

March, state an order had at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces.

An article in a Paris paper mentions as a rumor from Madrid, that a consultation had been held in the city by the foreign ambassadors, on the subject of establishing a constitutional government.—It was said that count Bourmont, the French commander in chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed; to which he replied that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient; and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men, to maintain order and tranquility; to which it was added, that he should have whatever force he desired.—Something extraordinary was expected to take place; and it was positively asserted that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks.

It is said, that the Emperors of Russia and Austria have determined to effect a considerable reduction of their armies.

Don Juan Martin, better known as the Empeinado, has been murdered at Roa by a band of Ultrars, in consequence of the refusal of the ministers to put him upon his trial.

The Spaniards taken by the Algerines, have been given up, and were landed at Carthage by the Frigate Hermoine, 44.

The Milan Gazette contains a new summons to the Italian constitutional emigrants to present themselves within thirty days, upon pain of civil death and confiscation of goods. Up to that period the goods which they at present possess, as well as any that may fall to them, will be placed under sequestration.

One day last week a poor itinerant lunatic woman, near Swanden, in Kent, threw herself into a well, near 50 feet deep, at the bottom of which was about five feet of water. She no sooner found her situation wet, watery and painful, than she began to cry out for help. A ladder being put down, she ascended it of her own accord, to the astonishment of those who witnessed the occurrence, without having received the least injury. What makes this singular accident the more extraordinary is, that she has regained the entire use of her mental faculties!

London Paper.

From Africa.—Extracts from the journal of the brig Argus, arrived at Providence, prove that the abominable and disgraceful traffic in human flesh is still prosecuted with vigor on the African coast.—When the Argus arrived at the Gallinass, (on the coast) she found two French brigs and two schooners lying there, which had sent their cargoes on shore to purchase slaves. They stated that a French slaving schooner, while lying near Cape Mount, was blown up on the 23d November, and all her crew, about 28 in number, with ten or twelve slave dealers and several Krowmen lost their lives. One Krowman only escaped, who stated that the captain, with the slave dealer, was in the hold with a lantern and a candle in it, looking at the quality of the cargo. They had been looking at a barrel of powder, of which she had a great quantity, and left it open, and were examining the ruin, when the captain drew some in a glass, and the natives said it had water in it, the captain put his finger in it, and then held it to the candle, to let them see that it would burn—it being too hot to his finger, he shook it off, and some of it dropped into the powder behind him, when the whole exploded.

Philadelphia, May 4.

By the arrival at this port last evening, of the schr. Herman, Bedford, in 33 days from Rio Janeiro, information has been received, that the present Emperor Don Pedro, has granted a constitution to the Brazilians, and the government is to be considered hereafter as a limited, and not absolute, monarchy. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but all other forms will be tolerated, tho' they will not be permitted to be publicly solemnized. The reigning dynasty is to be Don Pedro I. and his legitimate successors.

Freeman's Journal.

In the British house of commons, on the 19th March, Sir James Mackintosh took occasion to say that he most highly approved of all the ministers proposed, with respect to the removal of restrictions on commerce, and that "the experience and reflection of his whole life, had convinced him that the principles of free trade were the best and surest foundation of the well-being of nations, and from year to year he had witnessed the fatal results of a deviation from them."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 19.

The office of the Hillsborough Recorder is removed to the building next to Messrs. Cain & Moore's, and opposite the post office.

The situation being much more central than we have for some time occupied, we hope those subscribers who are indebted for papers for one, two, or more years, and for advertising accounts of long standing, will call upon us during the next county court week and make settlements, and thereby relieve us from the necessity of putting the accounts into the hands of others for collection.

LEMUEL LEWIS was executed at Raleigh, according to sentence, on Friday the 7th inst. for aiding and assisting in the murder of Hinton Pugh. On this occasion the editors of the Register make the following remarks:

"Of the worse than uselessness of public executions, we have frequently dilated, and every new instance strengthens our opinion on this subject. It was with unpleasant feelings, although we did not witness the last struggles of nature, that we saw the *hundreds*, who had collected to view a fellow creature suffering the penalty of crime. Amongst the number collected, we regret to add that a vast proportion of females, of every age and colour, in gay attire and with thoughtless levity, eagerly sought an opportunity to witness the separation of a soul from its earthly tabernacle, under circumstances the most awful. It is still more revolting to state the fact, that many thoughtless men returned from the scene of misery in a state of complete intoxication! What a comment on the value, as a moral lesson, of these public displays of ignominy.

"Murder is the consummation of all villany—but it is ever, nearly or remotely, connected with the sins which corrupt and degrade mankind. This crime of darkest dye, may be traced to connecting vices, which too often lead to a final and terrible issue. Drunkenness, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, gaming, are the strongest links in the chain which lead to destruction.

