

## 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 Cradup, 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, 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.

The election for Electors commences on Friday, 31st Oct. in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and on Monday, 3d Nov. in New-York, Virginia, and several other States—the result will probably be:

FOR JACKSON.		ADAMS.	
New-York,	20	Maine,	9
Pennsylvania,	28	New-Hampshire,	8
Maryland,	4	Massachusetts,	16
Virginia,	24	Rhode-Island,	4
North-Carolina,	15	Connecticut,	8
South-Carolina,	11	Vermont,	7
Georgia,	9	New-York,	16
Tennessee,	11	New-Jersey,	8
Alabama,	5	Delaware,	3
Mississippi,	3	Maryland,	7
Missouri,	3	Ohio,	16
Illinois,	3	Kentucky,	14
Indiana,	5	Louisiana,	5
Total,	141	Total,	120



## To the Public.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th of November next, a Poll of Election will be opened and held at the following places, (to wit:) Tarborough, Lunsford Cherry's Logsbrough, Joab P. Pitt's, Thomas Amason's, Manor's, Sparta, Mrs. Polly Barnes's, Christopher Harrell's, Elijah Owens', Hardy Flowers', Mrs. Parker's, Micajah Petway's, Jacob Brake's, Samuel P. Jenkins', Leggett's, and William W. Armstrong's, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Electors to vote for a

### President and Vice President OF THE UNITED STATES:

Owing to the great importance of said Election, I feel it my duty to solicit the citizens of Edgecombe to attend some one of said elections, and give their suffrages to the candidate they may think most deserving.

S. L. HART, Sheriff.

Oct. 10, 1828.

**The late Gov. Clinton.**—The following extract of a letter from Gov. Clinton to a friend in North-Carolina, is published at the request of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, for the purpose of showing the numerous and respectable body of persons, who were known to be ardently attached to that distinguished man, and to rely almost implicitly upon his opinions, what those opinions really were respecting Gen. Jackson.—*New-York Ev. Post.*

"Albany, 21st April, 1826.

"I received your favor through Mr. Emmet, and am much pleased with Gen. Jackson's prospects. His popularity is rising every day in this quarter, and so far as my opinion has weight with my friends they are the friends of Gen. Jackson." "I think it would augur well for our republican institutions, if men of such exalted purity as the General were selected to preside over the destinies of the country."

**Battle of New-Orleans.**—All military men who have made themselves acquainted with the position of the English and American armies near New-Orleans, after the battle of the 8th January, 1815, are decidedly of opinion that had Gen. Jackson pursued the British army after their defeat, the chances were nine in ten that he would have captured or destroyed the whole of them. So satisfied was Gen. Gaines of the certainty of success which would have attended pursuit, that on his arrival at New-Orleans on the evening of the 22d of January, and in his first interview with Gen. Jackson, he pointed out to him the brilliant opportunity he had lost of adding to his own reputation and that of the nation, without jeopardizing the safety of the country.

"I saw the opportunity that presented itself, (said the General,) and with a perfect knowledge of every thing attending our respective situations, estimated the chances in my favor even higher than you do. Success was almost certain, but would have been attended with a terrible destruction of human life, and there was a possibility of failure! What would have been the consequences of such failure! Would not the people have said, and truly too, that I had sacrificed the whole western country with a view of adding to my individual fame! Would the conquest of the British army have rendered the country any safer than it now is by defeat! How then could I have justified to a reflecting people, even if I had succeeded, an act which might have been attended with such disastrous effects! Believing as I did, that the safety of the country did not require their capture, I could not consent to purchase additional laurels by the sacrifice of some eight or ten hundred of my fellow-citizens who had assumed arms in defence of their native soil, and not to win a reputation for their leader."

On relating this anecdote Gen. Gaines remarked, "I had long known Gen. Jackson to be a meritorious, high-minded, but never till then did I properly estimate the patriotism which had marked

every act of his public life, and taught him to despise personal fame. An intimate intercourse with him for many years, has forcibly impressed upon me the conviction, that both as a public and private man, he more closely resembles Washington than any individual that America has produced."—*N. Y. Courier.*

**Electioneering.**—But few of our readers, perhaps, are aware of the extremes to which the partizans of the Administration are hurrying, as the Presidential Election approaches—many of them appear to be actuated by the spirit of Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth, when he exclaimed, "my soul and body on the issue:" and we are fearful that they will not even have the consolation left, six weeks hence, of exclaiming as Francis I. did after the battle of Pavia, "we have lost every thing but our honor." No absurdity appears too gross for them—no sacrifice too great:—among other ingenious devices, as President Adams would say, his partizans are now endeavoring to persuade the people of New-York, that "the British merchants have created a fund to promote the election of Gen. Jackson!" And, in Pennsylvania, a Dr. Gideon Humphrey has been induced to "sacrifice private feeling," in order to give publicity to what follows:

From the Raleigh Register.

