

PEOPLE'S TICKET.
The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North-Carolina, on the second Thursday of November next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John Olive, of Rowan county;
Mortimer Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Pines, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustus H. Sheppard, of Stokes do.
John M. Newland, of Guilford do.
James Melane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crosby, of Wake do.
Walter F. Lusk, of Richmond do.
William A. Mount, of Beaufort do.
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.
William Morris, of Pamlico do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

Bogota papers to the 1st July have been received by Mr. TOPLIFF, at Boston. They give but little news. An extra contribution had been levied on all the citizens of the Republic (including the Clergy) and corporations, of a quarter of a dollar on each poll, male and female; and the same sum on every fifty dollars of capital over fifty dollars. The process of collection was summary; and the contribution was not to interfere with the ordinary concerns of government.

A treaty of amity between the governments of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, had been ratified. The best understanding appeared to exist between the British Agents and the government, and the tardiness of the British government in formally acknowledging their Independence.

The United States continued to be highly respected, and denominated the classic nation of the Western Hemisphere.

A public dinner had been given to General URDANETA, on his assuming the Supreme command of the Department of Zulia.

It had been proposed to abolish the perpetuity of the vows of females who take the veil, and to allow them to renew them every third or fourth year, or to rejoin society.—Centinel.

From Mexico.
New Orleans, July 27.—A letter dated Perotte, 3d June, from a respectable person employed in the Mexican government, and addressed to a gentleman of this city, who favored us with a perusal of it, states that there was at Vera Cruz a French frigate which was said to have brought an agent with powers to treat with the authorities. There were also at Alvarado four English frigates at the disposition of the Mexican government.

From London papers.
The monstrous abuses that have crept into the United Church of England and Ireland are such as to leave it little to boast over the Romish system, even allowing that all which is reported of the latter is founded on fact.—Below we read of one among many Bishops, who enjoying himself an annual income of nearly nine thousand dollars suffers the cathedral over which he is placed to go to ruin, rather than curtail his expenditures on more fashionable objects. The Dean, too, must follow the example of his spiritual superior, and fattens at ease, while his parishioners furnish for the want of both temporal and spiritual comfort.

The Cathedral of Derry, in Ireland, is in ruins, the Cathedral of a diocese whose rental is estimated at 20,000 pounds sterling. The Bishop who gets 20,000 pounds sterling per annum from the diocese, has not been within its walls for many a year. The Dean, who has 4000 pounds sterling, has not performed service in it for two years. A late number of the Dublin Evening Post contains a letter on the subject, from a member of Parliament from the county of Derry, a ministerialist and supporter of the Church, in which he condemns the conduct of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, and mentions that the Church establishment in Ireland is the richest in Europe, and that while the Cathedral of Derry had been falling, the endowments of the Bishop and Deanery had been increasing in wealth.

Madrid, June 29.—A kind of Congress formed of the Ambassadors of the Holy Alliance, is now talked of. The actual situation of Spain, the occupation of Cadix, and the future destiny of the Balearian Islands, are said to be subjects upon which the conference will take place. It is not known what part England will adopt, but fears are entertained that she will not fall into the views of other powers.

It is said that the king is more determined than ever not to recognize the independence of any of his American possessions.

A chain of convicts set out to-day for the galleys. Among them are youths only 15 years old. A number of these unfortunate persons, who committed no other crime than expressing themselves in favor of the Constitution, are confounded with thieves and murderers, and most of them have not even been tried.

PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.
It is really ridiculous to read the so-called observations of the National Intelligencer, upon the character of those who are the supporters of Mr. Crawford—all the reading and reflecting men of the country, it is intimated, are decidedly in favor of the Caucus candidate; verily, our country would do well to send to England, (Jo Gale's birthplace,) and have a regular importation of reading and reflecting men; for, if there are no more among us, than what are found among the partisans of the Secretary of the Treasury, it must be that we have a most "plentiful lack" of this kind of gentlemen.
U. S. Gazette.

South-Carolina.—A letter from S. Carolina, to one of the Editors of the Raleigh Star, dated the 16th inst, concludes with the following paragraph: "As regards the Presidential question in this state, it would be stating facts contrary to my belief, although a strong Adams man, were I to say that any other candidate than Gen. JACKSON would receive its support. South-Carolinians are almost unanimous for him."

Extract of a letter from Easton, Pennsylvania, to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette.
There appears to be but one sentiment here on the presidential question; JACKSON and CALHOUN will receive the unanimous support of the democratic party. CRAWFORD's name is scarcely mentioned.

The Providence Gazette having declared for Mr. Crawford, the subscribers to it in Smithfield adopted a resolution to discontinue the name, and the agent declines receiving or distributing any more of the Gazette. So much for public sentiment in Rhode Island!

