

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

BY WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF, PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY, AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AUTHORITY.

VOLUME III.

LITTLE ROCK, (ARKANSAS TERRITORY) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1821.

[No. 2.—Whole No. 107.]

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

The Gazette is published every Saturday morning at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the commencement; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, payable within the first six months; or FOUR DOLLARS, payable in six months from the commencement of the year. All subscribers will be considered as engaged for the whole year, unless payment be made in advance, or before the expiration of six months; and a failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement. Advance payments being to the mutual interest of both parties, that mode is solicited. *New subscribers must pay one year in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding 12 lines, will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR for the first week, and FIFTY CENTS for each continuance—longer advertisements in the same proportion. Unless the number of insertions wished are marked on advertisements, they will be continued till forbidden, and charged accordingly. Orders of Court, and all other official advertising, must be paid for previous to insertion.

LETTERS to the Editor must be post paid, otherwise they will not be attended to.

AGENTS FOR THE GAZETTE.

Arkansas—M. J. Lewis, P. M.
Bourgeois de l'Orleans—P. R. Pitman, P. M.
Davidsonville—Henry Sanford, P. M.
H. de la Riviere—Peyton Tucker, P. M.
Batesville—Richard Seary.
Canton—Thomas H. Tindall, P. M.
Hempstead C. H.—D. P. Winter.
do. James M. Stuart.
Clark C. H.—Jacob Bakeman, P. M.
Hempstead—Benjamin Pury.
Helen—Daniel Honey, and P. M.
Point Chicot—Peter H. Bennett.

Land-Office Money.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
Little Rock, 15th August, 1821.

IN addition to specie, and bills of the United States Bank and its Branches, the notes of the following incorporated Banks will be received in this office, for Public Lands, viz.:

Those in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, New-Orleans, the State Banks of South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi—except the City Bank of Baltimore. No bills of a smaller sum than five dollars will be received. HENRY W. CONWAY.

Aug. 25.—1821

Notice to intruding sellers and others, who commit waste on the Public Lands.

THOSE lawless persons who are guilty of intruding on lands of the United States, and of committing waste on public timber, are hereby notified, that measures having been taken for a rigid enforcement of the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, they are hereby warned to desist from such offences forthwith, otherwise they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July, 1821.

JOSEPH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

September 15.—1821.

LAWs

Of the Territory of Arkansas.

A few copies of the above work may be had at the Office of the Arkansas Gazette—price \$1. Little Rock, Dec. 29, 1821.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Writing a set of Letter Paper; Blank Account Books, different sizes; Chequer's best Playing Cards. Also, Clerks' and Justices' Blanks.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

By S. Woodworth.

Hail! to the season of joy and festivity,
Social pleasures and innocent mirth,
Consecrated by Mercy's Nativity,
Blessed angelic granted to earth.

Peasants of winter the forests may splinter,
But never can stint or embitter our cheer,
While love's soft wishes still sweeten our dishes,
On Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.

Hark! the merry bells, chiming from Trinity,
Chime the ear with their musical din,
Telling us throughout the vicinity,
Holiday gambols are now to begin.

Friends and relations, with fond salutations,
And warm gradulations, together appear;
While lovers and misses, with holiday kisses,
Great Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.

Gratitude, united with piety,
Bids each bosom with rapture to glow;
Pleasures tempered by cheerful sobriety,
"L'ight up smiles in the aspect of woe."

Sires and mothers meet sisters and brothers,
And mingle with others in festive cheer:
As friends, long parted, assemble light-hearted,
On Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.

New commences the infantile revelry,
Happy unfolds the story believe,
That Santaclaus, since the ages of chivalry,
Visits the nursery on a holiday eve.

Such intended for gifts, are suspended,
And mystic rites blended, the fancy to cheer,
White sweet snap-dragon, exhausts the full flagon,
Each Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.

Then hail the season of joy and festivity,
Social pleasures and innocent mirth,
Which smooths the path of age's declivity,
And gives to infancy Eden on earth.

When plenty her treasure bestows without measure,
And innocent pleasure pursues her career;
While love's soft wishes still sweeten our dishes,
On Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year.

True friends are the whole world to one another,
And he that is a friend to himself, is also a friend to mankind. There is no selfish in the possession of any thing without a partner.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FLORIDAS.

The temporary organization of the government of these Provinces, according to the act of Congress of the last session, and to the powers conferred on me by the President of the United States, I have the satisfaction to announce, is now complete. If it possesses imperfections, or defects, the reflecting man will make due allowance, when he considers that its duration will be but short, and that it is the best that circumstances would permit, taking into view the difficulties I have had to encounter. Where the rule, or law, is certain, I have considered it my duty to follow it strictly, but where this has not been the case, I have endeavored to make the best provisions in my power, believing that government of some kind, was absolutely necessary. It is my sincere hope that the subject will attract the earliest attention of the congress of the United States, and that the inhabitants of these provinces will be relieved from the state of uncertainty and doubt, which at this moment must necessarily prevail.

