

## 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.

The 8th of January, 1815, was one of those days that "tried men's souls"—on that memorable day the enemies of our country approached the far famed plains of New-Orleans—a powerful army under the command of the too-confident Pakenham, had already prepared to revel in the "booty and beauty" of the opulent city. The sound of approaching music announced the awful moment near. Soon the lofty banners are seen proudly fluttering in the morning breeze; soon are seen far and wide hosts of hostile foes, in battle array upon the devoted ground. With a few intrepid, though undisciplined troops, the gallant Jackson viewed their coming without alarm. The eyes of an anxious world and admiring country were turned towards the emporium of the west. Full well did Jackson know the awful responsibility he held towards his country; his country feared for his fate, but he feared not for himself. No, he who had taught the fierce savage to tremble at his name, could know no fear; he knew the justness of his cause, and he trusted in the omnipotent arm of divine justice. The untutored militiaman gazes on the unwonted scene with wonder, but not with fear; he casts his eyes around, he recollects that Jackson is with him, he sees his hoary locks, his crimsoned cheeks and undaunted eye; he hears his voice, he raises his musket and pulls the

trigger with deadly aim. The roar of artillery announced to the "beauty" of New-Orleans that the dreadful conflict had begun. The field is crimsoned o'er with the blood of bleeding foes; the too sanguine Pakenham falls to rise no more! In the American ranks scarce a sigh or groan is heard. The towering lion of Britain, that a few months afterwards, waved in majestic splendor over the fallen banners of long-victorious France, now fell before the star-spangled banner of Columbia.

Marengo! Austerlitz! Waterloo! where your blood-bought trophies of long-living fame! Cæsar! Hannibal! Napoleon! Wellington!—where your far-famed laurels of imperishable renown! 'Tis vain, 'tis vain to seek a parallel—yes, thou bellipotent warrior of Tennessee, thy name is written on the brightest page of republican history!

When the shameful proposition was made to Jackson by the timid Legislature then in session, to surrender up the city without a struggle, say thou partizan of the unholy coalition at Washington, what would have been the conduct of your idolized Adams! Would he, like Jackson, have repelled the unhallowed idea with indignation! Or, would he not have

"Chid his physician and hugged the foul disease?"

Now, mark the conduct of the immortal Jackson, when arraigned at the bar of a civil court, for a contempt of its laws, and by which means he had in fact preserved those very laws. The judge, aware of the general excitement that prevailed in favor of his voluntary prisoner, hesitated to pronounce sentence. Jackson knowing his fears, calmly told him to proceed, assuring him that the same arm that had protected the city, and saved it from rapine and plunder, would now protect him in the discharge of what he conceived to be his official duty. He did proceed, and fined Jackson one thousand dollars! The citizens were anxious to pay the fine themselves, but the high minded Jackson refused their kind proposal; telling them, that he alone was the victim of the civil law, and none other should pay the penalty. Thrice noble deeds! never will they be forgotten by a grateful people. O ingratitude! unhallowed thought! far distant from the bosom of a high minded American may you ever find a dwelling. Tell me that Jackson is a traitor, a murderer, an adulterer, a tyrant, and "to cap the climax," a mulatto! I will believe it not. I appeal to Mr. Adams, to Mr. Clay, to say if such he be. Both these distinguished gentlemen once lauded him to the skies; now Mr. Clay would pray for "war, pestilence and famine," sooner than he should be made President. Fellow-citizens! let us not forget the benefactor of our country. Let not the arts of aspiring politicians and profligate editors lead us astray; they would deceive us. In the emphatic language of Mr. Jefferson, "General Jackson has filled the measure of his country's glory." But, "corruption is in the capital," the alarm-bell has been tolled by

"faithful centinels on the watch-tower of freedom," and its warning peals have not been suffered to die away without an auspicious response. The slumbering energies of the people are aroused, they have spoken once, and their voice has been disregarded; they are about to speak again, and quake, ye political jugglers at Washington, for your "doom is sealed."

#### A Voice from N. Carolina.

**New-York.**—An Anti-masonic meeting at Le Roy, Genessee county, has nominated Solomon Southwick, Esq. (editor of the Albany Observer,) for Governor, in place of F. Granger, Esq. declining. Thus the Coalitionists cannot throw the vote upon any one candidate. Mr. Granger would not accept the Anti-masonic nomination of Governor—and the Anti-masons would not accept of Judge Thompson, the Administration candidate.

