

Political.

Electoral Tickets.—We present to our readers the Jackson Electoral Ticket for this State—and, in consequence of their being no other press located in this vicinity, we have concluded to publish the Adams Electoral Ticket also, that our readers may become acquainted with the names of the individuals composing both Tickets.

NORTH-CAROLINA

Jackson Electoral Ticket.

(Election on Thursday, 13th Nov. next.)

For President,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Vice-President,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

ELECTORS.

- 1st dist. Robert Love, of Haywood county.
- 2d - Montford 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 F. 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 Edgecombe.
- 14th - Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
- 15th - Edward B. Dudley, New-Hanover.

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Adams Electoral Ticket.

For President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Vice-President,
RICHARD RUSH.

ELECTORS.

- 1st dist. Isaac T. Avery, of Burke county.
- 2d - Abner Franklin, of Iredell.
- 3d - Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln.
- 4th - Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery.
- 5th - James T. Morehead, Rockingham.
- 6th - Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
- 7th - Benj. Robeson, of Cumberland.
- 8th - James S. Smith, of Orange.
- 9th - William Hinton, of Wake.
- 10th - Edward Hall, of Warren.
- 11th - Samuel Hyman, of Martin.
- 12th - Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank.
- 13th - William Clark, of Pitt.
- 14th - William S. Blackledge, of Craven.
- 15th - Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Mr. Adams and the Federalists.—It is with extreme reluctance that we notice some further developments, respecting the celebrated "Webster Pledge," which places the President of the United States or Mr. Webster, in a very humiliating situation. In fact, the evidence is conclusive, that Mr. Adams has authorized the public and positive denial of an act committed by him, or Mr. Webster has wilfully deceived several individuals. That our readers may distinctly understand this subject, we give the following brief sketch:—Sometime since it was stated in the Richmond Enquirer, and strongly corroborated from several sources, that pending the late Presidential Election several gentlemen of the federal party, who held a preponderating weight in the Congressional delegations of several States, where hesitating in their determination in regard to their vote on that occasion; that Mr. Webster, as a friend of Mr. Adams, was applied to, in order to ascertain what course the latter would pursue to that party, in the event of his election; that Mr. Webster prepared a *written* statement favorable to their views, which was revised and *corrected* by Mr. Adams, who made the expressions still more favorable; that this document was shown, or its contents communicated, to Mr. Van Rensselaer of New-York, and to Mr. Warfield of Maryland, who in consequence thereof subsequently gave the votes of these States to Mr. Adams; and it was offered to be shown to Mr. M'Lane of Delaware, who indignantly refused to see it. After the Presidential Election, on his return home, Mr. Webster pursued the same course with several leading federalists in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey; among whom were designated Messrs. Walsh and Hopkinson of Philadelphia, and Messrs. R. and R. F. Stockton of New-Jersey. In support of the above statement, we have the testimony of Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Elmer and Parker; to them Mr. R. Stockton declared, that—

"Mr. Adams promised or avowed it to be his intention, if elected President, to give the federal party a fair participation in office; which promise, as reduced to writing by Mr. Webster, in order that there should be no possible mistake, he sanctioned by an interlineation with his own pen, and delivered it, thus altered more precisely to suit himself."

The Editor of the New-York Evening Post, states that Mr. R. F. Stockton impliedly admitted to him, that—

"Mr. Webster, after detailing to him (R. F. Stockton) the history of the pledge, asserted that he had it then in his possession, in *black and white*, and offered at the same time to shew it to him."

The Evening Post also declares, on the authority of Joshua Foreman, Esq. that at a recent meeting of the people in Somerset, N. J.—

Mr. R. F. Stockton "stated to them the history of the Webster Pledge, with all the concomitant circumstances, precisely as it has been repeatedly stated in this paper; excepting, indeed, that he did not mention Mr. Webster's name, but contented himself with alluding to him so palpably, that not an individual of those present was at a loss for a moment who was meant."

In addition to the above, we have the following decisive, although indirect, acknowledgement of the existence of this pledge, from one of Mr. Adams' most devoted partisans, who was designated as having a knowledge of its contents—a short time since Mr. Walsh stated in his paper:

"The utmost that has been alleged, with any semblance of truth is—that one or two members of Congress, federalists, who decidedly preferred Mr. Adams to General Jackson, on the broadest grounds, wished to know *before they definitively resolved to vote for him*, whether, if made President, he would pursue the policy of excluding federalists from office, and they accordingly asked for information on the subject from Mr. Webster, or some other friend of Mr. Adams, supposed to be acquainted with his sentiments.

