

**LIFE FROM EUROPE.**  
The ship *Laelia*, Capt. Chandler, at Buenos Aires, from Liverpool in 21 days, brings London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool to the 15th May.  
The ship *Howard*, Capt. Holdridge, has arrived at New York, and brings Paris papers to the 11th May inclusive.  
The following extracts, it is believed embrace every item of interest.  
The last accounts from Algiers state, the Algerine cruisers had all returned to that port, where they had been stripped of their rigging, their masts taken out, and then sunk in the port, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English.  
A bill, the object of which was to permit officers of the army to be married without the sale of the English church, was rejected in the House of Lords, 105 to 66.  
On the 6th May, Mr. Hume made a motion respecting the Church Establishment of Ireland, declaring that it would be proper to examine whether the present establishment of the church in Ireland is not disproportionate to the services it has to perform, both with respect to the persons employed, and to the revenues that it receives. After a long debate this proposition was rejected by a majority of 152 to 79.  
A London paper of the 8th says—"On Saturday last, the *Hecla* and the *Fury* were to set sail from Deptford, on a new expedition to the North Pole. They were to stop at Gallion, and afterwards at Northfleet, to make experiments there upon the magnetic attraction, and after having touched at the North, where the officers and seamen will receive their advance wages, they will proceed to the Orkney Islands."  
A meeting of the Delegates of the British and Foreign Bible Society took place in London on the 5th, at which 1800 persons were present. Among those present, was the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the first Representative from China. He observed, that the difficulties in that immense country were great, but not insurmountable. The hearts of the Chinese, said he, are not harder than ours. If the Bible could affect the heart and convert to the truth a British Nobleman, it could equally affect the hearts of the Chinese. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] He exhibited a copy of the scriptures in the Chinese language, the completion of which, he said, had occupied him 17 years.  
France.—On the 9th of May, Baron Mareuil, the newly appointed Minister to the U. States, had a private audience with the King.  
The French papers are filled with the proceedings of the Chambers. Mr. B. Constant has returned to Paris with fresh proof of the legality of his election, and with a determination to make another effort to obtain his seat in the Chamber.  
It is stated in a letter from Port-au-Prince the 8th of March, that the French government has offered to renounce all pretensions to the sovereignty of St. Domingo, on condition that a sum of money be paid to France, and some commercial advantages granted to her.  
The surveys for a grand canal to establish a communication between the Mediterranean, the ocean and the interior of France, were prosecuting with great activity. The rivers, Rhine, Saone, Menne, Moselle, Meuse, and Mawi will be made to communicate.  
Spain.—Advices from Spain are down to the 30th of April inclusive. The Madrid papers and letters furnish accustomed anticipations and changes of Ministers and narrations of disorders. The announcement of any approach to stability in the government, or tranquillity in the country, are the only novelties that could be received from Spain.  
There is no doubt that this country is in a very affecting situation.  
The King was at Aranjuez. Only two Ministers were with him; the others having returned to Madrid, as well as M. Ugarte, Secretary of the Council of State. The Baron d'Eroles has been named as Ambassador to England, but it is said that the King will not dispense with his services at home.  
Five millions of Guebhard's loan have reached Madrid. Some sagacious politicians assert, that this money is to be preserved sacred from every other use, in order to be applied to the conquest of South America. Five millions of Livres are something more than 200,000.  
The expedition, it is said, will sail from Cadiz to the Havana, where it will be reinforced before going to its ultimate destination. The attack will be made upon Mexico. Depend upon it (says a letter) that we are on the eve of great events in the world. A commission has gone to Cadiz to hasten the departure of the expedition.  
Portugal.—A London paper says the King of Portugal will not recognize any advances made to the present Government of Rio Janeiro. Another account asserts that the King has declared war against Brazil, and that an expedition was preparing at Lisbon to proceed against that country. The declaration is founded on the principle that Don Pedro is forced by the Brazilians to act in his present situation, and sanction a democratical constitution. The *St James' Chronicle* of the 4th, contains a letter from Lisbon

of the 24th of April, which says—"The expedition to Brazil is decreed. It will consist of 9,000 men."  
