

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. Witson, 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, of 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.

From the Virginia Advocate.

Extract from the Introduction to the unpublished *Anas* of Mr. Jefferson.

In these three volumes will be found copies of the official opinions given in writing by me to Gen. Washington, while Secretary of State, with sometimes the documents belonging to the case. Some of these are the rough draughts, some press-copies, some fair ones. In the earlier part of my acting in that office, I took no other note of the passing transactions; but, after a while, I saw the importance of doing it in aid of my memory. Very often, therefore, I made memorandums on loose scraps of paper, taken out of my pocket in the moment, and laid by to be copied fair at leisure, which however they hardly ever were. These scraps, therefore, ragged, rubbed, and scribbled as they were, I had bound with the others by a binder who came into my cabinet: did it under my own eye, and without the opportunity of reading a single paper. At this day, after the lapse of 25 years or more, from their dates, I have given to the whole a calm revisal, when the passions of the time are past away, and the reasons of the transactions act alone on the judgment. Some of the informations I had recorded are now cut out from the rest, because I have seen that they were incorrect, or doubtful, or personal, or private, with which we have nothing to do.

But Hamilton was not only a Monarchist, but for a monarchy bottomed on corruption. In proof of this I will relate an anecdote, for the truth of which I attest the God who made me. Before the President set out on his southern tour in April 1791, he addressed a letter of the 14th of that month, from Mount Vernon to the Secretaries of State, the Treasury and War, desiring that, if any important cases should arise during his absence, they would consult and act on them, and he requested that the Vice-President should also be consulted. This was the only occasion on which that officer was ever requested to take part in a Cabinet question. Some occasion of consultation arising, I invited those gentlemen (and the Attorney General, as well as I remember) to dine with me in order to confer on the subject. After the cloth was removed, and our question agreed and dismissed, conversation began on other matters, and by some circumstance, was led to the British Constitution, on which Mr. Adams observed, "purge that Constitution of its corruption, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, and it would be the most perfect Constitution devised by the wit of man." Hamilton paused and said, "purge it of its corruption, and give to its popular branch equality of representation, &c. it would become an *impracticable* government; as it stands at present, with all its supposed defects, it is the most perfect government which ever existed." And this was assuredly the exact line which separated the political creeds of these gentlemen. The one was for two hereditary branches and an honest elective one: the other for a hereditary Kind with a House of Lords and Commons, corrupted to his will, and standing between him and the people. Hamilton was indeed a singular character. Of acute understanding, disinterested, honest, and honorable in all private transactions, amiable in society, and duly valuing virtue in private life, yet so bewildered and perverted by the British example as to be under a thorough conviction that corruption was essential to the government of a nation.

Mr. Adams had originally been a republican, the glare of royalty and nobility, during his mission to England, had made him believe their fascination a necessary ingredient in government, & Shay's rebellion, not sufficiently understood where he then was, seemed to prove that the absence of want and oppression was not a sufficient guarantee of order. His book on the American Constitutions having made known his political bias, he was taken up by the Monarchical Federalists, in his absence, and on his return to the U. States he was by them made to believe that the general disposition of our citizens was favorable to monarchy. He here wrote his *Davila* as a supplement to the former work, and his election to the Presidency confirmed his errors. Innumerable addresses too, artfully and industriously poured in upon him, deceived him into a confi-