"We have already exceeded our limits, but we have furnished our readers with materials for thinking, on a subject pregnant with importance; and we trust that an impartial investigation of the subject will prepare the members of our next legislature to vote for a PENITENTIARY."

On the necessity of a penitentiary in this state, we have been so incessantly convinced than the editors of the Register, and have on former occasions urged it upon the public. But though we should wish to see corporeal punishments abolished in all other cases; yet for wilful and deliberate murder, we much doubt the policy of commuting the punishment now inflicted, for imprisonment. It is said by the editors of the Register, and history, both sacred and profane, also tells us, that "blood for blood has been the law of nature, from the period when the first living mourned over the first dead;" but are we to conclude, because in old countries crime still stalks in frightful enormity, that it has failed of its effect! That in countries where public examples are most frequently made, "crime has multiplied in a ten-fold degree," or that it has even multiplied at all, does not appear from a perusal of history. As society becomes more refined, the violence of passion is less indulged; and though punishments may be more frequent, because more certainly following the commission of crime, we are persuaded that crime itself has become less atrocious in its character. But so long as crimes exist, punishments are necessary; and they should be adequate punishments. Government and laws were instituted for the protection of the persons and property of individuals; and to be effectual, justice must sometimes exact even "the pound of flesh." Against that violence of passion which would indulge an insatiable thirst for revenge, or that cupidity of avarice which would wade through blood to procure wealth, a barrier more formidable than imprisonment seems to be necessary. Men without principle are deterred from committing crime only by the fear of punishment; and there are many fiend-like dispositions which the fear of the gallows only can restrain. It is indeed a lamentable truth, that even with a certainty of meeting this ignominious and shocking death, the hand of man is often embued in the blood of his fellow being; yet it is also true, that the dread of this awful punishment frequently deters from the commission of this heinous crime; and were we to abrogate that great law of God and man, that "law

of nature," *whosoever sheddeth man's blood, for man shall his blood be shed,* should we not extend mercy to the criminal at the expense of the innocent?

But though we be willing that the hangman should perform his office when degraded man so far assumes the nature of a fiend as with premeditated malice to take the life of a fellow-being; yet for no other crime should this punishment be inflicted. If "murder is the consummation of all villany," so should the punishment exceed all others in degree. Justice is not properly meted out, if murder, arson, burglary, forgery, horse-stealing, and larceny, receive each the same punishment.

It is from these considerations that we wish for a penitentiary. For minor offences, solitary imprisonment and hard labour might produce a reformation, when the whipping post or the pillory would only harden in iniquity.

View!—The Trenton True American, in its summary of domestic intelligence, states that, "At Hillsborough, N. C. Joseph Smoot has been sentenced to the penitentiary for six years, for horse-stealing." This will doubtless be news to most of our readers. We should be willing to suffer the disgrace of having a horse-thief amongst us, if we had a penitentiary to put him in. This, however, the saving policy of our legislature has hitherto denied; retaining, though perhaps a more barbarous, yet a more economical, as well as a more expeditious mode of punishing criminals, such as whipping, branding, cropping, or an exposure for an hour or two in the pillory. These punishments, it is true, have not much *but economy* to recommend them; the reformation of the offender being seldom effected. But what then? If such ignominious punishments for smaller offences obliterate all pride of character, and by making the criminal an outcast from society, goad him on to the commission of crimes of a more heinous nature; yet still *economy* can be consulted, by finishing his career with a halberd! We should prefer a milder course. Solitary imprisonment and hard labour, with suitable admonition and instruction, would afford opportunity and food for reflection, and reformation would be almost a necessary consequence—as evidenced at New Gate, England, under the course pursued by that indefatigable and highly estimable lady, Mrs. Fry. But at this day, such is the rage for retrenchment among us, that men of property even find it expedient to borrow newspapers to save the expense of paying three dollars to the printer; little prospect is therefore afforded that the views of our members of assembly will be sufficiently exalted and liberal as to appropriate money for the establishment of a penitentiary.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Under the denomination of "the people's ticket," we have seen the following names announced as electors of president and vice-president of the United States, viz:

Wm S. Blackledge, esq. of Craven.
Joshua Crutcher, esq. of Wake.
James Mebane, esq. of Orange.
Gen. Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort.
Gen. Ed. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.
Walter F. Leake, esq. of Richmond.
Dr. Wm. Martin, of Pasquotank.
Gen. Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
William Drew, esq. of Halifax.
Col. W. B. Lockhart, of Northampton.
John Gates, esq. of Rowan.
Gen. Monitor Stokes, of Wilkes.
Augustin B. Shepherd, esq. of Stokes.
John M. Morehead, esq. of Guilford.
Col. Robert Love, of Haywood.