It had been reported the French had a large squadron at Rio Janeiro; but it was afterwards contradicted.  
**The Greek Revolution.**—The accounts from the Greeks are somewhat contradictory, but the general complexion of them is favorable. It is said they have not profited as they ought to have done by the winter for taking Patras; at the present time that place is well provisioned, and the Greeks are in want of heavy artillery.  
Letters from Odessa, of the 14th April, announce the intention of the Russian cabinet to divide the Morea into Christian Provinces, to be tributary to the Porte. This project coincides perfectly with the contents of the note addressed during the last month to the Court of London.  
Accounts from Corfu state that Lord Byron's health was restored. The fall of the Negropont was daily expected; and the Turks became every day more disheartened. The Greek Senate have ratified the terms of the loan, and given the deputies additional powers. The Greek Chronicle has been productive of much good; and a paper in Italian, to be called the Greek Telegraph, will soon be published. A Turkish brig has been burned in the harbour of Patras.  
It is said that a great ferment existed among the Janissaries at Constantinople. The troops encamped at Biyhuden to proceed against Greece had been ordered to suspend their march, and hold themselves in readiness to aid in restoring tranquillity in the capital of Turkey.  
But the most important article of news from the East, will be found among the extracts below, respecting the conflagration of the military stores collected at Grand Cairo, by the Pacha of Egypt.  
The destruction of the magazines at Grand Cairo will prevent the Pacha of Egypt from furnishing the expedition with warlike stores, and thus it must be either altogether abandoned for this year, or be so defective in every necessary quality as to render the power of the Ottomans during the fourth campaign against the independence of Greece weaker than ever.  
From Montserrat.—We are happy to learn that letters have just been received by the Colonization Society, from Cape Montserrat. The *Cyrus*, which sailed from Petersburg, with upwards of a hundred settlers, has arrived in safety; and, though some of the emigrants who sailed in her had suffered from sickness, only three children and one woman had died—all the others were considered out of danger. It may be well to state, that the death of the female just mentioned, was occasioned, not by fever, but by morification, produced by the extraction of a tooth. The Colony appears to be in a prosperous condition, and not a word is said of any apprehension from the Native Tribes.—*Ast. Intell.* 16th inst.  
We learn by the schr. *Eclipse*, arrived here yesterday, from Laguyra, that Gen. SOULETTES had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Colombian Government to the Court of England.  
*Chas. City Gaz.* 12th inst.  
FROM THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.  
NEW MEXICO.—We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin to the Secretary of State in this place, representing that the Governor of the province of New Mexico had despatched a special messenger to the Council Bluffs, to apprise the commandant of that post, he should arrive there on or before the 10th day of June next, with fifteen hundred men. His object, as we understand from the express, is to make an impression on the Indians between this place (Franklin) and Santa Fee. To secure the trade and facilitate the intercourse between Missouri and Santa Fee is of much importance to our citizens, and we hope great care will be taken to secure and place it on a safe foundation. There is much wealth to be drawn from this source, and perhaps the way may be opened from that laudable enterprise, which has been prevented from ascending the Missouri to draw from the bosom of the wilderness an immense wealth which must now be left to grow and perish where it grows, or be gathered by the citizens of some other government, to the great loss of Missouri.  
**College Burnt.**—The College at Burlington (Vt.) was burnt on the 27th ult. This institution was in a flourishing condition, and the disaster which has befallen it is to be lamented as a great public loss to that vicinity. The libraries and most of the books of the students were saved. It was but the second day of term. The Burlington Sentinel informs, that the usual exercises will be continued, and that arrangements are making to provide suitable rooms for prayers, recitations, &c. The fire commenced on the roof, by the falling of a spark.  