dence that he was on the pinnacle of prosperity, when the gulph was yawning at his feet which was to swallow up him and his deceivers. For when General Washington was withdrawn, these energumens of royalism, kept in check hitherto by the dread of his honesty, his firmness, his patriotism, and the authority of his name, now mounted on the car of State and free from control, like Phæton on that of the Sun, drove head-long and wild, looking neither to right nor left, nor regarding any thing but the objects they were driving at: until, displaying these fully, the eyes of the nation were opened, and a general disbandment of them from the public councils took place. Mr. Adams, I am sure, has been long since convinced of the treacheries with which he was surrounded during his administration. He has since thoroughly seen that his constituents were devoted to republican government, and whether his judgment is re-settled on its ancient basis, or not, he is conformed as a good citizen to the will of the majority, and would now, I am persuaded, maintain its republican structure, with the zeal and fidelity belonging to his character. For even an enemy has said, "he is always an honest man and often a great one," but in the fury and follies of those who made him their stalking horse, no man who did not witness it, can form an idea of their unbridled madness, and the ferotism with which they surrounded themselves. The horrors of the French Revolution then raging, aided them mainly, and using that as a raw head and bloody bones, they were enabled by their stratagems,

their tales of tub-plots, ocean massacres, bloody buoys, and pulpit lyings and slanderings, and maniacal ravings of their Gardners, their Osgoods and Parishes, to spread alarm into all but the firmest breasts. Their Attorney General had the impudence to say to a republican member that deportation must be resorted to, of which, said he, you republicans have set the example, thus daring to identify us with the murderous Jacobins of France. These transactions, now recollected but as dreams of the night, were then sad realities, and nothing rescued us from their liberticide effect but the unyielding opposition of those firm spirits who sternly maintained their post, in defiance of terror, until their fellow citizens could be aroused to their own danger, and rally, and rescue the standard of the Constitution. This has been happily done. Federalism and monarchism have languished from that moment, until their treasonable combinations with the enemies of this country during the late war. Their plots of dismembering the Union, and their Hartford Convention, has consigned them to the tomb of the dead; and I fondly hope we may now truly say, "we are all republicans, all federalists," and that the motto of the standard to which our country will forever rally, will be 'Federal union, and Republican government,' and sure I am, we may say, that we are indebted, for

the preservation of this point of ralliance to that opposition

Much of this relation is notorious to the world, and many intimate proofs of it will be found in these notes. From the moment, where they end, the Federalists got unchecked hold of General Washington. His memory was already sensibly impaired by age, the firm tone of mind for which he had been remarkable, was beginning to relax, its energy was abated; a listlessness of labor, a desire for tranquillity had crept on him, and a willingness to let others act and even think for him. Like the rest of mankind he was disgusted with the atrocities of the French revolution, and was not sufficiently aware of the difference between the rabble who were used as the instruments of their perpetration, and the steady and rational character of the American people, in which he had not sufficient confidence. The opposition too of the republicans to the British treaty, and zealous support of the federalists in that unpopular, but favorite measure of theirs, had made him all their own. Understanding moreover that I disapproved of that treaty, and copiously nourished with falsehoods by a malignant neighbor of mine, who ambitioned to be his correspondent, he had become alienated from myself personally, as from the republican body generally of his fellow-citizens; and he wrote the letters to Mr. Adams, and Mr. Carroll, over which in devotion to his imperishable fame, we must forever weep as monuments of mortal decay.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Feb. 4th, 1818.



Carborough,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1828.

Law.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Edgecombe county held its sittings in this place last week. No case of public interest was tried, excepting that of *Allen Morgan*, a free negro, who was condemned and sold to servitude for one year, under the act of 1826, requiring free negroes who are spending their time in idleness and dissipation, to give bond for their industrious and peaceable deportment for one year, or be hired out for a term of service not exceeding three years.

Electioneering.—It has been frequently asserted, and as often denied, that the friends of the Administration were endeavoring to enlist in its support the Anti-masonic excitement, which unhappily has prevailed for some time past in the western part of the state of New-York; but the following correspondence, which has been made public in order to correct the "garbling" statements which its *private* circulation had occasioned, puts the matter beyond all question. We do not know how Mr. Russell of the Boston Centinel, will relish this declaration of Mr. Adams: "I state that I am not, *never was*, and never shall be a Free Mason"—for Mr. Russell has declared that he was in the Lodge at the time Mr. Adams was made a mason. Mr. Southwick, of Albany, is also placed in an awkward predicament by this correspondence; a few months