

ELECTORAL LAW OF N. CAROLINA.

As the day of election is near at hand, the following abstract of the principal provisions of the law providing for the election of Electors to vote for President and Vice President...

The persons qualified to vote for Members of the House of Commons of this State shall meet on the Second Thursday of November every four years, at the usual place of voting for Members of the General Assembly...

The polls shall be held in the same manner, by the same officers, and under the same rules and regulations as the elections for Members of Assembly.

The Sheriffs, or other officers, who shall have held the said polls, shall give a certificate, stating in words, and not in figures, the number of votes given for each candidate for Electors...

The following is the form of the certificate:

I, Sheriff of county, (or deputy sheriff, or other officer duly authorized, as the case may be,) do hereby certify that an election was held on the day (or days, as the case may be) and at the place (or places as the case may be) fixed by law...

The fifteen persons who shall be chosen Electors shall assemble in the city of Raleigh on the first Wednesday of December, and then and there give their votes for President and Vice President.

Electors failing to attend, and vote as aforesaid, (excepting in consequence of sickness or other unavoidable accident,) to forfeit 200 pounds.

Any Sheriff, or other person duly authorized for that purpose, refusing to take the poll, transmitting a false return of the election, making any alteration in the poll books, &c. shall forfeit 100 pounds.

In case any Elector should, by sickness or any other cause, not attend, the other Electors then present shall appoint some other person or persons to supply such vacancy or vacancies.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette under date of 26th Sept. says:

Messrs. Editors: I think the administration men will now cease to charge the Jackson party with the cut throat system, when it is a fact which can be proven, that the son of the Hon. H. Clay did this day swear most bitterly and solemnly that before Jackson should be President of United States, he would blow the damned old rascal's brains out himself...

A VIRGINIAN.

The U. S. frigate Hudson, Capt. Creighton, bound to Brazil, and the schooner of war Erie, Capt. Turner, for the West India station, went to sea from New York, on the 27th ult. with a fine N. W. wind.

In the last contest, Gen. Jackson obtained a majority of white people's votes, including those of free negroes and mulattoes, who, in New England, are qualified voters; and strange to tell, in a republic, where popular will is the source of all power, Mr. Adams was made President, by Congress, against a plurality of your votes, of 47,649.

It we surrender our rights, and tamely submit to the election of Mr. Adams, it will be a surrender of the very principles of our Government. When the supreme power of the people—the original source of all power, shall have been yielded into the hands of the aristocrats, then farewell to liberty.

On Sunday evening, the 29th ult. a man by the name of David Hicks, aged about 40, and addicted to intemperance, retired to sleep on a hay mow in the barn of Mr. Neri Rodgers, of Auburn, N. Y. In the morning he was found dead on the floor having fallen from the mow, dashed in his skull! The coroner's jury who investigated the case returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Andrew Jackson.

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory." JEFFERSON.

"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me." &c. JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election." JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest regards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes." JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost veneration." HENRY CLAY.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living." THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)

The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

[Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.]

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

- 1st Dist. Robert Love, of Haywood county. 2d Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes. 3d Peter Forney, of Lincoln. 4th John Giles, of Rowan. 5th Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham. 6th John M. Morehead, of Guilford. 7th Walter P. 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 Edgecomb. 14th Richard D. Spaight, of Craven. 15th Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

ITEMS

Mr. Jacob M'Kiv, of Nineveh, in this county, Frederick, Virginia, recently opened a bee hive, the contents of which were as follows:

- 81 lbs. of good comb, 10 " of dry comb, 54 " of honey after it was strained, 20 " the weight of the comb, after the above 34 lbs. were drained off. 165 lbs., whole amount of the hive.

The weight of the comb that was good, and strained honey, was 126 lbs. The hive, which was a flour barrel, was put up between the 5th and 10th of May last, and was opened on the 21st of August. Winchester Republican.