"To this application, the gentleman addressed gave a *written answer, which had the approbation or revision of Mr. Adams.*"

What will the reader think, if in the face of this *indisputable* testimony, Mr. Adams authorises an Editor in New-York to declare upon his authority, that the statement, "*by whomsoever told, or by whomsoever vouched for, is utterly and in all respects untrue, and without the slightest foundation!*" Yet such is the fact. The New-York American recently repeated the denial of the charge, as follows:

"We now state, that the President of the United States declared to the writer of this paragraph, that he never had at any time, to anybody, written, dictated, or interlined in any manner, any letter promising employment or protection to the federalists, in case of his (Mr. Adams's) election to the Presidency, or *any thing to that effect.* The declaration was broad, unqualified, and made with the knowledge (for he was informed that such was the main object of the inquiry) that it would be published; and we rely most implicitly upon its truth, as we are sure every man of decent self-respect in the nation will."

We wait with anxiety to see the result of this well authenticated charge and equally positive denial. Will Mr. Webster *still* remain silent? In the winter of 1806-7 Mr. Adams openly abandoned the federal party, and privately declared to Mr. Jefferson and Governor Giles of Virginia, that his motive for so doing was the "reasonable views" entertained by the leaders of that party. In 1814, Mr. Adams in a letter to Leavitt Harris, unequivocally charged the federalists, whom he designated as "half the nation," with being "sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to the enemy." Notwithstanding these unsavoury charges, and this desertion of Mr. Adams in the hour of their adversity, in 1824 we find the federalists rallying in his support, and in 1828, with some few exceptions, straining every nerve to effect his re-election. Is it *principles or men*, that have thus rallied the broken and dispirited forces of Federalism—not indeed under its former appellation, but under the more attractive one of "Republicans of every faith?"

New-England.—The elections are progressing in New-England, and as was expected, the Adams party are triumphant every where. It is now almost reduced to a certainty, that Mr. Adams will get the entire vote of "New-England, the whole of New-England, and nothing but New-England"—excepting, perhaps, a few scattering votes here and there, where the natives of the "Universal Yankee Nation," or the federalists, have a preponderance.

A New-York paper states that the editor of the Ithaca Chronicle is ready to take his affidavit that General Jackson not only threatened to cut off Mr. Eppes' ears, but that he actually did cut them off! By the tail of my grandmother's aunt's cat's jacket so he did. And further, that the honorable Mr. Noodle told him that the honorable Mr. Doodle said, that the honorable Mr. Foodle positively believes that he had seen the ears herein-before-mentioned in the aforesaid Gen. Jackson's right-hand breeches pocket, and that the General now wears one of them for a watch seal... *Easton C.*



Tarborough,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1828.

(Any number of Electoral Tickets for the ensuing Presidential Election, either for Gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams, can be procured at this office at twenty-five cents per hundred, or two dollars per thousand.

Presidential Election.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Amaranth, gives the following as the constitutional and legal provisions, on the subject of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States:

"Each State shall appoint its electors, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December, at such place, in each State, as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof. The certificates of the electors, containing the votes, shall be transmitted to Washington City and delivered to the President of the Senate, before the

first Wednesday in January. On the second Wednesday in February, the certificates shall be opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the votes shall then be counted.

"In North-Carolina, the election will be held on the 2d Thursday (13th) November, for fifteen electors, one of whom shall actually reside within each of the electoral districts; and the electors shall assemble on the first Wednesday in December, in the city of Raleigh, and then and there give their votes."

The elections in other States are held as follows:

Pennsylvania and Ohio,	31st Oct.
Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, N. York, Virginia, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri & Louisiana,	3d Nov.
New-Jersey,	4th & 5th Nov.
Maryland, Kentucky, Alabama,	10th Nov.
Vermont,	11th Nov.
Tennessee,	13th Nov.
Rhode-Island,	19th Nov.
Indiana and Mississippi,	not known.
Delaware & S. Carolina,	by Legislature.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Signs, &c.—A vote was taken on the Presidential question, in Capt. Brinkley's company at a muster in Brinkleyville, Halifax County, on the 20th ult. which resulted as follows:

For Jackson, - 80
Adams, - 3.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.—It gives us pleasure to see with what animation the season of business is opening in Fayetteville. The streets are enlivened by wagons from the back country, drays, carts, &c. all seeming to be busy. The arrival of several boats from Wilmington, has put the merchants in possession of their fall and winter supplies; and, if we judge from the quantity, we should say that they must be sold, if sold at all, very low, tariff or no tariff.—*Observer.*

Newbern, Sept. 27.—A new species of trade with the West Indies has recently been commenced from this port. It consists in the article of live stock. Experiments have been made which shew it to be profitable, and we hope it will be continued; in which case our farmers will have a new resource in the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep. The more they can diversify their products, the better; and, as connected with this subject, we are glad to learn that a few of our planters have seriously commenced the rearing of vineyards. We could mention several within our knowledge, who have planted each several thousand-vines. One gentleman, in particular, in this county, has put forty acres in vines. The making of the Scuppernong wine has for years been proved an easy and profitable business. Two gentlemen of our acquaintance are, this season, making experiments with the sugar cane, the result of which we will be happy to communicate to our readers; and two others have actually produced the Spanish tobacco. Ours is a climate capable of the most diversified products, and this fact ought to be, and we hope will be, improved.—*Spectator.*