

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates on the People's Ticket, selected by the people themselves; and are all the firm friends of the virtuous Monroe, of his wise policy, and able co-adjutors:

- John Giles, of Rowan.
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
Robert Lory, of Lincoln.
Augustin H. Sheppard, of Stokes.
John M. Marchand, of Guilford.
James Mebane, of Orange.
Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort.
Tine Allen, of Craven.
William Martin, of Pasquotank.
William Drom, of Halifax.
Wm. B. Lockhart, of Northampton.
Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington.

The election will take place on Thursday, the 11th of November; at which time North-Carolina expects every man to do his duty.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Within five or six weeks the Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States are to be chosen, and within about two months the great question is to be settled, which has formed the principal theme of political discussion for several years. It is a very singular fact, that so much doubt and uncertainty should still exist on a subject, which has attracted such universal attention, and been presented to the public in every possible light. The friends of the respective candidates are as sanguine of success as ever, and in some cases mutually calculate with confidence on the votes of the same state. In New-York, for instance, the partisans of Mr. Crawford are sure that Electors will be chosen favorable to his claims, while their opponents are equally certain, that he will not receive a vote in the State. Even the friends of Mr. Clay, although not so numerous in the Legislature as those of Mr. Adams, do not wholly despair of success, hoping that some favorable change of sentiment, or some fortunate occurrence, may yet give him an ascendancy in that Body. Since the defeat of the Electoral Law, and the people have been deprived of an opportunity of expressing their opinions, the advocates of Gen. Jackson have relinquished all hopes of his success, so far as it regards this State.

To politicians in other parts of the country, who are anxiously looking to New-York, and inquiring to which of the candidates its votes will be given, it may be an acceptable office to balance probabilities, and arrive as nearly as may be at the result. As we have not taken sides in this controversy, it may as well devolve upon us, to state facts as they have come to our knowledge, and as we believe them to exist. The two most prominent candidates with the Legislature, are Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams; but it is the general and received opinion, except with a few heated partisans on both sides, that neither of these competitors has a majority in that Body, and that the result will therefore depend on the friends of the other candidates, altho' comparatively few in number. They have it in their power to turn the scale either in favor of Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford, or by a rigid adherence to their candidates, to prevent a choice of Electors at all, and to deprive the state of its votes.

It will therefore be seen, that political affinities must enter into the calculations of probabilities on the result of the Presidential controversy; and the question arises, whether the friends of Mr. Clay are most likely to unite with those of Mr. Adams, or of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Clay's views on this subject are well known to the public. He is opposed to compromises and conditions of all kinds, determined to stand or fall by himself. But it is not probable that he will exercise any direct influence over his supporters in this state, and that they, less scrupulous than himself on this point, may unite with the partisans of the other candidates, according to their predilections, or with an understanding, that a portion of the electors shall be favorable to his views, and give him their votes.

Political affinities between the several parties on the subject of the Presidency, vary in different parts of the country. Between the South and the West, there are antipathies and prejudices, not to say insuperable barriers to a union, on account of the great questions of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, upon both of which they are diametrically opposed. They are also at variance on the subject of Caucus nominations, the whole delegations from the Western States, with the exception of two men, having opposed the Congressional nomination at Washington in February last. It is therefore evident, that neither upon the ground of principle nor feeling can there be any thing like union between the friends of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay. In this state, the lines of demarcation between the friends of these two gentlemen are not so strictly drawn, upon any of the questions

above named; but on one of them they agree in sentiment, and on others, their prejudices or their principles have not been so strong, as to prevent them from acting together in local politics. A determination to push their respective candidates with an unyielding perseverance, will, however, probably prevent them from coalescing on this question.

Let us next take two other parties, and balance probabilities. The National Advocate of this morning asserts with its usual degree of positiveness, that "the friends of Clay and Jackson will not in any case vote for Adams." This is by no means certain. On the contrary, so far as it regards the advocates of General Jackson, such an event is highly probable. It is well known, that between the Secretary of State and the General, the utmost cordiality has existed throughout the whole of this contest, and indeed from a period long anterior to the discussion of the Presidency. If we mistake not, the National Advocate has repeatedly said, that in urging the claims of General Jackson, his partisans all the while meant Adams; and yet the same paper now declares, that the friends of the former will never support the latter. Very little reliance can certainly be placed on statements so palpably contradictory and inconsistent. Indeed, we know of no circumstance, which would be likely to prevent a union between these two candidates throughout the country. At any rate, such an event is more probable than a coalition between any other two competitors.

