



PRESIDENTIAL THE 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 1824, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Joseph Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Paul Fenny, of Lincoln do.
Robert Lane, of Haywood do.
Augustus B. Sheppard, of Stokes do.
John M. Marshall, of Guilford do.
James Adams, of Orange do.
Jahak Cradock, of Wake do.
Walter F. Lake, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
William S. Blackledge, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
Thomas B. Lusk, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The following is the caucus ticket, formed by a nocturnal convale at Raleigh, last winter, and pledged to vote for W. H. Crawford as President, and Albert Gallatin, for Vice President. We leave it to the people—an independent American people, jealous of their rights as freemen—to say which they will vote for: whether for the People's Ticket, one of their own choosing, or for the caucus ticket, formed by a combination of aspiring radicals?

Caucus Ticket—John Paxton, Rutherford; Meshack Franklin, Surry; Robert Williamson, Lincoln; James Legrand, Montgomery; Abraham Philips, Rockingham; Alex. Gray, Randolph; Benj. H. Covington, Richmond; Tho. Ruffin, Orange; Nathaniel Jones, Wake; John Hall, Warren; George Outlaw, sen. Bertie; Chas. E. Johnson, Chowan; Tho. W. Blackledge, Beaufort; John Owen, Bladen; William Blackledge, sen. Lenoir.

INDICATIONS.

Extract of a communication from the chairman of the Jackson committee for the state of Ohio, to the Secretary of the Jackson committee of Virginia:

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Aug. 18, 1824.

SIR: I am solicitous of opening a correspondence with the friends and supporters of Gen. Jackson, in Virginia, and not being personally acquainted with any gentleman of that state who is publicly known to be an advocate of his election to the next Presidency, I have taken the liberty of addressing you in the first place, with a view to that object. The friends and supporters of that incorruptible patriot and consistent republican, in this section of the Union, look to Virginia at this time with great anxiety and peculiar solicitude. We contemplate the political movements of your state with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure. We see a powerful party, whose principles and conduct are inconsistent with the oldest landmarks of the great Republican family, arrayed against the People in support of the Caucus Nomination at Washington. And we view with pride and pleasure the exertions which have been made and still are making for the Hero of New Orleans; but we are without any particular and certain information on the subject.

In Ohio, the cause of Jackson has advanced with a rapidity and success beyond the most sanguine expectations of his warmest friends, until it is now reduced to a moral certainty he will obtain the electoral votes of this State. Within two months, he has thrown Mr. Clay in the back ground, and is now ahead of either Clay or Adams; so that we calculate with great confidence, not only that he will receive the electoral votes of the state, but that he will obtain them by a majority over all the other candidates. The abuse and calumnies which have been poured out incessantly upon the public and private character of this distinguished chieftain and statesman, by the partisans of Clay, has produced a reaction in the public sentiments of our people, which has prostrated the hopes of the Kentucky candidate, in Ohio, forever.

Indiana, within the last three months, has come out boldly for the hero, and placed that state on the same high ground which Ohio now occupies. In Illinois, Jackson is sure of two of the three votes of that State; while Missouri, if the Legislature change the electoral law, and give the choice of electors to the people, will be for him by a large majority. Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, have long been for him. Louisiana, having come out so full in his favor, at the late state election, is helping us very much, as it has already had a very perceptible effect in all the western states north of the Ohio river.

It is now seriously believed, here, that Mr. Clay will soon be withdrawn, and that it is now ascertained that the vote of New York will be given to Mr. Crawford, and of course he (Mr. Clay) cannot get into Congress as one of the three candidates. In such an event, all the nine Western and Southwestern States will be for Jackson, which, with Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, will make him decidedly the strongest candidate. If it were possible for the votes of Virginia to be given to him, we should have much confidence in his election by the Electors.

The proceedings of your convention have just reached us; we are much pleased to see a full Jackson Ticket in old Virginia. But we wish to know what prospects there are of its succeeding.

Will you have the goodness to write me immediately on the receipt of this and give me such information of the relative standing of the several candidates in your state, and in Maryland, as may be in your power, and such other information as you may think proper to communicate?