In the organization of the present temporary government, and in its execution, I have kept steadily in view the securing to the inhabitants of the Floridas all the privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the treaty.—The principal of these, is the protection of their persons, property and religion, until they shall be incorporated into the union, and become entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. In performing this important part of my functions, I have endeavored to pursue the spirit of our political institutions. I have made no discrimination of persons, my house has been surrounded by no guards, no one has been kept at a distance by repulsive formalities, all have had free admittance, and found a ready ear, when they required my aid for the protection of their rights. The American government, at the same time that it is the freest, is perhaps the strongest in the world; because, the most wealthy and most powerful in society, are as weak in opposition to it as the most humble and obscure. It knows no distinction between an ex-governor and a peasant.

In the course of my short administration, one case has unfortunately occurred, which required the exertion of that authority which is no respecter of persons.—That the necessity should have existed has occasioned me pain, and regret; and especially as it has been misunderstood by some of the inhabitants of this country, from a want of a sufficient acquaintance with the facts of the case—as well as with the character and principles of our government. It was my duty under the treaty, exercising the government in the Floridas, to secure to the inhabitants all the evidence of their right of property. The improper conduct of the Captain-General of Havana, in withholding documents or archives of this nature, from an agent expressly sent to receive them, increased the necessity of vigilance on my part. It was made known to me by satisfactory evidence, that there were documents of this character in the hands of an individual here, and that these documents were necessary to establish the rights of property in this country.—The fact ascertained, my duty was clear, and no alternative was left me. That individual was ordered to surrender them, so that in pursuance of the second article of the treaty, and of my proclamation, the inhabitants might be secured in their right of property.—The individual thus ordered to deliver them, instead of obeying as he ought the commands of the government under which he was protected, and when could know no superior, excepting the Congress or President of the United States, shifted them into the hands of the person who lately administered the government of that Province, and who had been authorized by the Captain-General of Cuba to surrender the country, a-ccord- ing to the stipulations of the treaty.

This person, whether from misapprehension, or from worse motives, considered himself not responsible for any act of his to the government of the Floridas, and appeared entirely insensible to the impropriety of not having made a delivery of these documents of his own accord. Whatever diplomatic privileges he might have been entitled to, these privileges had ceased upon the surrender of this country, and he was then not known to me, or recognized as having any other rights than those of a common individual. It was not enough for him to consider himself a public agent of the king of Spain, and reside here for the purpose of transacting official business with agents of the United States, but it was necessary that he should have made known the object and purpose of his stay; had he done so, he would have been informed at once by me, that my own functions having ceased as commissioner, no one but the President of the United States had any power to give him permission to remain here as a diplomatic agent enjoying the privileges of a foreign minister.—The natural consequences of this conduct are too well known and need not be detailed. With the exception of this solitary instance, I feel the utmost confidence in saying, that nothing has occurred, notwithstanding the numerous cases in which I have been called upon to interpose my authority either in a judicial or executive capacity, to occasion any thing like distrust, discontent, or want of confidence, and I cheerfully take this occasion to express my satisfaction with the peaceful, obedient and orderly conduct of all whose allegiance has been transferred to the United States by the cession of the country. It is true, a recent occurrence connected with the one referred to, has compelled me to take measures I conceived necessary for the character, dignity and harmony of the government I administer, and which at the same time were the mildest the circumstances would admit. I allude to the conduct of a number of the Spanish officers remaining here after the cession without my permission, but which would certainly not have been withheld from them so long as they demeaned themselves respectfully to the existing authorities, and refrained from any improper interference with the measures of the government. This respect is due from foreign officers in all countries—their situation is materially different from that of the other aliens, and their conduct ought therefore to be more circumspect. In the United States these are severely punished, who are guilty of writing in a libelous manner of proceedings in courts of justice. For what tends to bring the judiciary into disrepute, shakes the

