



PEOPLE'S TICKET.

The following are the candidates who will be voted for by the People of North Carolina, on the second Thursday of November next, for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States:

- 1. Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2. Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
3. Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
4. John Giles, of Rowan do.
5. Augustin H. Sheppard, of Stokes do.
6. John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
7. Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
8. James Mebane, of Orange do.
9. Josiah Crutup, of Wake do.
10. William Drew, of Halifax do.
11. Wm. B. Lockhart, of N. Hampton do.
12. William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
13. William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
14. Fine Allen, of Craven do.
15. Edw. B. Dudley, of N. Hanover do.

FOR THE STAR.

To the Editors of the Register.

Gentlemen.—Is not Jesse Benton, whose pamphlet you are republishing, the same man who, with his brother, (the present Senator from Missouri,) attempted to assassinate GENERAL JACKSON in Nashville? If so, what confidence can be placed in any publication from the pen of such a wretch.

WATCHMAN.

FOR THE STAR.

The last words and dying speech of the Radical faction.

It seems that these desperadoes are determined to die with a lie in their mouth! They are publishing the slanders of Jesse Benton against Gen. Jackson, with the view of prostrating the General's popularity, and of building up their friend Crawford's upon its ruins. They must know Benton's pamphlet to be a base libel; and yet the Editors of the Raleigh Register are publishing extracts from it to deceive and impose upon the people; and I should not be surprised if these Editors were to republish the pamphlet and send it into every hole and corner of the state. This same Benton is the avowed and inveterate enemy of the General, and is venting his malice at a crisis to suit the election. But I hope and confidently believe that the good people of North Carolina are too sober-minded, intelligent and just, to suffer such false and groundless defamation to make any impression on their minds. The General stands too high, enshrined in his country's glory, to be reached by the feeble but poisoned missiles of this groveling assassin of character. Benton, I am told, has offered himself as a candidate for Elector, to support Mr. Crawford, and it is believed that he will not get five votes in his whole district—so much is he despised by those who know him best, and so strong is the hold which the worthy veteran, the able statesman and the virtuous citizen (Gen. Jackson) has on the affections of the people.

But the Editors of the Register wonder how any man who has the least regard for virtue or decency of character, and more especially any religious man, can support Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States? I boast not, like the old Virginian, of a life of sinless perfection for half a century; nor have I the vanity to hope that I shall ever be as perfect, in this life, as these pharisaical censors pretend to be; but I have some respect for my character and my rights; and when assailed by a foreigner and a fugitive from justice, for exercising the birthright of an American—the right of franchise, according to the dictates of my own judgment and conscience, I can't help feeling indignant at such a presumptuous attempt to restrain my rights and impugn my motives; especially when this dictatorship is set up by one so frail. At the same time, I do from my heart pity the folly and vanity which dictated the censure. These men are so prone to dabble in muddy water, that I verily believe they can't keep their hands out. They have one great object before them, the elevation of their idol—this is the consummation of all their earthly hopes, because by it all their wants are to be supplied;

And hence one master passion in the breast, Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest. No means are too unworthy to attain the end.

My fellow freemen, are you prepared to submit to the dictates of an Englishman, & give up your birthright for less than a mess of pottage? If you are, then look to the Register as your guide, and to Crawford and Gallatin as your end—Yes, Albert Gallatin, another foreigner, well known as the whiskey insurgent. If you vote for Crawford, you vote also for him—he is mounted on Crawford's back. But if you think with me, you will march up to the polls with the firmness of Americans, undaun-

ted by foreign influence, unswayed by Treasury lure, and give the votes of your own unbiased wills to Gen. Andrew Jackson, who is worthy of your confidence, and who has much regard for virtue and decency of character, and for religion—I wish I could say as much for the Editors of the Register. EQUAL RIGHTS.

FOR THE STAR.

WONDERFUL CALCULATION.

In the Register of Friday last, it is stated that 122 of the Members of the New-York Convention withdrew with Mr. Wheaton. Pray, Messrs Editors of the Register, how could 122 withdraw, when the Convention consisted of 121 Members only? Do, in future, have compassion on the Editors of the Star, when they make an arithmetical mistake.

Q IN THE CORNER.

FOR THE STAR.

"For any man, with half an eye, What's just before him may espy; But optics sharp it needs, I ween, To see what is not to be seen."

