



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 next, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

- John Giles, of Rowan county;
- Matthew Stokes, of Wilkes do.
- Robert Love, of Haywood do.
- Augustin H. Steppard, of Stokes do.
- John M. Murchison, of Guilford do.
- James Melane, of Orange do.
- Joseph Crutcher, of Wake do.
- Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
- William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
- Vine Allen, of Craven do.
- William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
- William Ives, of Halifax do.
- William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
- Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington do.

Gen. VINE ALLEN has been nominated by the people of Newbern district, as a candidate for Elector, on the People's Ticket, in the place of William S. Blackledge, Esq. declined standing. The following proceedings of the people took place on the nomination of Gen. Allen:

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

Pursuant to the notice in our last, a very respectable and numerous body of citizens convened at the Court House in this town on Thursday evening last; when John F. Smith, Esq. was called to the Chair, who, in an appropriate and perspicuous manner declared the object of the meeting; and John H. Bryan, Esq. presiding, a meeting was organized and proceeded to business.

Col. John I. Pasteur offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were acceded to without a dissenting voice:

Whereas it behoves every free people to be jealous of their political privileges, more especially of so important a right as the unbiased expression of their suffrages in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and to guard such right as well from domestic intrigue, as from foreign interference; and we, having assembled in pursuance of public notice, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. S. Blackledge, as a Candidate for Elector on the People's Ticket, and being desirous to preserve to ourselves a voice in the nomination of so important a trustee of the People's rights, therefore,

Resolved, that it is the decided sense of this meeting, that all nominations by members of Congress, as such, of the chief officers of the national government, is a usurpation of the rights of the People, and tends to the utter subversion of the pure principles of the federal constitution.

Col. Nathan Tisdale nominated Gen. VINE ALLEN, as a Candidate for the office of Elector on the People's Ticket; whereupon, Gen. Allen being requested by the Chairman to give this meeting some pledge of his vote, if elected, rose, and declared, in substance, that he was opposed to the election of the individual nominated by the late Congressional Caucus; and that he should, if returned to the Electoral College of this State, support for the Presidency that candidate who, in opposition to Mr. Crawford, should be found to unite a majority of the votes of the State. The nomination was then unanimously concurred in.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to correspond with our fellow citizens in the counties composing this electoral district, on any matters relative to the success of the People's Ticket, and in furtherance of the views of this meeting.

- The following persons were then appointed to compose the said Committee: Onslow.—Col. C. Dudley, Daniel M. Delany, and Lewis T. Oliver, Esquires.
- Jones.—Col. Lewis Foscutt, Col. Lemuel Hatch, and R. Korngay, Esq.
- Craven.—John H. Bryan, Esq. Col. John I. Pasteur, and John S. Nelson, Esq.
- Lenoir.—Hardy B. Croom, John Gatlin, and John Cobb, Esquires.
- Greene.—Gen. Jesse Spaight, Major John Williams, and Col. J. G. Shepard.
- Carteret.—Dr. James Manney, Isaac Hellen, Esq. and Capt. Otway Burns.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Sentinel.

A numerous meeting of the democratical republicans of Newcastle county, Delaware, took place on the 11th of Sept. to nominate a ticket for the support of the democratic party of that state; at that meeting, a resolution was passed, disappearing, in the strongest terms, the nomination by the caucus at Washington, of William H. Crawford for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President. That county is decided for Jackson; and if the people of Delaware had the electing of their Electors, Jackson would be sure of the votes of that state.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lower Salem, Sumpter District, S. C. a vote on the Presidential subject was taken, which resulted as follows:

For Jackson,	67
Adams,	52

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Correspondents of the Raleigh Register.

It is well understood at Raleigh, that almost the whole of the communications that appear in the Register, are from the pens of two individuals; one of whom is a Virginian, hackneyed in the arts of intrigue, and connected with the "Junos at Richmond" in more ways than one. The other is a foreigner by birth, education, and principle—who has no interest in this country, except his money-bag, which he can, at a week's notice, carry off to his native soil. During the late part of the administration; and never paid a cent of tax to the nation, though worth thousands of dollars; to evade the tax on gold and silver watches, he carried a pinch back one.

Freemen of North Carolina, these are the sort of characters that now step forward to drag you into the support of Crawford and caucus!

An Observer of 1814, as well as of 1824.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The present is a crisis big with important events; the political salvation of not less than ten millions of people, depends upon the consequences of the existing tumults of the political elements. And is there a patriot, is there a man, who cherishes a love for the free institutions of his country, who hopes to see them go down unaltered to posterity, but must view with inquietude and alarm any indication of change in our invaluable system of government? That there are such patriots, who disdain to be shackled with the chains of caucus despotism, and who spurn an association with men who, under the guise of republicans, seek to perpetuate a system, the direct tendency of which is to deprive us of the privileges of freemen, the progress of the political contest which now agitates the nation has triumphantly developed. When bad men league together, the virtuous should be watchful of their movements. The complexion of the times demands that all upright politicians should unite their energies for the maintenance of principle, even at the sacrifice of men.

