

## Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

**Convention of the 10th Electoral District.**—At a meeting of Delegates from the counties of Halifax, Warren, Franklin and Nash, composed of the following persons:

*Halifax*—Dr. A. A. Wyche, Jesse A. Bynum, Esq. Col. Thomas M. Nicholson, Thos. M. Crowell, John Young, Gen. John Alston.

*Warren*—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, John Bragg, Esq. Col. Lewis Turner, Wm. K. Kearney, Dr. Samuel L. Southerland.

*Franklin*—Dr. Wood T. Johnson, Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. Williamson Gatewood, Archibald H. Davis, Dr. Solomon Williams.

*Nash*—Capt. John Arrington, Major John H. Drake, David Sills, Esq. Dr. Nicholas J. Drake, Gideon Bass, Esq.

At Henry Sims' Tavern, on Thursday, the 7th of February, 1828, for the purpose of designating some individual friendly to the election of ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency, and JOHN C. CALHOUN for the Vice-Presidency, to be recommended to the freemen of North-Carolina as a suitable Elector for this District.

On motion of Col. Thomas M. Nicholson, Capt. John Arrington was called to the Chair.

On motion of Dr. Nicholas J. Drake, William W. Thorne and Titus D. Murray were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Jesse A. Bynum, Esq. it was resolved, that in all cases of balloting for a candidate for an Elector of this District, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun as President and Vice President of these United States, a majority of the whole number of votes given in shall be necessary to constitute an Elector; and if there shall not be any majority for any one individual, the ballot shall be repeated until such majority shall be obtained by some one of the candidates.

On motion of Dr. A. A. Wyche, it was resolved, that as the county of Halifax has one more delegate present than either of the other counties, a vote be taken by the delegates of the other three counties, on the question, whether the county of Halifax shall be entitled to the votes of the whole number of her delegates present. [This was decided in the affirmative.]

On motion of Dr. Wood T. Johnson, of Franklin, the Hon. John Hall, of Warren, was nominated for Elector, supported by John Bragg, Esq.

On motion of Thomas M. Crowell, of Halifax, Gideon Alston, Esq. was nominated, supported by Dr. A. A. Wyche.

A ballot taking place, the Hon. JOHN HALL, of Warren, was chosen.

JOHN HALL, - - - - 11

GIDEON ALSTON, - - 10

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of eight be appointed to revise the proceedings of this Convention, and inform the Central Committee at Raleigh of the recommendation they have made; also to draw up such a preamble and resolutions as may be thought proper to support the ge-

neral cause in which we are engaged: provided they think any preamble and resolutions requisite.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed:

*Warren*—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, John Bragg, Esq.

*Halifax*—Jesse A. Bynum, Esq. John Young.

*Franklin*—Dr. Wood T. Johnson, Nathaniel Hunt, Esq.

*Nash*—David Sills, Esq. Major John H. Drake.

Which committee reported, thro' their Chairman, that they deem it unnecessary to present any preamble and resolutions.

On motion of Dr. A. A. Wyche, it was resolved, that the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and that the Chairman cause the same to be published in the Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, Warrenton Reporter, and Tarborough Free Press.

On motion of Dr. A. A. Wyche, it was resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries thereof.

On motion, the Committee then adjourned, *sine die*.

John Arrington, Ch'n.

Wm. W. Thorne, } Sec'ys.  
T. D. Murray, }



## Tarborough,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1828.

The Right Rev. Bishop RAVENSCROFT is expected to preach a FUNERAL SERMON, at the house of Mr. David Clark, in Scotland Neck, on Thursday, the 28th inst.—*Communi'd.*

(COMMUNICATED.)

The citizens of Edgecombe county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, are requested to attend a meeting at the Court-house in Tarboro', at 2 o'clock, on Monday, the 10th of March next, it being the first day of the Superior Court for this county, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the Presidential question. Feb. 1828.

**Presidential.**—The attention of our readers is earnestly directed to the preceding article, requesting them to meet and express their sentiments on this subject, which we conceive to be of the utmost importance to them individually and collectively. The time has arrived when it has become the duty of every citizen in this Republic to think freely and act firmly—it is not sufficient for those who disapprove of the manner in which the present Administration shuffled themselves into office, and the course they have pursued to retain possession, silently to condemn them—no, now is the time to “hang out your banners,” and to proclaim in an audible voice your approval or condemnation of the conduct of the men now sitting at the helm of the nation. There never has been a period since the organization of our government, in which grosser attempts have been made to mislead the people, and to divert their attention from the real, the all-important subjects of inquiry which should influence their decision in the next Presidential election. It is not a choice between men, however well qualified, or how powerful their claims for that office; it is not a choice of measures, however beneficial or pernicious they may be considered—but principles and practices are involved in this contest,