It cannot be pretended, that between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, or their respective supporters, there is a great degree of cordiality. Personally, we believe, these two gentlemen are on courteous terms; but the letters which passed between them in relation to the Fisheries and the Treaty of Ghent, with some other circumstances, have produced a coolness which may not soon be forgotten, and which seems incompatible with political friendship. On some points of policy, their views are at variance;—but on no one so great a degree as those of Mr. Crawford. Opposition to Caucus nominations is almost the only ground upon which they have cordially united. If therefore a concert of action takes place between them, it will arise from expediency and a choice of evils. Mr. Adams can never be a favorite with the friends of Mr. Clay; but they may nevertheless prefer him to Mr. Crawford, both from principle and feeling. Indeed, we think it probable, the opinion of the Advocate to the contrary notwithstanding, that the votes of New-York will be divided between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in a proportion of about one third to the latter. The only alternative to such a course appears to be the loss of the votes of the state, as above suggested, or an agreement to drop all three of the competitors, and take up a new candidate. From all we can learn, Mr. Crawford has not a plurality in the Legislature at this time, and for reasons already adduced, he is not likely to receive an accession of strength from any other party. Such we fully and firmly believe to be the situation of the Presidential controversy in New-York; and the public may confidently rely upon the statement, so far as our knowledge extends.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GEN. JACKSON.

I was in company with two western traders, and we halted on the road for refreshment at the house of a half breed Indian, who kept a little inn. On the opposite side of the road there was a small log hut, as is usual at these Indian establishments, which they designate "white man's house." While our repast was preparing, my attention was drawn to a little girl who was playing in the road, between the two houses, and who, from her appearance, seemed to be a child of respectable parents. I made some inquiries of her, and found that her mother was confined in the hut with a fever; the lady was much agitated at my entering the door, but being satisfied that my intrusion was with a view to assist her, she stated that she had lost her husband on the Mississippi, was returning to her friends, and that a night or two before, her wagoner had run off with one of the horses, and stolen all her money, and that her son, a lad of 17 years, had gone in pursuit of him. She was very much distressed, and said her desire was to get on to Nashville, from whence she could reach her friends. After some difficulty I contracted with the Indian to give him an order on Gen. Jackson for — dollars, if he would furnish another horse for the wagon, and deliver the lady and her children to the General at Nashville. This interesting but unfortunate family, were safely conducted through a journey of 200 miles, and delivered to the General, who forwarded them to their friends.

In the winter of 1816, I met the General here, whom I have seen but once since. I tendered him the money he had paid. No, no! said the brave man. "You did a good act, and afforded me the happiness of partaking of it. I can't receive the money." Z.

The officers of the 15th regt. N. York State Artillery, on drill at Manlius, halloled the 19th ult. for President: Jackson got 18. Adams 35. Crawford none, and this state is to vote for Crawford!

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By the packet ship Canada arrived at New York from Liverpool, we have received our file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 30th of August inclusive. The most interesting items of intelligence are the recapture of Ipsara by the Greeks and the utter discomfiture of the poor Spanish constitutionalists at Tarifa in Spain. Of the latter event, there is an official account. If the attempt of the constitutionalists was not made in connexion with some plan of revolt in other parts of Spain, it was truly a most desperate enterprise. The London papers state that they had appointed a regency of three (Moreno Guerra, Romero Alpriente and another) to exercise the Royal authority during "the present unfortunate captivity of King Ferdinand." The Governor of Gibraltar is said to have issued the strictest orders for the departure of all Spanish refugees from the garrison, in consequence, it is alleged, of their abusing the asylum, by such expeditions as that to Tarifa. The asylum, so called, was a place of starvation for them. Their situation is represented to have been necessitous in the extreme.

The recapture of Ipsara, and the destruction of a part of the Turkish fleet, by the Greeks, are mentioned through so many channels, that they may be deemed at least highly probable. We have copied those accounts of the reduction of Ipsara by the Turks and of their subsequent reverses which appeared to us the best. The Greeks at Smyrna, it appears, had strong suspicions that the Austrian and French men of war in the Archipelago were giving information to the Turks of the weak points in the Greek Islands, into which the French cruisers were, in consequence, forbidden to enter. A letter had been received there from Smyrna, dated the 14th June, which mentioned that the Austrian frigate Sieme, had been at Ipsara the 7th, and had mentioned that the enemy meant to attack the island; and that a French frigate had been seen making observations, and taking soundings on the north west of the island.

The advices received at Paris from London announce the rapid decline of Louis the 18th. It is rumoured that a Regency was about to be established, with the king's brother, the Count D'Artois, at its head. On these points there is no certainty; but what appears more positive is that the decease of the king will not make any change in the policy of the French cabinet. The present prime minister, de Villele, is in favor with the heir of the crown, who will take the name of Charles X. We have our doubts that the succession will be a peaceable one. There is yet a leaven of liberalism throughout France, sufficient to produce a ferment at least, if not a material revolution in the spirit of the government.