What is the course which North Carolina will pursue at this juncture? Will she tamely follow in the wake of the "ancient dominion"? Will she follow in a track which even Virginia blindly pursues at the bidding of the Richmond party? or will she assume an attitude of independence, and burst asunder the fetters of Virginia influence? If she does not, then indeed is she the veriest slave that North Carolina has a will of her own, which she will exercise in spite of all the designing politicians of her own and her sister state, who have enlisted under the banners of King Caucus, and his worthy instrument the "national candidate."

Never can it be said that North Carolina, foremost to declare her emancipation from British thraldom, when the flame of liberty blazed forth with such splendor in the "times that tried men's souls," gave her countenance to the base attempt of imposing upon the nation a chief magistrate whose political character is equivocal—whose sentiments upon the great questions which for years have been agitated in the national legislature, are studiously concealed—who heads a faction industriously labouring to undermine an administration of which he is a member, and bound by duty and honor to support, and which is loading with obloquy the distinguished individual at the head of that administration, venerable alike for his age and his labours, the least of whose services infinitely transcend any that the Secretary of the Treasury has ever rendered—in a word, a candidate whose integrity is of doubtful character, and who is without a shadow of claim to her support, unless it be that he was born in Virginia, and bred in Georgia. North Carolina will be found in the ranks of those patriotic states which disdain fealty to the caucus system; she will give the countenance of her approbation to the system of policy which has governed the present administration, under the benign influence of which our internal resources are daily developing our march to the full vigor of manhood, proceeding with a steady and rapid pace, our republican institutions tenaciously adhered to, and our respectability abroad firmly established. These, emphatically, are the great results of Mr. Monroe's administration; it is based on principles which have descended to us from the "father of his country"—which stand equally aloof from ultram, (whether federal or foreign), from despotism and anarchy. These principles were practically illustrated in the administration of Washington; they are recorded in the inimitable document, his "farewell address." And I verily believe, that if we are destined to witness a departure from these revered maxims, it will be through the agency of that restless faction, which seeks the elevation of Wm. H. Crawford to the presidency. What will be the issue of such a state of things? Our Navy annihilated, our army disbanded, our forts dismantled and given up to dilapidation, leaving us exposed to the hostile attacks of European ambition on the one hand, and a prey to the mur-

derous tomahawk of the Savage on the other. We shall then have a practical demonstration on the policy of these disorganizing schemers. The power of the general government merged in that of the states, will be unable to afford any relief to the evils which will then befall us; and we shall realize all the blessings of that delectable anarchy, which started us in the French revolution.

Such, it must be conceded, is the tendency at least of the principles by which we are now guided. The radical chief into the current of popular favor. The chief will be visited with a signal defeat, and the "divinity of the treasury will be prostrated." The people have tested the soundness of those principles which have directed the course of the present administration, and which are derived from Washington himself. They behold the nation advancing rapidly in wealth, commerce, and a knowledge of their inestimable privileges—in the scale of all human improvement, in arts, sciences and literature; they see it respected abroad, and in the enjoyment of happiness at home; and they deprecate a change which would substitute an untried system, rendered dubious by speculation, and demonstrated, by the experience of others, to be fraught with ruin.

Who, then, of the candidates before the people, are devoted to the policy which has marked the administration of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe, under which the nation has continued to prosper? Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Henry Clay, are alike worthy of public confidence; should any one of these distinguished men be elected, the nation will be saved, and the government will be administered agreeably to the pure principles of our constitution: The death blow will be given to that gigantic power, which has grown up at the seat of the general government, and to its various ramifications in the different states; the fair features of our government will be preserved pure and undefiled. The efforts of a sullen faction to stifle the public voice, to withhold from the people the exercise of the elective franchise, whose restoration would mitigate the great evils designed to render our country impregnable, to paralyze the arm of government in the great measures calculated to give durability to our institutions; these efforts will perish with a vanquished faction. North Carolina will give her vote to one of the distinguished statesmen mentioned above; and already has the voice of an overwhelming majority of her citizens proclaimed that Andrew Jackson is the man of her choice.