SPLENDID CHURCH IN RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in Northampton. "At Salem, a young man just arrived from Petersburg, Russia, gave me a piece of rock with which the Emperor Nicholas is now building a church which he intends shall be the largest ever built. There will be 42 stone columns, each 54 feet high, each weighing 120 tons, each 7 feet in diameter, and each of one solid piece of rock."

Singular Predicament. From the death of the U. S. supreme Judge Trimble, of Kentucky, and the district Judge Byrd, of Ohio, on the same day, there is no person to exercise the U. S. judicial functions in the State of Ohio. The recent death of the district Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, is also recollected. Thus, the offices of one supreme and two district judges are vacant and, with the postmaster in N. York, will form a series of appointments to be made, greater in number and importance than has often occurred in the United States.

Equivocal Language.—One calls at a grocery store and asks have you any coarse fine salt? "No, replies the grocer, but I have some very fine coarse salt."

Crops in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 15th August says, "That the crops of cotton and sugar in that state promise well."

Snakes. A subscriber in Leicester, Massachusetts, whose word may be relied on, informs us that seeing the account of forty young snakes being taken from the body of an old one in Northampton published as an extraordinary event, reminded him of having taken 73 young ones from the body of a snake on the 4th of July last, in presence of several witnesses. They were from two and a half to three inches long.

The English quarter of Wheat weighs 560 pounds, being a quarter of a ton—this is equal to 8 English bushels of 70 pounds each, or 6 1-2 American bushels of 60 pounds each. This computation should always be attended to in bringing the English quarter of wheat into American bushels.

The English sack of Flour weighs 280 pounds—7 sacks equal to 10 American barrels, 1960 pounds.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 14, 1828.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Any quantity of Jackson Electoral Tickets, can be had at the office of the Western Carolinian, on very low terms—say 25 cents per hundred, or \$3 per thousand. Committees in the several counties, and individuals, would do well to apply soon, so that there may not be any disappointment in supplying themselves in time. 139

"We have been requested to give the following extracts from a letter, written, as will be seen, by one among the most respectable gentlemen in Tennessee, to a friend of ours in a neighboring county; the latter part of which is in explanation of a circumstance which has caused considerable conversation hereabouts, and much merriment, at the expense of the party complainant." Nashville, Sept. 4th, 1828.

Sir: Yours of the 29th July, only reached me a few days ago; and having made the necessary inquiries on the particular subject you refer to, I hasten my reply:

No man probably ever lived, whose public and private character has been more misrepresented by his relentless persecutors, than has Gen. Jackson's. I speak from a candid comparison of all that has been so industriously published, with an intimate and unreserved acquaintance with that distinguished individual, for near forty years; and I hesitate not to declare, that though I am now an old man, in the decline of life, and have seen and heard much of the world, I never yet saw or heard of an individual, who has met so much unmerited reproach and abuse, or one whose reputation has been so cruelly tortured, by both political and personal enemies,—surely those whose vocation it has been, for the last two or three years, to deal out charges against him, must labour under the impression that nothing but an association of crimes and vices the most heinous and degrading, can satisfy the morbid appetite of that portion of the community they seek to confirm in their opposition to his election; otherwise they certainly might have contented themselves with half the unfounded reports they have given currency to.

