

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.

Any number of Electoral Tickets, either for Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams, can be procured at this office at twenty-five cents per hundred, or two dollars per thousand.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Opelousas Gazette.

MR. ADAMS.

We call the attention of our readers to a few facts, connected with the life and public services of John Quincy Adams. We think when they are particularly perused and considered, not a doubt will remain upon the mind of any unprejudiced man, but that the President of the United States is one of the most republican and accomplished statesmen of the age. The statements are made in every instance, upon the authority of public records, and there is appended to the manuscript now before us, the certificate of a member of Congress (inferior to none for his talents and character) that the compilation from the documents is correct.

"It is asserted that Mr. Adams is an apostate federalist. This charge is groundless: he was always a republican, and never did apostate. The following is an authentic summary of facts. During the time Gen. Washington was President, he appointed Mr. Adams in 1794, to a foreign embassy, and he did not return to the United States until 1801, after the election of Mr. Jefferson, and consequently did not partake of the party excitements of the intervening period. Upon his return, he was elected to the state senate of Massachusetts, in which, notwithstanding there was a large majority of federalists, he pursued mild, independent course, siding with the republicans who were members of that body. His first act was to endeavor to prevail upon the federalists there to give the republicans a due proportion of members in the council. He supported a bill to relieve a republican justice of the peace from penalties imposed by his political opponents. He voted and pro-

tested against the removal of the republican judges, and in all these acts, he was opposed by the Federal members, and acted with the republicans. By his conciliatory course, he added much to the strength of the republican party in Massachusetts. These acts took place in 1802. In 1803, Timothy Pickering, the federal leader, was put in nomination by the federalists of Massachusetts, as senator of the United States, and Mr. Adams was elected, and took his seat in the fall of 1803, and his first speech was in favor of the purchase of Louisiana, and said to be the ablest that was delivered; and believing with Mr. Jefferson, that an amendment to the Constitution would be necessary previous to its admission into the Union, he proposed and advocated that amendment. During the same session of 1803, he gave a uniform support to Mr. Jefferson's administration, and received the unequalled support of the republican presses. He gave the same support at the succeeding session of 1804—at the next session of 1805-6, he voted with the republican party, for the non-importation act, and moved to give the President power to punish foreign ministers, in consequence of the insult offered to Mr. Jefferson, by Cosa Yuego: at this session he took the lead in all measures for the protection of our seamen and commerce. In 1806-7, he acted also with the republicans in the measures adopted as to Burr's conspiracy. He drafted the resolutions to sustain the government in the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard, and was appointed by the republican party in the Senate of the United States, chairman of the committee to raise an army, to equip the navy, and to fortify our harbors and sea coast, and to provide for an expected war with England. He was a member of the committee during the same session, which reported the embargo bill, and ably supported it, and every other measure to sustain the honor of his country, and was the confidential friend of Mr. Jefferson. It was at this session, that he made his celebrated report, recommending the expulsion of John Smith, of Ohio, on account of the part he acted in Burr's conspiracy, and it was at this period, that he published his able vindication of the administration of Mr. Jefferson, in answer to Timothy Pickering's letter upon the embargo. By all these acts, Mr. Adams proved that he always was a republican, and the warm supporter of Mr. Jefferson's administration. His conduct did not, about this time, please the then federal legislature of Massachusetts, and they passed resolutions disapproving the measures advocated by Mr. Adams. He found himself delicately situated, and preferred resigning his seat, to continuing. These resolutions drew from him the following manly and independent letter, viz:

To the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen: It has been my endeavor, as I have conceived it my duty, while holding a seat in the Senate of the Union, to support the present administration in all measures, to preserve from seizure and depredation, the persons and property of our citizens, and to vindicate the rights essential to the independence of our country, against the unjust pretensions of all foreign nations.

Certain resolutions secretly passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures, to which under the influence of these motives, I gave my consent: as far as the opinion of a majority of the legislature can operate, I cannot but consider these resolutions, as enjoining upon the representatives of the state in Congress, a sort of opposition to the National Administration, to which I cannot, according to my principles, concur. To give you an opportunity of placing in the Senate of the United States, a member who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow citizens from their present sufferings, without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen, and the neutral rights of our commerce, I now restore to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a Senator of the United States, on the part of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Boston, 8th June, 1808.

Such was the devotion of the republicans to Mr. Adams after his resignation, that upon the death of Governor Sullivan, in the fall of 1808, they waited upon Mr. Adams, and solicited him to be their governor, but he with his usual magnanimity replied to the committee

who waited upon him—"that he considered the situation justly merited by the Hon. Levi Lincoln, then Lieut. Governor, and that he could not consent to take a situation to which Mr. Lincoln was entitled." The distinguished republican, Lincoln, was then put in nomination and elected.