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,
ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Chairman of the Jackson Committee for the State of Ohio.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Alabama to a gentleman in Washington city, dated SARASOTA, AUG. 16, 1824.

"I received your letter of last month. You may be assured Mr. Crawford cannot get the votes of this state under any circumstances. Gen. Jackson, from all the information I can obtain, will get the vote of the state. In this county, and south of us, Mr. Adams will succeed; but as we vote by General Ticket, Jackson is certain of success."

A meeting at Florence in Alabama, at which General John Coffee presided, resolved that they would support General Andrew Jackson for the office of President of the United States, as first in the estimation of the people of Alabama. In Lauderdale county, in that state, the votes were 237 for General Jackson, 38 for Mr. Adams, and 7 for Mr. Clay. At a meeting in Huntsville, a proposition was submitted to declare Mr. Clay the second choice of Alabama; but the meeting decided that as General Jackson would certainly receive the votes of that state, it would be inexpedient to make a second choice.

At the late state election, in Missouri, a poll was opened for President in St. Charles, the present seat of government, and the votes were 96 for Jackson, 23 Adams, and 23 Clay. At St. Francis all the votes were for Jackson but one, and that was for Adams.

Kentucky.—The sheriffs from sixty nine counties in Kentucky, convened at Frankfort on the twenty-sixth of August, to make returns of the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, agreed to compare sentiments on the presidential election. The result of the first vote was 58 for Mr. Clay, 9 for general Jackson, and 2 for Mr. Adams. Leaving Mr. Clay out, the result of the second vote was 31 for General Jackson, 20 for Mr. Adams, and 17 for Mr. Crawford. A vote was then taken for Vice President, several of the sheriffs having previously left the room, and the result was 25 for Mr. Calhoun, 14 for Mr. Sandford, and 9 for Mr. Gallatin. Taking these votes as a fair indication of public sentiment in Kentucky, Mr. Clay is her first and General Jackson her second choice for President; Mr. Adams is the third, and Mr. Crawford the last choice of that state. Mr. Calhoun—her first choice for vice President, Mr. Sandford her second, and Mr. Gallatin her last. Notwithstanding the recommendation of Mr. Sandford as Vice President, by the friends of Mr. Clay in the Paris convention, it is believed that the electors of that state will give their votes to Mr. Calhoun. We think that the office of Vice President has been in second rate hands long enough: it is time that it were restored to its original and intended dignity and importance.
Franklin Gaz.

JACKSON IN NEW-JERSEY.

In an address of the N. Jersey convention, by whom electors favorable to Jackson and Calhoun were nominated, an eloquent and powerful appeal is made in favor of the hero of Orleans. "Venerable remnant of revolutionary patriots, (say they,) Jackson is one of you. At the age of fourteen, his tender arms shouldered a musket in his country's defence, and with you, he can expose his scars as a memorial of his participation in the eventful struggle. Children of the heroes of the revolution! his blood was mingled with that of your fathers, nobly shed, to purchase the liberties we now enjoy. When our frontiers were invaded a few years since by bands of ruthless savages, and whole families were butchered and scalped in cold blood; when children were torn from their mothers' breasts, and their brains dashed out in vindictive malice, or cruel sport, Jackson left the comforts of his peaceful retreat, and, at the head of his brave volunteers, appeared like a guardian angel, and brought security to the distressed inhabitants. Days and weeks he marched the trackless desert, deprived of food and rest, and returned not till a series of brilliant successes had dispersed and nearly destroyed the ferocious foe. Need we remind you of the eighth of January 1815, the most glorious day upon which an American sun has set since the close of the revolution? Need we say who was the presiding genius on that triumphant occasion, when Briton's choicest troops bowed before American valor as grain before the sickle? Need we recall to your recollection New Orleans saved; an invading foe exterminated; the repu-

tion of our country redeemed and established, and its hero covered with glory! Are these illustrious deeds forgotten! Is American gratitude extinct? No. The universal burst of heartfelt joy and thankfulness which has just welcomed the brave LA FAYETTE to our shores, and now attends his way, gives loud demonstration that we are not ungrateful. Let not the claims of Jackson then lie unremembered. The feeling of the nation calls for him; he is emphatically the people's candidate."

