

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 Love, of Haywood.
Augustin H. Shappard, of Stokes.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
James Mebane, of Orange.
Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
William J. Blount, of Beaufort.
Vine Allen, of Craven.
William Martin, of Pasquotank.
William Drew, of Halifax.
Edw. B. Luchart, of Northampton.
William L. 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 HALIFAX STAR.

Missrs. Bell & Lawrence: I have just seen in the Raleigh Register the first part of an address of Jesse Benton of Tennessee, viz:ing the character of Gen. Jackson. The remainder is promised. I saw this with surprise, not that Benton should write this or any thing else that would gratify his malignant temper, but that a paper, which has claims upon public respect, should put its character at stake by promulgating slanders and falsehoods, which even the caucus paper in Tennessee had refused to publish. But the statement of a few facts will put down the slanders as low as the slanderer himself is.

Benton represents Jackson to have been the tyrant of the army. Now, what are the feelings of this same army and of the whole people of Tennessee towards Gen. Jackson? He is their idol. The Militia Officers, over whom he is said to have tyrannised, are his warm friends and supporters; and I hazard nothing in asserting that they would defend his character and person at the risk of their lives—many of them were members of the Legislature at the time Gen. Jackson was elected Senator, and every man of them gave him their vote. None of the Presidential candidates are so cordially supported by those who know them best as General Jackson. This unquestionable fact is ample confirmation of the false assertions and base insinuations of Benton, who is known, and has been for these many years, the personal enemy of Gen. Jackson.

This common enemy of whatever is great and good (the indignation is just and honest) finds cause of enmity that Jackson appointed his two "nephews-in-law" (Gen. Coffee and Col. Hays) to offices in his army. It is not necessary to waste a word in vindicating the wisdom of this choice. These brave men have done it for themselves, by their swords in their warfare with the Indians, and in conquering the conquerors of Europe.

Jackson is represented as an electioneering and intriguing man. This is a new character for Jackson to appear in, and so unlike the original, that it is reserved to the hardihood and peculiar moral qualities of Benton, or his hired quill-drivers, to make the assertion. Now, I happened to have been in Tennessee at the time Jackson was appointed Senator, and have a perfect knowledge of the circumstances. Benton's facts are distorted, and his insinuations and inferences are both base and false.

Jackson's honor and integrity, and regard for the honor and interests of the nation, cannot be doubted and never were in the whole course of a long and active life. Benton may say that "the first conspicuous acts of his life in Tennessee may be found at the race-ground and cock-fight, and that his language was intemperate."

Jackson, no more than Washington, was exempt from youthful excesses. But both, in age, have sustained the native dignity of their characters—both are men who have contributed more than millions of ordinary spirits "to fill," as Mr. Jefferson said of Jackson, "the measure of their country's glory."

If it were necessary to notice any thing beyond the bitter malignity, and evidence of personal malice and hatred which is stamped upon this address of Benton's, to guard against its venom, it might be worth while to inquire, who is this man, that we should believe his assertions?—Has he a charge or himself to stand upon, that he should attempt to heave the imputation of another?

The editors of the Register, in order to give character to Jesse Benton, say he is the brother of Col. Tho. H. Benton, a Senator from the State of Missouri.—This is very true; but not more so, than that he is also the brother of Nathaniel Benton, who but a few months since, shot a man who was under his charge as a prisoner for four days, and after his having given him his solemn assurance of his protection. Ask the people of Tennessee, who this same Jesse Benton is—this assassin, or of Jackson, Adams, Calhoun and others; and they will tell you