**University of Virginia.**—This Institution will be opened on the 7th day of February next.

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.**  
The annual commencement of this University, took place on Thursday, the 10th inst. The public examination of the students of the three lower classes was begun on Friday, the 28th ult. and concluded on the 9th instant; the examination of the Senior Class being directed by the laws of the University to be finished one month before the day of Commencement.  
The following is a scheme of the exercises on commencement:  
MORNING.  
1. Introductory prayer.  
2. Salutatory oration in Latin; by Edward D. Sims.  
3. The oration on Mathematics; by Thomas Dew.  
4. Discussion on the question—Whether the United States should assist the South-American States against Spain and the Holy Alliance? by Bromfield L. Rabley.  
5. Oration on the character of the North-American Indians; by James H. Norwood.  
6. Discussion on the question—Whether modern Greece, if emancipated from the Turkish power, will ever attain the eminence of ancient Greece? by Daniel B. Baker.  
7. Oration on perpetuity of the Government of the United States; by Henry E. Coleman.  
8. Oration on the influence of the French Revolution on the cause of liberty; by Benjamin B. Blume.  
AFTERNOON.  
1. The oration on Classical Literature; by William A. Graham.  
2. Oration on the effects which have been produced by the Art of Printing; by Augustus Moore.  
3. Discussion on the question—Whether a professorship of law should be established in this University? by James W. Bryan.  
4. Oration on the Mahometan religion; by Thomas Bond.  
5. Oration on the political character of the French; by David Outlaw.  
6. Oration on American Literature; by John W. Norwood.  
7. Discussion on the question—Whether the American Colonization Society should receive public patronage; by Robt. H. Booth.  
8. Valedictory oration; by Matthias E. Manly.  
9. Report of the public examination.  
10. Degrees conferred.  
11. Presidential address.  
12. Prayer.  
The degree of Bachelor of arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen:  
John Allison, Benj. H. Alston, Willis W. Alston, Daniel B. Baker, Benj. B. Blume, Thomas Bond, Robert H. Booth, John Bragg, James W. Bryan, Henry E. Coleman, Armand J. De Rossett, Thomas Daga, Richard Evans, Richard L. Fearn, Irving J. Fernald, William N. Gilman, William A. Graham, Robert Hall, Hardy Holmes, Wm. F. Lytle, Matthias E. Manly, Augustus Moore, James H. Norwood, John W. Norwood, David Outlaw, Bromfield L. Rabley, David M. Sanders, Edward D. Sims, Wm. R. Smith, Samuel F. Sneed, Wm. A. Taylor, Wm. H. Thomson, Wm. J. Smith, John L. Wright.—34.  
The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following persons, alumni of the University:  
Bryan S. Croom, Nathaniel W. Harris, Pleasant Henderson Mitchell, Edward G. Pastour, Joseph H. Sanders.  
Francis L. Hawes, Esq. an alumnus of this University, who had been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in Yale College, was admitted, also ad eundem, in this University. *Raleigh Register.*  
**Africa.**—A writer in Poulson's paper observes: "As some persons, not familiar with the state of the settlements on the Coast of Africa, may entertain fears for the principal English and American settlements there, in consequence of the victory gained by the Ashantees, and the death of Governor McCarty, it may be proper to state, that the Ashantee nation is far remote from both Sierra Leone and Messurado. It is a nation residing in the interior from Cape Coast, 3 or 400 miles below Messurado, and the cause of the battle has undoubtedly been a desire on the part of the English to get possession of its trade, and especially of its gold. The Ashantees are remarkably ferocious and warlike, and possess abundance of gold. The Dutch formerly held certain parts of Cape Coast, which have recently passed into the hands of the English. The Fantees, spoken of as slain in such numbers, resided nearer the Coast than the Ashantees, and are by no means equal to them in war. That the Ashantees should vanquish the English and Fantees was to have been expected, but there is no reason to suppose that any danger can result either to Messurado or Sierra Leone."

**SALISBURY**  
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1834.  
