

# THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

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

VOLUME V.]

LITTLE ROCK, (ARKANSAS TERRITORY), TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1824.

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## TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

The ARKANSAS GAZETTE is published at Little Rock, (seat of Government of the Territory of Arkansas), every Tuesday evening, at *Three Dollars* per annum, if paid at the time of subscribing; *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid within the first six months; or *Four Dollars*, to be paid at the expiration of six months from the commencement of the year. All subscribers will be considered as engaged for a year, unless payment be made in advance, or within the first 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's subscription in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding 12 lines, will be inserted at ONE DOLLAR for the first week, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion—longer advertisements in the same proportion. Unless the number of insertions required are marked on advertisements, they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders of Court, and 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.

## CASH FOR QUILLS.

THE highest price, in cash, will be paid for a good Swan or tame Goose QUILLS—also, for a few wild Goose Quills. Inquire at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Nov. 16.

## TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ZILPHA has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.

WM. P. MORRIS.

Independence County, Nov. 9, 1824.—43\*3w

PRINTING, in all its various branches, neatly executed at this Office.

## BRIEF HINTS TO PARENTS.

*The Inquisitiveness of Children.*—"One of the distinctive qualities of our nature is the principle of curiosity. The disposition to pry out the *how* and the *why*, is sometimes seen from the very cradle, and is always to be regarded as an auspicious token; it being in fact the germ of all future improvement—the genuine bud of intellectual fruit. Nor is it scarcely conceivable, how great advantage might be taken of such a toward disposition were it under the constant management of superior skill, united with patient industry.—But in the nurture and training up of children this important particular is, for the most part overlooked, and their early curiosity either damped or misdirected. And in this way many are dullards, or frivolous, who might have been shaped to intellectual excellence.

Children come into the world, where, to them, every thing is new and strange; a world of which and all therein, they are utterly ignorant. And how do these new born citizens of the world act?—Why just as persons come to years would act, under like circumstances. God has given them an appetite for knowledge, and they seek after it with ardency.—*What is this? What is that made for? How is it done and why is it so?* These, and scores of similar questions may seem trifling in the eyes of those to whom the things were long since known.

Were their inquiries properly encouraged, it would lead them to think for themselves. It would put them upon the exercise of their reason, as well as of their memory. At the same time, if there were observable in them a forward pettiness, or real impertinence, it might be easily checked without damping their curiosity.

I have seen fathers so stately and stern, that their children scarcely dare speak to them, and much less familiarly to question them. And I have seen schoolmasters, who would requite the familiar question of a little pupil with a frightening frown, if not with a hard blow. Thus the young mind is pinioned, and then bid to soar.

At this uninformed period of life, children are not only inquisitive, but ready to believe every thing they hear. And if parents are deficient in giving them the information they are seeking, they naturally seek it from others. And thus incorrect if not dangerous ideas may be, and doubtless are, often infused into their unsuspecting minds. [Christian Register.

## The progress of old age in new studies.

Of the pleasures derivable from the cultivation of the arts, sciences, and literature, time will not abate the growing passion; for old men still cherish an affection and feel a youthful enthusiasm in those pursuits, when all others have ceased to interest. Dr. Reid, to his last day, retained the most active curiosity in his va-

cious studies, and particularly in the resolutions of modern Chemistry. In advanced life we may resume our former studies with a new pleasure, and in old age we may enjoy them with the same relish with which more youthful students commence. Professor Dugald Stewart tells us that Adam Smith observed to him, that "of all the amusements of old age, the most grateful and soothing is a renewal of acquaintance with the favorite studies and favorite authors of youth—a remark, which in his own case, seemed to be more particularly exemplified while he was perusing with the enthusiasm of a student the tragic poets of ancient Greece. I heard him repeat the observation more than once, while Sophocles and Euripides lay upon his table."

Socrates learned to play on musical instruments in his old age; Gato, at eighty thought proper to learn Greek; and Plutarch, almost as late in life, Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the Characters of Men, at the extreme age of ninety. He only terminated his literary labors by his death.

Peter Ronsard, one of the fathers of French poetry applied himself late to study. His acute genius, and ardent application, rivalled those poetic models which he admired; and Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature.

The great Arnould retained the vigor of his genius and the command of his pen, to his last day; and at the age of eighty-two was still the great Arnould.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit. His early years were chiefly passed in farming, which greatly diverted him from his studies, but a remarkable disappointment respecting a contested estate, disgusted him with these rustic occupations; resolved to attach himself to regular studies, and literary society, he sold his farms, and became the most learned antiquary and lawyer.

Colbert the famous French minister, almost at sixty, returned to his Latin and law studies.

Tellier, the chancellor of France, learned logic merely for an amusement, to dispute with his grand children.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. The Marquis de Saint Aulaire, at the age of seventy, began to court the muses, and they crowned him with their freshest flowers. The verses of this French Anacreon are full of fire, delicacy, and sweetness.

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were the composition of his latest years; they were begun in his fifty-fourth year and finished in his sixty-first.

Ludovico Manaldesco, at the extraordinary age of 115 wrote the memoirs of his time. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

The most delightful auto-biographies for artists, is that of Benvenuto Cellini; a work of great originality, which was not begun till "the clock of his age had struck fifty-eight."

Koonbert began at forty to learn the Latin and Greek languages, of which he became master: several students who afterwards distinguished themselves, have commenced as late in life their literary pursuits. Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, knew little of Latin or Greek till he was past fifty; Franklin's philosophical pursuits began when he had nearly reached his fiftieth year.