he is a moon-struck mad-man, an Ishmaelite in the scriptural sense of the word—a semi-savage, who, about five years since, withdrew himself from the society of his fellow-men; and, with this same brother Nat. (par nobis fratrum,) settled themselves on the banks of the Mississippi, in company with two or three fugitives from justice, hundreds of miles from any white inhabited settlement. He offers himself to the people of his district as a candidate for an Elector, and has declared himself in favor of Mr. Crawford; but, unfortunately for him, he could not even get the Caucus and Crawford paper to give publicity to his address, so well was he known and despised. I am assured, by two respectable gentlemen just from the Chickesaw Purchase, that Benton will not get 50 votes in the district, and not 5 of them would say that he is a respectable or correct man. One who knows.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Bingham: I perceive, from your prospectus, that although you avow yourself the open friend of Mr. Adams in the approaching election of Chief Magistrate of the country, yet you are not disposed to close your columns against the friends of either of the other distinguished competitors. Availing myself of the privilege thus offered, I send you for publication, in the next Journal, the first number of Wyoming. Sugar Creek.

Republics can only exist, while the people, true to themselves, shall adhere to principles and to virtue; the instant these are abandoned, freedom must necessarily decline, and ultimately be laid prostrate. The patriots of the revolution, and with them those elevated sentiments of the rights of man, which characterised that period, have nearly passed away; and intrigue is fast becoming that passport to office and preferment, which, in former times, was yielded to virtue, and to faithful service. Contrast the men now in power, with those who directed the affairs of the nation at that period, which established the liberty of this country; and there will be found but little reason to infer that the mind is on the march, or the nation passing to that proud advancement which her sanguine friends had anticipated. There was a time, when within the walls of Congress virtue, intelligence, and sentiments of lofty patriotism were to be found; it was the office of a representative of the people so considered by the holder, and by those whom he represented, that nothing higher was aspired to, because nothing higher was presumed within the gift of the Executive. We did not then, as we do now, see our members of Congress impugning for the laudable appointment of collector of a port, postmaster of a little village, or even Receiver or Register of some district. Why are these things so? Why is it that the proud independence which should attach to our members of Congress, is by the example set in modern times, so much to be distrusted? That man who has watched the course and current of events for some years past, will be enabled at once to answer. We are not as once we were; the people are slumbering at their posts; virtue is on the wane; and the principles with which we set out are fast declining. To revive and sustain them belongs to you, my fellow-citizens; and the 11th of November will, I trust, show that the people are not unmindful of the rich blessings they enjoy.

The framers of the constitution did not perceive the arrival of a period, when the counselors of the President would be found intriguing for his place, or they would doubtless have interposed a remedy. To attempt an interposition now, has been thought of by many; and it might be well, but that by frequent changes and alterations, reverence for the instrument may be impaired; and because, in the good sense and sober reflection of the American people, if necessary, an ample remedy already exists. Were there none others in the country fit and qualified for this high station, save our Secretaries, then there would be some excuse for sanctioning such a course; this, however, cannot be seriously pretended.

Upon this subject I am no partisan, nor hurried away by any thing of feeling or interest; by me nothing is wanted or sought for, but to sustain our republican principles, and to see my country rise to that proud and lofty elevation, to which, the people being virtuous, she is capable of attaining. And how is this to be effected? The answer is plain: by calling to the Presidential chair the man who, of all others, has the best established claim to our confidence, our respect, and our gratitude—I mean ANDREW JACKSON. The man, who in the revolution bled, and who in our late struggle encountered every privation. His is no lukewarm, fire-side affection for his country. While the storm of battle raged—while a well-trained army hovered on our coast, and every patriot trembled at the result of a contest, on which was staked the only remnant of liberty that existed on earth, Jackson stood forth the champion, the defender, the deliverer of his country, and closed our war with a brilliancy, that lighted up a smile on the brow of every patriot. Joy spread through our land—illuminations and fetes were every where witnessed; and even the war-worn soldier of the revolution forgot his infirmities in the transport of the moment. This is the

man, my fellow-citizen, who is now presented to you, for the first office in the gift of a nation of freemen. Blot out the base aspersions which English writers have cast upon us, for our country is ungrateful—pay, as for it may be in our power, the debt of gratitude which is due to the patriot and the hero. Rally around the polls, on the morning of the 11th, armed with the People's Ticket; and if you prove true to yourselves, the deep blow that has been attempted to be laid at the root of American liberty, will for the present be arrested. WYOMING.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. DEATH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