LA FAYETTE.

From the New York Evening Post, September 13.

After several postponements on account of the weather, the splendid fête given to General LA FAYETTE took place last evening, the delay having given time for extensive preparations. We hazard nothing in saying, that it was the most magnificent fête, given under cover, in the world.

To give an adequate description, at any time, would be impossible, and, at present, a very feeble sketch indeed must serve to convey an idea of a festival, which realizes all that we read in the Persian Tales or Arabian Nights, which dazzled the eye and bewildered the imagination and which produced so many powerful combinations, by magnificent preparations, as to set description almost at defiance.

A large painting was exhibited over the entrance of the castle representing emblems of liberty, but after the General had entered, it was rolled up, and behind it was exhibited a transparency representing the Castle of Le Grange, in France, underneath was written *his home*. The effect of this well-timed and delicate memento was very pleasing; in the midst of his native land and those inmates who shared in his pleasures by anticipation. A gentle breeze of air was felt through the embrasures under the walls of the castle. The music was in a gallery over the entrance, and the superior band from West Point played their best pieces between each cotillon. The dancing commenced at an early hour, and although the pumber present was considerable, we should say between six and 7000, there was still abundant room for the display of taste and skill in those who tripped it on the "light fantastic toe."

We never saw ladies more brilliantly dressed; every thing that fashion and elegance could devise was used on the occasion. Their head dresses were principally of flowers with ornamented combs, and some with plumes of ostrich feathers. White and black lace dresses over satin were mostly worn, with a profusion of steel ornaments and neck chains of gold and silver, suspended to which were beautiful gold and silver badge medals, bearing a correct likeness of La Fayette, manufactured for the occasion. The gentleman had suspended from the button-hole of their coats a similar likeness, and, with the ladies, had the same stamped on their gloves. A belt or sash, with a likeness of the General and entwined with a chaplet of roses, also formed part of the dress of the ladies. The General and suite, entered about ten o'clock, and were received with acclamations. He marched around the spacious area, paying his respects to the ladies, and exchanging congratulations on the occasion, and appeared to be highly delighted and gratified. We are sensible that description falls short of the reality. It demands the pencil of the painter and the talent of the poet to convey an adequate idea of this truly magnificent festival, besides all the technicalities of which the original designers and inventors of the decorations alone are masters.

London boasts of its *Fauxhall*, Paris of its *Champ d'Elisees*, Naples of San Carlo. Foreign gentlemen present admitted that they had never seen any thing to equal this fête in the several countries to which they respectively belong. The blaze of light and beauty; the decorations of the military officers present; the combination of rich colors which met the eye at every glance; the brilliant circle of beauty and fashion in the galleries; every thing in the range of sight was inexpressibly beautiful, and doing great credit and honor to the managers, and all engaged in this novel spectacle.

The general with his suit retired about two o'clock, and went on board the steam boat James Kent, which immediately sailed for West Point. The dancing was kept up about an hour longer, when the company gradually retired, highly delighted with the entertainment. We have read of fairy places, says the Gazette, but have never seen any thing to compare in splendor and magnificence with the scene which we witnessed last evening. Words are inadequate to convey to the mind even a faint idea of the reality.

The following is the manifest of the cargo of the great ship Columbus, which lately sailed from Quebec. It is perhaps the largest cargo ever shipped in one vessel since the days of Noah:

- 41 pieces of oak
- 425 do. yellow pine,
- 2800 do. red pine,
- 54000 staves and heading
- 35000 deals.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1824.

