

PUBLIC LEGER.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JESSE L. HOLMAN, Dearborn county,
JAMES SCOTT, Clark county,
ISAAC BLACKFORD, Knox county,
CHRIS'R. HARRISON, Washington do.
DAVID H. MAXWELL, Monroe do.

CLAY TICKET.

JAMES RARIDEN,
WILLIAM W. WICK,
WALTER WILSON,
JAMES WELSH,
MOSES TABBS,
MARSTON G. CLARK,

JACKSON TICKET.

JOHN CARR,
JONATHAN MCARTY,
DAVID ROBB,
SAMUEL MILROY,
ELIAS M'NAMEE.

We learn that a very large meeting was held last week, in Anne Arundel, forming a part of the Baltimore electoral district, at Porter's tavern, where nearly 500 people were assembled, consisting of the most valuable citizens of the county. George Winchester, Esq. and Judge Thomas B. Dorsey, the electoral candidates, addressed the meeting; and it is with satisfaction we can state, upon the very best information, that a most decided majority was found to be in favor of the Statesman JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The friends of Mr. Adams in this district may rest perfectly satisfied, that they form a triumphant majority.

[Baltimore Patriot.

New Jersey has been much misrepresented and is still by many abroad and at home misunderstood, on the Presidential question. Wherever public opinion has been ascertained, it has been found that Mr. Adams had numerous friends. Recently township meetings, fully attended, have been holden in the county of Essex, for the purpose of expressing the people's views as to the Presidency. In every township, so far as we have seen any account, a decided majority was for Mr. Adams. Even in the township of Newark, where perhaps the influence against Mr. Adams is stronger than in any other township, a majority of voices was found in his favor. General Jackson, in Essex, has very few advocates; the contest there is between Crawford and Adams. Upon a review of the whole state, and a pretty close examination of the several parts of it, we still maintain the opinion which we have more than once expressed, that the people of New Jersey prefer Mr. Adams to any other candidate.

[N. Bruns. Freedomian.

[From the Port Gibson Correspondent, Sept. 2.]

Having understood that the Hon. Chancellor Clarke had arrived from Columbia, where he had been for two or three weeks, holding the regular term of the Chancery Court of the eastern District, and being desirous to collect from the most authentic sources, and disseminate as speedily as possible, all information in relation to the great question now pending before the people, I yesterday despatched a messenger with a note to his honor, requesting him to communicate for publication such information on the subject as he was possessed of. His reply is subjoined, and I think the most sceptical must now be convinced of the truth of what I have repeated over and over again, that John Quincy Adams is certain of the electoral or congressional vote of Mississippi.

To the editor of the Correspondent.

DEAR SIR: When at Columbia, I heard a good deal of conversation among the members of the bar, of that section of country, and was informed and understood, a great change had taken place in the public opinion, as regards the Presidential election, that General Jackson was losing friends; and that Mr. Adams had a large majority in the eastern counties. You are at liberty to use this information in the way you please. I am perfectly indifferent on the subject of the Presidential election, and my information was derived as above stated. Respectfully, yours,

J. C. CLARKE.

BAPTISTS.—The total number of Baptists throughout the U. States, is computed at present to be about 225,000. The increase during the last year was about 12,000, which has been nearly the annual average increase since 1821. The number of associations of this sect of Christians is 184, among which are 3,534 churches and 2,219 ministers.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Patriot.
ANOTHER SCIO.

By the recent arrivals from Europe we are enabled to lay before our readers the particulars of the conquest and massacre of the Greeks of the little island of Ipsara, by the Turkish barbarians, aided by the vessels of some Christian nations, the flags of which might have been seen flying in the midst of the Ottoman fleet. The subsequent letter will doubtless be found to be most circumstantial relative to the horrible affair:

"ZANTE, July 18.—I informed you in one of my former letters, that large sums of money had been sent from Leghorn to the Captain Pacha; I mentioned the houses which had made the payments, the captains employed in transporting it, and the pleasure anticipated by the enemies of the Greeks who depended upon treason. I pointed out to you the person who was directing all the intrigues. A part of the manœuvres have succeeded; the standard of the Cross is again bathed with the blood of martyrs. The Capt. Pacha, Khoreb, who had been lying at anchor at Mitylene, for two months, provided with money, convinced that he had no chance of success from force, resolved to employ corruption. Being informed that the garrison of the fort of Ipsara consisted of 1,500 Schypetars, mercenaries, and infamous like all those who sell their blood for money, he addressed himself to them, and gave them earnest of a greater reward promising each one, 1,000 piastres if they would surrender the batteries they were appointed to defend. The thing was kept secret, and the Ipsariots, informed that the attack was to be directed against their Island, thought themselves in a condition to repulse the barbarians, when the Turkish squadron appeared off the island on July 4th. A part of the Ipsariots kept in offing to fall on the enemy at the moment when the action should begin. The Turks were to be attacked by fire-ships while the batteries on shore were firing at the ships.—The people were animated with an excellent spirit; men, women, old and young, received the sacrament, and prepared to die fighting. The *labarum* was hoisted at the telegraphs, and all the people, with the sign of the cross on their foreheads, implored of Heaven to grant them victory, or the palm of martyrdom. On the 4th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the Turkish advanced squadron doubled the Cape and approached the harbor; the batteries were silent; the forts garrisoned by the Schypetars hoisted Turkish colors. The Christians hurried eagerly to the spot, and found the guns had been spiked during the night by the traitors, who immediately began to fire on their fellow christians. "Every thing is lost—save yourselves." At this unfortunate signal, the seamen of Ipsara began to fire at the Turks, whose large ships could not come near the shore. All the Christians who were at hand embarked on board the vessels, and some of them escaped. At 8 o'clock the Osmands landed: and the Schypetars, to whose treason they were indebted for success, were their first victims. The Greeks, who could not get on board ship took refuge in the mountains and the town was set on fire. The whole of the 4th was passed in fighting and in murdering. On the 5th the Captain Pacha caused it to be published, that he would give 500 Piastres to whoever should bring a prisoner alive. This was a useless promise.—The tigers were at liberty, and all the 6th and 7th of July the work of massacre was going on. On the 8th, Khoreb blew up the forts; 7,300 heads of women, old men and children were hung to the shrouds and the yards of his ships. The Ambassadors of the Christian powers will soon see these glorious trophies of barbarism arrive at Constantinople. About two thousand sailors, thirty of their best ships, and the primates succeeded in reaching Samos. On the 13th, the Captain Pacha returned to Mitylene, with ten old vessels which he had captured. Treason only could have given him success, but this success will inspire the Greeks with fresh energy, and it may be dreaded that the lives of the 18,000 Musselmans who are in their hands will be sacrificed to expiate the crimes of their Asiatic brethren.

"I am about to close this letter, I have learnt the arrival of the Archbishop Germanos, at Calamata. He went, as you know to Ancona, to implore the pity of the Christian Sovereigns in favor of the Greeks. He was sent away from the Verona Congress, and has now returned with 60,000 *talaris*, arising from the sale of some precious objects which had been confided to him. He has hastened to return, as new dangers threatened his country, and his presence will, undoubtedly, inflame the minds of his countrymen.—During his residence in Italy, he has learnt whence those blows proceed which have been directed

against Greece, and will be able to expose the plots.

"Letters from Golo confirm the news of an insurrection in Macedonia, as far as itolia. While there is a Greek alive, there will henceforth be neither peace nor ruce between the cross and sacrilegious rescent."

SCIO and IPSARA, unfortunately, are not the only islands that have been depopulated by Mahometan violence. Caso, an island of the Mediterranean, inhabited by Greeks, has shared their fate, as will be seen by the following:

NAXOS, June 20.—The whole population of the island of Caso, no longer exists. About thirty individuals of both sexes, have just landed, and have told as follows:—"From the 5th to the 8th of June, about five o'clock in the morning the Egyptian squadron, consisting of 17 vessels, which was cruising off Candia, made sail for Caso to land troops. The inhabitants immediately ran to arms, and placed themselves at every accessible point, resolved to conquer or perish. The Turks, protected by their ships, endeavored in vain to effect a landing. They were constantly repulsed, with loss, by a well kept up fire on our part. Night put an end to the combat, but not to our uneasiness, for we saw a long time lights at a distance, which convinced us of the presence of our formidable enemy. At day-break we again saw the Egyptian vessels advance. The attack was made very briskly and continued till four o'clock in the afternoon. The squadron of Ismael Gibraltar was then lost sight of. We hoped that we had saved ourselves, and, after having returned thanks to God we looked after our wounded. But on the 10th Ismael Gibraltar, followed by the greater part of his forces, directed his march on the strongest part of the island, and began a terrible fire. The combat had lasted several hours, when we heard loud cries in our rear. The enemy had landed on the northeast side of the island. We were thus taken between two fires; our efforts at resistance were unavailing, and we soon dispersed. Four or five hundred of our countrymen perished with arms in their hands; the remainder took refuge in the mountains and the neighbouring islands. The greater part of our women and children have fallen into the hands of the enemy."

As a trifling retaliation for the above enormities, the following will be read with interest:

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 13.—After the arrival of the news sent by the Captain Pacha of the conquest and destruction of the island of Ipsara, and which was confirmed by the pacha of Smyrna, the English Legation here last night received by an express from Smyrna, dated the 7th of July, the news that all the Turkish troops that landed at Ipsara, are destroyed; that twenty-five ships of Hydra and Spezia, at the moment the landing at Ipsara took place, sailed into the middle of the Turkish fleet, did immense damage to it, took and sunk a great number of small vessels, captured three frigates, and so damaged the Captain Pacha's own ship, that it was obliged to retreat with the loss of the bowsprit and other injury.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—We have dreadful details of events at Ipsara and its neighborhood. The women rivalled the men in defending the island and themselves.—All fought while a hope remained of destroying an enemy, and then they destroyed themselves, by poignards or by leaping into the sea: the women with their children in their arms! It was the most desperate battle ever fought, and it has already been stated, that the Ipsariots fired one of their own magazines and destroyed hundreds of themselves and enemies together—crying *liberty or death!* It appears, however, that about 2000 of the Islanders retired to two forts, and there maintained themselves until relieved, but were so separated from their countrymen that they could render no efficient service in the fight. Very few engaged in the battle escaped, but among them was the famous Danari, conductor of fire ships, who, after fighting like a tygress robbed of her whelps, was seized upon by a few friends round him, and carried off to Hydra, from whence he immediately returned with a fleet of 70 or 80 vessels. The Greeks then attacked the Turkish fleet, and fired and blew up three of their frigates, commanded by the vice admiral, rear admiral and sub-admiral, the captain Pacha very narrowly escaped, much damaged. They also captured several other vessels, and compelled the Turks to fly to Mitylene. The victory was decisive, and the Greeks then landed on Ipsara, and being joined by the 2000 in the forts, attacked the barbarians left to keep possession of the island, nearly 6000 strong, who were all cut to pieces. Among the spoils that the captain Pacha has sent to Constantinople from Ipsara, were two thousand human ears!!

The Turks have plundered two villages on Mitylene, and murdered all the inhabitants! The Greeks have landed at Chios, and killed all the Turks that were in the village of Wollina! It is truly a war of extermination.

It is estimated that the attack on Ipsara has cost the Turks 20,000 men! The population of the whole island was only 12,000, including the 1,500 Albanians who turned traitors—and it is probable that not less than two-thirds of them perished! And it appears that the Turks, provoked, perhaps, by their great loss, massacred the whole of the Albanians, and thus got back again the money with which they had purchased them.

Caso has been retaken by the Greeks. The few who retired to the mountains, being reinforced by 2000 men, fell on the Egyptians and killed every one of them.—They amounted to 2000 men.

Though articles of intelligence from Greece are oftentimes of a very doubtful character, the preceding notices have more the appearance of being true. A second meeting of the fleets was expected. The Greeks, to preserve the island, are convinced of the necessity of destroying the Turkish marine. It is intimated that the latter is secretly aided by some of the Christian powers, who have vessels of war in the Archipelago. Hydra, the great naval depot of the Greeks, will be next attacked, unless the Turkish fleet is much crippled to attempt it. The place is very strong, and has a powerful garrison.

There were great rejoicings in Greece, and Te Deums had been sung for the victories over the barbarians.

From the New York Evening Post.

PAYING OFF.—It is presumed that not less than \$150,000 have been paid to the seamen of the Franklin 74, on her return from a three years voyage; consequently each man received a considerable sum. It is an old adage, that seamen get their money like horses and spend it like asses, and though of late years the character of the sailor has undergone some alteration, this is they are a more reflective and prudent class of beings than they formerly were, yet they still retain a smack of their generous, careless, indifferent manner. This has been exemplified in the crew of the Franklin.

Before the purser was prepared to pay them off, they raised the wind on shore for a few days by borrowing tens to repay twenties, and they carried stiff sail through the city.

The first luxury and curiosity for a sailor on shore is a ride on horseback or in a carriage, and no animal on earth is more awkward than a sailor mounted. They lashed their horses with a small bit of rope, clinging forcibly by the mane at the same time, with their heads nearly on the pommel of the saddle, and thus their horses went kicking and plunging up Broadway. Several tattered barouches, filled with the frail sisterhood from Corlear's Hook, dressed in tawdry crapes, bespangled and crowned with artificial flowers, with their sailor friends, drove through our fashionable streets, hailing every thing on the way. The hacks have a harvest. One sailor would take possession of a coach.—"Where shall I go?" said the coachman. "Any where, except where; bear up for the Franklin." She is over at the navy yard," said the whip. "Well lay your course for her you lubber; keep her north-east, you shark."

A jolly tar had chartered one of Cooper's handsome hacks, and had mounted the box with the driver, at the Park gate, when he was hailed by a messmate. "Hol! ship ahoy; where are you bound to?" To the Hook." "Heave too and take me on board." "You may go below in the cabin, but—me if you come on deck!" "Let down your companion ladder." The steps were let down, and in stepped honest Jack, who roared out, "Keep her full."

They have also honored the pit of the Theatre with their presence in tolerable numbers, and tolerably in for it. "O that's excellent, that's fine," said one, in applauding a sentiment of the play; and when Parker danced a sailor's horn pipe, in character, their cheers were enthusiastic. "I know him," said one; "It's Jack Crawley, turned play-man; he danced that dance a hundred times on our gun-deck Saturday night. Hallo, Jack, don't you know us?"

Thus enjoying themselves, affording merriment to others, these gallant sons of freedom are tasting for awhile the joys of being released from confinement and rigid discipline; and, when relieved of their loose cash which soon must be the case, they enter for another cruise, gaily singing, "When my money's all gone, that I gained in the wars."

Miss Wright, the author of a Book of travels in the U. States, and a particular friend of Gen. La Fayette, has arrived at New York from Europe.