

## 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, New-Hanover.

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#### 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.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

#### Jackson and Adams.

Many have been thought capable of governing, until called to govern, and others deemed incapable, who when called into power, have most agreeably disappointed public opinion by far surpassing all previous anticipation. The fact is, that the great and little vulgar too often judge of the blade by the scabbard; and shining outward qualities, although they may excite first rate expectations, are not unusually found to be the companions of second rate abilities; whereas to possess a head equal to the greatest events, and a heart superior to the greatest temptations, are qualities which may be possessed so secretly, that a man's next door neighbor shall not discover them until some unforeseen and fortunate occasion has called them forth. General Jackson in my opinion is one of those characters above described; although he has filled almost every civil station with ability, as may be inferred from his having had so many conferred on him; yet in all those civil capacities, he was too much cramped and circumscribed in power, to exhibit his talent for governing; but no sooner than he was placed in a situation, in which the powers of his mind could display themselves, were they developed to the satisfaction of a great many of the most intelligent, virtuous and patriotic citizens of his country. If nothing he had done

before, his preparation for the defence of Orleans, and the insurpassable skill, with which his little heterogenous army was conducted, from the commencement to the consummation of that great and ever to be remembered event, is an incontestible evidence of the purity of his heart, as well as the transcendent powers of his mind. In conversing with some persons on this subject, they speak very lightly of it, and have the effrontery to say that almost any of the officers who had had any experience in such matters, would have succeeded as well as Jackson. The only reply which should be made to such persons, is the fable of the convention of birds, who met to be instructed by the magpie (if I mistake not) in the art of making a nest; after all the materials were furnished, the magpie commenced her operations, but had not proceeded far, before a self-conceited bird observed that any body could have done as well; she proceeded but little further, when she received a similar insult from another, and thus she was treated by first one and then another of the feathered tribe, until she had about half finished the nest, when she observed, "Gentlemen, I perceive that the most of you are well acquainted with the art of making a nest, it is therefore unnecessary for me to proceed any farther;" and bid them good bye. It is said, that notwithstanding there were so many of the birds, who understood the business of nest-making, while the magpie was at work, yet the nest remains unfinished to this day.

I awfully fear, that if some of those intelligent gentry, with whom I have conversed on this subject, were placed in the situation in which General Jackson found himself, before the commencement of the battle at Orleans, they would soon be seen, with their backs turned towards the enemy, and their faces directed to some place of safety.

Words are nothing more than air modulated into sounds, it is the deeds of great men that make them truly great; and I am of an opinion, that General Jackson discovered more purity of heart, and sagacity of mind, in his deeds performed at Orleans in December and January, 1814 and '15, than John Q. Adams has disclosed in his whole life. I will cheerfully admit that Mr. Adams is a learned man, and not destitute of natural parts: but I must insist upon it, that if he is acquainted with mankind generally, he is not sufficiently acquainted with those over whom he has been called to preside. And, fellow citizens, it is not such "Military Chieftains" as Andrew Jackson that we should be alarmed at, but such "Demagogues" as Henry Clay, who are laying the foundation, paving the way, and opening the door for the entrance of some "Military despot," who will ultimately (it is greatly to be feared) exterminate one of the most righteous systems of government, ever fabricated by man.

A.

*Difference between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams.*—An advo-

cate for the re-election of Mr. Adams demanded of a friend of Gen. Jackson to point out the difference between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams. I will tell you, said the latter: General Jackson would sacrifice himself, if necessary, to save his country; and John Q. Adams would sacrifice his country to save himself.

