S. *North Carolina*—In the approaching Presidential contest—May the spirit of Guilford and King's Mountain, annimate her countrymen, to perpetuate *those principles*; won by the valor of her ancestors.

PITTSBORO', June 23d, 1840.

My Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 12th instant, was received yesterday, and I very sincerely regret that previous engagements prevent my acceptance of your polite invitation, and that of the Committee, to the meeting of my Whig brethren, to be assembled in your Town, on the glorious anniversary of our National Independence. My sphere of duty however, lies in another and quite different direction, and though less agreeable, the call to obey is too imperative to be unheeded. It will be a source of pleasing reflection however, that although separated by hundreds of miles, we shall be, even on that proud day, to every Republican, co-workers in the great work of Reform—striving together, though in different sections of the State; to restore the Government to its original purity and simplicity.

Be pleased to present me most kindly to the many friends, who may be assembled on the occasion, and to whom I feel assured, I need not say, it would afford me great pleasure to be with them.

To the Committee be pleased to acknowledge in my behalf the receipt of their polite invitation—assign the reasons above stated, as an apology for my non acceptance—and request their acceptance of the following sentiment:

William H. Harrison—The Christian Patriot—the Republican Statesman—the Citizen Soldier—Like Cincinnatus, at once the Tiller and Defender of the soil—Like Camillus, forgetful of the wrongs of his countrymen—he comes to the rescue; and on the 4th of March next, will drive Brennus and his Gauls from the Capitol.

Very truly and sincerely yours,
FRED. J. HILL.

To Mr. John B. Lord, in behalf of the Com'tee.

CAMDEN S. C., June 26th, 1840.

Gentlemen:—Your polite invitation to an entertainment to be given at Salisbury, N. C., on the 4th day of July next, by the friends of Harrison and Reform, has been duly received. I very much regret that private considerations, place it entirely out of my power to partake of your entertainment. However, my best wishes will be with you; and, nothing could give me more pleasure than to be personally present, to meet so many of my old friends, and, particularly, to meet them on that spot, which to me, has so many agreeable associations, and, where I have shared so many entertainments, and attended so many meetings, both civil and political, for the last half Century.

I am happy to know that the cause, of Harrison and Reform, is so prosperous in N. C: A change in the administration of our Government, is absolutely necessary for the good of the country. The present dynasty, not only adheres to the mal-administration that has ruined the coun-

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try, but, is using every [illegible] make the times still worse. [illegible] Salisbury, that I was [illegible] advocates for Gen. Jackson, [illegible] North State done battle against [illegible] the heat and burden of the [illegible] enemy, at last, saw that [illegible] at all points, they threw [illegible] ed for quarters, and rushed [illegible] what then? Why, they [illegible] General twice as loud as [illegible] stuck to his skirts, and [illegible] clamour until they were [illegible] originated the spoils-men, [illegible] men, were the spoils men [illegible] the spoils men at this day [illegible] that day, were against [illegible] ciple, are still opposed to [illegible] his successor. I believe [illegible] into office, with sincere [illegible] that he promised, and all [illegible] promised in his name; [illegible] lowed himself to be [illegible] here, in excuse for my [illegible] the first time that the [illegible] him) by spacious designing [illegible] men—who had the [illegible] substitute, in his mind, [illegible] istry, for his sterling [illegible] held on to him, whilst we [illegible] ground to stand upon, [illegible] our principles, and we had [illegible] as we gave the principal [illegible] ed that we will support [illegible] successor who has [illegible] worst footsteps of his [illegible] Were I to consider my [illegible] certainly support Mr. [illegible] for reducing the price of [illegible] else; but, God forbid that [illegible] feelings I would feel [illegible] benefit, when that benefit [illegible] to the injury of Thousands [illegible] and hard working class [illegible] citizens.

Chimney corner men [illegible] military character of [illegible] men, who certainly [illegible] have always held him [illegible] skilful General. I was [illegible] before the battle of Tip[illegible] the end of the war, [illegible] were engaged with the [illegible] Gen. Harrison was fig[illegible] dians at Fort Meigs and [illegible] account of his victories [illegible] its, and renew our [illegible] bliged to eat our pack[illegible] luxury of salt, and only [illegible] how delicious, to us, [illegible] of *hard cider*; how happy [illegible] all our enjoyments, in the [illegible] Oh! my friends, in the [illegible] of social and civil life, [illegible] Think of him, as battling [illegible] for your rights and [illegible] to protect your fire-side[illegible] ones, and your sweet-[illegible] well; suffer him not [illegible] declining years; protect [illegible] in nine cases out of [illegible] him.

Accept, Gentlemen, [illegible] selves, and, for the [illegible] and be so good as to [illegible] to my old companions, [illegible]

Respectfully, [illegible]
JOH[illegible]

Messrs R. Macnamara, [illegible] R. Locke, J. Sneed, [illegible] mittee.

FAYETTEVILLE, [illegible]

Gentlemen—I must [illegible] ment in business, will [illegible] your invitation, to meet [illegible] son and Reform" at [illegible] month.

I take the liberty to [illegible]

Very R[illegible]

Col. R. Macnamara, [illegible]
and others, Comm[illegible]

Harrison and Refor[illegible]

[illegible] of the Tippecanoe Clu[illegible] er-men of Rowan, [illegible] to govern them.

[*For the Car[illegible]*

IDOLATRY!—[illegible]

It is really amusing to [illegible] enemies of Gen. Har[illegible] be driven, in order to [illegible] chagrin at his incre[illegible] the *grave charges*, [illegible] made against the Whig [illegible] *ators*. Yes! I not a[illegible] do you suppose this cl[illegible] sooth, that the Whigs [illegible] *Log Cabins* and pa[illegible] ners, &c., in honor of [illegible] tainly greatly to be [illegible] men, are to be found [illegible] hood to utter such a [illegible] that they appear [illegible] might be disposed to [illegible] lost their reason."

But let us for a mo[illegible] charge; (if indeed it [illegible] And first, I would [illegible] *Idolatry* has been [illegible] eminent Biblical schola[illegible] *of Figures or represen[illegible] the intention of* [illegible] *them.*" If the charge [illegible] at all, it must be in [illegible] *figures or representa[illegible]* the fact that they [illegible] paint likenesses of [illegible] make them amenable [illegible] unless it could be sho[illegible] render to these things [illegible] This I presume our [illegible] impudence to charge [illegible]

If the building and [illegible] and the mere exhibi[illegible] ses of Gen. Harrison, [illegible] then there is no man [illegible] The painting of every [illegible] every bust, the chis[illegible] *Idolatry*; for it is the [illegible] *or representation of* [illegible] Buren (friends as well [illegible] *Idolators* according to [illegible]

In order to prove the [illegible] must be shown that [illegible] implied) is to give to [illegible] or worship which is [illegible] Israelites were charge[illegible] because they had [illegible] but because they adored [illegible] worship which belonged [illegible] in consists the Idolatry [illegible] then nations, that they [illegible] *ship*, to their idols [illegible] neither the avowed [illegible] "Whigs," in parading [illegible] object (and our oppo[illegible] show that their cause [illegible] *of the People—of the* [illegible] *the Country, and that* [illegible] *a candidate for the* [illegible] *whose house, is built of* [illegible]