The opening of the English ports for foreign outs has, it seems, excited alarm and anxiety among the landed interest in Great Britain. The circumstance is ascribed to fraud. Both parties concerned in the matter "had recourse to tricks and colorable sales; one to shut out the foreign outs; the other to let them in."

THE GREEKS.

The London Courier of the 30th contains advices from Smyrna and Constantinople, by way of Italy, according to which no doubt remains of the destruction of the Turks at Ipsara. It appears from the reports, that the blowing up of the fortresses mentioned in our letters above, destroyed the most of the Turks who were about the fort. A letter published in the Journal of Missolonghi, received at Corfu on the 21st July by express, gives the following account of the Greek success:—"The Greek fleet which left Hydra, the 6th July, hastened to the coasts of Ipsara, where the Capt. Pacha still cruised. A battle which took place there between the two fleets, was most furious. The Greeks succeeded, by means of fireships, in burning three Turkish frigates, which were commanded by the Capoduma Begbey (Vice Admiral) the Patrona Bey (Sub-Admiral), and the Reala Bey (Rear Admiral) blew up. The Captain Pacha saved himself, but his vessel was very much damaged; many other Turkish vessels of different dimensions were burnt or taken, the remainder of the Ottoman fleet fled, and took shelter, in a very bad condition, at Mitylene. After this decisive victory, the Greeks effected a landing on the island of Ipsara. More than 2000 Ipsariots held out in two forts of this island. They favored effectively the descent of their compatriots. From five to six thousand Turks who were in the island, terrified at the defeat of their fleet, took to flight, and being pursued to the utmost, were all cut to pieces."

An article dated Napoli de Romania, July 12, announces that "The Island of Casso sees the standard of the cross again aloft. The Greeks who had retired into the steepest rocks of their country, having received a reinforcement of 1,500 men, fell upon the barbarians, 2,000 in number, whilst a division entered the port. The battle was neither long nor obstinate. The Musselmans who were all Egyptian troops, being surprised, were overhelmed, shot, and not one escaped the just vengeance of the Greeks. Cannons, baggage, warlike stores, provisions,

all fell into the hands of the defenders of the Cross. This news being official, has been announced by the President of the Executive Council, sitting at Neaplia.

The Paris Etoile of the 28th August says—"The news of the retaking of Ipsara and Casso is confirmed from all quarters. The Augsburg Gazette of the 22d, contains four circumstantial letters on the subject; one from Odessa, of August 8, has news from Constantinople of the 28th of July, fully confirming the return of the Ipsariots, with the Hydriots and Spezzioti; they took eighty armed vessels, and put 8,000 Turks to the sword. The destruction of the Egyptians at Casso is equally certain. English vessels have brought to Malta the news of the triumph of the Christians."

Paris Constitutionnel.—This paper, alluding to the success of the Turks, breaks out in the following indignant language:—"The news from Greece causes all classes to shudder who bear the hearts of men; it causes tears to flow from the eyes of all true friends of religion, of all those who regard Liberty as not a mere name, a vain hope! Defenders of Ottoman legitimacy, be satisfied, the Capt. Pacha Khoreb has just destroyed Ipsara! Partizans of despotism, triumph! The whole population of Casso is annihilated! Enemies of the independence and liberty of nations; enemies of all noble and generous sentiments, rejoice! ten thousand Greeks have been massacred!"

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

ZANESVILLE, (OHIO,) SEPT. 11.

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in this town on the 2d inst. and concluded on the 10th. Bishops McKendree, Roberts and Soule, and about one hundred preachers attended the Conference. The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches kindly offered the use of their meeting houses for the use of the conference, and these houses, as well as the Methodist meeting houses, were all frequently occupied for divine worship, during the session. Large congregations generally attended, and especially on the Sabbath all the houses were so crowded, as to make it difficult to get admission into any of them. The public attention was much excited, by the Wyandott Indians, from Sandusky, five of whom attended the Conference, and two of whom, through their interpreter, delivered public discourses. Mennuktu spoke in the Methodist meeting house on Saturday, and between-the-logs, in the Presbyterian meeting house on Sunday. We should be glad, if it were in our power, to give the substance of their discourses. We think, however, that every person present must have been convinced that a very great and salutary change has taken place in those natives of the forest, and that the task of civilizing and bringing them to the knowledge of Christianity, is by no means impracticable.—Both the Indian preachers expressed the warmest gratitude for the great things that have been done for them and their nation. They mentioned in the most feeling manner, the former state of hostility that had existed between them and the whites, and the present peace, confidence, and affection. This they attributed to the preaching of the gospel, and the introduction of the Bible. Between-the-logs observed "that some of their people were still opposed to that word, and wished to stop its progress, but it would be as easy for a man to stop a thunder-storm with his hand, as to stop that word." They spoke of their own religious experience, and declared that they were happy in the enjoyment of religion. They appeared much pleased with the success of the school among them; and express a hope that their children would become ministers of the gospel, as missionaries to the tribes of Indians who were still sitting in darkness.

