

THE GAZETTE.

LITTLE ROCK:

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1823.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1823.

We are authorized to announce HENRY W. CONWAY, Esq. as a Candidate for Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arkansas.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM TRIMBLE, Esq. as a Candidate for Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Arkansas.

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS MATHEWS, as a candidate to represent the county of Pulaski in the Legislative Council of this Territory, in the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL ANDERSON, Esq. as a candidate for member of the Legislative Council from the county of Pulaski, in the next General Assembly of this Territory.

We are authorized to announce ANDREW H. SEVIER, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Pulaski in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this Territory.

The mail from Batesville arrived on Sunday evening, and brought us Washington dates up to about the 7th of Jan. The eastern papers brought by this mail, include dates from September to January.

We observe nothing in the proceedings of Congress on any subject directly connected with the interests of this Territory, except that a "bill concerning pre-emption rights in the Territory of Arkansas," was read in the House of Representatives on the 11th Dec. The provisions of the bill and its subsequent fate, are unknown to us.

The last mail brought us a letter from the Hon. James Woodson Bates, Delegate from this Territory, dated 5th Dec; it, however, relates principally to our private concerns. This letter had accidentally strayed from the usual route, and fortunately came safe to hand. Mr. Bates's letters usually come by the way of the Chickasaw Bluffs, and the entire failure of the mail on that route since the beginning of December, accounts for their non-arrival. He has always been prompt, at the previous sessions of Congress which he has attended, in regularly advising us of the progress of every thing relating to this Territory, and his present apparent silence should be attributed to the proper cause—the failure of the mail.

We learn by gentlemen from Arkansas, that the mail arrived last week from the Chickasaw Bluffs, but brought nothing from beyond that place. And we also learn, that the late contract for carrying the mail on the route from the Bluffs to Jackson, in Tennessee, expired some time since, and that the new contract had not been taken. This places us in rather an unpleasant predicament, as most of the correspondence between this Territory and the states east of Tennessee, is carried on through the above route. Every thing sent from this Territory, since the beginning of December, for Tennessee, Kentucky, and the eastern states, must in all probability, remain at the Chickasaw Bluffs; and packets from the states east of the Mississippi, which usually come by this route, probably remain at Jackson. This is the situation of our eastern mail at present; how long it is to remain in this uncertain and perplexing state, we are unable to say; but we really hope a change for the better may soon take place.

Melancholy accident.—We learn by gentlemen who arrived here on Sunday from Arkansas, that on the night of Saturday, 12th ult. (which, it will be recollected, was remarkably cold,) the steam-boat Tennessee, on her passage up the Mississippi from New-Orleans, ran against a sawyer, near island No. 98, about 50 miles above Walnut Hills, and received so much damage that she filled and sunk in a few minutes afterwards. The crew succeeded in running her on shore, but having neglected to secure her properly, she was carried out into deep water by the force of the current, where she went down. There were about 250 persons on board at the time of the accident, and of these, about 40 are known to have been drowned; the precise number, however, of persons lost had not been ascertained, in consequence of the loss of the list of passengers. Both of the engineers and the mate of the boat, are said to be among the drowned. The Tennessee had a full cargo on board; and a number of boxes of specie, to the amount, it is said, of \$100,000—none of which was saved.

The steam-boat Expedition passed up a few days after the accident, and took the surviving passengers of the Tennessee on board.

Murder.—Two men by the name of Jackson, were brought to this place yesterday, by Col. Rutherford, Sheriff of Clark county, charged with the murder of an elderly man, a stranger, in that county, a few weeks since. The body of the murdered man was found last week, fastened to the roots of a tree, in Rock creek, about 5 miles this side of the Caddo; the skull was fractured, and the blow appeared to have been inflicted with an axe. No traces have yet been found that can lead to a discovery of the name of the deceased,

and the presumption is that he was a traveller. One of the prisoners acknowledged that he camped one night with the deceased a short time since, near the place where the body was found; and several other circumstances, we understand, tend to fix suspicion on the prisoners who are in custody.

The last session of the 17th Congress expired yesterday.

MARRIED.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New-York, on the 22d Aug. last, by the Rev. Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. John Foreman, of Arkansas, A. T. to Miss Mary Odell, daughter of Valentine Odell, Esq. of the former place.

At Arkansas, on the 19th ult. by Eh J. Lewis, Esq. Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Judie Imbeau, daughter of Mons. Joseph Imbeau.

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, by M. Cunningham, Esq. Mr. Zachariah Lorraine, to Miss Betsy Harold, daughter of Mr. Abner Harold.

In Clark county, on the 25th ult. Mr. Andrew Hemphill, to Miss Margaret Welch, daughter of Robert Welch, Esq.

Lexington, January 22. Yesterday about noon, the powder mill of Mr. Samuel Trotter, near this place, was again blown up. The building was torn to pieces, and the man who attended the presses very much burnt—about 1000 lbs. of powder was destroyed.

On yesterday, (the 16th inst.) pursuant to an act of the general assembly, the President and directors of the Bank of Kentucky destroyed by burning, about seven hundred thousand dollars, in notes of said Bank and Branches. [Argus.]