This ticket has been nominated in opposition to the "caucus ticket." But if we had objections to the manner in which the friends of Mr. Crawford nominated their ticket; so also have we to some of the proceedings in regard to this. With us the great object is to obtain a free expression of the wishes of the people. We have a preference, it is true, and we have not been backward in expressing it; but while we exercise the privilege which the constitution endeavors to secure to all, we would not violate that constitution by even an attempt to restrain a free exercise of the same privilege in another, and whether the attempt is made either by force or fraud, it is equally criminal. Some of the first names on this ticket were announced as pledged to vote for John C. Calhoun; and though there never was even the remotest probability that Mr. Calhoun would obtain the vote of this state, yet it was denominated "the people's ticket." Since the withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun from the contest, other members have been added to the list, and we are told that they will vote for Gen. Jackson for president. Still it is denominated "the people's ticket," though with us it is questionable whether Mr. Adams has not as many friends in the state as Gen. Jackson. We like to see things called by their right names. If it was a Calhoun, or is now a Jackson ticket, let it be so named; and if it obtain

the vote of the state, we shall not have ought to say against it.

When the formation of this ticket was first talked of, we viewed it in a very different light from that in which some of our brother editors have announced it. We conceived it to be something of a compromise, in which the friends of Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson would unite to show their disapprobation of the system of caucusing; and preferring either of those candidates to Mr. Crawford, would leave their electors free to give such a vote as would, in their opinion, best promote the wishes of the people of this state. This we know was the opinion of at least one of the candidates on this ticket; and we believe that a ticket thus supported would obtain a large majority of the votes of the state, and would rightly be denominated "THE PEOPLE'S TICKET."

As it is, we should like to see three tickets in this state, one for Mr. Adams, one for Gen. Jackson, and one for Mr. Crawford. Each tub might then stand on its own bottom, and, after the election, each party could count its own forces.

The Directors of the New York Merchants' Exchange Company have purchased a lot in Wall street, 114 feet front and extending back to Sloat lane, as a site for an Exchange, for which they have given 105,000 dollars.

A suit has been lately determined in West Chester, N. Y. against the proprietors of a line of stages running between New York and Albany, for damages sustained by the upsetting of the carriage, through the negligence and wilful misconduct of the driver. Verdict obtained, five hundred dollars. The judge, in his charge to the jury, remarked, "that so many accidents had of late occurred by the carelessness and negligence of drivers of public coaches, some of which had resulted not only in broken limbs, but in the loss of life itself, that it was high time an example should be made which would have a tendency to correct the evil."

The canal, connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake, has been commenced, and prosecuted with considerable activity. It is stated that between 500 and 400 men are already employed on it, and that in a few weeks double that number will probably be employed.

Elizabeth City, May 1.

Alarming Occurrence.—A Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Torkins, two negro speakeers, who left this place on the 22d ult. with eleven negroes, and with six others, which we understand they had in jail at Gates court-house (one of which had been sentenced by the judge, at the last term of that superior court, to banishment) were proceeding to the southward, a few miles beyond Chowan river, in Hertford county, when they were attacked in a wood by six negroes armed with guns—who demanded a surrender of the negroes they had in possession, presenting and snapping the guns at them. They being unarmed as we are informed, were compelled to fly for their lives; leaving their negroes, wagon and baggage, in the possession of the robbers. The fellow ordered to banishment, with one other from Gates county, were the only ones of the company, it is said, who this lawless gang could prevail on to join them, and who they released from their irons and furnished with arms. Star.

A correspondent informs us that a man by the name of *William Hertel*, aged about forty, went to Lexington to attend Davidson court, on the 16th of March; that after transacting his business in Lexington, he started to go home, in the northeast part of Davidson county, but he never reached there alive; he was found dead within a mile of his house—supposed to have expired in a fit of *inspiration!!!*

West Car.

Gen. BEVERLY DANIEL, of Raleigh, has been reappointed, by the president of the United States, marshal of this district for the ensuing four years.

Rhode Island Convention.—A convention to form a constitution for the state of Rhode Island, will be held in the month of June next.