It has been remarked, that there is scarcely of earth a man of whom some good may not be said; and yet if we are to believe what is told of Gen. Jackson, it would seem that he stands a solitary exception among millions! What vice in the long catalogue of crimes, has not been charged to him? The noblest deeds of his life, in praise of which this whole republic has echoed, and for which, in better times, and other days, their author would have been canonized,—are now declared to have been violent and unnecessary assaults upon the constitution and laws of his country. If, whilst leading an army to rescue the helpless inhabitants of our frontiers from the ruthless arm of a savage foe, in the exercise of the high duties of his office, and for the preservation of his camp, he punished insubordination, and put down mutiny and disobedience of authority, by solemn military punishment, we are now told that in so doing he committed "murder;" and as if the mass of mankind are too ignorant to be convinced of his guilt by a fair statement of facts, and a candid appeal to their judgment, the country is flooded with Coffin Handbills, and Caricature Death-heads. It, when driving back the tide of disgraceful war, and defending the "beauty and booty" of our land from foreign invasion, he drew a military cordon around his camp by declaring "martial law;" and that too when treason was lurking nigh, and the stoutest heart feared for the result—advised as he was to this course of conduct by the ablest counsel in his reach, and the sound judgments of all around him; he is now branded with the epithet of "Tyrant, and military chieftain!" He who loved his soldiers, who in their turn requited his friendship by enthusiastic feelings of devotion, is now charged with cruelty, and a reckless disregard of their wants and their sufferings! But, if possible, worse than all, and as if to defy common decency, and to mock to degradation those maxims of life, that in the worst of times have been held sacred in all civilized societies, the privacy of his bed-chamber has been invaded, and the feelings of an amiable, pious, and charitable matron, who has lived but to be cherished and beloved by those who knew her best, have been assailed! An event in her life of near half a century past, which the criticism of an open enemy could not then, nor therefore should not now, revile, is now spoken of in terms that were but to disgust all the witnesses present, and on whom the grave has not yet closed. In times like these, what may we not expect to hear? and what calumnies are not invented? Surely those wicked panders in detraction, have forgotten that his name was once, at least, connected with the most favorable remembrances, and that in times gone by some of them, who are high in office, and who then spoke without any insidious motive, were the first to sound his praise. Such conduct proves the desperation of our rulers, and of their cause, and should serve to cheer us in our animated hopes, that in a very short time, our triumph will be full, and the vindication of our

signal overthrow of his slanderers.

You say that the charge of inhospitality has been lately laid at his door; and a gentleman of your state, who some short time since visited the Hermitage, has given currency to that charge. Without putting myself to the trouble of investigating his particular complaint, I could have safely authorized you to correct the misrepresentations (unintentional I hope) of that gentleman; who of course is a stranger to me, and of whom I would not wish to be understood as speaking harshly.

I dare affirm, that there are few men, who in private life have shewn to all who visit them, without distinction of party, rank, wealth or low condition, more politeness or greater softness of manners. I speak of what I have witnessed personally. The hospitality of Gen. Jackson's mansion is proverbial; it was so in other times, and before he was destined to fill so large a space in the public eye. In stead of diminishing by the high distinction to which his name has so justly attained, it has increased four-fold; and the entire avails of his handsome estate are expended, as they have been for the last fifteen years of his life, in ministering to the comforts of a constant crowd of visitors.

But I have inquired particularly into the case of your citizen, not from Gen. Jackson, whom I have not had in my power to see since the receipt of your letter, but from another source, on which I can confidently rely. That gentleman was, it is true, at the house of the Gen., and happened to arrive at a moment when he was preparing a communication, from the records of his military office, for a friend at Washington; on the subject of the "six militia-men." The one-sided and garbled report of the secretary of War, was before the people; and it became Gen. Jackson, in defence of his reputation, and speedily, too, to furnish all the evidence in his possession, in order to place that transaction in its true and proper light before the public. Your citizen was received with his usual politeness, and was requested to amuse himself with the newspapers for a short time, until Gen. Jackson could go to his office, a few steps from his door, and close the business which was pressing on him. As soon as he possibly could, he returned; and not meeting his visitor in the house, went in pursuit of him to the garden, supposing he had walked there; but not finding him, he inquired of the servants, who informed him, that soon after he had gone into the office, the visitor walked up the avenue leading to his door, and opening from the woods to the house, extending some three or four hundred yards, the extreme end being entirely out of view from the house; Gen. Jackson then either went or sent a servant in that direction, where it was ascertained, for the first time, that the gentleman had, in all probability, tied his horse in the woods at the upper end of the avenue, by which means he had escaped the notice of the servants, who would otherwise instantly have warned him; and the gentleman had himself left the Hermitage without ceremony. Gen. Jackson felt much regret at his abrupt departure, and so afterwards expressed himself; he regretted it the more, because his visitor was the bearer of a letter of introduction, from an old friend in Salisbury, towards whom he entertains the highest regard and respect. He did not anticipate, and certain it is that he never received, such treatment before! Your citizen was afterwards spoken to by a friend, who conveyed Gen. Jackson's feelings on the occasion; he replied with the polite apology, that business forced him away; and here the matter ended.

