

ry state in the Union. Christian unity, then, may here exist, independent of sectarian differences. In Spain, in America, in every nation on earth, may truth shed its enlightening beams on the minds of men, and influence them to judge with candor, and view with indulgence all who differ from them in religious opinion! "Religion is a plant of such delicate growth, that force cannot make it flourish, nor can it bring forth fruit of acceptance with God, or of value to men, unless it spring up freely in a sincere and honest heart." Away, then, with inquisitorial powers, test acts, and disqualifying ordinances. "Revelation is a matter of fact, firmly established on proofs that all the efforts of infidelity cannot shake. Mere opinions avail nothing to the operation of it on the hearts of mankind." Persecution may make men conform, but it cannot convince. PHILIP VERITAS.

ARKANSAS.

Extract of a letter from Arkansas to the editor of the New-York Columbian.

"The country here is represented to be very fertile. The upper parts of the territory produce excellent wheat, rye, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, &c. The prices of bread stuffs are as high here as at New Orleans, and generally higher; and, indeed, the farmers get whatever they choose to ask. We have however, but three or four farmers, and even they would hardly bear that title in the state of N. York. They sow and plant it is true: but give themselves little concern about the crop till harvest. This is one of the finest countries in the world for raising stock; and yet we have at present, neither butter, milk, nor cheese. There are two or three persons in this neighbourhood who have large herds of cattle, and in the summer milk one hundred cows; yet they do not make as much butter and cheese as one good farmer on Long Island would from 8 or 10. This is altogether owing to their mismanagement. They let their cows go into the prairies and canebrakes, and do not attend to bringing them up and milking them regular.

The natives of this place are French, Creole, Spanish, Indian, and a mixture of the whole. There are a number of families from the United States, but they partake more or less of the character of the natives. They are very correct and honest in their dealings, and never have lawsuits. There are very few who can read and write! When a dispute arises between two Frenchmen, they refer it to some of their oracles, and both abide by his decision. The greater part of the rogues, I am sorry to say, are Americans from the states, who have heretofore been connected with gangs of counterfeiters, &c. Some of them have acquired a little property by their professions and are now becoming honest and respectable citizens. Gaming and dancing are the principal amusements of the country.

The town is situated on the north side of the Arkansas, a beautiful river, and navigable for several hundred miles in a middling state of water to the Mississippi and only 18 or 20 by land. It is about 500 miles the way the path runs, to St. Louis. We have but few carpenters, one brick maker and no masons—There will be a great many new buildings this season, if mechanics can be found. I do not think that there is a better opening in the United States for carpenters, masons, and farmers, than this territory presents. The country is said to be unhealthy, but I believe most of the sickness is brought on by unnecessary exposure, or intemperance.

THE OHIO.

An obliging correspondent has communicated to us the following curious information respecting the origin of the name OHIO. Salem Gaz.

As one of the finest ships in our navy bears the name of OHIO, it may be gratifying to some of our gallant officers to know the definition of the word. During my travels through that state, a few years since, I became acquainted with some of its earliest settlers, men of good information, who gave me the following history or origin of the word Ohio. This noble river, from which the state derives its name, was formerly called on its banks by several warlike tribes of Indians, who were very numerous, and almost always at variance with each other; consequently nearly all their battles were fought in canoes on the river, and owing to the immense slaughter repeatedly made, they gave it the name of Ohio, which signifies the war river, or, as some of the chiefs explain it, the bloody river; and others the stream of war. This is the tradition handed down by the chiefs to its first settlers, and is as given to me by them; and if correct, the Ohio bears the only warlike name of any state in the Union. If this explanation is deemed of any consequence, by giving it publicity you will oblige. A FRIEND TO THE NAVY.

HORRORS OF PIRACY.

It will be recollected by many of our readers, (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser of June 21,) that during the late war with England, the pilot boat Patriot, was dispatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city

Mrs. Allston, lady of the then governor of South Carolina, and daughter of col. Burr, formerly vice president of the U. States. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land. Timothy Greene, esq. of this city, an intimate friend of governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on the voyage. From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston, no tidings whatever had ever been heard of the vessel or any one on board. It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time, that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favourable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysterious up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a chase.

But the mystery is at length developed—for the honor of human nature, it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrid tale had been buried with the wretches who told it.

