

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.

—§:—

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.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The parents of Andrew Jackson emigrated from Ireland to South-Carolina, in the year 1765, with two sons, both young, and purchased a tract of land, on which they settled, in what was then called the Waxaw settlement, about forty-five miles above Camden. Here was born, on the 15th March, 1767, Andrew, the subject of the present sketch. His father died soon after, leaving the three children to be provided for by the mother. The scantiness of their patrimony allowed only one of them to be liberally educated; and this was Andrew, whom she destined for the sacred ministry. He was sent to a flourishing academy in the settlement, where he remained, occupied with the dead languages, until the Revolutionary War brought an enemy into his neighborhood, whose approach left no alternative but the choice of the American or British banners. The intrepid and ardent boy, encouraged by his patriotic mother, hastened, at the age of fourteen, in company with one of his brothers, to the American camp, and enlisted in the service of his country. The eldest of the three had already lost his life in the same service, at the battle of Stono. After retiring into North-Carolina before the British army, with their corps,

they returned to Waxaw settlement, and found themselves suddenly engaged with a superior British force, who surprised a gallant band of forty patriots to which they belonged, routed it, and took eleven prisoners. Andrew Jackson and his brother escaped from the field, after fighting bravely; but, having entered a house, next day, in order to procure food, they fell into the hands of a corps of British dragoons, and a party of Tories, that were marauding together. Andrew, when under guard, was ordered by a British officer, in a haughty manner, to clean his boots; the youth peremptorily refused to do so, claiming, with firmness, the treatment due to a prisoner of war. The officer aimed a blow at his head with a sabre, which would have proved fatal, had he not have parried it with his left hand, on which he received a severe wound. His brother at the same time, and for a similar offence, received a gash on the head, which afterwards occasioned his death. Thus, did his only relatives, two of this estimable family, perish in the spring of life, martyrs to their patriotic and courageous spirit. Andrew and his companion were consigned to jail, in separate apartments, and treated with the utmost harshness; until, through the exertions of their fond mother, they were exchanged.

Andrew returned to his classical studies, as a means of his future subsistence, with increased industry; and at the age of eighteen, in the winter of 1784, repaired to Salisbury, in North-Carolina, to a lawyer's office, in which he prepared himself for the bar. In the winter of 1786, he obtained a license to practice, but finding this theatre unfavorable for advancement, emigrated to Nashville in 1788, and there fixed his residence. Success attended his industry and talents; he acquired a lucrative business in the courts, and ere long was appointed, under the administration of President Washington, U. S. attorney-general for the district; in which capacity he continued to act for several years.

The progress which he made in public estimation, by his abilities and services, is marked by his election, in 1796, to the Convention assembled to frame a Constitution for the State of Tennessee. In this body he acquired additional distinction, which placed him, the same year in Congress, in the House of Representatives, and the following year, in the Senate of the United States, which station he occupied until 1799, when he resigned. He acted invariably with the Republican party in the National Legislature, and in the trying times of '93, was among the dauntless spirits who opposed the alien and sedition laws of the Elder Adams. Soon after this period, his political creed was fully made known in the annexed letter, publicly addressed to Dr. Dickson:

Knoxville, Sept. 31, 1801.

Dear Sir—Through life I have held it a sacred duty I owed to my country and myself, never to give my suffrage to a candidate for a seat in the Congress of the U. States, unless I was convinced that his political sentiments were con-

genial with those he represented, and that he would speak and do the will of his constituents. I am now informed that you are a candidate for the honor of representing the citizens of the State of Tennessee in the Representative branch of the Federal Legislature: and believing that any citizen who would obtain the suffrage of the freemen of Tennessee, must be a character, the composition of which is *virtue, talents and the true Whig principles of '76*—in short, Sir, that he must be a *Republican*, and in politics like *Cæsar's wife*, not only *chaste* but *unsuspected*, I have addressed to you this letter.

The first two component parts of this character I know you possess: the latter, as to myself, I have ever thought you did. But, Sir, the public mind has been lately led to believe that your political sentiments are doubtful; and some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me to call upon you to answer the following interrogatories:

First. Are you, and have you always been an admirer of the Whig principles of '76?