The sharp-eyed Editors of the Raleigh Register have discovered a fact which has no existence, it is believed, any where but in their own perverted imaginations. They assert that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison are the warm and decided friends of Mr. Crawford. I am not satisfied with the bare assertion of the facts; I require proof before I assent to it. The ci-devant Presidents have laid it down as a rule, as I am informed, not to declare their preference for any candidate for that office; but, as far as an inference can be drawn from their actions and expressions, they are all thought to be opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford.

QUID PRO QUO.

FOREIGN.

Late news from Europe, and important and gratifying from Greece.

New-York, October 4.

The old line packet ship Canada arrived at this port last evening, in 34 days from Liverpool, bringing the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser their regular supply of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 30th, and the latter of September 1.

The Greek Revolution.—The most important news is from Greece, to which, of course, our columns must be principally devoted this evening. In addition to the accounts contained in the English papers, an arrival at Boston, from Smyrna, has brought us letters from our valued correspondent at that place, as late as the 25th of July. With bleeding hearts our readers have already perused some partial details of the fall of Ipsara. Our correspondent has furnished a more particular and interesting account of that bloody and treacherous affair.—But the gloom produced by this intelligence is, in a very considerable degree, dispelled by advices of the subsequent naval successes of the Greeks, and the recapture of Ipsara. This gratifying news is positively asserted by our correspondent, and is mentioned in a letter from an American gentleman in Smyrna, of July 22, to the editors of the Daily Advertiser, and is also mentioned in letters received and published at Boston. The only circumstance that casts a doubt upon it, is the fact stated by Capt. King, who arrived at Boston, and who asserts "that, on the 26th, when he passed Ipsara, the Turkish fleet was then off that Island." But there was evidently some mistake in this matter, as we have a letter from Constantinople of the 22d of July, stating "that the Captain Pacha had returned to Mytilene to land his wounded, and to repair four frigates which cannot keep the sea."

In addition to this, the accounts of the Greek successes is published in the Grecian Gazette Extraordinary, and the news had caused great rejoicings among the Greeks, who had ordered the Te Deum to be sung. It appears from this paper, that all the Grecian vessels had gone from the other Islands to assist the Ipsariots, and that this fleet, after having been to Caso, and saved that Isle, where there was an equally brave resistance by the Casiois against the Turks, returned to Ipsara with their fleet of upwards of 80 sail, where the Turkish fleet was beaten with the loss of three vessels sunk, and the fleet put to flight. But we will proceed with our Smyrna correspondence, and follow it with such particulars as we may find most important in the London papers.

"Smyrna, July 25.

"In politics, we have rather a sad story. We mentioned in our last, the capture of the Island of Ipsara, by the Turks; we have since learnt the particulars, which we shall now give you, hoping they will prove interesting. The Captain Pacha, after remaining at the Island of Mytilene upwards of a month, during which time he embarked an immense number of troops, sailed from thence on the afternoon of the 3d of July. It was observed that the Commodore of the French station here, was continually alongside and on board of the Turkish Admiral, and was often seen going and coming from him to Ipsara. Great suspicions are entertained that the Frenchman was the conveyor of messages between the Captain Pacha and a certain Albanian, who had been a Turk before the Revolution, and who has since turned Greek. He gained great reputation among the Greeks for his bravery. This Albanian, on his arrival at Ipsara with 300 men, was so far from being suspected of any ill designs, that the inhabitants trusted him with two of the most important posts on the Island, relying on his great bravery for their defence. On the morning of the 4th of

July, the Turkish Admiral sent his transports, principally American and French vessels, to make a landing at these two posts, where the Albanian commandant and no sooner had they begun their debarkation, than the Albanians began firing on the few Ipsariots who were to defend the place with them, and killed nearly the whole of them. The few who remained were obliged to leave the place, thus allowing the Turks to land without opposition, and, once on shore, they began firing on these Albanians, who had been joined by a small body of faithful Albanians, and after a desperate conflict, with great loss to the Turks, destroyed them all. During this time, the Captain Pacha was attacking the town and castle of Ipsara, without much effect; but the Greeks, hearing what was going on behind them, and immediately seeing that they had been betrayed, thought it prudent to retire, lest they should be caught between the two fires. This they effected before the troops, which had been landed on the other side of the island, came up. They retired into their monasteries, where they took their wives with them. Under one of the largest of their monasteries, it appears they had a powder mine, which they set fire to, not being able to resist a third attack, which the Turks were then making upon them, and are said to have thus destroyed a great number of Turks.