**Rhode-Island.**—A newspaper has lately been issued by John S. Greene, Esq. in Rhode-Island, called the Herald. It supports the democratic candidate Andrew Jackson. The first number in doing justice to the character of our candidate, in the midst of a gainsaying people, gives promise of future usefulness. We extract the following.—*Phil. Sent.*

**Remarkable Coincidence.**—It is a fact generally known, that the elder Adams was elected President in 1796 by a majority of but one vote over Mr. Jefferson, and as an evidence that he was not the choice of the people, it is only necessary to state that the electors in Pennsylvania and Virginia were chosen on the ground that they would vote for Mr. J.; that one elector in each of the Colleges of those two States, very much to the surprise of their constituents, voted for Mr. Adams. Had either of those gentlemen done their duty to the people, Mr. Jefferson would have been elected. It is remarkable that in the election of the second Adams, he received the vote of New-York, (which constituted his whole strength west of the Hudson,) by one majority; when the choice came before the House of Representatives, it was found necessary to secure the votes of seven States besides New-England, to ensure his election, these he received, the members voting as follows:

18 out of 34	New-York,
8 out of 14	Ohio,
7 out of 12	Kentucky, (add Mr. Clay)
5 out of 9	Maryland,
2 out of 3	Louisiana,
1	Missouri,
1	Illinois,

a majority of one in each delegation!—which consequently secured to him the vote of their several States, giving him the exact number of 13, being a majority of one State! It will be seen that had any one member of the above seven States who voted for Mr. Adams simply given a blank vote, he would not have been elected—but what is of more importance, it will be discovered by an examination of the popular vote of the six latter states (Mr. Clay not being

before the House) that Gen. Jackson was their decided favorite. These would have secured his election, had the members done their duty, and it is this which is the foundation of all opposition to Mr. Adams' administration—the forms of the Constitution were observed, but the voice of the people was utterly disregarded.

**New-York.**—The Legislature of New-York convened at Albany on the 9th inst. for the purpose of completing the revision of the laws of the State. The editors of the Albany Argus, whose extensive acquaintance with the members enables them to speak of their sentiments, generally, from personal intercourse, gives the following statement on the subject of the Presidential election:

**The Prospect.**—If any thing were required to render certain the fact that Andrew Jackson will receive a great and preponderating vote in this State, it is furnished in the information derived from the several counties. We feel the most entire confidence in assuring our friends throughout the State and throughout the nation, that nothing except the death of the Republican Farmer, can prevent him from receiving at least two-thirds of our electoral vote. Probably more than this; but this at least."

**Indiana.**—Governor Ray, whom both parties claimed and both disowned, is re-elected in Indiana... he was first for Jackson, then for Adams, then again for Jackson, and finally for Adams, all within a few months previous to the election. In consequence of this attempt to enlist both parties in his support, the Jacksonians started Mr. Canby as their candidate, and the Adams men Mr. Morse; the former obtained a considerable majority over the latter, but Mr. Ray obtained a plurality of votes, is re-elected, and is now claimed by both parties; they also both claim a majority in the Legislature. Messrs. Jennings and Test are re-elected to Congress; but Mr. Blake, who declared at the last session that he was willing to sink or swim with the Administration, has given earnest of their fate by sinking himself.... Mr. Rattliff Boon is elected in his place by a majority of 77 votes. This is the second change in favor of the Jackson party in Congress. Mr. Jennings is said to be for Jackson, and Mr. Test for Adams... at the last Presidential election, however, they both voted for Gen. Jackson; and, as but one of the three members from Indiana, at the last session of Congress, voted for the Administration candidate for Speaker of the House, we presume Messrs. Jennings and Test must both have voted for Mr. Stevenson, the successful Jackson candidate.

**Backing Out.**—Gen. Van Rensselaer of New-York, Mr. Whipple of New-Hampshire, and Mr. Sloane of Ohio, all staunch Administration men, have declined standing a poll at the ensuing Congressional election in those states. "Straws show which way the wind blows."