

INTELLIGENCE.
BORFORD, AUGUST 16.
 By the fast sailing ship Tally-ho, Capt. Glover, in 31 days from Liverpool arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday, Liverpool and London papers, the latter to the 2d July, are received at the Commercial Reading Room. Her Majesty the Queen of the Sandwich Islands had departed this life. The British Government were assembling a military force to be sent to Portugal, as Capt. G. understood, at the request of the Portuguese Government, to preserve tranquility.

The Greek dissensions of the Peloponnese have ceased. A letter from Napoli di Romania, the seat of the Greek Government, of the 11th of May says:—“A large fleet is about to sail from the navy islands, and the fourth year of our struggle will be the most glorious of all.”

A fire broke out in Edinburgh on the morning of the 24th June, and burned with great fury for 9 hours, when its further progress was checked. It is stated to have been the most destructive fire that has occurred in that city for many years. Forty families are said to have been rendered destitute by this calamity.

Herald.

The King of Wirzburg was on a tour in France, and was expected to arrive at Marseilles on the 8th. Count Golz was appointed Prussian Ambassador to London. The Deina at Archangel was still covered with solid ice, May 17, and the thermometer was 3 degrees below the freezing point.

We do not find that any further change try. The Journal de Debats the 5th ult. continued to contain attacks on the Ministry, said to be from the pen of M. De Chateaubriand.

The papers announce the death of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The French Court was ordered to go into mourning for fifteen days. There was a fair prospect of abundant harvests in England.

Disturbances continued in Ireland. A respectable protestant was literally stoned to death in Seariff by the Catholics.

A grocer has been fined 1000 in London for selling adulterated pepper. The Greek government has ratified the loan negotiated in England.

The King of Portugal is said to have applied to the British government, for a loan of troops, to check the turbulence of his own subjects.

The King of France, as reported, has been very ill.

On Monday, the 5th of July, the Americans in Paris celebrated the anniversary of FAYETTE, and Mr. Brown our Minister, honored the company with their presence.

The London Courier, of the 12th of July, contains an account of the funeral of Lord Byron, which took place that day. “Vast crowds assembled early in the morning, in Great George street, to witness the grand funeral of Lord Byron. The whole street was one mass of human beings, nor were they only confined to this spot, for every street through which the procession passed, was lined with people.” The body was entombed at Nottingham on the 16th.

The Holy Alliance vs. German Universities.

Two hundred and fifty students have lately been expelled from the University of Halle, in Prussia (being more than one half the whole number), and some have in vain applied to be received at Göttingen (kingdom of Saxony.) Two gentlemen of the Duchy of Oldenburg, who left the university about twelve months ago, accused of having belonged to secret societies, were put under arrest in their houses, their papers seized, and were examined by a member of the Council Government, sent expressly to their place of residence. They had afterwards to give bail to a considerable amount, and are incapable of holding any employment until they are perfectly cleared. One of the above gentlemen held a situation, from which he was instantly suspended. Halle is the university from which Bonaparte, after the battle of Jena, sent away all the students within twenty-four hours’ notice, on account of their known patriotism and attachment to the Prussian monarchy.

M. DE VILLELE, the present Prime Minister of France, and now perhaps a Duke, is among the most fortunate men of the age. Not long since, he was a practicing Attorney at Bordeaux, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in 1817, advanced to the Peerage, and now at the head of the Councils of France. M. de Corbiere, Minister of the Interior, was also an Attorney at Bordeaux.

Chas. City Gazette.

From Havana.—The following is an extract of a letter to the editor of the Charleston Patriot, dated,

“Havana July 31.—The Pirates and privateers are now making sad havoc on the northern coast of Cuba—the last, in the opinion of all honest men here, are no better than the first—the sole object of both is plunder. The pirates rob the Americans, and the privateers rob the Spaniards. Most of the vessels coming to this port are overhauled either by the one or other.”

Balt. Pat.

PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.
 The Crawford Convention, consisting of 33 members, and representing about one third of the counties in Pennsylvania, and about one twentieth part of the people in those counties, met at Harrisburg on the 9th inst. Resolutions, approving of the late Washington Caucus, and the nomination of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin, were adopted, and an electoral ticket, favorable to their election, was formed.

Mr. Crawford arrived at Frederick, in this State, on Tuesday evening last on his way to Pennsylvania. He was “accompanied by his wife and friends.”

Balt. Pat.

A letter from an intelligent gentleman in Pike co. to the editor of the port-folio correspondent, dated July 5, says:—“With regard to this county, there is a large majority in favor of ANDREW JACKSON.”

At a meeting recently held in Cape May county, N. J. it was resolved to support Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun for the offices of President and Vice-President.

At a public meeting at Covington, Ky. on the 17th ultimo, Jackson received 44 votes; Clay 35; Adams 1; Crawford none. Mr. Calhoun was nominated as Vice-President, with but two dissenting votes.

At a Company Muster held at Hunter’s Run, where there were about 100 men from different parts of the County, it was proposed to take their votes on the Presidential question; when there appeared but one man in opposition to Gen. JACKSON.

Edenon Gazette.

A number of the citizens of the county of Pasquotank, and Elizabeth City, having assembled at the house of Col. Bell on the 13th inst. it was proposed to take a vote on the Presidential question: And, out of about 300 persons who were present, 230 voted for Gen. Jackson for President and Mr. Calhoun for Vice-President. About 40 who did not vote, expressed their preference for Gen. Jackson. There were perhaps about 30 friendly to the election of Mr. Adams; but they were not counted.

A meeting was also lately held at Summit, N. J. at which it was resolved to support Messrs. Adams and Calhoun for the offices of President and Vice-President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
 To prevent erroneous impressions abroad, (for at home Mr. Noah’s misrepresentations are harmless,) I submit the following statement of the relative strength of the Presidential candidates, in the legislature of this state:

<i>In the Senate.</i>	<i>In Assembly.</i>
Mr. Adams . . . 10	Mr. Adams . . . 65
Crawford . . . 14	Crawford . . . 43
Clay . . . 6	Clay . . . 20
Doubtful . . . 2	
32	128

A ballot of the two houses at the close of the late session would have produced a result not varying two votes from the foregoing statement. A familiar intercourse with the members of the legislature during the two late sessions, enables me to speak advisedly in relation to their Presidential sentiments. The fall meeting will vindicate the accuracy of this statement.

The assertion of Mr. Noah, that the “Clay men will go for Crawford,” is entirely gratuitous. The friends of Mr. Clay are not to be disposed of without their own knowledge or consent. With two or three exceptions, they will not go for Crawford, nor will the votes of the state be given to the Treasury candidate.

A Crawford paper, however, makes the following calculation; which of these estimates is right, we won’t venture to say:

	Senate.	Assembly.	Total.
For Mr. Crawford	21	70	91
Mr. Adams	9	45	54
Gen. Jackson	5	5	10
Doubtful	2	8	10

Mr. Clay.—By a letter to the editor of the Federal Gazette, and other accounts of a similar import in the New York papers, it is very evident that the Crawford party have been hallooing before they were out of the woods! It appears they must strike a bargain with Mr. CLAY before the corrupt sale of the electoral vote of New York can be ratified; and not even then, without it will secure the election of Mr. Crawford by the people. THIS IS IMPOSSIBLE! The condition of the contract to be proposed to Mr. CLAY is, that he must lower his peak and pass under the lee of Mr. Crawford! Will the lofty spirited “Achilles of the West” (as Mr. HAYNE beautifully termed him in the U. S. Senate at the last session) come down to this? NO!

Baltimore Patriot.

Philadelphia, August 14.
 U. S. BANK STOCK.—118½ 118 5-8, this forenoon. In New York, yesterday, sales at 118½ to 118¾.