By the regular packet ship James Cropper, in 27 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Evening Post have received their usual files of London and Liverpool papers to the 16th September inclusive. The only article of interest they bring is an account of the death of the King of France, which is announced in a second edition of the London Courier of the 17th. The intelligence is stated to have been received by express from Paris. A correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, writes as follows:—

"LIVERPOOL COURIER OFFICE, 2 Thursday, September 16, 12 at noon. We have kept the parcel open until this moment, in the expectation, that the London morning papers of yesterday (Wednesday) would contain some particulars of the demise of the King of France; an event which is announced in all the evening papers of Tuesday. They have just arrived; but, strange as it may appear, they all state that no official intelligence of such an event had been received in London up to midnight on Tuesday, although from the state of the French King's disorder, no doubt was entertained, as stated in the evening journals."

He will be succeeded by his brother Count D'Artois, under the title of Charles X, who is now in the 63th year of his age. We have already expressed an opinion that the death of Louis would make no alteration in the politics of the French government. The London Courier of the 15th September in anticipating the event which has happened, after expressing a similar opinion says, that the heir to the throne is "popular with the army, as well as with the people."

THE GREEKS.

Accounts from Corfu of the 1st August speak of the Greeks having obtained successes over the Turkish fleet subsequently to the affair of Ipsara. The remains of their naval force is said to have been almost annihilated at Mytilene, and that the Captain Pacha had sought refuge in the Gulf of Smyrna. Letters have been received in London from Trieste of the 31st August, containing late accounts from Smyrna, by which it appeared that the Turkish squadron was to sail from Mytilene on the 7th of that month, to embark a number of troops assembled at Scio Nuova, for an attack on the island of Samos, which, according to advices from Constantinople, was to take place previous to the 10th. The Egyptian fleet had arrived off the Island of Rhodes, and it was said that the Turkish Government entertained the project of removing the Christian population in the Morea to Egypt, and supplying their place with Egyptians.

SPAIN.

Two conventions between Louis and Ferdinand are published in the Paris official journal, by which it is stipulated that 45,000 French troops were to remain in Spain till the 1st of January, 1825, when it was expected tranquillity would be restored to the latter country. Ferdinand had agreed to pay two millions of francs per month as to the extra expense of maintaining this army beyond the period it had been originally stipulated they were to continue in the country. It was not believed, however, by any portion of the London press, that the affairs of Spain would be so soon settled as the Bosphorus anticipated. It was known that Vaides and nearly the whole of his brave little band of followers after the taking of Tarifa by the French, had escaped to Tangier, and it is admitted in the Courier, that they intended to wait there "for a more fortunate period to make a new attempt." Letters from Gibraltar of the 23d August, also confirm the statement that "bands of Constitutionalists still appeared, and in considerable numbers." Two bulletins, issued by the patriots at Tarifa, breathing vengeance against the invaders, and calling on the people to unite in their expulsion, had been industriously circulated in the southern provinces, where they produced a great sensation. According to accounts received at Paris from Madrid, Ferdinand had ordered the arrest of the Governor of Tarifa, who fled from the place on the joining of the Constitutionalists, and joined Gen. O'Donnell at Algeiras. Several vessels bearing the Colombian flag, were hovering on the coasts of Spain, and appeared to threaten a landing.

IRELAND.

Ireland is again said to be in a disturbed state, and considerable alarm had been excited in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancashire and England.

The New Waterbury novel is expected to appear about the end of November.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Morning Herald states it as the opinion of some persons who take an interest in French politics, and have means of information, that the Count D'Artois, on his accession, would dismiss M. de Villele, and recall M. Chateaubriand. It is this expectation, confidently entertained by the Ultras of the Chateaubriand party, that has kept them steady to their Chief.