**Another Development!**—A correspondence appears in the Democratic Press, between the Administration Committee of Philadelphia, and Doct. Gideon Humphrey, which affords another exemplification, both of Gen. Jackson's mildness and republicanism. The Committee had heard that Dr. Humphrey had a certain letter in his possession, from Gen. Jackson, which animadverted upon the Government, in very harsh terms, for having reduced the army in 1821, and they addressed a note to him, requesting a copy for publication. In his reply, the Doctor states, that he has in his possession a letter, addressed by the General to his brother, the late Major Humphrey, of the United States Artillery, and regrets that the private correspondence of his deceased relative should be made a matter of public discussion, but conceives it his duty to sacrifice private feeling and give the desired information. He informs the Committee, that the letter alluded to was written about the time the last reduction of the Army took place; and that it contains, amongst other expressions, the following outrageous language—"The Government ought to be damned—instead of reducing the Army, in a Republic like this, it should be increased tenfold."—General Jackson then goes on, in severe language, to ridicule the idea of depending upon our militia, speaks of the impossibility of reducing them to a proper state of subordination, and of their utter inefficiency in cases of emergency!—!!!

The candid reader will doubtless naturally inquire, why the Doctor's "sacrifice" did not extend to giving publicity to the whole letter, instead of that part only which contained the "desired information:" a due estimate will probably be placed upon this "sacrifice," when it is known that it could not be ascertained whether it is not another forgery, previous to the elections in Pennsylvania. We shall probably soon hear it asserted, that it was Mr. Adams, who during the late war at the head of "our militia" tamed the savage Indian, and encouraged

them to defend the booty and beauty of New-Orleans, in the following spirited language:

"Victory or death—our country must and shall be defended: we will enjoy our liberty, or perish in the last ditch."

And that Gen. Jackson was at that critical period at Ghent, writing to his friend Leavitt Harris thus:

"Divided among ourselves, more in passions than interest, with half the nation sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we (with 'our militia') should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power (Great Britain) has collected to crush us at a blow!"

**Secret Out.**—It has long been a matter of astonishment why it was, that all the Williams's of Tennessee and North-Carolina, were so hostile to Gen. Jackson. One of the family has recently let the cat out of the bag. In a bloody engagement in the Creek country, (the battle of the Horse-shoe, we believe,) during the late war with that tribe of Indians, Gen. Jackson unfortunately noticed the conduct of Gen. Coffee, as deserving particular credit. This complimentary remark roused the ire of one Col. Williams, a subordinate officer, who believed he had fought, as was remarked of an officer in the battle of Tippecanoe, "like Cæsar in his shirt-tail," to such an extent, that he never forgave the General for it; and such is the clannishness of that family, that, almost to a man, they hate the old General for this unpardonable sin of omission. We have this anecdote from a relation of the family.—*Old Dominion.*



## Tarborough,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1828.

**Presidential.**...We have re-inserted, in a preceding column, a calculation as to the probable result of the Presidential Election...since we inserted the former one, the elections for State officers have taken place in several of the States, and as the Presidential question is generally made a test, it has enabled us to make some corrections in the estimate.

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.

In the absence of the Editor, electoral tickets will be deposited with Col. Robt. Joyner, of this place, from whom they may be procured.

**Busy Times.**—Our streets once more begin to assume the appearance of business—wagons, carts, &c. are continually passing to and fro, and goods are arriving in abundance. Several of our merchants have recently returned from the North, and we are pleased to learn that our currency is rapidly improving abroad—North-Carolina bank notes, we are told, can now be readily exchanged in New-York, at 4 to 4½ per cent. discount, and some have been exchanged at 3½ per cent. It is supposed that they will be down to 2 or 3 per cent. in a very short time.