which if sustained by the people, will leave them but the shadow of Republicanism—in short, this contest must decide whether a majority of the people of the Union are capable of self-government, or in other words, sufficiently intelligent to discern their best interests and to select their principal agents. Was not that majority directly charged with incapacity in the selection of a Chief Magistrate when they were told that their candidate was “incompetent?”—Have we not seen our present Chief Magistrate elected against the known and expressed wishes of a majority of the people, and avowedly in “conformity to safe precedents?” Have they not seen that Chief Magistrate reward with the first office in his gift, the individual who avowed these sentiments and who was mainly instrumental in his elevation, thereby virtually appointing him his successor agreeable to safe precedents? Have they not seen that Chief Magistrate recommend to their representatives not to be “palsied by the will of their constituents,” in the exercise of their public duties? Have they not seen him create offices to remunerate those who were “palsied” by their constituents for the part they took in his elevation? Has he not claimed the power to “appoint ambassadors,” without the advice and consent of the Senate? Has he not threatened with military violence, (not under authority of the Constitution, but by “superadded obligations”) an independent State, one of the members of this confederacy, because her authorities differed with him in the construction of the terms of a treaty? Has not Mr. Clay, his safe precedent successor, attempted to array one section of the Union against another, and one great interest of the nation against the others in political strife, by publicly declaring that “all who are opposed to the American System—all who are opposed to Internal Improvements, are now united with others, in the endeavor to defeat the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate?” Has not Mr. Rush, another member of the cabinet, endeavored to assume the power to “regulate the capital and labor of the country?” Is not every exertion used by the members of the Administration generally, to make the power, patronage and even the policy of the government subservient to their views? Do we not see a general effort made, both by the Administration and its advocates, to strengthen the influence of the government and weaken that of the people—to make the government everything and the people nothing? In the face of these notorious facts, the lullaby song is sung that it is a mere contest about men, and the people are gravely asked by some, what do you expect to gain by a change of rulers? The people are not now asked if they have any objections to Gen. Jackson, or do they prefer him to all others—no, the simple question is, are they willing that he should take the helm, at this critical juncture in our political affairs, in preference to the present incumbent?—Three-fourths of the Presidential term of Mr. Adams has nearly elapsed, and the people anxiously enquire, where are the evidences of the superior abilities so exultingly claimed for “the practised statesman?” Shall they seek it in his declaration that the revenue of the nation has decreased and is decreasing? Shall they seek it in the discord prevailing in our National Councils, or in the distrust and dissatisfaction exhibited by the people from one extremity of the Union to the other? Why is it that more petitions, memorials, remonstrances, &c. clamoring for protection and against oppression, have been presented to Congress this session, than were ever before presented during a whole term of any previous President? Is it not clear as noon-day that the principles of '98 are again jeopardized, not by open foes, but by pretended friends? We have the safest guarantee, however, in the virtue and intelligence of the people, that they will triumph in the prostration of the second Adams as they did in that of the first—hence none need “despair of the Republic.” The sentiments of the people have already been proclaimed by the immortal Jefferson, the Patriarch of Republicanism, who a short time before his

death that Gen. Jackson was “an honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed and strong-minded man, of the soundest political principles;” and that “it was fortunate for the country that Gen. J. was likely to be fit for public life four years after; for it seemed to him to be the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitations of powers, and left the General Government, by theory, altogether unrestrained.”

**No News....**Our last papers furnish nothing new from Washington City or from Europe.

**Dewitt Clinton is no more!**—A letter received in this place from New-York, dated 15th inst. says: “We have just received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Dewitt Clinton.”

**New Publication.**—We would suggest to those who feel inclined to patronize the following publication, that we will receive subscriptions for it until the close of the ensuing Superior Court for this County, and will then forward the names to the Proprietors at Washington City.

“The undersigned have been advised to issue a *Weekly Paper*, on terms that will enable them merely to defray the expense of publication. Located at the seat of Government, having access to the public libraries and the command of official documents, possessing already a large share of public confidence, and the advantages of a central position and extensive correspondence, they may aver that, in issuing such publication, they can aid, in some degree, the great cause of truth and the People.

“They therefore propose to publish *The United States Telegraph EXTRA*, weekly, until the 15th of October next, for ONE DOLLAR, payable, in all cases, in advance. This paper will be devoted *exclusively*, to the Presidential election, and will contain official documents, and such essays, original and selected, as, in the judgment of the Editors, will most promote the election of the Democratic Republican candidates, Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun.

“The United States Telegraph Extra will be printed in pamphlet form and stitched, to render it more convenient for circulation. The first number will appear about the first of March.

DUFF GREEN,  
RUSSEL JARVIS.”

**Revolutionary Claims.**—The subjoined list of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, in this State, who have claims to bounty lands, in Ohio, was presented to us for publication, (says the Wilmington Recorder,) by a gentleman to whom it was transmitted, by the Hon. Mr. Holmes, our representative in Congress, whose vigilance in this instance, affords to revolutionary veterans, or their heirs, an opportunity to secure their rights.

**Captains**—Micajah Lewis, John Nees, Robert Raiford, Charles Stewart, William Williams.

**Lieutenants**—John Clendannan, Thomas Clark, John Ford, Philip Jones, Stephen Slade, Jas. Scurlock, Jesse Steed, Nathaniel Williams.

**Surgeon**—James W. Green.

**Privates**—Gideon Aikens, Samuel Baxter, Joseph Brown, John Bailey, William Bryant, William Brown, Chas. Bright, Layman Barko, Jiles Bowers