

# THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

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

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## TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

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## South American Affairs.

**Republic of Colombia.**—The Caracas papers received at the office of the Federal Republican afford matter of interest to all who regard with an approving eye the steady progress which the provinces of South America have made towards emancipating themselves from the royal yoke. Among those provinces, the Republic of Colombia, under the guardianship of the truly great Bolivar, appears to take the lead in maturing a permanent system of government, adapted to the new order of things. At various periods of the struggles between the independents and royalists, incidents occasionally had come to light which seemed to place in an exalted point of view the character of Gen. Bolivar. The Caracas papers furnish an additional testimony of the praise-worthy principles which always appear to have actuated that excellent man in the discharge of his arduous public duties. The extract, we are assured, must be read with pleasure by every American.

**The Liberator Bolivar.**—On the 1st Oct. this extraordinary man, being called upon to take the oath as President of Colombia, addressed an eloquent letter to the President of the Congress, earnestly desiring to be excused from serving in that capacity; but he was overruled by them. On taking the oath he delivered an energetic speech, of which follows a curious sample: "I am the son of war, the man whom battles have raised to the magistracy. Fortune has sustained me in this rank, and victory has confirmed it. But these titles are not those which are consecrated by justice, by the welfare and the wishes of the nation. The sword, which has governed Colombia, is not the balance of Astrea: it is the scourge of the genius of evil, which sometimes Heaven permits to descend to the earth, for the punishment of tyrants and the admonition of the people. This sword will be of no use on the day of peace, and that shall be the last of my power, because thus I have sworn within myself: because I have promised it to Colombia, and because there can be no republic, when the people are not secure in the exercise of their own powers. A man like me, is a dangerous citizen in a popular government—is a direct menace to the national sovereignty. I wish to become a citizen, in order to be free and that all may be so too. I prefer the title of *citizen* to that of *liberator*—because this emanates from war, and that from the laws. Exchange, sir, all my honors for that of a *good citizen*."

The President's answer is full of that heart warming eloquence, and overpowering sentiment, which distinguishes times of public trial and the era of national regeneration.

**Votes of Thanks.**—On the 14th of Nov. the General Congress of Colombia, passed votes of thanks separately, to several public characters in Europe and the United States, distinguished for their able and disinterested advocacy of South American independence. Amongst those we

have to enumerate the names of Lord Holland and the Abbe de Pradt, Mr. Clay, late Speaker in Congress of the United States, and Col. Duane, editor of the Philadelphia *Aurora*. Sir Robert Wilson and James Marryatt, Esq. members of the British House of Commons.

**Light and knowledge in South America.**—In a report on the subject, presented by a committee to the Congress of Colombia, it is declared, that the Press shall be as free as the faculty of Speech itself—and the estates formerly applied to royal patronage, have been appropriated to the establishment of a general and uniform system of Education throughout the republic. Let those who have asserted, that our South American brethren were ignorant of the principles of free government, and unfit to enjoy its blessings, retract their slanders.

## MEXICO INDEPENDENT.

We have been so fortunate to obtain, through a respectable channel, some important information from Mexico—private letters and several printed documents of great interest, of which however, we can give only an outline. The general tenor of these advices is of such a temper as must be grateful to every friend of freedom, and the great family of the new world, but the details would of themselves form a book. [*Phil. Aurora*].

The following extracts we make from the original letter, dated

"Mexico, Sept. 8, 1821.

"The general (*Turbide*) entered this city yesterday, at the head of 20,000 men. The provisional junta is now assembled, and a regency will be formed in the course of a few days. Every thing is perfectly quiet, and every prospect of its remaining so. I send you some public documents, which will convey you some ideas of the state of things here. It has been a most extraordinary revolution, effected without bloodshed, and has been precipitated altogether, by the vile policy of the beloved Ferdinand. It will now be well known generally, that Ferdinand had sent secret orders to Apodaca, to overturn the constitution of New Spain, and re-establish the despotic regime of the Bourbons. Apodaca confided the secret to the several chiefs, and among others to *Turbide*, who, finding the country determined to maintain constitutional government, hoisted the tricolored flag, and adopted a policy calculated to deceive Apodaca, who at that time might have crushed him in the bud; but Apodaca allowed it to spread abroad, and it ran through the country like wildfire. Three-fourths of the European troops joined the independents, but had it not been for the opportune arrival of *O'Donohu*, Mexico being then garrisoned by 4000 resolute troops, might have shed much blood and held out a considerable time.