Considerable alarm existed in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancaster and Scotland.

In all parts of Great Britain the harvest promises to be one of the most productive that has been known in the memory of man; the reports from Ireland are equally favorable, and upon the continent the crops are no less abundant. A field of reaped wheat at Heworth, has produced a crop of 844 sheaves per acre. The papers of Sherborne, Westmoreland, Pottery, Worcester, Durham, &c. all speak of most luxuriant crops of grain, and of universal content among the people, as well as universal gratitude to the Almighty Being, to whose bountiful goodness they are indebted.

Mr. N. M. Rothschild has contracted for a loan to the Neapolitan Government to the amount of £2,500,000, and which, it is expected, will in the course of a few days be brought into the money market. It will be a stock, bearing 5 per cent. interest, representing either ducats or sterling money, with dividends payable either in London at a fixed rate of exchange, or in Naples at the choice of the holder.

The Greek government has published an official account of the re-capture of Ipsara, from which, notwithstanding the ample details heretofore given, we extract the following:

"The Captain Pacha landed 45,000 men in Ipsara, commanded by Ismael Pacha, nephew to Aii Pacha of Joannina. The enemy was found in possession of the great battery employed in bombarding the forts of Mitylene, Paleocastro, defended by 2,800 Greeks of Ipsara and Chios, and some companies of Christian Schypetars. It was on the 7th of July, God, who protects Greece and her children, sending a violent tempest from the south, the Captain Pacha fearing the shipwreck of his fleet, was obliged to put to sea, and to separate from his army on shore. The infidels thinking themselves abandoned, hurried to the beach. They perceived the Greek squadron, and tho' only of light, seizing all the boats they could find. Nicetas lands; the Ipsarots sally from the forts; the Turks are overthrown; the Greek vessels discharge showers of grape-shot on all that put out at sea; three frigates and ten brigs ran aground on the 5th July; in the morning the Turks had escaped. Among the dead are two Pachas—Ismael Peasla and Ormer Coumbans, of Argro Castron. The booty is immense—the victory complete."

At the same moment that the Senate of Frankfurt published a law relative to the Israelites of Frankfurt, the Emperor of Russia issued a Ukase according to which Polish Jews, excepting those who are doctors or extensive merchants, are directed to renounce before the first of January 1825, their trade of Hawkers and to return to the trade of their fathers—viz: husbandmen and shepherds. For this purpose the government has assigned them, in the temperate parts of this empire, lands, with every thing necessary for cultivating them. Increase they should not wish to accept these conditions, they will be directed to quit Russia entirely.

THE PIRATES.

The captain and crew of the brig Henry, belonging to this city, and lately captured by the pirates, reached their homes last week. Although every arrival brings an account of new outrages committed by the buccaners of the West Indies, yet it is only when they are inflicted upon our near neighbors and personal acquaintances, that it brings the subject home to our feelings. It is with horror we contemplate the narrow, hair-breadth escape of Capt. Rhodes and his men, who were every man of them to have been coolly murdered the morning after they were rescued by Capt. Graham, of the British sloop of war. The men have all of them their wives and children or parents and brothers and sisters in this city and neighborhood. One of them returned with his arm broken by a blow with the back of a sword, another his cheek sliced down with a sabre, and all emaciated by starvation and thirst. The account given of these pirates by Captain Rhodes, is truly alarming to every one whose business may call him to adventure on these seas. They appear to be a well organized body of outlaws, countenanced, if not aided by the Spanish government. The port where they were carried to was sixty miles off Havana. Besides, the character of these pirates shows them to be inhabitants of the Havana, and to have associated with respectable society. Nothing but their cruelty and mode of life distinguishes them from the first men of that city.

They are between twenty and thirty-five years of age, dressed, temperate in drinking and not uncivil in their language.