public confidence in that part of the government, that is looked upon as the most sacred repository of individual rights. Hence in both these points of view, without noticing the singular conduct of the Spanish officers acting as if they considered themselves a distinct and separate body—an *imperium ad imperio*—they were guilty of great indiscretion and impropriety, in publishing a most indecent libel against the judiciary proceedings of the highest tribunal in the Floridas. Had I consulted my personal feelings, having entertained a favorable opinion of some of them, and enmity to none, I should have been disposed to have suffered the act to sink into oblivion. But the dignity and honor of the government forbade that conduct so outrageous should pass unnoticed. I might appeal to those very persons and ask what would be the consequences if a band of American officers should offer such an insult to the government of a Spanish Province? But the inhabitants of the Floridas may rest assured, that whatever may be the impropriety or imprudence of some, it will have no effect upon my feelings towards the rest—the innocent will not be confounded with the guilty, all will continue to experience the same protection and respect for their rights, which has heretofore been extended, provided they demean themselves with that propriety which becomes every good citizen and subject; and should any of them under the influence of momentary passion, or feeling, be dissatisfied with the measures I have pursued, on a return of their sober judgment, I feel confident they will be compelled to approve.

Considerations of a personal nature, and the situation of my family, requiring my absence from these Provinces for a short time, I make known that in the mean time, the government of East Florida is placed under the charge and direction of J. W. D. Worthington, Esq. Secretary for the same, and that of West Florida under that of Col. George Walton, Secretary thereof. Each of these gentlemen are clothed with all the powers appertaining to the governors under the late government of Spain, and subject to such instructions as they may respectively receive from the President of the United States through me. They are charged faithfully to protect and maintain all the citizens and inhabitants of whatsoever description in the said Provinces in the peaceful enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities, secured to them under the late treaty with Spain, and under the constitution of the United States, so far as the case is applicable. I have instructed them promptly to punish the violators of the law, and to require of all, that allegiance to the government, enjoined by my proclamation issued on taking possession of the country.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Governor of the Floridas, &c. &c.

Pensacola, Sept. 6, 1821.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

From Niles' Weekly Register of October 27:

We received New-York papers containing news from London as late as the 15th of September.

We hastily extract the following particulars, which, indeed, contain the substance of all that has reached us.

Great Britain.—It appears certain that the crop of wheat has been exceedingly injured by successive rains, and that a great advance had taken place in the price of flour.—Thirty-fiveshillings, nearly 25, per barrel has been offered at Liverpool for a cargo of Philadelphia flour and refused—35 to 40s. asked. The harvest on the continent is also reported to be very short and much damaged by the rains.

The King had not yet arrived in England—he had been detained by head winds.

France.—There are various surmises about the Duke of Wellington's late visit to Paris and inspections of the fortresses in Belgium. One account says that Great Britain offers to guarantee to France her former limits to the Rhine, &c. and restore certain colonies, provided an army is marched towards Austria, with which the British fleets and armies would co-operate. These accounts regard a war between the Russians and Turks as inevitable, and it is given out that Great Britain and France will take side with the latter, to check and keep down the excessive power of Alexander. We do not know what reliance to place on those reports, but there seems to be some foundation for them on known events that have taken place; and it is highly probable, that if the Russians shall attempt the expulsion of the Turks, it will be followed by a general war. The London Courier, however, expresses a belief that peace will be maintained.

Spain.—There are certain rumors about expected commotions at Madrid. Morillo was said to be at the head of a counter revolutionary party. He had been put upon his trial. The minister at war had been dismissed.

Austria.—There is an evident understanding between Austria and Russia. The whole army of the former seems to be in a state of preparation for instant hostilities, and will support the movements of those of the latter power.

Russia.—The Russian consul general in Wallachia has taken refuge in Transylvania, and advised all the Russian subjects in Turkey to stand prepared to leave it. The troops on the Turkish frontiers are exercised every day, and were full of animation at the hope of meeting the Turks. It is evident that war against them is eagerly desired in Russia, by all classes of the people. The fleet on the Black sea prepared to act at a very short notice. The emperor was soon expected to arrive in this quarter of his dominions.

A letter is published at Boston, from Bremen, dated September 2, which says:—"This morning the news reaches us that the Russian ambassador has left Constantinople; that war is declared; and that 800,000 Russians, with 100,000 Austrians, are marching towards Constantinople."

A Bremen paper of Aug. 29th, states that the court paper at Vienna, which, until then, had a pacific appearance, had now assumed a warlike aspect.

Turkey.—The question of war or peace with Russia is not yet positively decided. It is however affirmed that Alexander means to occupy the country, as the Austrians hold the sea, and that his army had really passed the Pruthi.—The Russian

ambassador who left Constantinople, arrived at Odessa on the 13th August. The London paper says that the emperor of Russia will not act against Turkey but in concert with his allies, including England—yet his armies were advancing rapidly.

It is said that the Greeks in the Morea have been severely defeated with the loss of 8000 men—but a naval action took place between them and the Turks on the 25th July, between Samos and Chios which lasted three days, and ended in the destruction of the fleet of the latter, consisting of 17 ships of war, and 32 transports, with 13,000 troops on board.