Illinois.—Something was lately said in the caucus papers of a paucity of the friends of Jackson in this state, particularly in the county of Jackson. This was one of the weak inventions of the enemy; as the following will shew:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Jackson county to the Editor of the Illinois Gazette, printed at Shawanese, dated July 15, 1824.
"The county of Randolph, I am well assured, will give a decided majority to Jackson. The next would be Adams or Clay, but Jackson against the field stands good. Jackson in Jackson county will go about five to one against the whole together."

Popular Indignation.—A correspondent informs that a few days since two members of the Assembly from Seneca county, were hung in effigy, and afterwards burnt, and blown up, powder having been deposited in their "mental magazine." We have no objections to see the whole Junta Party blown sky high through the ballot boxes.
New-York paper.

Two-thirds of all the members of the legislature of Louisiana, are stated to be the avowed friends and supporters of General JACKSON. ib.

A new paper called The Western Volunteer, is about to be published in Frankfort, Kentucky, and will support General JACKSON for the presidency.

It is a remarkable fact, that three of the Presidents of the United States, viz: George Washington, James Madison and James Monroe, were born in one county in Virginia. The county which has been thus prolific in great men, is Westmoreland.

SWALLOWING SNAKES.
An Upper Canada paper asserts, that a boy swallowed an adder three feet long, which was destroyed in his stomach by the application prescribed by a physician. Fables of this cast are frequently fabricated to puff off quacks, who have no other way to obtain celebrity.

More Gold.—We have seen, in the possession of R. Clendenin, Esq. a piece of pure virgin Gold, lately found in Lincoln County, N. Carolina, near King's creek, a short distance above the place where that creek enters this State. The piece was found accidentally, and was about the size and shape of a grain of Indian Corn: No further search has yet been made.
Yorkville Pioneer.

The Norfolk Herald describes a machine, invented by Mr. Charles Brodie of that town, by which the workmen lately descended 18 feet under water, and replaced a plank on the bottom of the Delaware 74, which had rotted in consequence of the accidental removal of the copper thereon, at the time the ship was launched. On the old plan, it is said, the cost of repairing it would have been from 25,000 to \$30,000.

Toast drunk at Ballston Spa, New York, by a backwoodsman, on the last Anniversary of American Independence.

The Holy Alliance.....Composed of Kings, Queens, and KNAVES. Let it receive the Yankee malediction:
"Constalks twist your hair,
Cart wheel roll round you,
Great dragon carry you off,
And mortar pestle pound you."
9 cheers—Rogue's March.

SALISBURY
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1824.

We trust again for the indulgence of our correspondents. We gratefully acknowledge their favors; and assure them, that they shall always receive as early attention as the nature of our avocation will permit to give.

Once again we inform all those whom it may concern, that no death or marriage will be inserted in our paper, unless communicated by some acquaintance, or accompanied by a responsible name. We are so liable, in this respect, to be imposed upon by waggish persons—and, in fact, such frequent impositions have already been practised upon us, that we are compelled to adopt some regulation which will, in future, save us the mortification of being hoaxed almost every week. It is but a week or two since we formally published the marriage of Mister such-a-one, to MISS such-a-one, both of whom, it now appears, are people of COLOR!!

To our "Friend near the Pilot Mountain," we shall briefly reply, by parodying some of his own doggerel lines:
Gape, stretch, "wonder" as you may,
Yet, very well you know
WE'LL take a bribe from NO man,
John Anderson, my Joe.
We return the communication to the office where it was mailed.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.
We have devoted a large space in this week's paper, to the details of the reception of, and the honors shown to, Gen. La Fayette, in the city of Salisbury, and some brief notices of the ceremonies attending his departure for the eastward. We thought we could not fill a portion of our columns more acceptably to our readers. The name of La Fayette is so closely identified with the most interesting era of the history of the U. S.—the struggle of our fathers for a national existence; his services in behalf of our beloved country, at that dark and portentous period, were so self-devoted and signal; and his efforts in furtherance of the rights and liberties of man in every quarter of the globe, so disinterested and philanthropic, that we should suppose there was not a real American in our land, whose soul would not be delighted to see this illustrious foreigner hailed as the benefactor of America, and the firm friend of the liberties of its people. However we may be divided by the political feuds of the time, let us unite as Americans, in paying homage to that nobleness of soul, so characteristic of the dignity of human nature, which prompted La Fayette to renounce fortune, honors, and every domestic bliss which could endear life to man, for the hazardous, and at that time, almost hopeless struggle of the British American colonies, against the tyranny and usurpation of the mother country. If we feel a love and veneration for the immortal WASHINGTON, by a natural sympathy, we cannot but extend at least a portion of it, to his distinguished and intimate friend and companion, La Fayette. Patriotism, morality, and Religion, all combine in prompting us to reverence, respect, and honor so zealous an advocate and champion of the liberty of conscience and the rights of freemen.