A ticket has been formed by the people themselves, which will as certainly support Andrew Jackson as the evidences of its popularity are conclusive. Next in public estimation to the "Hero of Orleans," stands John Quincy Adams. His friends are numerous, and belong to the most respectable class of our citizens. They are unanimously opposed to the system of management, by which the partisans of the radical candidate are endeavoring to force him into the executive chair. The friends of Mr. Adams, almost without exception, prefer Jackson as their second choice; and why should they not do so? They are embarked in the same political cause—the cause of the people; they have submitted their claims exclusively to the people, without the agency of a caucus; the friends of each are decidedly opposed to the caucus ticket, and neither will be instrumental, through a groundless jealousy, awakened and fomented by their enemies, in contributing to the success of that ticket, and to the defeat of the candidate of their choice. What is the measure calculated to procure such a disastrous result?—The one to which they are so strenuously urged by their opponents—the forming a separate Adams ticket; which, so far from aiding the election of that gentleman, is the darling measure, to which the partisans of Crawford look for success. Why? Because the strength of Mr. Adams, though respectable, is insufficient to carry his ticket in this state. But if, by a generous sacrifice of personal predilection, and uniting their energies in the sacred cause of principle, they concentrate their force upon the people's ticket, that of the caucus will be defeated, and the state will be saved from the disgrace of giving its support to a candidate who is odious to three-fourths of its freemen. In every point of view, such a course recommends itself to the friends of Mr. Adams. Will it be said that, by voting for the people's ticket, they desert the cause of Mr. Adams? I ask whether it is not better, by a magnanimous abandonment of men, to save principle, than, by obstinate misconception, to sacrifice both principle and men? They will have thus given their vote to the man of their second choice; they will have performed an imperative duty, in defeating the machinations of caucus managers, if, indeed, they do not eventually secure the election of their favorite candidate. The votes of the state will be given to Jackson, the prospects of the radical candidate will be blasted; and I put it to their candour, whether they would not rather see Adams and Jackson the highest on the list, than

behold the radical chief come in at one of the top from whom the selection must ultimately be made?

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Sept. 27, 1824.

New York.—A convention of delegates from 52 counties in this state, assembled at Utica, on the 21st ult.; 121 delegates attended; of this number, on the second and last balloting, De Witt Clinton received 76 votes for Governor, and James Tallmadge received 89 for Lieutenant. Considerable diversity of opinion among the members of the convention; 23 of them, after Mr. Clinton was nominated, retired, and entered a protest against the proceedings. It is something doubtful whether Mr. Clinton accepts this nomination—and more doubtful whether he can be elected if he does.

Judicial disagreement.—A collision, much to be regretted, has arisen between Judge Thompson, one of the associate Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Judge Wm. P. Van Ness, the district judge for the southern district of New-York. The point of difference is, what building the circuit court, of which they are judges, shall be held in. Judge Van Ness opened the court in Tammany Hall, which was used as a public house, and which had been hired under his direction to hold the court in—that which place he was attended by the marshal, clerk, &c.; but Judge Thompson, thinking a tavern an unsuitable place, attended at the City Hall, the usual place of holding the courts in that city, but without being attended by the marshal or clerk. In each place, the court was adjourned from day to day, for a few days; when both judges adjourned for the term—and of course, a term of the court was lost.

LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette returned to the City of New York, on Monday, Sept. 20, and partook of a splendid Entertainment provided by the Masonic Fraternity.

His reception at the different towns on the banks of the Hudson, and at the Capital of the State, was as flattering and as affectionate as it has been wherever he had previously visited. It is impossible for us to copy all the details, and, indeed, we should apprehend that their repetition would weary the reader.

An incident that occurred at Hudson is too interesting to be passed over:

"Sixty-eight veterans of the Revolution, who had collected from the different parts of the county, formed a part of the general assembly, and many of them were officers, and many of them soldiers, who had served with La Fayette. Notwithstanding that they were admitted that the greatest haste was necessary, yet every one had something to say; and when they grasped his friendly hand, each seemed reluctant to release it. One of them came up with a sword in his hand, which, as he passed, he remarked "was given to him by the Marquis," at such a place, "in Rhode Island." Another, with a tear glistening in his eye, as he shook the hand of the General, observed, "You, sir, gave me the first guinea I ever had in my life—I shall never forget that."

The following, also, is interesting:

"While passing the scene of Arnold's treason, Gen. La Fayette related, very minutely, all the circumstances connected with that affair. Washington, with many other officers, arrived at Arnold's house, on the day of his escape. Intelligence of the arrest of Andre and the treason of Arnold, was communicated to Washington a few minutes before dinner. He mentioned it to La Fayette, Hamilton, and Knox, only. At dinner it was observed that General and Mrs. Arnold were both absent. After dinner, the intelligence spread rapidly, and a council of the General officers was called, at which General Knox, the junior Brigadier, was first asked by Washington what ought to be done. Gen. Knox, with great gravity, replied, "that something should be done to prevent the desertion of Major Generals."