Another account adds: "The Captain Pacha ordered fresh troops to the attack of this fortress. Animated by success they rushed with great fury without artillery upon the fortress, and attempted without success to penetrate it. Nothing could cool their ardor and they continued to expose themselves to the fire of the Ipsariots, until after 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 4th. The Greeks then perceiving that the number of their assailants was every moment increasing, that a longer defence would be fruitless and that they must die bravely, stopped their fire for a few minutes. The Turks rushed upon every side with scaling ladders, and were upon the point of entering, when the castle firing a gun, pulled down the Ipsariot flag, and suddenly hoisted a white flag, on which were inscribed the words Liberty or Death. Hardly had this flag floated in the air, when a terrible explosion was heard. Ipsariots, Turks all disappeared, all were swallowed up. The whole Island was shaken to its foundations, and even vessels at sea, for some miles distance, felt a violent shock."

From all accounts, the Greeks fought very valiantly, and were at one time very near repulsing the Turks to their boats, and would have done so had not the latter been reinforced. Women, (from what the Turks say themselves,) fought more bravely, if possible, than the men; they were seen hand to hand with the Turks; others throwing their children into the sea, and jumping in after them; others dashing their brains out against the rocks, rather than fall into the hands of their enemies. However, during the conflict, a great number of women, old men, and children, were placed on board ship, and set off for Hydra. The Greeks had unfortunately unshipped the rudders of their vessels, in order that not one of them should escape, in case of the island being taken; many of them, however, were seen at sea without rudders.

P. S. We just learn that Ipsara has been retaken by the Greeks; they killed 200 Turks, who had been left there, took a frigate, and are said this moment to be fighting with the Turkish fleet.

Smyrna, July 2. 1824.—By the newspapers which I send you, you will learn the particulars of the capture of Ipsara, which is allowed to be a fair statement of the facts. You will ask me, where was the Greek squadron? It is said the Ipsariots were so certain of being able to defend themselves, that they sent word to the other islands they did not need assistance. Since the capture of the island, the Greeks who escaped, with others, to the number of about 60 sail, returned to Ipsara, took a number of gun-boats and other small vessels, and killed a number of Turks. They also took to Samos the gun powder and provisions which had been left by the Turks. The Captain Pacha again went to Ipsara, but has returned to Mytilene. Before him remain the Greek fleet. Troops to a large number have come from all parts for the attack of Samos, which has refused to submit. Whether the Pacha will be able to pass over the troops, remains to be seen. If he can, 5 Turks will go for every Greek on the island; and without a miracle they cannot escape. Turks who have been to Ipsara, say, that if the men had acted as the women did, they would never have succeeded. Hundreds of women threw their children into the sea, and then attacked the Turks with the utmost fury. Some when finding they were likely to be taken alive destroyed themselves. Few (not more than fifteen) Ipsariot women have been brought here. The population of the Island is stated to have been above 120,000, (of which 16000 were Albanians, part of which were sold to the Capt Pacha,) and 2000 to 5000 men capable of bearing arms. The force of the Turks was 18,000 troops besides a large squadron of men of war and transports.

This affair has not distracted the Greeks, as might have been expected. The large expedition against the Morea has not yet sailed from Alexandria. If the Greeks can bear out this summer, if they do not get their independence, they will at least deserve it, for they must now make great exertions.

The Greeks say the French and Austrian men of war furnish the Captain Pacha with every intelligence and advice. A letter from Constantinople gives the following as the fruits of the descent upon Ipsara: One hundred and ten vessels, among which were 28 ships of war, 10 Chiefs of the Ipsariots, and 500 other persons, taken prisoners: above 10 cannon, 33 standards, 500 heads, and 2000 ears, were the trophies of this victory. Murderer of the Captain Pacha brought the first news to Constantinople. It is added: With respect to the future operations of the Captain Pacha, he is to concert with the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief Ibrahim Pacha. The attack of Hydra is reserved for the Egyptian Admiral Ismael Gibraltar. The Turks have plundered two villages at Mytilene, and massacred all the inhabitants. The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople was deposed on the 20th July, and is succeeded by the Archbishop of Seres. We now recur to the brighter side of the picture.

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 Turkish mentioned in our letters above, destroyed the most of the Turks who were about Ipsara.