We had scattered ourselves with the hope of bringing to an end the correspondence of "The Voter" and his opponent, by giving the following communication the go-by, and silence. But our correspondent, it appears, is unwilling to let matters rest here; he has furnished us with a special admonitory epistle; and to avoid the honor of another, we comply with his request, and insert his piece. We must now say to "the voter," in the words of old Horace, "fuge satis." Newspaper controversies, though they may at first open on general matters, mostly, in the end, dwindle down to personal allusions; and, as such, are never interesting to the great mass of readers. We have thought that the combatants in the columns of newspapers, very much resemble the rival dancers described by Goldsmith, in his "Deserted Village."  
"The dancing pair, that simply sought renown  
By holding out to fire each other down."  
In the case of newspaper disputants, it generally happens that they not only fire themselves down, but every body else!  
Mr. Editor: I see the honorable John Long has come out once more against me, in your columns; and I am sorry to see him in such a pet, as it looks undignified for a Congressman to show so much petulance. I think, too, he might let alone his sneers about my "plough handles;" for notwithstanding all his rigs, plough handles are very useful things, and I verily believe do more good to the public than all the old newspapers he sends among us in such bundles. I dare say, that holding the "plough handle" is not quite so pleasant as sitting in Congress hall, at eight dollars a day. But I must say, that I could name a certain member of Congress, who would cut a better figure "intrenched behind his plough handles," than he ever will do in Congress house.  
The Honorable Congressman wants me to tell him my name. Now I can assure his honor, that it is not from fear of his pen or his sword, that I shall not gratify him. He thought proper to come out against "the Voter," and he must stand it out with the same signature. Besides, judging from his performance to the Grand Juries, I don't think he makes any better hand against real names than against anonymous ones. I will further say to the honorable Congressman, that I can show my face in any honest company where he can, unless in a night caucus, to take away the rights of the people.  
His honor seems to claim for himself the character of a modest man! With what propriety he can set up this claim, after the figure he has cut in the newspapers, I will leave it to those who are truly modest men to declare. Why, Mr. Printer, I have seen even doggerel rhymes made about him; and I have heard it said that even the Philadelphia papers have made fun of the business. It must certainly mortify the modest man. What makes the affair still worse, some folks hint about, that Mr. Long did not write all the letters that came out in his name. May be, however, he only had them touched off a little by some better scholar, to put the grammar to rights.  
I see, Mr. Printer, some time ago, that a member brought in a Bill to reduce the pay of Members of Congress from \$5 a day, to \$6. I should like to know whether Mr. Long voted for or against this measure—whether he was willing to put up with six dollars per day, (which is enough in all conscience) or whether he was for holding on to the \$5.  
He seems mightily opposed to General Jackson as next President. I should like to know whether he is so opposed to the General on account of his victory over the British and Savages during the last war, or on account of his services in the old revolutionary war. I dare say, if these are his objections, he can't have the same ones against Mr. Crawford, if report tells true. May be he is so strong against Jackson, because the General despises caucusing, while Mr. Crawford is for it. I can only say, that I like old Hickory the better for being against taking from us our right of choosing President. And moreover, I don't think any man can be dangerous to his country, who so bravely risked his life, and every thing else, in fighting for its liberties and rights. I should sooner suspect the man that kept out of danger, or the men that creep about in dark corners, holding caucuses.  
But, Mr. Printer, I will stop here, and leave Mr. Long to his own conscience. In one thing he has the advantage of me; he can get his pieces corrected by some of the learned scholars at Congress, while my writing must go unpolished, unless you, Mr. Printer, will put it a little to rights. Adieu, Mr. Long.  
THE VOTER.  
Capt. Evans, of the U. S. Navy, commander of the New-York station, died on the 2d inst. While ascending the side of the frigate *Constitution*, in perfect health, he ruptured a blood vessel, and died in 20 minutes afterwards, on board of the ship.  
A few days since, a youth of this city, (14 or 15 years of age,) swam from Ludlow's wharf to Warwick—a distance of about 6 miles—without any support. He was in the water from about 9 o'clock to one.