This is a candid statement of all that occurred; and I have to add, in conclusion, that you may make what use you please of it. Most respectfully, yours, ROBERT C. FOSTER.

Dr. Moses W. Alexander's remarks on rearing silk worms, &c. is necessarily postponed another week; but as we have now nearly completed the publication of the laws of the United States, we shall be able to publish it next week; and, soon afterwards, attend to many other favors of correspondents.

Election Returns. In our last, we published a list of the members of the next General Assembly, with the exception of Hyde, from which we had not then heard; but the Raleigh papers by last Tuesday's mail, furnished us with the Hyde election; the two papers, however, differ materially in their report of the result: In the Star, it is stated that Littlejohn Pugh is elected to the senate; John B. Jasper, and Wallace Styron, commons.—While the Register reports John Hill as elected to the senate; Wallis Styron and John Jasper, to the commons.

The spirit of Christianity. The secretary of the Presbyterian Missionary Society of North Carolina, has received the assurance of 200 gentlemen, each of whom binds himself to pay into the treasury of said society, on or before the 1st of October, 1829, the sum of \$50, provided 20 other persons will agree to do the same.

In the National Journal of the 30th ultimo, (which paper seems to vie with its worthy cotemporary in defamation, John Binn's Press, of Philadelphia, in attempts to scandalize the supporters of Gen. Jackson) it is stated, that "Mrs. Fanny Budding, of Mississippi, has advertised her husband as a runaway, and concludes by saying he is a drunkard, and a Jackson-man!" Now we shrewdly suspect this poor fellow was linked to such a Vixen, that he was right in running away; doubtless she had Bred rather of tenor than any reasonable man could put up with!

to our readers, that a newspaper called the Knoxville Register, published in the town of that name, in Tennessee, was lately bought up by the Williams, formerly of this state, and is controlled and edited by the family; and it may not be generally known, that the whole connection have a personal family grudge against Gen. Jackson; but such is the fact. This paper, as might be expected, teems weekly with the most virulent and bitter abuse of Gen. Jackson and his supporters; among other things, it has asserted, and reiterated the assertion, that Mr. Nelson, the Adams electoral candidate, would be elected in that district; and from the great noise raised, and the circumstance that there were two Jackson candidates up, some people abroad were induced to think that there was a probability Jackson might lose one vote in Tennessee. But from the result of various ballottings, at masters, &c. in that electoral district, which we find in the last Knoxville Register, it would appear morally impossible that an Adams candidate could be elected, even were the Jackson strength to be divided among three or four candidates.—The aggregate number of votes taken at these ballottings, was 4287; of these

Gen. Jackson received 4094
Mr. Adams 193

Louisiana.—Proofs of the prevailing popularity of Gen. Jackson in this state, are constantly developing themselves. Although Mr. Gurley, an Adams man, was elected to Congress, it is manifest that his district is decidedly against the administration. The St. Francisville Courier of the 6th ult. contains the result of three separate ballottings, in Mr. Gurley's district; the aggregate of the votes given was 932, of which Jackson received 900
Adams 32

A mad dog was killed in Charleston, on the 25th ult. He attempted to bite several persons, but they fortunately escaped.

Bennet Dozier was convicted at Johnston superior court, of horse stealing; and sentenced to receive 25 lashes, and be imprisoned 60 days.