FURTHER INDICATIONS.
The following result of different ballotings on the Presidency, have been received since our last:
Sneadsboro', Anson county, 18 for Jackson, 79 for Adams, 2 for Crawford.
Capt. Walton's company, in Granville, (on the Virginia line,) all for Crawford.
Hunter's mill, Gates county, 100 for Jackson, 1 for Adams.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, 270 for Jackson, 30 for Adams.
Murfreesboro', Hertford county, 130 for Jackson, 12 for Adams, 6 for Crawford.
Stewartville, Richmond county, 18 for Jackson, 89 for Adams, 1 for Crawford.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.
Rutherford—William Green, senate. John Carson, and James Graham, commons.
Halifax—L. Matthews, senate. William Alton, Robert B. Daniel, commons.
Lenoir—J. Williams, senate. R. W. Goodman, James Coxe, commons.
Northampton—Jno. Peebles, senate. Roderick B. Gary, Thomas Bynum, commons.
Town of Halifax—Jesse A. Bynum.
Hertford—J. Copeland, senate. Isaac Carter, John Vann, commons.
Greene—Jesse Speight, senate. Richard H. F. Harper, Charles Edwards, commons.
Columbus—Thomas Frink, senate. Luke R. Simmons, Richard Wooten, commons.

A Presbyterian Church is about to be erected at St. Augustine. The Trustees will receive Proposals for building the walls and plastering the Church, &c. until the 1st day of September, next.
Charleston Courier.

One vote more for Mr. Crawford.
Let us save it—let us count it—we may never look upon its like again. The Raleigh Register of last Tuesday says that at a muster ground in Granville county, in a place bordering on the Virginia line—mark that! every member of Capt. H. C. Walton's company, and a number of old and firm planters declared their preference for Wm. H. Crawford. Some of those on the borders are not clear of their shackles yet.—Capitonia Observer.

COMMUNICATIONS.
Mr. White: In your paper of the 17th instant, a statement of votes taken at seven company drills, together with a vote of the Militia officers of Cabarrus county, giving the vote as follows: for Jackson, 464; for Adams, 99; Crawford, 7.

Sir, this statement is published with the express design to remove an "ill-founded opinion, that this county is in favour of Adams." The communication you published in your paper immediately over the above, was not forwarded with any design to impose on the community at large; they were merely a statement of facts, and will bear a comparison with the above for correctness.

The Regiment of Cabarrus consists, at present, of 11 companies of Militia, 1 do. of light infantry, and also a troop of cavalry; the above is a vote of 6 militia companies, and 1 cavalry, giving Jackson 464 votes, leaving $\frac{2}{3}$ of the votes unascertained; which, by giving Jackson any thing like an equal proportion of the balance, would give him an overwhelming majority of a four-fold vote over Adams.

Now, sir, to try the correctness of statements, let us examine the whole vote of the county, as taken in by regular boxes, opened for the purpose, at the different election grounds, on the 2nd Thursday of this instant: Gen. Jackson got 460 odd, and Mr. Adams 270 odd; and nearly, if not all, voted who are entitled to vote for Electors for President. In a subscriber's statement, a little more than the half of the county, he has 570 votes, 464 of them for Jackson. In a true statement, made by the clerks of the different elections, there were but about 200 votes given to the whole county, and not so many for Jackson as the subscriber gives him of a little more than half of the county. Let our good friend, a subscriber, reconcile these facts with a desire of removing an "ill-founded opinion" from the minds of the people.

You may, sir, receive the assurance of the friends of Mr. Adams in this county, that they will not jeopardize their own rights by dividing the People's Ticket between Jackson and Adams. We will unite, heart and hand, in electing the Electors brought forward by the people, and clap a hood on King Caucus, from which, I think, he will not be able any more to get to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest—

Where he may sit in darkness and despair,
Bearing that punishment too great to bear;
Cursing the day that ever he was born,
To bear the printers' laugh, or hear the plough-boy's scorn.
August 25th, 1824. PUBLIUS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Mr. Editor: It is to be regretted that there is no History or Geography of North-Carolina. It is true, that not many years since, a Mr. Williamson published, in two octavo volumes, what he calls a history of North-Carolina; but I am certain it does not merit that appellation. The geographical sketches hitherto published, are, if possible, worse than the History: nothing has been noticed as worthy of attention, but the miserable products of pitch pine and ground peas!! The Executors of Benjamin Warner, of Philadelphia, published, last year, Darby's edition of Brooks' Gazetteer, in an octavo volume of upwards of eleven hundred pages. It is stated in the title page, that ample additions and improvements have been made in this edition; but by an examination of the contents, the same old story of the ground-peas and pitch-pine is repeated: and the same account of Salisbury is given, that was written 30 or 40 years ago! and so of nearly every thing else. This is humiliating, and ought to be sufficient to arrest the attention of our literary and public-spirited citizens.