Gen. Jackson, in his letter to President Van Buren, written in the year 1817, says: "I am free to acknowledge, had I commanded the military department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent Court would have condemned them under that and cond section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States." The Editors of the *Register* seem very much outraged by this part of the General's letter. They have not only cleared their consciences on that score, by some very free comments of their own upon the Hero of Orleans, but in a subsequent paper they edify their readers with an extract from the redoubtable Major Ansh, in which the Hartford conspirators are called "quiet spirits dreaming for the public good." Indeed, Mr. G. is coming on finely. It can now create but little surprise, if, in a few weeks more, he should come out in open defence of the Hartford Convention, and declare that it was nothing but a caucus, to recommend the dissolution of the Union!—quite an innocent meeting! How times change!  
Men are generally apt to justify in others what they have been guilty of themselves; hence the charity that some persons feel for the Hartford Convention—and for Albert Gallatin, who was an active agent in fomenting the *Whiskey rebellion*, during the administration of General Washington. But the Editors of the *Register* may say and think what they please about that dark transaction, the stigma of infamy will ever rest upon it in the annals of American history. As long as the union of these States shall be reversed, and the memory of Washington and his compatriots cherished with grateful hearts, this long will the Hartford Convention remain an object of execration, to all who love freedom and detest treason. The Hartford Convention has ever been considered by the Republicans in all parts of the Union, and the Federalists of the South, (and the moderate ones of the North) as a dark scheme to dissolve the political bonds of our national Union. That it was so viewed by Mr. Madison, and his cabinet, is now well known; and was, at that time, well known to all political confidants. The following relation will at once show his sentiments on the subject, and furnish an instance of his decision of character. During the sitting of that caucus, as they styled it, certain of the members of Congress from the New-England States, waited on the President to know whether he did not intend to take some notice of the meeting. Some of them urged him to issue his proclamation, commanding the conspirators to desist, and calling upon the good people of New-England to rally around the standard of the Union. The President declined issuing a proclamation; but told the members that he was not unmindful or regardless of what was going on at Hartford. He informed them that he had given orders to the United States attorney of Connecticut, to watch them closely; and on the first overt act of treason, to have them arrested for trial; that the commanding officer of that military division was instructed, if necessary, to aid, with all his forces, the civil authority in arresting them; that if the regular troops were insufficient, he should call out the militia of New-England itself, that of New-York, and, if requisite, of the whole Union. It is thus evident, that nothing saved the necks of the leaders of that conspiracy from the halter, but the opportune return of peace. As it is, they still survive to deplore their own folly, and to witness a general execration of their designs.  
Mr. Otis, one of the leaders of that treasonable scheme, has made too labored efforts to write away the odium resting on it. But all the waters of the Ganges itself, cannot wash the stain of treason that is indelibly fixed upon it. In the history of the late war, the leaders of the Hartford Convention will occupy the same page that Benedict Arnold does in the annals of the Revolution: the irrevocable decree of justice places them there—and the genius of liberty stands holding up the page, "as a fit object for the slow, unmoving finger of scorn to point at."  
"And your rich soil,  
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."  
The farmers in this section of the State, are now busily engaged in harvesting their wheat crops; rye is mostly cut, and secured; and should it continue fair weather through this week, nearly all the wheat will be secured, in good condition. From our own observation, and from all the information we can gather from practical agriculturists in this and the adjoining counties, we think we are safe in saying, that the crops of grain are as good this, as in any preceding year. *Wheat*, there are abundant crops; the *wheat* not only stands large and heavy in the field, but yields well when thrashed; and oats, barley, &c. look remarkably well. Cotton is rather backward, caused by the cool weather late in the spring; but should the season, henceforward, turn out to be propitious, good cotton, and a large quantity of it, will be made.  
A German paper says, "The Pope has made an additional grant of 24,000 dollars annually, de propaganda fide, for the special purpose of encouraging the progress of the Catholic Religion in the U. States of America."