## PROCLAMATION.

*General Turbide, commanding the Mexican army, to the people.*

MEXICANS!—You are already in a situation most auspicious to your happiness; your country is independent of all foreign authority; at Iguala I promised you it should be so: I have already traversed the vast space which separates slavery and liberty. I have employed all the means which appeared to me best adapted to assure to every American the right to express freely and securely his opinions; those causes which have hitherto excited apprehension, and constraint, are removed, and concealment is no longer necessary; where evil or perverse dispositions have prevailed, they learned to become moderate; and liberal ideas have superseded those that were contracted and unequal.

Therefore it is that you now see me in the capital of this great nation, which it is my pride to have entered without shedding one drop of blood; without having been the cause or the instrument of making one widow, one child an orphan, or causing one parent to load with execration the destroyer of his child; I have traversed the principal provinces of this nation, and every where have found an unanimous people overcome with joy—addressing to the army of the three guaranties, the most cheering and gladdeasing congratulations—and pouring out their ejaculations to heaven on the independence of their country. These demonstrations have given to my inmost soul delights that are inexpressible; and have repaid with tenfold interest, the fatigues, privations, and nakedness, of my fellow-soldiers of the country, who have on all

occasions displayed cheerfulness, valor and constancy.

Already you know how to become free; it belongs to you now to deliberate on the means best adapted to secure and perpetuate your happiness. The junta shall be installed, and the congress assembled, and laws prepared, adapted to secure your rights and property.

I must now conjure you to cast away from your minds ungrateful recollections—obliterate from your hearts and language, the odious and frightful word *extermination*, and henceforth substitute in your thoughts and actions, *union*, and *unshaken friendship*. It is the duty of every man to contribute to the service of his country, his particular knowledge and experience towards the formation of a code of laws and government. Abstain from the too common practice of satire, and the indulgence of malignant passions. Maintain order, and the authority, and respect due to your magistrates, and cooperate with the sovereign congress in completing the great work which I have begun.

Nor let me omit to recal your regard to that state of things which has but a short time been changed, so that you may see what Providence has done for us, in placing in our hands, and committing to American wisdom and prudence, the accomplishment of that freedom and happiness of which we are susceptible.

If all my efforts were due to our country, and that what I may have done, should in your opinion, entitle me to any reward, I ask only this, that you display your devotion and fidelity to the laws, and let me return to the tender embraces of my beloved family, desiring no more, than that you will occasionally remember with esteem, Your friend,

Y TURBIDE.

Mexico, 27th Sept. 1821.

## BUENOS AYRES.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31.

We have received some letters and papers from Buenos Ayres, some to the 10th Oct. The Government Gazette contains a copy of an official paper, being the credential letter of a Portuguese *Charge des Affaires*, addressed to the Governor of the republic of La Plata, wherein that government is notified of the acknowledgment of the independence of that state, and of the other states of South America, which have established governments and are recognized by the several people.

The affairs of Buenos Ayres are very prosperous, and the public affairs conducted with sagacity, moderation, and liberality.

Military operations had entirely ceased, in consequence of a decisive and sanguinary action which took place between the followers of the unfortunate general *Joseph Miguel Carrera*, and the army of the province of Mendoza. The action took place the latter end of August, the rallying word of Carrera was victory and extermination—and so desperate was the conflict that not one man of the troops under Carrera survived—excepting himself and some officers who were made prisoners, only to be made signal examples of—they were shot in the great square of Mendoza, a few days after the battle. The whole of South America with the exception of a few of the provinces in the Upper Andes, where the disaffected had retired, but whose numbers are neither organized nor formidable, was in quiet.