THE CROPS, &c.
 In the immediate vicinity, and in all the lower counties, the crop of corn was never more promising than at this moment, and, saving a general hurricane, at no period within our recollection, were the prospects of the farmer more favorable than at the present period.

Petersburg Republican.

Caution.—Eleven men nearly lost their lives lately at Waterloo, N. Y. in consequence of drinking buttermilk that had been kept in a glazed earthen vessel.

New York Tribune.

From a Foreign Milk.—A spoonful of milk of a spoonful of wine horse radish, and it will remain sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will change.

Emigration to Hayti.—We understand that the agent of the Society for promoting the emigration of free colored people to Hayti, concluded a contract with Mr. Porter yesterday morning, for the conveyance of one hundred emigrants to Hayti, on board the brig De Witt Clinton, a superior vessel, only six months old, and upwards of 300 tons burthen.

[N. Adv.]

Who pays the piper?—It is a notorious fact, that the whole country swarms with political emissaries, and that Newspapers are gratuitously distributed in every direction, all for the good of the people, and to promote the election of William H. Crawford. This is all perfectly fair, but then this question naturally arises: who pays the expense? *[Mass. Spy.]*

Saves of the Trade.—A gentleman of the New York City now candidly confesses that HENRY CLAY now candidly confesses that HENRY CLAY ought to have done as much. Wherefore they will not let him again—equal terms being denied to the Virginians.

Subscriptions have been opened, in Charleston and elsewhere, under an act of the legislature of this state, for stock in a Company to make a Turnpike Road from Ashville, by the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line. It is computed that not less than forty thousand head of hogs, five thousand head of horses and mules, and a proportionable number of horped cattle, are annually driven this road to the Southern market.

A “Gunpowder Plot” lately developed itself in Princetown, New-Jersey. An extract of a letter from a student in the Theological Seminary at Princetown, dated July 28, (published in the Philadelphia Patriot,) between the hours of two and three o’clock, last Monday morning, a rocket, supposed to contain five pounds of powder, was placed at the base of the President’s door, in front of his dwelling; the consequence was an explosion, breaking out the panels two inches in thickness, casting them up the case almost into the second story, breaking the banisters of the stair way, cracking the wall, and splitting a mahogany dining table which stood in the passage. Four persons have been suspected to have been engaged in the plot, two of whom have been dismissed by the civil authority.

[New York Patriot.]

A meeting of the citizens was held at the Fontine Coffee house in New York on Thursday evening, at which George Warner, an old whig of the Revolution, presided, and Thomas Hazard, jr. acted as secretary. All accounts agree in saying that the house was crowded to overflowing. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the recent proceedings of the New York Legislature, in the rejection of the electoral law, and the late dismissal of the Hon. De Witt Clinton from the office of Canal Commissioner. Resolutions were adopted reprobating in severe terms the rejection of the electoral law, the dismissal of Mr. Clinton, recommending the Utica Convention to nominate Mr. Clinton for the office of Governor, and recommending similar meetings to be held throughout the state for similar purposes.

Rapid Travelling.—A gentleman left New York in the steam boat on Saturday week, at 5 o’clock p. m. and breakfasted at Mr. Bagg’s tavern in this village on Monday morning at 8 o’clock, having travelled about 250 miles in 39 hours.

Utica (N. Y.) Gazette.

A mathematical toast.—The fair daughters of Columbia! Many are they that to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness, divide time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination.

A military company of young men, in Natchez, Miss. have the unique, but very appropriate idea, “Try us” for the motto on their flag.

A London morning paper, some time ago, pronounced a high eulogium upon a piece, which was represented as performed at one of the Theatres Royal the evening previous; but it turned out that no such play had been acted.

SALISBURY.
 TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1834.

A correspondent in Franklin, Haywood county, writes us, under date of the 17th inst. that the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of this State, in pursuance of a resolution of the last General Assembly, to treat with the Cherokee Indians, concerning certain reservations of land which they claim, had arrived in that place, and were then holding a council with the Indians, who had assembled there in considerable numbers.