Trapalkiza has been reduced by the army late of Xpsilanti.

As an evidence of the submission of the Turks, and that war will not take place, it is mentioned that the Turks have proclaimed a free passage of the Dardanelles to all Russian ships. The Russian ultimatum is reported as agreed to, but it does not appear that the assent was without some qualifications.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New-York, Oct. 19.

From Pernambuco. A letter from a merchant in Baltimore, dated Pernambuco, Sept. 15, says, "the Patriots are from 9 to 12,000 strong, and will be here to-morrow."

Capt. Williams of the brig Nymph, at Pernambuco writes to his owners at Philadelphia, under date of 16th September, as follows—

"Gentlemen—This vessel is going off in a hurry. I have only time to inform you, that the revolutionists are within 9 miles of this city said to be 10,000 strong. The collector has applied for refuge on board the Nymph, for himself and family."

"It is somewhat curious that these people don't differ in a political point of view; but the natives here imagine they can manage their own affairs without the aid of Europeans—they are not for king and constitution. There is not ten Spanish dollars in the place, and as for gold it has disappeared altogether." [N. Y. Journal. 9]

Peru.—A letter received in Baltimore from Santiago de Chile, states, that the expedition which sailed from Chile, under Gen. San Martin, had every prospect of success on its first landing in Peru. It was generally thought that an immediate advance on the capital would have caused its surrender without opposition. The Gen. advanced within seven leagues and then determined to retire to Huacho, where the climate was so unhealthy that a large portion of his army became sick. He embarked with two thousand men and arrived at Ancun, five leagues from Lima. It was thought the armistice concluded by San Martin would terminate the war, and that the ports of Peru would soon be open to free trade. [Ib.]

From the Spanish Main.—Intelligence received at Norfolk by an arrival from Aux Cayes, states that Carthagea would in all probability be in possession of the Patriots by the 20th of September, as they were in possession of Buca Chica and all the Royalist vessels of war, which would prevent all provisions or supplies from reaching Carthagea. The Governor had proposed articles of capitulation to the Patriot General Montolio, which not being considered advantageous to the Republic, were not accepted. One of the Patriot brigades of war commanded by an Italian had joined the Royalists at Cuba. The traitor captain put such of his crew in irons as refused to join him in his perfidious project.

Bolivar was expected in Santa Martha on the 23rd September, with 4000 men; it is thought that the object of his going to that place was to aid further the siege of Carthagea.

"The provinces of Venezuela were perfectly tranquil; and Pedro Cabello only remained in possession of the Royalists—and 8000 men of the Colombian army, under the command of Generals Marinon and Urdanetta were besieging that place."

A letter from an officer in the blockading squadron off Carthagea 25th of September, states that the city was in a most deplorable situation, with very little provisions and no firewood. The inhabitants were burning the doors and balconies. A deserter stated their rations were only an ounce of beef and two ounces of rice per day. The gunboats have got entire possession of the harbor. The American brig Struggle lies there, having been cut out from under the forts by the gun-boats. The Struggle was loaded with provisions from Havana, and is very much cut up by the forts of the town, and had several of her crew killed. [Ib.]

FALL OF CARTHAGEA.

From the Southern Patriot of October 27.

By the British brig Neptune, Capt. King, arrived at this port yesterday, in 25 days from Jamaica, we have received papers from thence to the 24th inst. inclusive. We copy the following important intelligence from the Kingston Courant of the 2d October:—

"By the schr. John, we have received accounts of the city of Carthagea having capitulated on the 25th ult. to the Independents. On the 26th Col. Miguel Martinez, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Montolio, arrived express at Savannah, from Turbeco, with the above intelligence, and with an order for all vessels in Savannah to discharge their cargoes and proceed to Carthagea to take the Governor (Gen Torres) and the garrison of that fortress to Cuba. The schr. Bristol, Hall, and sloop Greyhound, Henderson, were both taken possession of in consequence, and an officer and fifteen soldiers put on board each, with directions to call off Santa Martha. When off that port, they fell in with his Majesty's brig Neutilus, Capt. Chapman, who sent the soldiers on shore, and ordered the vessel to return to Savannah, and take in their cargoes which were ready, after which, they were to sail for this port. On their going back to Savannah, they were seized and sent a ship under protection of two gun-boats, for Mexico, Chica, from whence it was expected they would take the Spanish troops on board, and depart immediately for St. Jago de Cuba.

"The schr. Pacifico, from Havana, was returning from Carthagea, and was captured by the British schooner, to take in provisions for Cuba."

THE GAZETTE.

