

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.

Mr. Clay and the American System.—In his reply to the invitation of the citizens of Madison county, Ky. to partake of a public dinner, last summer, Mr. Clay observed:

"All who are opposed to the American System—all who are opposed to Internal Improvements, are now united with others in the endeavor to defeat the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate."

On reading this declaration, we were forcibly struck with the idea that the Administration had abandoned all hope of support from the Southern States; and this opinion was recently confirmed, by the dismissal of Mr. James Barbour from the Cabinet, the only Southern member in it, thus leaving the South without a representative in the Cabinet Councils of the nation, a circumstance unprecedented in our history. We are now presented with another branch of the "American System," recently promulgated by Mr. Clay, the mouth-piece of the Administration, which we are pleased to see immediately met the severe rebuke it so richly merited. The following is from the Kentucky Gazette:

"We have understood that Mr. Clay, during his late visit, in a conversation with several gentlemen relative to the Southern States, remarked, that he hoped our citizens would refrain from driving hogs, &c. to the South—'let us (said he) starve the rebels.' When it is recollected that in our trade with the South we annually draw several millions of dollars, what should be thought of that individual who would recommend a suspension of all intercourse with the people of those States, for the humane purpose of starving them? Yes, Mr. Clay would call upon us to give up a source of wealth, in order that his political enemies might be exterminated. The

man who could utter such a sentiment as the one attributed to Mr. Clay, deserves to be eternally execrated. It is, however, altogether in keeping with his 'war, pestilence and famine' prayer."

The last Bargain.—In the preceding article our readers are presented with a specimen of the spirit which animated Mr. Clay just before the recent Kentucky election—it will be seen by the following extracts from a speech subsequently delivered by him at Cincinnati, that he anticipates his fate, and is for "backing out" as quick as possible. In a few months the people will fix the mark of reprobation on those who are "bankrupts to honor, decency & truth," and "for their accommodation," will no doubt on the 4th March next, give them an opportunity to "cultivate a farm in Kentucky," or elsewhere, undisturbed. But hear Mr. Clay:

"Cultivating a farm in Kentucky, and having other objects of private concern, I have found it necessary, both on that account and the relaxation from official business indispensable to the preservation of health, annually to visit this quarter of the Union, during the period of my connexion with the Executive of the United States. In these visits I have frequently met large portions of my fellow-citizens, upon their friendly and pressing invitations. My object has been called in question, and my motives assailed. It has been said that my purpose was electioneering. If it be intended to charge me with employing improper or dishonorable acts to secure an election, I deny the charge and disclaim the purpose. I defy my most malignant enemies to show, that I ever, during any period of my life, resorted to such acts to promote my own election, or that of any other person. I have availed myself of these assemblies, and of other opportunities, to defend myself against any accusation, publicly made, and a thousand times repeated. I had a right to do this by the immutable laws of self-defence. My addresses to the public heretofore have been generally strictly defensive. If they have ever given pain to any of my adversaries, they must reproach themselves with its infliction. There is one way, and but one way, in which they can silence me. My traducers have attributed to me great facility in making a bargain. Whether I possess it or not, there is one bargain which, for their accommodation, I am willing to enter into with them. If they will prevail upon their Chief to acknowledge that he has been in error and has done me injustice, and if they will cease to traduce and abuse me, I will no longer present myself before popular assemblies or in the public prints, in my own defence. That is one bargain which I have no expectation of being able to conclude. For men who are in a long established line of business, will not voluntarily quit their accustomed trade, and acknowledge themselves bankrupts to honor, decency and truth."

Pennsylvania.—We occasionally see it stated in the Administration papers, that the attachment of Pennsylvania to General Jackson is much weakened, and

that the vote of the state is somewhat doubtful—the following particulars, however, will exhibit the slight foundation on which those assertions rest. Out of twenty-six members of the House of Representatives which Pennsylvania sends to Washington, there are only six which can be called Adams men—Sergeant, Anderson, Miner, Wilson, Lawrence and Stewart. At the next Congressional election not one of these six has a prospect of being re-elected, except Sergeant. Stewart, Wilson, and Miner have already abandoned the field. The following is extracted from a letter of Mr. Stewart:

"Mr. Patton—I was not a little surprised to see my name announced in your last paper as a candidate for Congress. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of informing you that this has been done without my knowledge or approbation, and to say that I can by no means consent to become a candidate, to gratify the wish you express, to make it the test of the strength of the Jackson and Adams parties in this district. This would be to try a question about which I presume there can be no doubt; when at the last election Gen. Jackson had more than forty votes to Mr. Adams' one, it can hardly be pretended by any one that the former would not still have a majority in this district.