A letter published in the Journal of Missions, received at Corfu on the 21st of July, by express, gives the following account of the Greek success: "The Greek fleet which left Hydra the 6th July, consisted of the crews of Ipsara, where the Captain Pacha still remained. A battle which took place there between the two fleets was most furious. The Greeks succeeded, by means of fire-ships, in burning three Turkish frigates, which were commanded by the Capodiana Bey (Vice Admiral), the Patronbey (Sub-Admiral), and the Reah-bey (Rear-Admiral). 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 Mytilene. [This statement is supported by accounts from the Constantinople party of his returning to Mytilene, to land and repair his vessel, and repair his frigate which he did not keep in the sea.] 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 fought effectively the descent of their co-profits. 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 put to pieces."

This cheering intelligence is corroborated from various sources. It was brought to Hydra by "an adze-edge, swift as the wind." The blow was struck by 2000 Samos. A postscript to the Hydra article adds the following important news: "The Ipsariots have left the Cape and the environs of Caseo, and obliging them to shut the selves up in that fortress. The open country and valleys are once more in the power of the insurgents. A landing, which is said Gibraltar attempted in the environs of Polycastra, met with no success, and the infidels, every where repulsed, are deceived in their hopes." It is further said, that the Greeks had landed on the Isle of Chios, and that all the Turks in the village of Wolfina were killed.

Our account computes the loss of the Turks in their operations against Ipsara, at twenty-two thousand men. The Greek fleet has sailed in search of the Capt. Pacha.

An article, dated Napoli de Romania, July 15, 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 1500 men, fell upon the barbarians, 2000 in number, whilst a division entered the port. The battle was neither long nor obstinate. The Mussulmen, who were all Egyptian troops, being surprised, were overwhelmed, shot, and not one escaped the just vengeance of the Greeks. Cannon, 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 Nauplia.

The Amsterdam ed' or says: "We learn from Corfu that the report which had been circulated, that the Captain Pacha would go from Ipsara to attack Samos, was a mere feint to deceive the Greeks; the Turks, proud of their temporary success, had conceived a bolder plan, that of attempting the conquest of the important island of Hydra, which is the centre of all the naval force of the Greeks. However, the Captain Pacha being aware of the important means of defence which secures Hydra from a coup de main, and knowing that the troops which compose the garrison are all natives, has shown much hesitation in his conduct; for at the departure of the last courier, who brought despatches to the English Government in the Ionian Islands, the Ottoman Admiral was still off Mytilene, where he expected the Egyptian squadron, which was to leave Candia to join him. The Turks having massacred the traitors who delivered up to them the post which was confided to them in the Isle of Ipsara, will be a great obstacle to the success of the attempts which the agents of the Captain Pacha may make to corrupt the Albanian Chiefs in the other islands of the Archipelago."

Just as we were closing our summary of the news from Greece, the following paragraph from the Paris Etoile, of the 28th of Aug. struck our eye: "The news of the retaking of Ipsara, and Casso, is confirmed from all quarters. The Augsburg Gazette of the 23d, contains four circumstantial letters on the subject; one from O. Messa, of August 8, has news from Constantinople of the 27th of July, fully confirming the return of the Ipsariots, with the Hydriots, and Speziots; 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."

It is said that Mr. Edward Blaquiere is about to carry to Missolonghi 55,000 francs, arising from a private subscription of the Greeks of Zan'g, to enable Ma-rocordato to pay the arrears of his troops.

Troubles in Spain.—It appears that the troubles at and in the neighborhood of Tariffa, have been of a more serious character than some of our late accounts represented them to be. A letter from Madrid, of August 12, to the editor of the London Morning Herald, says: "For the last four or five days there has been a constant succession of couriers between this place and Andalusia; and every day a Cabinet Council, presided at by the King, has been held. The cause has, at length, come to light, and it is no less than the landing at Tariffa of the Constitutional General Torrijos, for the purpose of raising the country, and acting in co-operation with the numerous bands of Constitutionals who have their strong holds in the mountains of Ronda, an extremely favorable situation, and to drive them from which it would require a very considerable force. There are various accounts of this affair, but I shall content myself with that contained in a letter from Antequera, which says that "Torrijos is at the head of about a thousand men; that he is abundantly provided with money and arms; that the garrison of Tariffa had joined his standard, and that in all the villages of the mountains of Ronda the Stone of the constitution had been set up; and finally, that this conspiracy had most extensive ramifications in all the principal towns in Andalusia, in consequence of which a great number of persons had been arrested for a real or suspected understanding with the conspirators of Gibraltar." General O'Donnell, who commanded in the district, sent to the French commander at Cadiz, for assistance; and the next news we have is a telegraphic despatch, received at Paris on the 27th of August, from Gen. Digeon to his Excellency the Minister of War, "announcing that the fortress of Tariffa was taken by storm, on the 19th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by the French and Spanish troops."