Aricara Indians.—Accounts were received at Franklin, (Missouri), on the 24th of March, from officers of the army at Fort Atkinson, stating that "five or six men belonging to Mr. Frazeau's trading establishment, were lately killed near the Aricara village, while ascending the Missouri river. They were conveyed in a batteau, and were going up for the purpose of trading with the Mandans and Aricaras. Within one day's voyage of the Aricara village, the patron, apprehensive of danger, left his company, and proceeded by land. He promised to rejoin them at the Mandans, whose town, one mile above the Aricara's, he entered under cover of the night. The day after his arrival, he received news that his men were all murdered, his cargo captured, and his

boat sunk. The amount of goods taken, was, at cost, \$1500. Mr. Tilton, a trader of the Mandans, sent one of his men to the river for water; who was also met and killed by an Aricara Indian."

The Missouri Intelligencer, which furnishes the above account, has some excellent remarks on the inhuman effects of hunting and trapping on the Indian lands, and driving the Indians farther towards the shores of the Pacific, from the means of subsistence, and beyond the hope of civilization.

A Gun-Powder Plot.—A scheme was fortunately discovered on Friday night, which if brought to a maturity would have destroyed a worthy individual, and no clue probably left to ascertain the manner of his death. Mr. Lyon was employed on the canal, in completing a contract which he had made with the James River company. He was sleeping in a small cabin—and about three o'clock in the night, he was roused by a negro, who delivered him a small box, saying it was from Mr. E. a friend, who begged him to take care of it till he came. As soon as he had delivered the box, the negro retired from the cabin with great precipitation—a circumstance which appeared extraordinary and suspicious. Mr. L. took the box in hand and placed it under his bed. A singular glimmering appeared in the room—and it was traced to the box. Upon examining it, it was found with a covering over it—the box itself seemed like a window-glass box, with two small holes bored in the sides to let in the air—two bits of candle and a small keg of gunpowder, containing six or eight pounds. The candles were burning low, and in a few minutes it is probable the explosion would have blown Mr. Lyons to atoms.

Who could have contrived this nefarious plot?—Mr. L's suspicions were directed by a variety of circumstances against a bricklayer, by the name of Macon Green, who had been deprived of the contract which Mr. L. had obtained.—On the information of the latter, the mayor issued a warrant for the apprehension of Green, who is now in jail to answer to the charges. Richmond Compiler.

MR. JAMES CRAWFORD, who was shot by a party of robbers, while traveling from Mexico to Vera Cruz in March last, was a respectable and much esteemed citizen of Philadelphia. About five months since, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Andrews (assistant cashier of the United States Bank) were despatched by the bank to Mexico, for the purpose of effecting some important negotiations. On their return from the city of Mexico to Alvarado, (as considerable danger was apprehended from an attack by robbers, on the supposition of their having a large amount in specie) they were furnished with a strong escort of 25 men, all armed, under the direction of Capt. Murray of the British navy. On arriving at Puebla, they were deprived of this escort by the public authority, and an inferior guard of 12 worthless men, badly armed, was substituted. A short distance from Puebla, most of this guard deserted them, and they were soon after attacked by a set of banditti of twenty five. Mr. Crawford was shot through the lungs, four of the party wounded, and a courier who had joined them at the moment with despatches for Capt. Murray, killed. Capt. Murray and Mr. Andrews appears to have escaped unhurt. The banditti made prisoners of the party, robbed them of every thing, and being joined by those of the guard who had deserted, deliberated whether to put them to death; but through the intercession of two or three who had some remains of humanity, they were after some hours' detention and cruel treatment, set free. Mr. Crawford expired in the arms of Mr. Andrews, three hours after receiving the fatal wound.

Relief to the Greeks.—The society of Friends in England, has subscribed and sent on, for the assistance of the Greeks, the sum of 7,100, sterling. It is to be applied to the relief of the distressed, and not for war operations.

MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. John Robinson, the Rev. ROBERT H. MORRISON, Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, to MISS MARY GRAHAM, daughter of Gen. Graham, of Lincoln county.

MUSIC TUITION.

JAMES AYKROYD, of Newbern, respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough, and its vicinity, that he is now giving Lessons in Music, during the summer months, in Hillsborough: His terms will be, for the Piano, twelve dollars a quarter, four lessons every other week; and three dollars for vocal music, two lessons every other week. Mr. Aykroyd will tune instruments, and furnish, at the Philadelphia prices, Piano Fortes, and other musical instruments, warranted. A subscription paper is in the hands of Mr. Walker Anderson. Lessons will be given on the first of July, when the quarter will commence. April 12. 25--

Regimental Orders.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, belonging to the first regiment of Orange county militia, are hereby ordered to attend a drill muster, at Hillsborough, on the 18th of June next, at the usual hour of parade, equip according to law. And on the following day they are directed to appear, with their respective commands, at the place aforesaid, at the usual hour of parade, for the purpose of regimental exercise. Jos. A. Woods, Lieut. Colonel.

May 17.