LITTLE ROCK :

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1821.

LITTLE ROCK.

Having removed our press to this place, with a determination to make it our permanent residence, we consider it a duty we owe to our patrons and the public, to state the leading motives which influenced us to make the change. We have ever been sensible that it is the duty and interest of an Editor, in selecting a point as the seat of his press, particularly in a new country, to choose that which, from its local situation, is most likely to become important, and, at the same time, best calculated to facilitate his desire and efforts to collect useful information. LITTLE ROCK, we believe, combines more of these advantages than any other place in the Territory, at this time. To give our readers an opportunity of judging of the correctness of our opinion, we subjoin the following brief sketch of the situation of this place.

LITTLE ROCK lies in latitude 34 1/2 N.; it is situated on the south bank of the Arkansas river, on a beautiful gravelly bluff, from which there is an extensive and picturesque view of the river and surrounding country. It lies in Pulaski county, and is the Territorial Seat of Government. The Superior Court is held at this place; and it is the point at which the President of the United States has located the Land Office for the Arkansas Land District. The main road leading from Missouri, and the states immediately east of the Mississippi, to the Post of Washita and Natchitoches, in Louisiana, and to the Spanish province of Texas, passes through Little Rock.

From the mouth of the St. Francis river, on the Mississippi, it is distant 96 miles; due west; it is 240 miles below Fort Smith, which is situated at the mouth of the Poto, on the Arkansas river; from the nearest point on Red river, it is 124 miles; from Natchitoches, it is 260 miles; and from St. Louis, (Missouri), it is 350 miles. The country in the vicinity of Little Rock is well calculated for settlements, and is considered healthy.

These circumstances at once satisfied us, that the opportunities which we should have of collecting information relative to the Territory, and original matter for our paper, would be much greater at this place than we could possibly have had at the Post of Arkansas.

Until within a few weeks, the title to the tract of land selected as the town site, has been in dispute; but, happily for the place, and the Territory generally, the parties concerned became sensible of the propriety of settling their conflicting claims in an amicable manner, which they have done, and the soil is now free from dispute. This circumstance places the prosperity of the town beyond doubt; and we feel satisfied, from the high opinion which all, who have seen the place and are acquainted with the country, express of its superior advantages, that in a few years, we shall have one of the most flourishing and pleasant towns west of the Mississippi.

An unlooked for failure in the arrival of a supply of paper, (occasioned by the unusual low stage of the rivers,) which was expected in October last, has compelled us to issue the Gazette on a half sheet. We shall endeavor, as far as possible, by means of our small type, to make up the deficiency in the size of our paper, by the quantity of matter contained in our columns. Our supply of paper is expected by the first arrival, when the Gazette will again appear on a sheet of the usual size.

In consequence of the arrival of the Eastern and Northern Mails on Sunday, we have found it necessary to change the day of publication—hereafter the Gazette will be published every Monday evening.

Cold weather.—For some time past, the weather has been extremely cold. On Sunday morning last, the Arkansas was frozen over opposite this place, but broke up in a few hours; the drifting ice, however, commenced lodging a short distance above, and on Tuesday the river was so completely frozen and choked up, that several persons crossed over on the ice, with the utmost safety. Several persons found good skating on the river—an amusement but little known in this country.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.
Richard Searcy, Esq. to be Judge of the Circuit Court in the first judicial district; and Thomas P. Eschridge, Esq. to be Judge of the Circuit Court in the second judicial district.

MARRIED.—In Christian township, Independence county, on the 22d Nov. by Peyton Tucker, Esq. Mr. Orran Terrell, to Miss Nancy Crump. Same day, by the same, Mr. James Black, to Miss Ann Craig, daughter of Mr. John B. Craig, all of that township.

Distressing Occurrence.—It becomes our painful duty to record the death of John English, Esq. a worthy and valuable citizen of Hempstead county. Whilst engaged in tending his cotton gin, one of his hands was caught by the machinery; in endeavoring to extricate it, the other was caught, and both drawn in. Before assistance could be rendered, his arms were mangled in a most shocking manner. He survived the unfortunate accident only a few hours.

Indian War.—We learn from the Indian country, that the Cherokees and Osages have lately had some fighting, in which the former have been completely successful.—The Cherokees were divided into parties, one of which, amounting to 50 or 60, fell in with a party of Osages (principally composed of old men, women and children) and killed and took nearly the whole, and have brought in about 83 scalps and prisoners. One Osage woman, refusing to follow the Cherokees, was set on a horse and shot, and her body afterwards thrown on a fire, and consumed. Another party of the Cherokees, consisting of about 200 men, had not returned at our last accounts, but we learn, that they had fallen in with the Osages and killed and took a much greater number. These successes had occasioned great rejoicings in the Cherokee nation, and the lives of a great number of the defenceless prisoners had been sacrificed, in a most barbarous manner, by their savage conquerors.

