

## Political.

**Electoral Tickets.**—We present to our readers the Jackson Electoral Ticket for this State—and, in consequence of their being no other press located in this vicinity, we have concluded to publish the Adams Electoral Ticket also, that our readers may become acquainted with the names of the individuals composing both Tickets.

### NORTH CAROLINA

#### Jackson Electoral Ticket.

(Election on Thursday, 13th Nov. next.)

For President,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

Vice-President,  
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

#### ELECTORS.

- 1st dist. Robert Love, of Haywood county.
- 2d - Montford Stokes, of Wilkes.
- 3d - Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
- 4th - John Giles, of Rowan.
- 5th - Abraham Philips, of Rockingham.
- 6th - John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
- 7th - Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
- 8th - Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
- 9th - Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
- 10th - John Hall, of Warren.
- 11th - Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
- 12th - Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
- 13th - Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.
- 14th - Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
- 15th - Edward B. Dudley, of New-Hanover.

#### Adams Electoral Ticket.

For President,  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Vice-President,  
RICHARD RUSH.

#### ELECTORS.

- 1st dist. Isaac T. Avery, of Burke county.
- 2d - Abner Franklin, of Iredell.
- 3d - Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln.
- 4th - Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery.
- 5th - James T. Morehead, Rockingham.
- 6th - Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
- 7th - Benj. Robeson, of Cumberland.
- 8th - James S. Smith, of Orange.
- 9th - William Hinton, of Wake.
- 10th - Edward Hall, of Warren.
- 11th - Samuel Hyman, of Martin.
- 12th - Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank.
- 13th - William Clark, of Pitt.
- 14th - William S. Blackledge, of Craven.
- 15th - Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

That our readers may have an idea of the relative strength of the Presidential candidates at the present time, and also better to understand the intelligence on this subject which we occasionally will lay before them, we give an estimate compiled from various sources which in our opinion is nearly correct—marking, that it appears to be generally conceded by the Administration papers that there is now a decided majority for Gen. Jackson; but they rely on a *re-action* in public sentiment for ultimate success. The whole number of votes is 261—131 necessary to elect either of the candidates. The *certain* and *uncertain* votes may be arranged thus:

Jackson.	CERTAIN.	Adams.
New-York,	20	Maine, 9
Pennsylvania,	28	N. Hampshire, 8
Maryland,	6	Massachusetts, 16
Virginia,	24	Rhode-Island, 4
North-Carolina,	15	Connecticut, 8
South-Carolina,	11	Vermont, 7
Georgia,	9	New-York, 16
Tennessee,	11	Maryland, 5
Alabama,	5	
Mississippi,	3	72
Missouri,	3	Uncertain, 54
Total,	135	Total, 126

The *uncertain* votes are—New-Jersey 8, Delaware 3, Kentucky 14, Ohio 16, Indiana 5, Illinois 3, Louisiana 5—total 54.

From the above it will be seen, that even giving Mr. Adams every *uncertain* vote, in addition to those set down for him as certain, and he cannot be elected unless there should be a change of sentiment in some of the States which at present are considered certain for Gen. Jackson.

#### LETTER OF MR. JEFFERSON.

From the Virginia Advocate.

We are indebted for the letter published to-day from Mr. Jefferson to Dr. Walter Jones, to the kindness of the Executor of Mr. Jefferson and legatee of his Manuscripts. We have reason to flatter ourselves that it will be occasionally in our power to gratify

our readers with other communications from the same interesting source. That which we give to-day will commend itself to universal attention. Perfect as the execution is, the subject is entirely worthy of it. Where the subject is WASHINGTON, there can be no room for saying *Materiam superavit opus*, though JEFFERSON be the artist.

Extract from the unpublished Manuscripts of Mr. Jefferson.

To Dr. WALTER JONES.

Monticello, Jan. 2d, '14.

Dear Sir: I deplore with you the putrid state into which our newspapers have passed, and the malignity, the vulgarity, and mendacious spirit of those who write for them; and I enclose you a recent sample, the production of a New England Judge, as a proof of the abyss of degradation into which we have fallen. These orders are rapidly depraving the public taste, and lessening its relish for sound food. As vehicles of information, and a curb on our functionaries, they have rendered themselves useless, by forfeiting all title to belief. That this has, in a great degree, been produced by the violence and malignity of party spirit, I agree with you; and I have read with great pleasure the paper you enclosed me on that subject, which I now return. It is, at the same time, a perfect model of the style of discussion which candor and decency should observe, of the tone which renders difference of opinion even amiable, and a succinct, correct, and dispassionate history of the origin and progress of party among us. It might be incorporated, as it stands, and without changing a word, into the history of the present epoch, and would give to posterity a fairer view of the times than they would probably derive from other sources. In reading it with great satisfaction, there was but a single passage where I wished a little more development of a very sound and catholic idea, a single intercalation to rest it solidly on true bottom. It is near the end of the first page, where you make a statement of genuine Republican maxims; saying, "that the People ought possess as much political power as can possibly consist with the order and security of society." Instead of this, I would say, "that the People, being the only safe depository of power, should exercise, in person, every function which their qualifications enable them to exercise, consistently with the order and security of society; that we now find them equal to the election of those who shall be invested with their Executive and Legislative powers, and to act themselves in the Judiciary, as judges in questions of fact; that the range of their powers ought to be enlarged," etc. This gives both the reason and the exemplification of the maxim you express, "that they ought to possess as much political power," &c. I see nothing to correct either in your facts or principles.

You say, that, in taking General Washington on your shoulders, to bear him harmless through the Federal Coalition, you encounter a perilous topic. I do not think

so; you have given the genuine history of the course of his mind through the trying scenes in which it was engaged, and of the seductions by which it was deceived, but not depraved. I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly; and, were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these:

His mind great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously. But, if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in re-adjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known, no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high toned: but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. In his expences, he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility; but frowning and unyielding on all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect, and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although, in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in a correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world: for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetick, to which he added surveying at a later day. His

time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English History. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalising his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole his character was in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence, of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down in a quiet and orderly train, and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example. How then can it be perilous for you to take such a man on your shoulders? I am satisfied the great body of the Republicans think of him as I do. We were, indeed dissatisfied with him on his ratification of the British Treaty, but this was short-lived. We knew his honesty, the wiles with which he was encompassed, and that age had already begun to relax the firmness of his purposes: and I am convinced he is more deeply seated in the love and gratitude of the Republicans, than in the Pharisaical homage of the Federal Monarchists. For he was no monarchist from preference of his judgment. The soundness of that gave him correct views of the rights of man, and his severe justice devoted him to them. He has often declared to me, that he considered our new Constitution as an experiment on the practicability of republican government, and with what dose of liberty man can be trusted for his own good: that he was determined the experiment should have a fair trial, and would lose the last drop of his blood in support of it. And these he repeated to me the oftener, and more pointedly, because he knew my suspicions of Col. Hamilton's views, and probably had heard the declarations which I had heard, to wit—"that the British Constitution, with its unequal representation, corruption, and other existing abuses, was the most perfect Government which had ever been established on earth, and that a reformation of these abuses would make it an impracticable Government."

I do believe that Gen. Washington had not a firm confidence in the durability of our Government. He was naturally distrustful of men, and inclined to gloomy apprehensions; and I was ever persuaded that a belief that we must at length end in something like a British Constitution had some weight in his adoption of the ceremonies of levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, and other forms of the same character calculated to prepare us gradually for a change which he