Benjamin N. King, Esq. of Raleigh, who was appointed agent by the late meeting held in Concord on the 14th of August, with the ostensible view of starting a third electoral ticket in the state, has, in a communication to the Raleigh Star, declined acting in the capacity assigned him. Although he says he is desirous to see Mr. Adams elected President, yet he will not lend any assistance to get up a separate ticket for him in this state—believing, as he does, that it is impossible for Mr. Adams to succeed in North Carolina; and that he will support the Jackson electors, with the view of defeating the caucus party. This attempt, then, to divide the people, (that their enemies might profit thereby) has proved futile. And it is the last attempt of the kind, we suspect, that will be made: at least, it is the last one that need excite any fears with the friends of Jackson.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The splendid reception of Gen. La Fayette in this country, cannot fail of attracting the attention of all Europe; and we may permit ourselves to believe it will furnish a moral support to the cause of Liberty throughout the whole civilized world. It will naturally awaken the attention of the people of Europe, and turn their reflections on America—the freedom we enjoy, and the glorious revolution by which it was achieved. They will be led to compare their condition with ours, and will sigh for the enjoyment of those politics, and moral blessings which are consequent on the freedom of our institutions. It must also attract the attention of the kings and despots of Europe, the "Holy Alliance"—it will give them no pleasure. All this display of national gratitude, is for achievements which, of all others, they mostly dread and fear. La Fayette aided in accomplishing, in this Western Hemisphere, what they have combined to prevent in Europe—the destruction of tyranny, and the establishment of the liberties of man.

This demonstration of national gratitude, will also refute an opinion long inculcated, (and which it is the policy of kings and aristocrats to inculcate) namely, that "Republicans are ungrateful." This maxim (for it had grown into one) has long been disproved in the United States; but in Europe, it is to this day credited as orthodox; and doubtless it has, on many occasions, shed a damper on the ardor of patriotism. Nor can it be denied that the history of the ancient Republics, furnishes ample proofs of the truth of this ungrateful charge: the fate of *Miltiades*, *Aristides*, and many others, who, after bleeding for their country, were persecuted, exiled, and treated like traitors,—show, that with those Republics the charge is too well grounded; but the annals of our country furnish abundant proof, that our Republic is not ungrateful.

America, on the occasion of the visit of Gen. La Fayette, as well as in many other respects, will stand to the benighted nations of Europe, as a cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, to guide them on their march from the oppression of their task-masters, to a condition more consonant with the dignity and rights of man.

We invite every freeman of North-Carolina, whether a friend of Jackson, Adams, Clay or caucus, to read the following circular of Gen. Forney, clear through. It is a candid and forcible declaration of the sentiments and views of an old and sterling Republican, in whom there is not the faintest shadow of deception; his course will be now, as it ever has been, straightforward, without variability or turning. We wish every one of the candidates on the people's ticket, would come out thus unequivocally, that the people might know *who* and *what* they are:

To the Friends of Mr. Jackson:

There is no one who can wish more heartily for the success of General Jackson, than myself. I prefer him, because I believe that he is capable, that he is honest, that he is just, and more identified with the people themselves, than any other candidate: He is emphatically the people's candidate. He is not pushed forward by greedy expectants: no hiring prints are bibbed to trumpet forth his praise: it is a movement of the people alone; and their voice, I trust, will be heard.

But let the consequences be what they may, I deem it proper, in order to remove false impressions, should any unhappily exist, to declare, that my consent of being placed on the people's ticket, was, and still is, solely with the understanding of voting, if elected, for General Jackson as President. I feel myself bound by this understanding; and I rejoice that I have not yet out-lived my old fashioned republican principles, that the representative is bound to obey the voice (or, if you please, the instructions) of his constituents.

Candor and fair dealing with the many highly respectable gentlemen in this district, as well as in other parts of the state, friendly in the first instance to Mr. Adams, demand this declaration, that it may be distinctly known that no understanding on my part can, does, or ought to exist, to vote for Mr. Adams. I make this declaration at this time, because the crisis seems to call for it, in order to silence and put to shame certain of the opposers of General Jackson, and not out of any

disrespect to Mr. Adams, or any wish to undervalue his distinguished talents and services. Neither do I do it to provoke an opposition from his friends; for I most fondly hope that they will still continue united with us in the support of the people's ticket. Their known intelligence is, I think, a sufficient guarantee as to the course they will pursue. Their policy appears to be our policy; we cherish the same principles; and we are both the friends to the administration of the present venerable chief magistrate.—I thus embarked in the same political vessel, we should not quarrel about the *Hobbsman*—...peradventure, during the contest, we might be cast upon the rocks, and thus fall an easy prey to the *Aristocratic crew*, who appear to be hovering around us. My sentiments with regard to Mr. Adams, are known to most of my acquaintances. But even if he possessed, in my estimation, superior claims to General Jackson, there is, I conceive, something improper in a ticket to be voted for by the friends of both, with any other view than as General Jackson may be preferred by them to Mr. Crawford.