It will be readily perceived, from what has been stated, that we want a History, Geography, and a Map of North-Carolina. The History and Geography might be comprised in one or two volumes.

I hope this subject will receive that attention which its importance seems to deserve.
ROMO.

"When God from chaos, gave this world to be,
"Man then he form'd, & form'd him to be free."
Mr. White: It is the happy privilege of the American people to be free in the exercise and right of self-government; and as a republic, our welfare and prosperity ultimately depends on the wisdom, virtue and intelligence of the citizens. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance in our public functionaries, to have a single eye to those fundamental principles of our institutions, on which our government is founded; and which can only sustain our political fabric. More especially, in selecting those to whom we commit the high trust, as organs of the Administration, whether in the legislative, judicial, or executive departments, &c.

The time is nearly at hand, when we shall be called on and directed by the constitution of our country, to elect a President and Vice President of the United States—an imperative and solemn duty,

which ought not to be dispensed with lightly or wantonly, to gratify or satisfy any sect or party; but with a sincere view of the public good, and our national prosperity, our choice ought to be regulated in proportion to the magnitude of the office, in our preference of a citizen whose talents and abilities would fill the measure as near as possible. On reading the papers from the different parts of the union, I discover great convulsions in the political atmosphere, conflicting opinions, various combinations, and much canvassing, who is, and who is not, worthy to fill the Presidential chair, after the ensuing election. And it evidently appears, that the friends and opponents have sought out many inventions in giving us, in detail, the lights and shades, in high colors, and dissecting joint by joint, anatomizing every nerve of the standing and capacity of the several candidates in nomination for President. But if the trumpets give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle; and, withal and after all, their strictures have left us nearly where they found us, in the possession of the high privilege of "we the people" having a right to exercise our constitutional franchise, to judge for ourselves and our country.

But with the many searches, and researches, and inquiries into the merits and qualifications of the several candidates, I have not seen a single proposition of inquiry, nor has it been asked, who among the number, and if any, who is the man, that fears God and eschews evil? Who makes Religion the rule of his heart, and guide of his life? Which must be acknowledged by all, a supreme qualification for a chief magistrate. And when combined and associated with adequate powers, would be a President indeed, worthy of all acceptance—but without which, he who sees all things right, has pronounced all, without exception, as "sounding brass or tinkling symbol."—Yet, with due consideration, and the respect we entertain for the several candidates, our charity excites us to cherish a hope that they all, indiscriminately, wear the cloth of their country, and subscribe to that excellent system, laid down in the scriptures, as our national creed.

But with due deference to the merit of other gentlemen presented on the public square, our section of country seems strongly disposed to support Gen. Andrew Jackson as President. His eminent services, his well conducted energies in defence of his country, the rapidity of his movements and exertions at the points of danger, well-timed and successfully executed at the propitious moment, leaves conviction in every mind, that he possesses distinguished military talents, and in a military capacity, has done all that man could do for his country: While in some of his achievements, he appears unrival'd in the annals of history. From his military operations, and successful adventures, many were accustomed to view him in the same light that Virgil did Scipio, as the thunderbolt of war; merely an abstract military character, raised up and appointed by an invisible agent, to defend the rights, and repel the insults offered to our injured country, and then place him down to rest with his fellow-citizens, with all the honors acquired by his military fame.

But since he has been brought into view, and proclaimed a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, his light begins to shine, and we willingly subscribe to the old proverb, that it is the property of good metal, the harder it is brushed the more bright and brilliant it will appear. And from the most full and free inquiry into the talents and abilities of Gen. Jackson, I have come to the conclusion, that he possesses the necessary qualifications for President; that he combines and associates the citizen with the soldier, having filled highly responsible offices in civil life, as a Judge, a Governor, a legislator in his own state, and a Senator in Congress; all which he discharged with integrity and ability. And from his hard earned experience in the different departments, it must be believed he possesses a competent share of general information, having tasted human life in such great variety, in almost every shape and form, must be better qualified to know, see, and feel the wants and necessities of his fellow-citizens, and have a more perfect knowledge of the interests of the nation, than if he had been, placed and set in the cabinet from his youth up; he is said to possess the most lively and sympathetic feelings for his fellow man in distress, or in danger, the best disposition of the human heart—yet it is remarked that he is rather vindictive and implacable when irritated; be this as it may, he that is without fault among us, let him cast the first stone.

With the views here presented, we have concluded to cast our mite of influence into the scale of Andrew Jackson for President, sincerely wishing that he, or any other that comes in, may fill the executive and administer the government, as well as him that goes out, for himself and his country.

An old warrior of the Revolution.
Haywood co. N. C. Aug. 17, 1824.
Law Suits.—When a man goes to law, he need never expect to come back again."