The Cherokees took a large quantity of skins, furs and other property from the Osages, a considerable portion of which was burnt, they being unable to bring it in with them. Among the articles brought in, were the hats, clothes, &c. known

to have belonged to one or two of the men who are supposed to have been murdered.

The Cherokees were so pleased with these success, that it was thought another party would soon be sent out.

FOR THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

THE WANTS OF ARKANSAS.

Arkansas wants the eastern boundary line of the Cherokees, to run from the mouth of the Canadian, on the Arkansas river, to the mouth of the Kiamichea, on Red river:

She wants her northern and southern boundary lines run and distinctly marked:

She wants the Quapaw lands purchased, and that tribe of Indians to be allowed to join and amalgamate with the Caddoes, south of Red river, as both tribes desire:

She wants a good wagon road opened from Natchitoches, in Louisiana, to some suitable point in the state of Missouri:

She wants another good road opened from the Chickasaw Mounds, on the Mississippi, to Little Rock, on the Arkansas river:

She wants a weekly mail:

She wants a military post established at the mouth of Kiamichea.

Were these wants granted, the general government would not then want bidders for the public lands, which was the case at Little Rock, in September last, when twenty-one townships were offered for sale by the Register and Receiver, under the President's proclamation, and no bid was made for a single tract. Nor would the people of Arkansas want additional incentives to industry; for, seeing their country protected by a sufficient military force to guard them against Indian depredations—connected by good roads and regular mails with the states, they would rejoice that fortune had thrown them in so fine a region of country; and would insensibly grow rich, from the annual sales of their cotton, tobacco, corn, pork, beef, peltries, furs, iron, salt, and lumber. The moral and social virtues would be cultivated—the population would be connected from the Mississippi to Red river, and not exist as it does at present, in small detached settlements or squads; which is always so destructive to the minds, morals, prosperity and harmony of the people of any country. The sheriffs of Louisiana and Missouri would not then, as they are at present, be quarrelling with those of Arkansas, relative to their several jurisdictions. And finally, Arkansas would very soon be numbered with the stars of the Union, and the people would enjoy the blessings of self-government, and have their weight in the councils of the nation. **ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

Four companies of the 7th regt. U.S. Infantry, destined for the military post on Red river, arrived at Alexandria, in the steam-boat Courier, on the 14th Nov. The remaining two companies were detained at Grand Point, in consequence of the steam-boat Arkansas, on board of which they had been embarked, having burst her boiler.

The troops destined for Fort Smith, we learn, arrived at the Post of Arkansas in the early part of last week, and were encamped on the south side of the river.

Missouri.—The General Assembly of the State of Missouri convened at St. Charles on the 5th Nov. In the Senate, Mr. Moore was unanimously elected President, and Arthur Nelson, Esq. elected Clerk. In the House of Representatives, Henry Geyer, Esq. was unanimously elected Speaker, and Thompson Douglass, Clerk, and Wm. Renshaw, Assistant Clerk. Gov. McNair's Message was delivered on the following day.

We learn that Cote-sans-dessein is selected by the Commissioners, as the future and permanent seat of government of the state of Missouri. [Enq.]

The New-York Convention adjourned on the 16th Nov. after a session of 75 days. The Constitution as altered by the Convention, is officially published, and the people are required to meet in their respective towns on the 3d Tuesday of Jan. next, and the two following days, to give in their votes for or against the new Constitution. If a majority should be in favor of it, a general election will take place in Nov. next, for governor, 52 senators, 128 members of assembly, and one sheriff, one clerk, and four coroners in each county.

Wheat was selling at two dollars per bushel in the Albany, N. Y. market, about the 1st Nov.

Flour is quoted in the Baltimore market on 5th Oct. at \$3 per bbl. and wheat at \$1 80 per bushel—in Philadelphia flour was selling at \$7 50.

A splendid dinner and ball was given by the citizens of Nashville, on the 9th Nov. to Gov. Jackson, on his return to that place from Florida.

Isaac H. Williams is re-elected Governor of New-Jersey, without opposition.

Richard Skinner, is re-elected Governor, William Cahoon, Lieutenant Governor, and Benjamin Swan, Treasurer, of Vermont, without opposition. The old Counsellors are generally re-elected.

The election for Governor, in Maine, has resulted in the choice of Judge Parris, by about 700 majority.

There are seventy-three houses, or places of public worship, in the city of New-York, only two of which are incomplete.