A gentleman recently from New-Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the family of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the pirates, lately sentenced to suffer death at New-Orleans, confessed, that they composed part of the crew of the above pilot boat Patriot! that after being at sea two or three days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below—when they stood close in shore, and after plundered the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate, belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went down, with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. These wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment of this horrible crime.

SHEFFIELD TRADE.

In the English newspaper, the Sheffield Mercury, of the 22d April, there is a well written article on the Sheffield trade, which contains the following paragraph:

"America has long been one of the most important and valuable markets for our wares; but, in consequence of their commerce being frequently interrupted, together with the misunderstanding and ruptures that have taken place between that country and this, has gradually weakened our interest with the Americans, and prompted them to turn their attention to manufactures, but, with what success I am not prepared to say, though it is evident they are purchasing large quantities of steel, ready prepared for the hammer. And it is not too much to presume, that more steel has been exported to America, within the last four or five years, from this town and neighbourhood, than has been worked up in our own manufactures in the same period, which is engendering an evil much to be regretted, and accounts for the decline in the American markets. But, in all probability, the evil will not stop here; as it is very obvious, that, as they have occasion for such large quantities of steel, they have artisans to work it up; and, if successful, they will not long resort to England for that material, but will make it themselves; and this is more probable, as the American government are about to pass some very restrictive laws, which, if put in force, will amount to a complete prohibition. Thus we have been preparing the way to our own ruin, by furnishing them with the only article that would have kept them in a state of dependence on this country for hardware."

FREE TRADE.

The chamber of commerce and manufactures of the city of Edinburgh have presented a petition to the house of commons against the prohibitory system adopted by Great Britain. They state:

"That the system, so long persevered in, of laying heavy duties on imports from foreign countries, tends directly to lessen the demand in those countries for the produce of the industry of our own nation.

"That the doctrine maintained by many statesmen, that, in order to accumulate wealth by trade, a nation must export more than it imports, is erroneous.

"That upon this erroneous doctrine is founded the present commercial policy of this country.

"That it appears to your petitioners, that the sure way to increase foreign commerce is to encourage the industry of other nations, with whom we trade; or, in other words, to enable them to become our customers.

"That, in the end, we should admit, on low terms, the raw produce of other countries, and such articles of commerce as we are precluded from producing by climate or other circumstances.

"That, if your petitioners consider that the high duties, which, in respect to the raw, or manufactured materials, are

French wines, on raw silk, and on many other articles of trade, the produce of foreign countries, have, directly, or indirectly, lessened the demand in those countries for the productions of the realm; for, by checking the industry of those foreign nations, we disable them from being our customers, and we hold out an example to their governments to lay on heavy duties on the manufactures and other exports from the country.

"That it appears to your petitioners, that this system of restrictive commerce has been followed since the peace, by the government of almost every nation with which we trade, in strict conformity with the system adopted by Great Britain.

"That, whatever may be the perseverance of other nations in this system, the British government should begin a more wise commercial policy, without regard to reciprocity of benefit between us and any particular nation, because, by encouraging an increased import from one nation, we are certain of gaining an increased export directly to that nation, or intermediately to some other nation.

"That it appears to your petitioners, that such a liberal system of commercial policy, which is thus humbly submitted to the consideration of the honorable house, would produce a greater revenue, from the increased quantity of imports, although subject only to low duties; and at the same time would promote national industry, as a consequence of a proportional increase of exports."

There is so much plausibility in these succinct but pregnant statements, that we ought to weigh well before we abandon the principles on which they are founded. It is really singular, that, just as the practical men of London and Edinburgh are about abandoning the restrictive system, we should fall into it. Why is this?—Let us look well before we leap. [Continued.]

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, June 22.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
The ship merchant, Fowler, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a Liverpool paper of the 15th May, and a Lloyd's List of the 12th. The Commercial Advertiser give the following summary and extracts. The ship brought but 15 letters, only 7 or 8 of which were for this city.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser, states, that the proceedings of the New Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character.

The first question which has tested the strength of the parties, was on the droits of the crown. Mr. Brougham was the leader in the debate, on the part of the opposition, and Mr. Canning on that of the ministry. The question was on placing the admiralty droits at the disposal of parliament. The votes stood on the side of the ministers, 273—on the opposition side of the house 155—giving the former a majority of 118.

The health of lord Castlereagh does not permit him to attend to his parliamentary duties; but it is said Mr. Canning supplies his place with great talent, and as a brilliant debator, stands perhaps unrivalled in that assembly.