Washington City, Jan. 4. We understand that the Senate yesterday, by a unanimous vote, advised and consented to the ratification of the Convention concluded during the last year, between the United States and G. Britain, under the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, to prescribe the mode by which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent shall be carried into effect, in conformity with the decision of his Imperial Majesty.

There has been as yet very little business of importance transacted in Congress with the exception of the enactment of the law making farther provision for the suppression of piracy, and of the Executive business transacted in the Senate.

There are many subjects of importance before committees, in both Houses, on which reports may be daily expected; and the remainder of the present session may be expected to be busily employed in acting on those reports.

Upon the whole, it appears probable, that the inquisitorial powers of Congress will be more vigorously employed during this session than the legislative. It is only by the aid of investigation and scrutiny, however, that defects in the laws can be exposed: and perhaps the committees of Congress cannot be more usefully employed than in such investigations.

Every day's observation confirms the impression we have long entertained, that the organization of Congress unfits it for the decision of questions of equity between individuals and the government. The business days of this week have been almost exclusively employed upon subjects of most diminutive importance when compared with the dignity of the bodies acting upon them. One of these (that of the Peoria lots) embraces a value, it is said, of less than a thousand dollars; the other (the claim of C. Townsend) regards an amount of some two or three hundred dollars. The cost to the nation of the investigation of these questions, therefore, has been five times the amount which they involve: and both of them are yet in suspense.

The bill which was yesterday reported by the committee of Claims, in the House of Representatives, will, if it becomes a law, at once sweep off the ductet of Congress the whole of a very comprehensive class of these private claims or petitions. [Nat. Intel.]

Baltimore, Dec. 9. **Naval movements.**—We understand that it is intended to appoint Commodore Porter to the command of the West India Stations, for the suppression of piracy; for which service it is known that he has tendered the resignation of his seat in the Board of Navy Commissioners.

We are pleased to learn that our government entertains such just views of the necessity of efficient measures to put down piracy; and we are no less gratified to learn that so able and so ardent an officer as Com. Porter, volunteers to quit his highly important civil trust to direct

the thunder of our cannon and wield the sword of justice against lawless depredators: for under his command, the public will feel with a cheering confidence that every thing which enterprise, foresight and valor can accomplish, will be promptly realized. [American.]

Energy and Expedition.—We learn, from Baltimore, that Com. Porter arrived in Baltimore on Thursday evening, and, almost before he was known to have been in the city, bought and sent off to Norfolk, under the command of Lieut. Newell, a whole squadron of eight vessels, intended for service against the pirates. The Commodore has proceeded to the North to procure a steam-boat to form part of the expedition. [Nat. Intel.]

New York, Dec. 26. The southern papers inform us that Com. Porter arrived at Baltimore on Thursday of last week, and immediately purchased and sent off to Norfolk, all the whole squadron of light vessels, (ten in number) intended for service in the West Indies against the pirates. He then proceeded immediately to the north in search of a suitable steamer vessel; but it is apprehended that the amount to which he is restricted, say \$20,000, is by no means adequate to that object. It appears, says the Union, that a mistake was made in the calculation laid before Congress, and the Baltimore American makes an eloquent appeal to the merchants of the seaports to supply the deficiency, and give effectiveness to the armament. [Spec.]

Kaskaskia, (Illinois) Feb. 7.

Fire.—The banking house of the state bank of this state, was burnt to the ground on the evening of the 28th of Jan. The upper rooms of the building were occupied by the auditor of public accounts, the secretary of state, and the register and the receiver of the land office. The books and money of the bank were saved, but its notes and mortgages were consumed. Most the books and documents of the auditor's office, were also saved. Some books and papers of consequence, together with the maps and furniture of the office were destroyed. The laws and documents of Congress, and the laws of the different states were lost, with the exception of a few volumes. The loss sustained by the register and receiver is not ascertained. The principal books belonging to the respective offices were saved; but some important papers lost. [Advocate.]

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The report of Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the treasury, on the finances of the nation, was received by the Monday's mail. We have given it a cursory perusal, from which we learn, that on the 1st of Jan. 1821, there was a balance remaining in the treasury of \$1,198,461, and the actual receipts for the year 1821, were \$19,572,708, which, added together, make for that year \$20,772,169, as disposable funds for the expenses of government during the same. The expenditures of the year 1821 were \$19,090,572, which, taken from the \$20,772,169, left on the 1st Jan. 1822, a balance remaining in the treasury of \$1,681,592. The receipts of the three first quarters of 1822, are estimated to amount to 13,735,408; for the remaining quarter 5,000,000, making by estimation the amount of receipts for the year 1822, 19,735,409.—This, added to the balance above stated, makes for the year 1822 the sum of 21,427,000. The expenditures of the year 1822 are estimated at 13,278,633, which, deducted from the receipts, leaves 3,148,367 in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1823. This, however, is farther reduced by certain outstanding balances to \$1,916,155.

The unredeemed funded debt is stated to be on the first day of January, 1823, 90,777,431, on the 1st of the same month 1822, it was 93,123,856.