Census of Virginia.—The population of this state amounts to 1,029,623, being an increase of about 51,001 since the last census.

The number of deaths in Louisville, Ky. from the 1st June to the 1st Nov. are stated, at 150. The population of the town, including Portland and Shippingport, adjoining the foot of the rapids of the Ohio, is computed at 8000 souls.

Spirit of Improvement in the West.—We notice by the Lexington Reporter that there was to have been an exhibition of stock and manufactures, at the house of Col. Clay, near Paris, Kentucky, on the 11th Oct. before the Bourbon Agricultural Society. More than 20 premiums would be distributed. The best straw bonnet, of Kentucky straw, would be entitled to a set of desert spoons of the value of \$12. The articles exhibited were to be sold at auction, and the owners of each entitled to one bid. [N. Y. Jour.]

Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, four years ago contained a population of 10,000, but by the late census it is reduced to nearly 7000, with a reduction of business at the rate of 75 per cent.

Midshipmen.—Seventy midshipmen were lately examined at New-York, by the Board of Officers assembled there for that purpose; and out of this number, fifty passed with honor through the scrutiny to which they were subjected, and were approved for promotion.

The Boston Palladium, of 19th Oct. says "we are informed that several of the Banks in this town have determined to loan money at five per cent interest."

NEW-ORLEANS PRICES-CURRENT.

Monday Morning, November 29.
Sugar, Dupont, per cask, \$2 25 cents;
Kamokey, 100 lbs.; 25 cents;
Bale Rope, Kentucky, 3 a 9 cents, per lb.;
Northern, 10 a 12.
Brandy, Cognac, gal. \$1 57 a 1 50;
Bacon, hams, lb. 12 1-2 a 25 cents; sides, 8 a 10.
Pork, mess, lb. \$1 10; prime, \$3; cargo \$6.
Beef, \$6 a 7 per cask.
Cotton, prime, lb. 15 a 18 1-2 cents; 2d quality, 16 1-2 a 17 cents.
There have arrived during the week 5724 bales; the quantity arrived this season up to date, is 12,990 bales.
The sales of the week have been above 1000 bales at 18 cents for good fair, and 18 1-4 and 18 1-2 for the best. In consequence of the favorable news from England, some holders are asking 19 a 19 1-2. Commercial Report.
Coffee, best Havana, 32 a 33 cents per lb.; St. Domingo, 31 a 33.
Cheese, Goshen, per lb. 9 a 12 cents;
Candles, sperm, 42 a 45 cts. lb.; tallow, 18.
Cardage, foreign, lb. 9 a 12 1-2;
Flour, fresh, sweet, hbl. \$8 a 9; sour, \$2 1-2 a 4.
Flour we quote the same as last week. The news of the sudden movement at the north has had, as far as we can learn, no important effect here.—Sales were made on Friday at 8 dollars. We think that nothing but a greater scarcity will advance the price farther, as it is not probable that purchases for exportation will be made at much higher rates. Com. Report.
Gin, Holland, 90 cents gal.; Am. 57 a 40.
Iron, Swedes, ton, \$80 a 95; Eng. \$80;
Lead, 6 a 6 1-2 cents per lb.
Lard, Sugar, prime quality, 10 a 20 cents lb.
Loaf, lb. 6 a 8 cents.
Pork, cargo, hbl. \$4 1-2 a 5; prime, 6 a 7; mess, 7 a 8; dull.
Porter, Lon. brown stout, doz. \$8 a 3 50;
Rice, hund. \$4 a 6; scarce.
Sugar, prime, 9 a 10 cts. per lb.; 2d qual. \$7 a 8.
Salt, St. Ubes and Turks Island, 75 cents bushel;
Liverpool blown, \$2 25 a 260 sack.
Soap, 8 1-2 a 10 cents per lb.
Tobacco, prime, 4 1-4 a 4 3-4 cts. per lb. 2d quality, 3 1-2 a 4.
Tea, gunpowder, lb. \$1 45; imperial, 1 57 a 1 45, in 10 catty boxes—\$3 for 2 lb. canisters; hyson, lb. \$1; young hyson, 80 a 90 cts.
Whiskey, Monongahela, 20 a 30 cts. gal.; Kentucky, 24 a 26.
Wine, L. P. Madeira, gal. \$3 a 4; Teneriffe, \$1 25 a 1 50 gal.; Malaga, 37 1-2 a 90 cts. gal.; Claret, \$25 a 60 per cask; do. in case, \$4 a 10 dozen.