In the provisions for the civil list, the Queen, it is said, has been wholly lost sight of. The London Globe states, positively, that her majesty will not return to England.

Mr. Baring has become the advocate of a free system of trade, and has brought the subject up in parliament.

On Tuesday 9th Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a secret committee to inquire into the treasonable practices alleged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation by prosecuting Edwards for high treason at his own expense; and for the observations made by ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the inquiry will be stifled by a *non prosequit*.

On the same evening, sir James Macintosh, moved for a committee on the criminal laws; and on Thursday night Mr. Maberly called the attention of ministers to the financial circumstances of the country; with a view, as it appeared, of suggesting a commutation of the whole body of the assessed taxes, for a property tax to the amount of ten millions. The chancellor of the exchequer declined giving any pledge as to the course which he would pursue; but from the terms of his reply, there is reason to hope that some such permanent and comprehensive measure of rational finance may be substituted, for the desultory system of heterogeneous imposts, so long and so unsuccessfully pursued.

In the house of lords on the 13th the marquis of Lansdown moved that an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that his majesty will be graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before the house, of all salaries, pensions and allowances, which have been made to foreign ministers within the last ten years.—The motion was carried in the affirmative without any observations.

This paper contains Paris dates from the 11th to the 11th. Fresh difficulties appear to have sprung up. At Lyons, serious symptoms of disloyalty have appeared, and the troops refused to act against the people. Paris is very gloomy, and the royal family are evidently alarmed. The duke d'Angouleme has been openly insulted in his tour to the south; and an officer, bearing the written pass word from the palace of Monsieur to the barracks of the *guard de corps*, was attacked on Wednesday night, by three assassins, desperately wounded and deprived of the paper.—His loss, however, being instantly made known by him, the pass word was changed.

Another atrocious attempt against the royal family has been detected and defeated. Information of the plot was received, and a man named Gravier late a captain of the 5th regi. of Lanceri. of Bonaparte's guard, was arrested in the act of setting fire to the materials for an explosion under the windows of the duchess de Berri's apartments. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplice of Gravier in the attempt. In the house of one of them were found fifteen artificial fire-works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of duchess de Berri.

London, May 13.

The Gazette of Tuesday evening contains a proclamation by his majesty, dated 6th inst. announcing his intention of celebrating the solemnity of the coronation, on the 1st day of August next, and further notifying, that he has appointed a commission, under the Great Seal, authorising his royal brothers, the duke of Gloucester, the archbishop of Canterbury, prince Leopold, the lord chancellor, the ministers of the crown, and the grand officers of state, the vice-chancellor, the master of the rolls, the chief justice clerk, &c. or any five or more of them, to meet at the Painted chamber in the palace at Westminster, on the 18th inst. and from time to time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the purpose of hearing and determining such claims as may be exhibited by any of his loving subjects, in regard of sundry manors, lands and other hereditaments, to perform divers services at the time of the coronation.

On Wednesday last, there was another affray at Oldham between a few of the military and several of the inhabitants, in which five of the latter were wounded.

New York, June 26.

The following communication on the subject of Spanish affairs, was received from a passenger on board of the brig Eunice, arrived at Quarantine on Saturday morning.

"We left Gibraltar 17th May, up to which period the political affairs of Spain remained in an undisturbed and tranquil state, and which was supposed would continue till the meeting of the Cortes, (the beginning of July); that period was looked for with much interest and anxiety, as the commencement of a new state of things, to the thorough destruction of the old system. Nothing had transpired from which a conclusion could be drawn as to the course to be pursued towards their transatlantic possessions. I was generally believed, however, that the Cortes will make a merit of necessity, and that the most liberal policy will be adopted. This course, it was believed, would meet with great opposition, as they have not yet ceased making a distinction between the two exertions for a change of government: that of Spain being called "La Santa insurreccion de Espagna;" whilst that of South America is termed "La Criminal insurreccion de America."

The king continues to pursue a course calculated to meet the wishes of the people under the new government. By him Quiroga and Riego are named, among other conspicuous leaders in the revolution, with great distinction, but as yet decline his majesty's favors, and great jealousy and suspicions exist.

General Freyres, who is charged with being the author of the dreadful massacre at Cadiz, is in prison there, and is to be judged by the Cortes. The soldiers, it was said, were to suffer quintar, i. e. every fifth man to be shot.