The amount of duties which accrued on imports and tonnage during the last year, is stated at 23,000,000; and the receipts into the treasury for the year 1823 are estimated to amount to 21,100,000. This added to the balance in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1822, will make for the year 1823, 23,016,155 to defray the expenses of the same. The expenditure of the year 1823 is estimated at 15,059,597, which, taken from the estimated receipts, will leave a balance in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1824, of 7,956,558.

Mr. Crawford concludes that in 1825 and 1826 there will be deficits; to provide for which he recommends a judicious revision of the Tariff. Articles composed of wool, flax, hemp and cotton, pay at present different rates of duty, and such as are composed of mixed materials pay according to the material of chief value. He suggests, that all articles composed of wool, flax, hemp, cotton or silk,

of which these compose a part, should be subject to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The duties on glass, paper, iron and lead, and on all articles composed of iron and lead, he also recommends to be increased for the augmentation of the revenue. He states his belief that an increase of duties on these articles will gradually lead to an ample supply of them from our own domestic manufactures; but presumes the revenue will continue to be augmented by the alteration, till the public debt shall have been paid; after which, the sinking fund, at present \$10,000,000, will be sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government.

On the account of the rise in the rate of interest, the exchange of a certain part of the public debt for 5 per cent. stock authorized by an act of Congress in April last, has not been wholly collected; \$56,704 only were exchanged. [Cincinnati Gaz.]

A letter from Havana, dated Nov. 30, mentions that Havana was blockaded by a pirate in sight of the Moro, the capt. had sent a message into Havana to capt. Brooks, of the brig Elizabeth Ann, of Philadelphia, that he would have him if he had to follow him to the Delaware.—The same letter says: We have a report to day that the British sloop of war Tyne has had a fight with the pirates in Liguapo Bay, and taken 29 prisoners.—The British lost 12 killed, besides wounded. The loss of the pirates not known, but supposed to be 40 or 50. [N.Y. Ad.]

The sum of two thousand dollars has been made up by the Merchants of Boston for the benefit of the family of the late lieut. Allen, of the Navy. We are glad to see that the people of the city of New-York are about to follow the example liberally set in the city of Boston. [Nat. Int.]

The Federal Court of Frankfort, Ky. was engaged, for two or three days, in the second week of November, in trying a cause between the United States and the col. Johnsons. The government claimed \$200,000, for which they instituted suit. The col. Johnsons produced set-offs until they liquidated the claim and brought the government \$13,000 in debt, which the jury allowed. These are the claims for supplies and steam-boats for the Missouri Expedition, which were refused by the War Department and rejected by Congress. [Nat. Gaz.]

A Hog has arrived at New-York from the interior, weighing 1465 pounds!

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Little Rock, and the adjacent vicinity, that his School will commence on Monday the 10th inst. He will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Price of tuition for annual subscribers, \$24 per scholar; monthly and quarterly subscribers, at \$5 per month—payable quarterly. He will also teach a SUNDAY SCHOOL, to which all the children of the neighborhood are invited. J. BROWN.

Little Rock, March 4, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for, or taking an assignment of, a note drawn by me, in favor of David Shinkard, of Pulaski county, for the sum of seventy dollars, dated 15th Jan. 1823, and payable on the 1st Jan. 1824, as the consideration for which said note was given has failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law. ISRAEL ROBINSON. Cadron, March 4, 1823.—11-3w

JOURNAL OF THE WEATHER, (Kept at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory,) FOR FEBRUARY, 1823.

Day of month.	THERM.			Point of Wind.	REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.
	Baromet.	Therm. in shade.	Therm. in sun.		
1	30	40	44	sw.	Rather cly. rain all night.
2	30	37	35	s.	Rainy and misty.
3	30	25	27	n.	Cloudy and some snow.
4	30	22	21	n. n. e.	do.
5	30	30	25	s.	do. sleet all night.
6	30	28	20	n. e.	Sleet & snow clear night.
7	30	17	7	n. n. e.	Clear and windy.
8	30	12	10	n. n. e.	Cloudy and windy.
9	30	22	16	n. w.	Clear.
10	30	30	20	s. e.	do. a. m. cloudy p. m.
11	30	41	26	n.	Cloudy and pleasant.
12	30	45	41	n. e.	Cloudy, rainy at night.
13	30	39	34	s. e. n. e.	Cloudy, rain, snow do.
14	30	16	7	n. w.	do. and high wind.
15	30	32	24	s. w.	Rather cloudy and windy.
16	30	23	10	s. w.	Clear.
17	30	12	9	s.	Rather cloudy. clear.
18	30	16	17	s. e.	Clear.
19	30	31	10	s. w.	Rather cly. shower, clear.
20	30	34	15	s. w.	Clear and pleas't. (night.)
21	30	37	25	s. w.	Cloudy but pleasant.
22	30	41	33	s. w.	Flying clouds, do.
23	30	40	34	s. w.	Clear and pleasant.
24	30	37	35	s. e. s.	Rather cloudy.
25	30	35	31	s. n. w.	do. do. and windy.
26	30	43	31	n. w.	Clear and windy.
27	30	45	39	n. s.	Clear.
28	30	45	33	n.	do.

(C) The letter L, denotes that the mercury was below zero.