My being placed upon this ticket, was through the solicitations alone of the friends of Jackson in this district. I acknowledge no secret committee, or caucus, at Raleigh or elsewhere. If such exists, or has existed, of the friends of Jackson, I KNOW THEM NOT. My nomination has been confined to the people of the district; to no others do I owe, or am I willing to owe, any allegiance.
PETER FORNEY.

[We saw a publication in the Halifax "Free Press," a few weeks since, from the *Free*, a candidate on the people's ticket, in which he declares, unequivocally, that he will, if elected, vote for Gen. Jackson. And we understand the other candidates on the people's ticket will soon declare themselves in like manner.]

FURTHER INDICATIONS.

At a muster of Capt. Daniel Sullivan's militia company in the lower part of Davidson county, adjoining the Randolph line, on the 18th inst. a vote was taken on the Presidential question, the issue was as follows:

For Andrew Jackson, 51
William H. Crawford, about 12
John Quincy Adams, 11 or 12

TO THE EDITOR.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Sumpter District, S. C. on the High Hills, near Statesburg, on the 8th ultimo, to a Barbecue, (where we expected to find the most of the people in favor of Adams and Crawford.) It was proposed to take the opinion of the people on the Presidential question: Col. James G. Spain was called to the chair; and after several lengthy and able speeches were made on the subject, in favor of different candidates, Mr. Stephen H. Miller, one of our senators to the state legislature, rose in favor of Gen. Jackson. His speech was lengthy, and appeared to cut its way through all opposition. Mr. Miller stated that he was personally acquainted with the General. We then voted; and on counting the same, it appeared there were 69 for Jackson; 16 for Adams; and 5 for Crawford.

There were a number of Yankees present, who appeared warm in the cause of Jackson.
Yours, respectfully, &c.
W. H. CAPERS.

Sept. 10, 1824.

New-York.—The grand jury of Herkimer county, N. Y. at the last session of the court, balloted for President of the U. States and Governor of that state—the two attending constables voting with them; the result was as follows:

For President, Andrew Jackson, 11; John Q. Adams, 9; William H. Crawford, 2; Henry Clay, 1.
For Governor, De Witt Clinton, 16; Samuel Young, 4; John W. Taylor, 2; Daniel D. Tompkins, 1.

At a meeting of the officers of the 1st rifle battalion of Albany county, on a ballot, Jackson received 30, Adams 15, Crawford 2, blank 5.

At a meeting of the republicans of Phelps Ontario county, it was resolved, that the conduct of the Senate of that state, in refusing to give the election of electors to the people, was a high-handed attempt to subvert our republican institutions. On taking a vote for President, the whole company were for Gen. Jackson, save one.

These indications plainly shew, that the people of New-York would prefer two, at least, of the candidates in preference to Mr. Crawford, but yet an aristocratical legislature, probably will disregard the will of the people, and appoint electors favorable to that gentleman.

We perceive from the Newbern Sentinel, of the 18th ult. that William S. Blackledge, Esq. declines standing as a candidate on the People's Ticket; and that a meeting was called, to be held in Newbern, on the 23d ult. for the purpose of nominating a candidate in the place of that gentleman. Mr. B. was not induced to decline from any change of sentiment on the Presidential question—for he is as staunchly opposed to the caucus candidate as ever, and will support the cause of the people—but from other motives, he thought it advisable that another candidate in his district should be run on the people's ticket, in preference to himself. The gentleman to be run on the ticket will be nominated by the people themselves, at their meeting in Newbern.