It seems to be a mistaken idea, which many of the newspapers throughout the Union have given credit to, that Gen. La Fayette is the only surviving General officer of the Revolutionary war. Gen. Sumpter, of South-Carolina, an aged veteran, whose honory locks have been bleached by the summer’s sun of nearly sixty years—who is now in good health, and whose declining days are cheered and solaced by the large family of his son, Thomas Sumpter, Esq. late United States’ diplomatic agent to the Brazil,—was a distinguished Whig, and an active General officer in the cause of the Colonies, in the early part of our Revolutionary struggle. Many of our citizens can personally testify to these facts, who have witnessed the patriarchal retirement, and partaken of the generous hospitality of this hero of our Revolution.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
 Mr. Force, at Washington City, (as will have been seen by an advertisement) has established a Paper under the title of the “National Gazette,” for the compilation of official documents, state papers, &c. The terms of subscription are \$5 per annum, payable in advance. This publication cannot fail of proving a valuable and interesting one to the American Republic—as, for the sum of \$5 per year, every citizen, so disposed, can obtain all the state papers of the year, and after reading them as they come out, can file them away, and at the end of the year bind them up in a volume for future reference and use. Every citizen who has a desire to mark the progress of our government in its foreign and domestic relations—and more particularly, every one that aspires to public promotions, should subscribe to this work.

A vote was taken in Haywood county, at the late election, on the Convention question. The result was, 519 in favor of the proposed new constitution, and 26 against it. Gen. Thomas Love was elected a delegate to the meeting which is contemplated to be held in Raleigh, in November next, relative to the proposed amendment.

Since the publication of our last paper, we have been advised of two or three instances, in different sections of the state, where, on trial, there was a majority of the citizens favorable to Mr. Adams’ election as President, in which they resolved, with zeal and unanimity, to support the People’s Ticket, as the surest means of defeating the intrigues of the caucus managers, and preserving, inviolate, the purity of our Republican institutions. Indeed, we are every day assured, by respectable supporters of Mr. Adams, that, although they disagree with the friends of Gen. Jackson as to the man of their choice, their views of national and local policy are generally in perfect accordance with those of the advocates of the General. Every new development, therefore, strengthens our suspicion, that the object of those leaders who are endeavoring to get up a separate ticket, under the simulated guise of subscribing the interests of Mr. Adams, is so to distract and divide the friends of the people’s rights, as to increase the possibility of the caucus ticket’s succeeding. But the really honest and reflecting part of Mr. Adams’ friends, cannot so easily be swayed from the support of principle, in opposition to the most manifest interest of their candidate. They know, that by voting for the People’s Ticket, they are more effectually helping the cause of Mr. Adams, than by breaking off from the friends of that ticket, and producing schism and discord among the people, and thereby affording the radicals a chance of carrying their schemes into effect.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from the Wilkes Congressional District.

“Mr. White: To convince you that the exertions of the honorable member from this district has not only not taken any subscribers from your list, but that they have added at least one to it, I beg you will forward your paper to me, at —”

Yours, respectfully,

BUTTERN ELECTION RETURNS.
Haywood.—Thomas Love, for the senate—Love 189, Hodge Rabun 74.—James R. Love, and Ninian Edmondston, commons—Love 596, Edmondston 578, Benjamin S. Brittan 355, Robert Hughes 98.
Chowan.—William Bullock, senate. William Walton, and Joseph N. Hoskins, commons.
Town of Edenon.—James Iredell.
Perquimans.—Willis Riddick, senate. Theophilus Barrow, and Henry Skinner, commons.
Tyrell.—John Beasley, senate. Enoch Hassel, and Frederick Davenport, commons.