A few miles below Newburg, the General recognized his quarters in the winter of 1781, and called Major Cooper, who was there with him, to talk over the incidents of that winter." Nat. Intel.

FROM A VERMONT PAPER.

Dreams.—Mr. Van Buren dreamed he was the American Minister at the Court of St. James—he awoke, and found he was only Minister of King Caucus.

Publication of the Cunningham Correspondence would kill John Quincy Adams—he awoke, and found

"The man recover'd of the bite—
"The dog it was that died."

Mr. Noah dreamed he had received a commission as one of the members of the Cabinet, under the new administration—he awoke, and found it was but the copy of a bill of indictment.

Mr. Noah also dreamed he was Sheriff of the City of New York—he awoke, and found a Sheriff at his elbow.

Alexander Smyth dreamed he took Canada; he awoke, and found he only "took to his heels."

Governor Root dreamed he had put down the Secretary of State—he awoke, and found it was a Quart of Brandy.

William H. Crawford dreamed, on the fourth of March, 1823, he was a private citizen—in and dismay he awoke, and found that "dreams do not always go by contraries."

1824 THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Clinton, Jones County, Georgia, 16th September, 1824.

At an extraordinary meeting of the members of Sincerity Lodge, held in the town of Clinton, and convened by the special order of the worshipful James Kirbin, Master, on this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the members of this lodge have just received the melancholy information of the death of their late Junior Warden, and worthy brother, John W. Monroe, in a land of strangers, and far removed from the friendly embrace and kind attention which it would have been their pleasure to have bestowed on him in every circumstance of life, and more particularly in his last most distressing illness; and whereas, they view his loss as one deeply to be lamented by his friends, and consider that his many virtues should be held in sacred remembrance by all his acquaintances, and especially those with whom he was so intimately associated, it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this lodge have, since their first connexion with their late brother, John W. Monroe, considered him as a generous, affectionate, and intelligent member of their society, possessing, in a high degree, all those high-born virtues so eminently calculated to elicit their warmest regard, and insure to him their most unreserved and cordial esteem.

Resolved, That we view this afflictive dispensation of Providence, as one long and deeply to be deplored by all his friends, and by every member of the masonic institution.

Resolved, That while we consider that any attempt at consolation, offered to his surviving relatives, would but increase the already too poignant regret which they must feel at their severe bereavement, yet we should be doing injustice to our own feelings did we not offer this last tribute of respect to his memory, and tender to them our most sincere condolences.

Resolved, That the members of this lodge will, in token of their affectionate attachment to the memory of their deceased brother, engrave on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Georgia Journal of this date, and the "Western Carolinian" of North Carolina; and that a certified copy be forwarded to the parents of our deceased friend and brother.

A true copy, taken from the minutes of Sincerity Lodge, No. 23.

FREDK. SIMS, S. Secy.

Sept. 16, A. D. 1824.

By the arrival of the ship Mentor, at New-York from Greenock, London papers to the 7th, and Paris papers to the 5th of August have been received:

Africa.—Another engagement had taken place at Cape Coast between the British and the Ashantes, in which the former lost 93 killed and 678 wounded. The loss of the Ashantes, who retired two miles after five hours fighting, is not mentioned. In two days they were joined by their king with a reinforcement, which increased their army to 16,000, and by the last accounts they had again advanced to within five miles of the castle. Official intelligence had reached London with the details of the above affair; and private letters give a most deplorable account of the situation of the inhabitants of the colony, who were not only in a state of alarm in consequence of the return of the barbarians, but suffering from the want of provisions, and the scarcity of ammunition to repel the foe. The natives were not to be depended on, and the whole is described as an "accumulation of horrible misery," from which there was no hope of escape but by abandoning the settlement. The Dutch were believed to be secretly aiding the Ashantes, who are represented as willing to make peace on condition that two native chiefs, a king and his brother, who had joined the British, should be delivered up unconditionally.

Pirates.—Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 26th of August, have been received at Norfolk. They furnish the particulars of the execution of seventeen pirates, at Jamaica. They were all hung on one day. It were to be hoped that the fate of these wretches would have a salutary effect in deterring their guilty associates, who still elude the grasp of justice, from a repetition of the atrocious deeds they have committed.

Previous to the execution of these culprits, one of them stated to an attending priest, that these men would always be the case while the merchants and store-keepers of that island purchased from the pirates their plunder, and various authorities permitted and secretly encouraged them in their nefarious acts.

The Law.—It is stated that there is a case in one of the Courts in Vermont, that originated about an article of the value of seventy-five cents, which has been continued along, until each party is responsible for about two thousand dollars.