Have you always been an admirer of State authorities?

Are you now, and have you always been an admirer of the Constitution of the U. States, friendly to its administration agreeably to the true literal meaning of the instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication?

Have you always been and are you now opposed to standing armies, in time of peace?

And are you now, and have you always been opposed to foreign political connections?

Are you now, and have you always been opposed to the extension of the executive patronage?

Have you always been, and are you now an advocate for freedom of religion and freedom of the press?

Are you now, and have you always been friendly to economy in the public disbursements and an enemy to the system of loans?

And lastly, are you a real Republican in principle, and will you be a Republican in practice?

The above questions are put to you by a sincere friend in private life, and one who is very much disposed to extend to you his little political support. He expects, however, that these questions will be answered with your usual candor on other subjects. This letter is not confidential—nor will your answer be viewed as such—it is as well for the gratification of enquiring friends as myself.

Accept, Sir, my respects, and believe me to be your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Doct. WM. DICKSON.

In this letter are embodied the principal landmarks which guided the politicians of the "Jefferson School," when first organized. While a Senator, Andrew Jackson was chosen by the field officers of the Tennessee militia, without consultation with him, major-general of their division, and so remained until 1814, when he took the rank in the service of the U. States. On his resignation as senator, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He accepted this appointment with reluctance, and withdrew from the bench as soon as possible, with the determination to spend the rest of his life in tranquillity and seclusion, on a beautiful farm belonging to him, and lying on the Cumberland river, about ten miles from Nashville. In this retreat he passed several years, happy in the indulgence of his fondness for rural occupations, and in the society of an affectionate wife and a number of honest friends. His quiet felicity was, however, broken up by the occurrence of the

war with Great Britain, which roused his martial and patriotic temper. We will pass over his *military* services, which commenced in 1812 and terminated in 1818, as they even at this day command the admiration and gratitude of those politically opposed to him, although it is contended that they form an insuperable objection to his elevation as Chief Magistrate of the Union. We submit, however, the following *honorable* testimony of the estimation in which they were then held. The following resolutions will be found among the laws of the U. States, adopted in 1815:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—that the thanks of Congress, be, and they are hereby given to Major-General JACKSON, and through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia, and of the volunteers under his command, the greater proportion of which troops consisted of militia and volunteers, suddenly collected together, for their uniform gallantry and *good conduct*, conspicuously displayed against the enemy, from the time of his landing before New-Orleans until his final expulsion therefrom: and particularly for their valor, skill and good conduct on the 8th of January last, in repulsing, with great slaughter, a numerous British army of chosen veteran troops, when attempting, by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm, the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New-Orleans; and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy with a disparity of loss, on his part, *unexampled in military annals*."

"Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to be cause to be struck, a Gold Medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major-General JACKSON, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his *judicious and distinguished conduct* on that memorable occasion."

"Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to caused the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major-General JACKSON, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof."

On Jackson's return to Nashville, after peace was proclaimed, he saw on every side marks of exultation and delight. For two years afterwards he remained on his farm, retaining his rank in the army, but chiefly occupied with rural pleasures and labors. In 1817, he was directed, by letter from the War Department, to repair to Fort Scott, and take command of the forces in that quarter, in an expedition against the Seminole Indians and fugitive negroes, who had committed great excesses against the Americans on the Southern frontier. The Seminole war terminated in one campaign, and Jackson returned to Nashville in June, 1818, to the beloved retirement of his farm. He was not long, however, permitted to remain unmolested in his rural occupation—the eyes of malice and hatred had traced his progress, and fit instruments were found in the person of Abner Lacock, Senator from Pennsylvania, and a few kindred spirits, to form a plan for stripping the hero of his hard earned laurels, and effectually to disgrace him in the eyes of his countrymen—for this purpose the "Seminole" investigation was instituted in Congress. But unfortunately for the projectors, their nefarious scheme recoiled upon themselves. Lacock's Report to