The last accounts from the United States squadron in the Mediterranean were, that they had left Mahon on a cruise; they were all expected at Gibraltar about 20th May, to wait the arrival of Com. Bainbridge, who was daily expected from America.

Market for American produce a Gibraltar very dull. Flour plenty, and sales making a 5 dollars. Beer dull at 10 dollars, and pork 13 a 14 dollars—Colonial produce also at reduced prices.

From the Spanish Maine.

Charleston, June 19.

His B. M. sloop of war Wasp, capt. Carter, from Jamaica and Havana, bound to England, with despatches, touched off our bar on Saturday and sailed again yesterday.

We have conversed with some of her officers, who came up to town, and learn, that two days previous to her leaving Kingston, (29th May,) a vessel arrived in a short passage from Carthagena, bringing authenticated accounts that the Patriot army of general Montilla, from Rio de la Hacha, had formed a junction with that of general Urdanetta, and that both these, besides some

small detachments, had united with the army under Bolivar in Caraccas. The forces thus concentrated, were marching upon Carthagena and St. Martha at the same time, in the form of a half circle. Carthagena was in a distressed state; no provisions in the place and no money. Manga, in the rear of it, had been taken by the Patriots. The Vice Roy, accompanied by col. Santa Cruz and his staff officers, had already fled in a vessel for St. Jago de Cuba, carrying with him two hundred thousand dollars in specie. There was no doubt but that St. Martha would have shortly fallen into the possession of the Patriots, as the harbour was closely blockaded by the squadron of admiral Brion, of 13 sail, which was provisioned for six months, and well supplied with arms and ammunition.

SOMNABULISM.

A dreadful event took place lately in the street, Marcous Sorbonne, in Paris; Madam D—, a person of large property, had been for a considerable time subject to somnambulism. One night, when her husband who slept in the same apartment, was in profound sleep, she arose, and threw herself out of a window of the second floor. The unfortunate lady, not having been killed by the fall, sent forth groans which attracted her porter, but he, not recognizing her, as she was so much disfigured, raised her up, and, out of humanity, carried her to the Hotel de Dieu.—The next morning, about seven o'clock, Madam A—, not seeing his wife in her apartment, inquired if she had already gone out. The servant ran to inform the porter, across whose mind the truth then flashed. The husband repaired to the Hotel de Dieu, and had his unfortunate and mutilated wife removed home, where she died about ten o'clock in great agony.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 5.

On Monday last, Samuel Hancock was elected a Commissioner for the town of Hillsborough, in place of Thomas Clancy, Esq. resigned.

FIRES.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th ult. a desolating fire broke out in the city of Troy, which laid in ruins one third of that flourishing city. One hundred and twenty buildings, including the Farmers' Bank, were destroyed, among which are some of the best buildings, and a great portion of the largest and most substantial fire-proof stores and store houses. The loss is estimated at a million of dollars.

On the morning the 22d ult. a fire broke out in New York, in a distillery in the rear of a lot in Broadway, between White and Walker streets. The buildings in the vicinity being principally wood, the flames soon attained a height which rendered the efforts of the firemen for a time unavailing, nor were their progress stayed until upwards of twenty building were consumed.

On Saturday morning the 1st ult. a fire broke out in Pittsburg, Pa. in a distillery belonging to Francis Bailey, in front, between Market and Wood streets. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before it could be checked five houses, together with the distillery and four or five back buildings, were entirely consumed. Mr. Bailey's loss was between 7 and 8000 dollars.

In Philadelphia Selah Cole, William Greer and William Chaplin, have been convicted for issuing counterfeit money; the two first were sentenced to seven, and the last to four years imprisonment at hard labour in the state prison.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

In the last Raleigh Register I find an article over the signature of "A Stockholder," purporting to be an answer to a piece written by Archibald Harolson, which first made its appearance in the Hillsborough Recorder of the 26th of April. It may perhaps justly be said, that Mr. Harolson has too deeply shaded his picture; but his piece, nevertheless, contains many undeniable truths, and none of his positions seem to be fairly controverted by the Stockholder.

The most prominent cause of our distresses, as allowed by all parties, and as set forth by Mr. Harolson, is the extent to which an unwarrantable spirit of speculation has pervaded every class of the community; and in encouraging this mania has been the great error of the banks. An answer to this charge the Stockholder has entirely evaded. He has charged Mr. Harolson with misre-