*Kentucky.*—The local elections in Kentucky commenced on the 4th inst. and terminated on the 6th—the returns received are so contradictory that we have concluded not to publish any of them until they are well authenticated. A few weeks since, both parties were sanguine of success; but now, they both appear to anticipate defeat. It is supposed, however, that the Administration candidate for Governor will succeed by a small majority, in consequence of the Jackson party, from local causes, not uniting in support of their candidate. The following extract from the Commentator, an Administration paper published at Frankfort the seat of Government of Kentucky, will perhaps best illustrate this assertion:

"The Argus is very earnest in exhortation to the Jackson men, to vote for Major Barry for Governor. It is evident that Mr. Kendall sees and feels that the party will not unite upon that gentleman, a fact which he attempts to conceal, by declaring that he has not yet heard of the first Jackson man who will vote for Metcalfe. This may be true, yet some there are, and the number in the State are considerable, and Mr. Kendall very well knows, that there are many decided Jackson men, who will not vote for Barry, hence his honest exhortation. But they will not, they cannot do it—they have been opposed to him in all things heretofore, and they will not sacrifice every thing of principle and feeling to this incidental question. They have long known Major Barry as a thorough-going relief man, &c.

"The Jackson party in Kentucky, it gives us pleasure to say it, contains a host of citizens, who never can be induced to give their suffrages, to elevate such a politician to the highest office in the State."

*Maine.*—The Hallowell Advocate, a thorough-going Adams paper, makes the following honest admissions of the political character of Maine:

"The friends of General Jackson in other States confidently calculate upon three or four votes in Maine, and consider one as certain. In proof of their assertions, they bring forward the facts that the President and a majority of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a large minority of the House, the Governor's Council, the Secretary and Treasurer of the State, both of the Senators and two of the Representatives in Congress, and other public officers, are in favor of the election of General Jackson. What can the friends of the Administration say? They cannot deny that these things are so; for it has become so notorious that they are. And thus, almost the whole political influence of Maine abroad is thrown into the scale of Gen. Jackson."

The district system is adopted in Maine—after this confession, is it too sanguine for the Jackson party to expect a few votes there?

## Foreign.

*Foreign.*—Liverpool papers to the 4th ult. have been received at Quebec. The Markets were rather depressed but no farther reduction in the price of our staple commodities.

The Russian army has at length passed the Danube. The passage, which had been long delayed on account of the extraordinary rise of the waters, was effected on the morning of the 8th of June. The Danube was crossed under the fire of three Turkish batteries advantageously posted, but which before mid-day were in possession of the Russians. On the 11th of June a bridge over the Danube was completed, and the Turkish fortress of Isaktsha capitulated.

The affairs of Greece are in a more flourishing condition than formerly—the conduct of the President continues to inspire the people with confidence.

*The Tariff.*—By the late arrivals we learn that the news of the final passage of the Tariff had reached England, and had occasioned great excitement. The excitement was in fact so great that it was reported in London that government intended forthwith to double the duty on our Cotton imported into that country as a retaliatory measure for the high duties imposed upon their manufactured goods by the new Tariff. A Liverpool paper of the 24th June, which appears to express the prevailing sentiment with regard to this measure, observes:

"It will be seen that the duties on the lower qualities of woollens are so enormous, as to amount to absolute exclusion. Great quantities of these goods have hitherto been sent to America, and the change will therefore be an extremely injurious one to the British manufacturer. It cannot be supposed, indeed, that the coarser woollens will be totally shut out of the United States; the high duties afford so handsome a premium on smuggling, that the goods will find their way into the territories of the Republic from the Canadian frontier. The immense extent of that frontier, and the nature of the country, will afford the greatest facilities for contraband trade; and we have already heard of an instance in which goods originally ordered to be sent from this port to the United States, have since been directed to be sent to Canada."

*South America.*—It seems that Bolivar has, in conformity with the wishes of his party, taken upon himself the supreme command of the Republic of Columbia, and now governs it in the capacity of Dictator. The Grand Convention, called at Ocana to deliberate on a form of government, is dissolved. The manner in which these things have been effected gives ground of suspicion, if not of absolute certainty, that it has been brought about by the management of Bolivar and his friends. Immense assemblies of people have been got together at Bogota