"I will only add, that should I ever again be a candidate for public favor, I trust I will be judged by my own merits or demerits, and not by those of other men."

From the New-York Evening Post.

The Conspiracy.—Under this alarming title the Administration journals are giving circulation to a downright falsehood. It is stated by them that the friends of Gen. Jackson in this state intend to take the election from the people; that the present Legislature will give the whole 36 votes to him, and that Mr. Van Buren has written that the General should have the whole, if it were necessary to secure his election. It will be seen by an extract from the Albany Argus, how promptly this last fabrication of the administration party has been put down.

We have no occasion gentlemen, indeed it would be uncharitable, to rob you of the half dozen votes you may obtain in this state: 160 or 180 out of 261 electoral votes are quite sufficient to make our candidate President of the U. States. Give yourselves no fears, we shall not imitate the example you have set us in Massachusetts and Kentucky. You cannot have forgotten that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay were afraid to trust even their own states to vote by districts; and that their friends have since the last election altered the electoral law in those states, to serve as it was designed by the "managers," the purposes of the administration. We thank them for the arrangement in Kentucky. We defy the editors of the Statesman to point out the instance in which the friends of Gen. Jackson have evinced a reluctance to submit this question, in any shape or form, to the people of the United States. There

is none such—they play a nobler game—they have the power to make Gen. Jackson President, if they choose to exercise it: but one of the great principles involved in this contest is, to redeem the character of our elections, and that power will be used honorably. The friends of Gen. Jackson in Tennessee and New-York disdain to imitate the management of Mr. Clay's friends in Kentucky, or of the partizans of Mr. Adams in Massachusetts: if their candidate can obtain any votes, either in New-York or Tennessee, he is welcome to them. It would be ungenerous in a triumphant party to take from the administration any portion of that poor minority which the people will award them in November.

Mississippi.—The returns from all the counties in this State, except Jackson, Jones, and Washington, which have not been received, give the following results of the Congressional election:

Hinds (Jackson)	4436
Dickson, do.	2496
Haile, do.	1407

8339

Bingaman, (Adams) 1920

Jackson majority, 6419

Stick to your Candidate!—A Jackson and an Adams man met the other day—"Hurra for Jackson," said the first. "Hurra for the Devil," said the spunky coalitionist. "Very well," retorted the Jacksonian, "you stick to your candidate, and I'll stick to mine."



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1828.

The fall term of the Superior Court for this county was held in this place last week, Judge Norwood presiding. On Thursday, David Hattaway and William Brown were tried for the murder of John Abrams; Hattaway as principal in the first degree, and Brown as principal in the second degree. The Jury returned a verdict of *manslaughter* against both of them. In consequence of the good character heretofore sustained by the prisoners, the Judge decreed that they should only pay a fine of \$10 each and costs of prosecution, be imprisoned 60 days and thereafter until the fine and costs were paid. Hattaway, Brown and Abrams were in this place on the day the result of our last elections was declared; they got into a drunken frolic, Hattaway and Abrams fought, Brown prevented others from interfering and separating the parties, and Abrams was beaten in such a manner as to occasion his death in a few days.

Our attention has been called to a circumstance said to be unprecedented in this county. Of the 48 Jurors of the original pannel summoned to attend the late term of the Superior Court for this county, 46 attended, 1 died abroad, and 1 had left the State. This is noticed as an evidence of the unusual health at this season of the year, enjoyed at present generally throughout the county.

Crops, &c.—Two bales of new Cotton, from the farm of Mr. Stephen Robins, of this county, was brought to this place on Thursday, 11th inst. and pur-