A flag struck!—We perceive by the Albany Argus, that Judge Fisk is nominated by the Bucktails of Clinton county, a candidate for the Assembly, in the place of Major Flogg, chairman of the immortal nine, who has been put down in his own county and by his own party, notwithstanding his earnest protestations that "he was not opposed to the Electoral Bill!" This is evidence of the sentiments of the people, and shows that their rights are not to be violated, or their will disregarded with impunity.—N. F. American.

Rattle Snake.—This deadly reptile of late has been carried about as a show in boxes, and the keepers imagining them to be tamed, and not having extracted their fangs, are exposed to continual danger. A melancholy instance is recorded in the Genesee Register. A man made his appearance in the village, "with a number of rattle snakes, which he carried in a box." While there, he handled his snakes as very harmless things, even allowing them to crawl on his face! He was frequently cautioned against exposing his life in this manner, but disregarding the advice of more prudent persons, he took out his snakes at Mr. Bristol's, at the Conesus, and while one was crawling on his mouth, or rather between his lips, he received a bite on the temple, of which he died next morning, a spectacle of indescribable horror. He was decently interred by the inhabitants of that place.

Symptoms of Winter.—On the night of the 23d ultimo there was a slight fall of snow between Boston and Albany, near the latter city. The Portland (Maine) Gazette also states, that "the White Mountains are now beginning to be clad in their wintry vestments, the snow having already covered them to a considerable extent below their principal summits."

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1824.

Colton.—The Cheraw Gazette, of the 12th instant, states that nearly 100 bales of cotton were brought to that market during the preceding week, which sold at 10 and 12 1/2 cents.

In Fayetteville, the Observer states, good cotton sells readily at 12 1/2 cents.

As we have yet received no papers from Charleston, we are unable to give the price in that market; but we expect soon to be enabled to give our readers regular information of the prices in the different markets.

Mammoth Vegetable.—A correspondent informs us, that there is now growing, in the Garden of Mr. Andrew Sprou, near Harrisburg, S. C. a squash, measuring five feet in circumference. There are several others on the vine that will measure from three to four feet.

Gen. La Fayette left Philadelphia on the 6th, and entered Baltimore on the 7th instant. He was conducted into the Tent of Washington, at Fort M'Henry, where he found the Society of the Cincinnati, the patriarchs of the revolution, and was received and welcomed by all of them. His reception at Baltimore was splendid, and highly honorable to the taste and spirit of that patriotic city. He was to visit Washington city on the 12th, and would be at Yorktown on the 19th, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. It is not stated when he may be expected in this state; but we presume his visit will not be long delayed.

SOUTH-CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

York District.—R. Clendening, Senate—T. Williams, W. Smith and W. McGill, Representatives. Mr. Gist is re-elected to Congress, by a large majority.

Kershaw District.—James S. Deas, Senate—Thomas Long, Joseph Patterson, Col. G. H. Nixon, Representatives.

Lancaster District.—Abraham Perry, Senate—G. D. Blair, Col. N. Barber, Representatives.

Mr. C. is re-elected to Congress, in Camden District, by a majority of 700 votes.

Public Sentiment.—At a muster of Capt. Dogherty's company, in this county, on the 9th instant, a vote was taken on the Presidential Question, which resulted as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. For John Q. Adams, 58; Andrew Jackson, 56; The other candidates, 69.

BENTON'S PAMPHLET.

When we penned the few remarks in our last, concerning this infamous production, we intended they should be final; for we did not then believe, that any respectable paper in this state, or any other state would soil its pages by copying the vile slanders of this man. But we were too incredulous—we judged too charitably even of those, whose re-iterated professions of more than ordinary purity and decency had often almost compelled us to doubt the evidence of our senses—a considerable part of this pamphlet has already been published in the Raleigh Register, and that "bundle of inconsistencies," Major Noah, of the National Advocate, has promised his readers a dish from this mixture of foul ingredients; and the Washington City Gazette, we presume, will follow the lead in this case, instead of taking it, as heretofore. We now deem it an act of justice to Gen. Jackson, to take some farther notice of this pamphlet,—it is an act of justice to his friends, many of whom we number among our subscribers; and we shall therefore publish, in our next paper, an article from the Raleigh Star, giving some account of the character and qualifications of this Jesse Benton, who is held forth in the State Paper as a credible witness against the man who has "filled the measure of his country's glory."

Our sentiments on the Presidential Question are well known—we have not hesitated to express our decided preference for Mr. Adams; but if we have never, like certain editors, proclaimed from the house-top, that we do not "hold it as a principle, to found one man's merits on the demerits of another," neither have we, like them, thought it necessary or justifiable, for the sake of promoting the election of a favorite candidate, to circulate