WASHINGTON.—Thomas Johnson, senator. Peter Plcott, and A. N. Vall, commons.
 Pasquotank—John Pool, senate. Carter Barnard, and J. L. Bailey, commons.
 Camden—Caleb Perkins, senate.—Thomas Tillett, and Wilson Webster, commons.
 Caswell—Bartlett Yancey, senate.—James Rainey, and Charles D. Donoho, commons.
 Person—Robert Van Hook, senate. John G. A. Williamson, and Thomas Webb, commons.
 Rockingham—Thomas Blackwell, senate. Robert Martin, and John L. [unclear] commons.
 Franklin—Charles A. Hill, senate. Lark Fox, and Guilford Lewis, commons.
 Robeson—Isaac Sullivan, senate.—Warren Allford, and Shadrack Howell, commons.
 Wayne—Gabriel Sherard, senate.—Philip B. Raiford, and Arthur Borden, commons.
 Moore—B. W. Williams, senate.—Alexander McNeill, and Josiah Tyson, commons.
 Bladen—Mr. Shipman, senate. W. M. Singletary, and J. J. McMillan, commons.

Gen. LA FAYETTE.
 With unspeskable pleasure, we announce the arrival of GENERAL LA FAYETTE at New York, on Sunday last. Every countenance beamed with joy on the receipt of this gratifying intelligence, which, coming warm from the heart, evidenced the happy feelings of our citizens, at the prospect of welcoming in our shores, the Apostle of Liberty, the friend of Man, the early, the constant, the brave and undaunted defender of American Freedom and independence.

Petersburg Republican, 20th inst.

NEW YORK.—AUGUST 11.
 It is with inexpressible pleasure we announce the arrival of General La Fayette with his son George Washington La Fayette, and companion Auguste La Fayette, in the packet ship Cadmus, from Havre. This great and good man was conducted to the residence of the Vice President, on Staten Island, this day, and will be received in the City to-morrow, in a style suitable to his rank.

The New Brunswick Steam-boat Ferry Company, we learn, have tentleged, in the Marquis through the committee, the steam-boat Legislator, to convey him from New York to New Brunswick, if he choots to take that route.

New York paper.

Adjutant General’s Office,
 Washington, 11th August, 1834.

ORDERS.—No. 64.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES directs, that GENERAL LA FAYETTE, when he arrives in this country, be received at all military posts with the honors due to the highest military rank in our service.

The General-in-Chief publishes the foregoing to the army, by direction of the Secretary of War.

A magistrate in the county of Burke, informs us, that, having been appointed by court to take a list of the taxable property in Capt. Lott’s company, (2d Regiment Burke Militia,) he calls on each individual who gave in his property, to say, at the same time, who he would prefer as President of the United States, after Mr. Monroe’s term expires. The result of this census was:

Adams got	84 votes.
Jackson,	49
Crawford,	3

At a battalion muster in the town of Beaufort, in Washington county, in this state, a vote was taken on the Presidential subject:

Jackson received	129
Adams,	11
In Capt. Fuller’s company :	
Jackson,	100
Adams,	10

This is said, by the Newbern paper, to be a correct criterion, by which to judge of the whole county.

The following are the results of the balloting in various sections of this state—which we have received principally through the medium of the Raleigh Star:

At the general election in Wake county: Jackson 475, Adams 55, Crawford 50, Clay 1.
 In Robeson county: Adams 468, Jackson 160, Crawford 8, Clay 1. For Vice President—Calhoun 93, Ninian Edwards 48, Jackson 2, Macon 2, Clay 2.
 Adams 87, Jackson 67, Crawford 4.
 In Capt. Scarborough’s company, Montgomery county: Jackson 66, Adams 65.
 In Capt. McEachin’s company, Richmond county: Adams 53, Jackson 47.
 In Capt. M’Laurin’s company, Richmond county: Adams 99, Jackson 47.
 It is worthy of particular notice, that the people every where express an invincible dislike of the caucus candidate, and of the whole caucus management.

“An old soldier of the Revolution,” and “W. coming,” shall be attended to in due season.