In *el Argos* of Buenos Ayres of 11th of Sept. we find it stated—"some days ago Don Manuel Moreno arrived in this city, from the United States of North America. He is the brother of the first Secretary of the Provisional Junta of 1810, and had resided in the northern republic about five years, improving his knowledge and profiting by the experience of that interesting republic. During the last months of his residence in that country, he was attached to the agent of the Colombian Republic, as his Secretary, and it is said he brings with him very important information." [*Aurora*].

**From Curacao.**—The brig *Hippomenes* brings intelligence to the 6th Dec. We learn from a passenger, that, in consequence of numerous piracies upon the Dutch flag, by vessels fitted out at Porto Cavello, the governor had written to Surinam for additional naval force—and the brig of war *Swallow*, of 20 guns, Capt. Joze, had arrived, and proceeded with a convoy to Aruba. No less than ten

Dutch vessels had been captured by the Spanish privateers.

Advices from Porto Cavello, were to Nov. 23d. It is said the Spaniards were unable to obtain any fresh provisions from the interior, on account of the numerous scouting parties which daily appeared in view in the city. The principal men of property and distinction having emigrated to Curacao, Porto Rico, Cuba, &c. its population consists only of a few refugees from the neighboring provinces, and does not much exceed, including the troops, 4000 souls. It was supposed that the supplies they had obtained by recent piracies, would enable them to withstand a further siege of six months. The destruction of the outer city, afforded materials for fortifying the inner to a considerable extent. All the privateers had been hauled up, in consequence of a report that an American and English squadron had arrived at St. Thomas, in pursuit of the picarons which had committed depredations on their commerce. The American schr. *Union*, and the English cutter *Ardent*, the former on her passage from St. Barts to Curacao, had been robbed, carried into Porto Cavello, and condemned. The latter was from St. Thomas, bound to Curacao, and shared the same fate. The owner of the privateer was the judge who condemned them.

The treatment of the crews of such vessels as were so unfortunate as to be carried in was savage in the extreme; they being stripped and turned into the streets penniless.

The British ship of war *Falmouth*, Capt. Purcell, had been off the port and made a demand of all English property which had been captured, with damages; but the demand not being complied with, she had sailed for Jamaica for the purpose of obtaining a competent force to compel a compliance with her demands. Capt. P. generously offered the distressed American captains every assistance in his power, and a free passage to Jamaica, but the authorities would not grant them passports. A French brig of 16 guns, and a schr. under convoy from Lagaira for Martinique, lately put into the harbor, when the government pronounced the latter good prize—and it was only from the spirited conduct of the captain of the brig that they did not take possession.

The Spanish squadron which sailed on the 10th, for the purpose of capturing Lagaira and Caracas, after having landed at a small port on the coast, and plundered the place, returned to Porto Cavello on the 22d, with the loss of 4 killed and 6 wounded, and the frigate and brig were stripped and hauled up. So sanguine of success were they, (adds our informant) that an expedition of 600 men marched at the same time for Caracas, expecting there to meet the fleet. On arriving at Valencia, (20 leagues from Porto Cavello,) they found the Patriots so strong, that they made a precipitate retreat, and returned to Porto Cavello on the 19th.

[*New-York Mer. Adv.*]

Baltimore, Dec. 18.

**Revolution in Brazil.**—A passenger was put on board the steam-boat *Virginia*, on her passage from Norfolk here, from the brig *Resolution*, in 36 days from Pernambuco, which sailed the 10th of Nov.

He states, that there had been a complete revolution throughout the Brazils. The governor and staff had been shipped off from Pernambuco, and the Prince Royal had been sent from Rio Janeiro. The same state of things existed at St. Salvador and Monte Video—there was some resistance made at Pernambuco, by the royal troops, but after about 100 being killed, they were compelled to surrender.

*From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.*

France, by her late claims on the United States, is disposed to avail herself of the provisions of the Louisiana treaty, made by the late existing government of that country. This is acting on a perfectly correct national principle—that every act done by an existing government is, under every change of circumstances, still a national act! On this ground ought the government of the United States to stand, and demand of France compensation for all our property illegally captured, almost without pretence of right, and condemned!

Great Britain has acted on this principle with France, and has demanded and received, in an ample manner, compensation for all their illegal confiscations.