The Rebels, who retreated into the Island, were attacked the next morning at Antequera, by the landing of French troops, of the 1st Regiment of the line. One-third only escaped, in a boat, the rest were killed or taken. The prisoners have been delivered up to the Spaniards, to be tried according to the laws. You had the affair ended for the present. In a report from Gen. O'Donnell, he states that the public tranquillity had not been interrupted for a moment.

Speaking of the affair of Tariffa, the Morning Herald says the place was taken by a joint force of French and Spanish. It would appear that, previous to the arrival of intelligence, great alarm prevailed at Madrid, not so much heightened by the departure of the King for Ildefonso. Some change had taken place, or was about to take place in the Spanish Ministry—three members of which had received notice of dismissal. The Governor of Gibraltar is stated 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 granted them. Their wretchedness and destitution is extreme—most probably the expedition to Tariffa was an effort of mere despair by men who had no longer shelter or subsistence.

France.—The King of France had been very ill, but the last accounts state that he was not longer so. A letter from Paris, of the 2th August, says: "The French funds are again rising, and there is every probability of things remaining in a settled state. It is rumored that a Regency is about to be established, with the Count D'Artois at its head."

POLITICAL.

We invite every freeman of North Carolina, whether a friend of Jackson, Adams, or Casso, to read the following copy of Gen. Forney, clear through. It is a candid and forcible declaration of the sentiments and views of an old and sterling Republican, in whom there is not the faintest shadow of deception; his course will now, as it ever has been, straight forward, without variances or turning. We wish every one of the candidates on the people's ticket, would come out thus unequivocally, for the people might know who and what they are.—West. Car.

To the Friends of Mr. Jackson.

There is no one who can wish more heartily for the success of General Jackson, than myself. I prefer him, because I believe that he is capable, that he is honest, that he is just, and more identified with the people themselves, than any other candidate: He is emphatically the people's candidate. He is not pushed forward by greedy expectancies; no hireling prints are bribed to trumpet forth his praise: It is a movement of the people alone; and their voice, I trust, will be heard.

But let the consequences be what they may, I deem it proper, in order to remove false impressions, should any unappreciably exist, to declare, that my consent of being placed on the people's ticket, was and still is, solely with the understanding of voting, if elected, for General Jackson as President. I feel myself bound by this understanding; and I rejoice that I have not yet out-lived my old fashioned republican principles, that the representative is bound to obey the voice (or if you please, the instructions) of his constituents.

Candor and fair dealing with the many highly respectable gentlemen in this district, as well as in other parts of the state, friendly in the first instance to Mr. Adams, demand this declaration, that it may be distinctly known that no understanding on my part can, does or ought to exist, to vote for Mr. Adams. I make this declaration at this time, because the crisis seems to call for it, in order to silence and put to shame certain of the opposers of General Jackson, and not out of any disrespect to Mr. Adams, or any wish to undervalue his distinguished talents and services. Neither do I do it to provoke an opposition from his friends; for I most fondly hope that they will still continue united with us in the support of the people's ticket. Their known intelligence is, I think, a sufficient guaranty as to the course they will pursue. Their policy appears to be our policy; we cherish the same principles; and we are both the friends to the administration of the present venerable chief magistrate.—Thus embarked in the same political vessel, we should not quarrel about the Helmsman.....peravature, during the contest, we might be cast upon the rocks, and thus fall an easy prey to the piratical crew, who appear to be hovering around us. My sentiments with regard to Mr. Adams, are known to most of my acquaintances. But even if he possessed, in my estimation, superior claims to General Jackson, there is, I conceive, something improper in a ticket to be voted for by the friends of both, with any other view than as General Jackson may be preferred by them to Mr. Crawford.

My being placed upon this ticket, was through the solicitations alone of the friends of Jackson in this district. I acknowledge no secret committee, or caucus, at Raleigh or elsewhere. If such exists, or has existed, of the friends of Jackson, I KNOW THEM NOT. My nomination has been confined to the people of the district; to no others do I owe, or am I willing to owe, any allegiance.

PETER FORNEY.

County Superior Court, Sept. Term, 1824, having taken into consideration the approaching Presidential Election, have unanimously passed the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of WALTER F. LEAKE, Esq. the candidate on the People's