Upon Mr. Madison's coming into office, (4th March, 1809.) Mr. Adams was sent as our minister to Russia, where he ably represented his government until 1817, when Mr. Monroe came into office and recalled him to fill the second office under our government. During the time he was in Europe, he was occasionally sent on all important missions, where talents, firmness and integrity were necessary—and amongst the services rendered, were those at Ghent. General Jackson, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, expressed his high approbation of the appointment of Mr. Adams as his Secretary of State, for in his letter of 18th March, 1817, he says, "You have made the best selection to fill the department of state, that could be made." In 1797, Gen. Washington in speaking in a letter of Mr. Adams, said, "John Quincy Adams is the most able and valuable character we have abroad, and in my mind, will prove himself to be the ablest of all the Diplomatic Corps."

These facts put at rest forever, the charge of apostacy and change of political opinions, by Mr. Adams, and prove that he always was, as he now is, a true republican and friend to his country."

Mr. Adams's Republicanism.—In order to overthrow the scruples of a great many steadfast republicans, we see the attempt revived to produce an impression that John Quincy Adams never was a federalist. We would view it as an insult to the understanding and memory of most of our readers, to present them with a minute refutation of this assertion; the following sketch, however, may perhaps refresh their memories, and enable them duly to appreciate Mr. Adams's claim to the title of a Republican. In 1791, there appeared in the Boston Centinel, a violent federal paper, several numbers under the signature of "Publicola," from the pen of Mr. Adams, in which he contended for the following principles:

"That genuine liberty consists in surrendering all power for ourselves and posterity, into the hands of government, allowing them only to alter and amend the Constitution.

"That a sovereign and unlimited power in the people to alter the Constitution, is the despotism of the million.

"That it is unwise for the people to retain any power in their own hands, as they cannot exercise it either for their own advantage or injury.

"That the abhorrence in which Americans hold European despots, is but a mechanical horror against the name of a King.

"That our firm devotion to the principle that all men are free and equal, is but a physical antipathy to titles, and the sight of an innocent ribbon."

These are the principles avowed by Mr. Adams 37 years ago, and which, in an address to the constituents of Gen. Smyth of Va. in 1824, he declared that he still maintained. In the session of 1807-8, shortly after Mr. Adams' pretended conversion to Republicanism, the embargo project was submitted by President Jefferson to the consideration of Congress; the debate in the Senate on this important measure was checked by Mr. Adams, who said:

"I would not deliberate—I would act; doubtless the President possesses such further information, as will justify the measure."

Is this language befitting a republican Senator? The Autocrat of Russia could not desire the members of his Senate to

be more subservient to his imperial wishes. In his first message to Congress, after he was elected President, Mr. Adams recommended to the members not to be "palsied by the will of their constituents," in the discharge of their public duties. Here we have a direct and unequivocal view of Mr. Adams's ideas of a republican government—the representatives of the people are to pay no attention to the will of their constituents, and are not to deliberate but act immediately on the call of the Executive. These are Mr. Adams's principles and practices—let us apply to them the Jeffersonian test: In a letter to Dr. Jones, in 1814, recently published, Mr. Jefferson gives the following as "genuine Republican maxims:"

"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," &c.

Contrast these genuine Republican sentiments with those avowed by Mr. Adams, and the reader will immediately see what a slender claim Mr. Adams has to the name of a Republican. It is also due to truth to state, that the foreign appointment held by Mr. Adams at the time Mr. Jefferson was elected President, was among those designated by him as "abuses," and was immediately abolished; and, that notwithstanding Mr. Adams's disclosures of the "treasonable views" of the leading federalists, Mr. Jefferson never gave him an appointment.

As the Administration papers have made a great parade about Mr. Adams's resignation of his seat in the Senate of the U. States, and as this is the only instance wherein he resigned one office before he had possession of another, it is proper that the circumstances attending this singular act of Mr. Adams, should be fully known. Immediately after his return from Europe, in 1801, Mr. Adams was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts by the Boston federalists; he was also a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Eustis. Foiled in his attempt to obtain a seat in the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams became a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the U. States. In 1802, the federalists in the Massachusetts legislature nominated John Quincy Adams and Timothy Pickering for that office; the republican candidate was Thompson J. Skinner—on the fourth balloting Mr. Adams was elected; omitting the scattering votes, the ballots stood thus:

	1st	2d	3d	4th
J. Q. Adams,	10	7	56	86
T. Pickering,	67	79	33	6
T. J. Skinner,	71	71	71	70

On examination it will be seen, that Mr. Adams was elected by the friends of the "great federal leader, Timothy Pickering," and principally by them. Mr. Adams took his seat in the Senate and on all party questions voted invariably with the federalists until the session of 1805-6—at this period, Mr. Jefferson had just been re-elected, and Massachusetts, the bulwark of federalism, was giving way and the republicans rapidly increasing in that State. Then it was that the politics of Mr. Adams began to waver, and in the session of 1806-7 we find him voting with the republicans for the non-importation act. On his return to Massachusetts, the federalists had rallied and were sanguine of success at the approaching election in that State—Mr. Adams could not resist the importunities of his old friends, and in March, 1807, he presided as Chairman of the great Boston meeting which nominated the federal candidates. The federalists, however, were defeated, and a republican Governor and Legislature were elected. This decided his course, and at