DOCTOR C. BAKER,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Little Rock, and its vicinity. Strict attention will be paid to the calls of those who may favor him with their confidence. He may at all times be found at Dr. WATKINS'S Hotel, except when on the duties of his profession. (For Services to the Poor gratis.)
Little Rock, Dec. 29, 1821.—Stf

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS

In the County of Phillips, for the year 1821, up to the 26th November.

EXPENDITURES.	
To Thomas P. Eschridge, for services as prosecuting attorney at Jan. term, \$16 00	
To Daniel Mooney, for three days' services as judge of the court of common pleas, 5 00	
To Wm. Smith, for bringing the poll-book from Cache township, 6 00	
To Wm. Reese, for assessing Turk prairie township, 10 00	
To John Hadley, deputy shff. for summoning guard, and subsistence for certain prisoner, 65 60	
For summoning grand jury for January term, 5 00	
To Wm. B. R. Horner, as judge of the court of common pleas, 6 days, 18 00	
To George Seaburn, for bringing poll-book from Union township, 6 00	
For assessing same township, 7 00	
To Stephen Thompson, for bringing poll-book from Hopfield township, 10 00	
To sundry persons as guards of certain prisoners, 67 50	
To Edward Swanson, deputy clerk, for making tax books for 1821, 50 00	
For venire for grand jury, and other services, 2 50	
To Arnold Kelly, for assessing Hopfield township, 24 00	
To George Seaburn, sheriff, for summoning grand jury for Oct. term, 5 00	
For three days' attendance on court, 6 00	
To Benjamin Fooy, judge court common pleas, 6 days, 18 00	
To John Hampton, for keeping John Ussry, a pauper, 72 00	
To Isaac Forbes, judge court common pleas, 6 days, 18 00	
To George Seaburn, for a certificate issued by the clerk of the general court for the county of Arkansas, and made payable in the county of Phillips, by an act of the General Assembly, in October, 1821, 12 00	
Total amount of expenditures, \$405 00	
RECEIPTS.	
By fines and costs from Z. Hageman, convicted of Larceny, \$25 02	
By 3 Licenses to retailers, deducting sheriff's commission, 58 60	
By amount of tax list for 1821, (no return of delinquent list, and commission not deducted,) 583 41 1-4	
Total receipts, \$677 99 1-4	
Balance in favor of county, \$273 99 1-4	

I, SYLVANUS PHILLIPS, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Phillips, do hereby certify, that the foregoing statement is correct as therein specified.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my private seal, there being no public seal, this twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one
SYLVANUS PHILLIPS, Clerk of Court Common Pleas.

We yesterday quoted a business man at six dollars per barrel. To-day it is impossible to fix any price on the article. During the night, past, sales than six cargoes were made in quantity from New-York; the ostensible object of a high appeared to be the purchase of Flour. There was such a rush in the market for this article at an early hour, as alarmed the factors, and we understood but few sales were made.
The New York market was drained yesterday by a passenger, who left the ship Hercules, Capt. Law, from Liverpool, 60 miles from the land; and was in New-York nearly the whole of the day forego.

New-York, Nov. 9.
Flour! Flour! Flour!—The speculators and all the "wounded pigeons," were yesterday in a great flutter, at a Liverpool ship just telegraphed. Every spy glass was in requisition, and his said dealer who was in for it to the tune of 10,000 barrels, borrowed a telescope, in order to have a better peep at the Euphrates; when lo, and behold, Capt. Reed telegraphed that flour in England had fallen to its old price, and crops were better than expected. The knowing ones, who had sold out, went off to dinner with a pleasant state of the head, and drank three glasses extra, while those whose enterprise outstripped their prudence, and who would not "look before they leaped," walked home with long faces, and hollow cheeks, the recollections of commerce. [Adocate.]

The distance from Erie to New-York is about 620 miles; a water communication is of course between the two by a canal of nearly half that distance.

The distance from Erie to Philadelphia is 520 miles; a water communication may be opened by making a canal 55 miles in length.

The distance from Erie to Baltimore is about 450 miles; a canal of about 25 miles would complete the communication by water.

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1821.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER, - - - - -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS IN THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS.

SUPERIOR COURT.	
Third Mondays of April, August, and December; at Little Rock.	
CIRCUIT COURT.	
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT	
Independence county—First Mondays of January, May, and September.	
Lawrence county—Second Mondays of January, May, and September.	
Phillips county—Fourth Mondays of January, May, and September.	
Arkansas county—Second Mondays of February, June, and October.	
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.	
Pulaski county—First Mondays of March, July, and November.	
Clark county—Second Mondays of March, July, and November.	
Hempstead county—Third Mondays of March, July, and November.	
Miller county—First Mondays of April, August, and December.	
Crawford county—Third Mondays of February, June, and October.	