New-York.—The Hon. Martin Van Buren has been nominated as the Jackson candidate for Governor of New York; and Judge Ezra T. Throop, of Cayuga county, for Lieut. Gov. The convention, which made the nomination, was among the most respectable delegated assemblages ever convened in that state. An able address and resolutions, were adopted. The ticket is a strong one, and cannot fail of succeeding.

It has been unusually healthy this season, in and about Elizabeth City, in this state. It says the paper of that place. It has been somewhat more sickly this than in ordinary seasons, in Rowan county.

Lemuel Taylor, of Currituck county, put himself out of this troublesome world, on the 19th ult. by shooting himself. It's hard times, 'tis true; but we can't make them better in this way.

At the fall term of the superior court for Rowan county, held in this town last week, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin presiding, Solomon Pickle was tried and convicted of passing counterfeit money, (dollars, and Virginia \$5 bills); George Biny was also convicted, as an accomplice of Pickle's. They were sentenced to receive 20 lashes on the bare back, and pay all costs.

Lassa Nature. About three weeks since, the wife of Mr. Nathan Allman, living in this county, about ten miles east of this town, was delivered of a male child, with neither hands nor feet. The arms are perfect as far as the wrist joints, which terminate in a blunt cloven end, not unlike a goat's foot; the legs are wanting below where the knee-joints should be; near the end of the right leg, are two knobs, on opposite sides of the limb, resembling deformed toes. The child is healthy, and bids fair to grow up.

Samuel Haw dropped down dead, in the streets of Nashville, on the 16th ult. without having previously experienced any illness.

The famous Lorenzo Dow, is in Tennessee, and preached in Nashville on the 30th ult.

[BY REQUEST.] Adam Payne, returns thanks to God that he is alive and well this morning, after having "traveled ten years through eighteen states of America, God and his children having borne him up till now; and would inform all his friends scattered abroad on the face of the earth, that he preached in the town of Salisbury, N. Carolina, this morning, at 8 o'clock, from Isaiah, 19th chapt. 15th verse. September 30th, 1828.

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

Sir: I observed in the Catawba Journal of the 2d Sept. a piece copied from the Cincinnati Gazette, concerning the birth-place of Gen. Jackson; which seems somewhat to amuse the editor. Had not Mr. Bingham been acquainted with me when he lived in Charlotte, and well knew where Findleysville post-office was, I could have passed by his sneers on the subject; but as it is, I cannot be silent.

Sometime back, I wrote a few lines to the Editors of the U. S. Telegraph, at Washington city, for some copies of their Extra paper, and made some remarks concerning Gen. Jackson; my letter was published, although I had no expectation it would be. Remarking on this letter, Mr. Bingham's paper sneeringly says we give Gen. Jackson a new birth-place. Now I will inform the gentleman, (although I believe he lacks candor more than he does information) that Sir. Eaton is nearly correct, as regards distance from Camden, S. C.; and I am also correct, corresponding pretty nearly with Mr. Eaton.

Gen. Jackson's father settled, and died, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the county of Mecklenburg, N. C. and was buried in the Waxaw graveyard, Lancaster district, S. C.; and I can produce a living witness, of respectability, to prove these facts. From undoubted information, Mrs. Jackson was delivered of Andrew (the General) at the house of George M'Camy, his uncle, Mrs. M'Camy being sister to the General's mother. The plantation is now owned by Jeremiah Curston, whose house is on the main road leading from Charlotte, N. C. to Camden, S. C.; and the road is the line between the two states.—Mr. M'Camy's house stood about one-fourth of a mile in North Carolina, Mecklenburg county.

I wish Mr. Bingham would enlighten us a little, by telling how far Findleysville is from the Waxaw Settlement? Let him should be puzzled in the attempt, I will bring the question within the grasp of his geographical acumen, by informing him, that it is precisely the distance his