This is a description of men not easily to be diverted from their money making trade. They are unlike those desperate doers whose intemperance and other vices would soon terminate by death. On the contrary they are men of resources, careful of life, and when routed from one place can settle down unmolested in another, and at any time find a refuge under the regular government of the Island. While Captain Rhodes was unloading his mules, there came on board daily one or more men to purchase, who appeared like regular bred merchants or planters. From these facts the conclusion is irresistible, that the government of the Island is privy to these outrages upon the law of nations and of all civilized societies. The government should be made responsible for them.

EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 12. The ship Concordia is expected to sail this afternoon, or to-morrow morning from this port for Hayti, with about 120 colored persons of both sexes. Six vessels at Philadelphia, one at Port Elizabeth, one at Alexandria, and several others at Baltimore, are on the eve of sailing for the same destination. It is calculated that between three and four thousand of these persons will leave the United States within a few days, and that every fortnight additional numbers will be shipped off under the direction of President Bonier's agents, who pays the expense of their transmission, by authority of the Haytian government. One hundred of those about to sail from this port, are from the State of New-Jersey, and there can be no doubt that the great advantages held out will induce the mass of this part of our population to withdraw from the country. Evening Post.

A wholesale nest of coiners and counterfeiters of Bank Notes has been discovered at Covington, Kentucky, and their unfinished notes and apparatus have, with some of the villains, been secured, and will be led to the bar of justice, under circumstances that leave no room to doubt their conviction.

THE CANAL.

We are informed, says the New-York Statesman, that so great has been the increase of navigation and commerce upon the Western Canal, that, for some time past, a firm at Rochester—the Erie Canal Company—have paid in tolls to the State, upon an average, one thousand dollars a day. This is but a single item of the revenue which the state of New-York is now deriving from that great work.

"WELCOME LA FAYETTE."

At Hingham, on the 10th ult. an infant son of Mr. Giles Gardner, was baptised by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, by the name of "Welcome La Fayette." The name of the great grandfather of this child was "Welcome Lincoln."—Salem Obs.

La Fayette is the order of the day not only in the places graced with his presence, but throughout the Union. Every thing, says the Visitor, animate and inanimate, is La Fayette. The next generation will be a generation of La Fayette in name if not in principles. We are as likely too, to have a La Fayette President, as any other; all the candidates, we believe, are thrown entirely into the back ground. Puffing, slander and intrigue, are alike unavailing. All must yield, for a time at least, to the enthusiasm of the people. The despots and nobles of Europe and their minions will affect to laugh at all this display, but it will be rather a grin, the effect of sour grapes, than a hearty shake of the sides.—They know its power, and we trust their subjects will sooner or later reap its benefits. Pet. Intel.

Bunker Hill Monument.—The site of the battle of Bunker Hill has been lately purchased for the purpose of erecting a granite Monument, in commemoration of the battle, which will be the loftiest in the world. It is expected that General La Fayette will lay the corner stone of the structure on the 19th of June next, having expressed a willingness to delay his departure till that anniversary. The Washington Benevolent Society have subscribed for the object about 2000 dollars: Gov. Phillips, 1000; D. Sears, Esq. 500; Hon. P. C. Brooks, 500—and five others have subscribed 100 dollars each. The cost is estimated at 57,000 dollars.

At New-Orleans, so late as Sept. 16, as many as 20 persons were dying every day by the Yellow Fever.

MR. ADAMS IN MARYLAND.

We have conversed this morning with an influential republican from Massachusetts who assures us, that the cause of Mr. Adams not only holds its own, but is daily gaining a considerable acquisition of members, and that the electors in the lower districts will triumph by most decided majorities. We have direct and positive accounts from other districts in this state, which are equally flattering. We again repeat, the current of public opinion is in favor of the "Great Statesman"; it is not like the noisy and boisterous cataract, but clear, smooth and deep. Thousands of graves, and moral and religious people will go to the polls on the day of election, who lead retired, peaceable lives, and who on ordinary occasions are scarcely seen or heard.—Baltimore Patriot.