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered, that indeed he begun it late, but should therefore master it sooner.

Dryden's complete works form the largest body of poetry from the pen of one writer in the English language, yet he gave no public testimony of poetical abilities till his twenty-seventh year. In his sixty-eighth year he proposed to translate the whole Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

Michael Angelo preserved his creative genius even in extreme old age: there is a device said to be invented by him, of an old man represented in a go cart, with an hour glass upon it; the inscription *Ancora Imparo! YET I AM LEARNING!*

*How to form a Lawyer.*—A young Barrister who looks to eminence from his own sheer unaided merits, must have a

mind and frame prepared by nature for the endurance of unremitting toil. He must claim his memory with the arbitrary principles of a complex and incongruous code, and be equally prepared, as occasion serves, to apply and misapply them. He must not only surpass his competitors in the art of reasoning right from right principles, the logic of common life; but he must be equally an adept in reasoning right from wrong principles, and wrong from right ones. He must learn to glory in perplexing sophistry, as in the discovery of an immortal truth. He must make up his mind and his face to demonstrate, in open court, with all imaginary gravity, that nonsense is replete with meaning, and that the clearest meaning is manifestly nonsense by construction. This is what is meant by "legal habits of thinking," and to acquire them he must not only prepare his faculties by a course of assiduous cultivation, but he must absolutely forewarn all other studies and speculations that may interfere with their perfection. There must be no dallying with literature; no hankering after comprehensive theories for the good of men; away must be wiped all such "trivial fond records." He must keep his digest and indexes. He must see nothing in mankind but a great collection of plaintiffs and defendants, and consider no revolution in their affairs as comparable to interest to the last term report of points of practice decided in the banco regis (*king's bench*.) As he walks the streets, he must give way to no sentimental musings. There must be no commercing with the skies, no idle dreams of love, and rainbows, and poetic forms, and all the bright illusions upon which the "idney tree" can least, if a thought of love intrudes it must be connected with the law of marriage settlements, and articles of separation from bed and board.—So of the other passions; and of even the most interesting incident and situation in human life—he must view them all with reference to their legal effect and operation."

He must fight pitched battles with obstreperous witnesses. He must have lungs to outclamor the most clamorous. He must make speeches without materials. He must keep battering for hours at a jury that he sees to be impregnable. Finally, he must appear to be sanguine, even after a defeat; and be prepared to tell a knavish client, that has been beaten out of the courts of common law, that his "is a clear case for relief in equity."

*Power of Imagination.*—The celebrated Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, had, in one of his lectures, stated that imagination was sometimes the cause of diseases. A few of the students being desirous of bringing the remarks of their learned preceptor to the test of experience, left the city one summer morning, expecting to fall in with a simple wagoner, with whom they were acquainted, and whom they knew would come to Edinburgh with a load of coals that day. They arranged themselves so as to be at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from each other. The first on meeting the man, accosted him thus; "Jock, what is the matter with you? You seem very unwell." "Unwell," said he, "na it is the matter wi' me. I only wish I was in Edinburgh to get my pottage." In a few minutes he was met by a second one, who, with a very serious countenance, "Dear me, Jock, what makes you go abroad in such a situation? you look as pale as death." "I feel an unca pain in my head," said Jock, "and begin to be awfu' tired as I am ganging along the road." He was asked a similar question by a third. The poor fellow now began to believe he was really indisposed. He felt sick at his stomach, and to use his own words, "ilka bane in his body was so sair, that he could scarcely gang any farther. In troth, he didna ken how to haud up his heed." He made shift, however, to crawl along till he fell in with the fourth, who told him that he looked like the picture of death. "You need na tell me that," said Jock, "I fin that I am na lang for this world. O my heed! O my back! I canna stan. Oh, do, my guid master, let me leen on your arm, and tak' me into the hoos, or I dee by the side o' the dyke." Jock was accordingly put to bed, received medical aid from those on whose skull he reposed the fullest confidence, and was well on the ensuing day! It is no more than fair to state, that the students were so much pleased with their experiment,

that they were perfectly willing to pay for it, and accordingly they presented Jock with 50 guineas, for the uneasiness they had given him. [Sah. Gaz.

*Tecumseh.*—Colonel JOHNSON, of Kentucky, has long enjoyed the honor of having slain this great Chief in battle; and has allowed the credit of the exploit to be given to him, without contradiction, although he knew it to be due to another. The Hon. BENJAMIN HARDEN has at length undeceived the public on the subject, without any desire to rob Col. JOHNSON of any particle of just praise. Gen. BLAIR, of South Carolina, in a letter to the Editor of the *Southern Chronicle* dated the 18th of Sept. 1824, has given information that when in Congress, he was informed by Mr. HARDIN, of Kentucky, that the slayer of the Hero TECUMSEH was a poor widow's son, of the name, if he forgets not, of *Adair*; a lad in his teens, who seeing the danger of his leader, shot the cheat dead with his rifle. It ought to be added, that Col. J. never asserted that he killed Tecumseh.

*A Printer's remarkable Dream.*—The printer of the *Furner's Advocate*, says—"We do not pretend to believe in dreams," yet we had one a few nights since, of such a singular character that we cannot resist an inclination to give it publicity. We dreamed, (for printers are subject to dreams,) that our delinquent subscribers flocked in and paid up their old accounts—consequently, we immediately procured new type from New York, enlarged the *Advocate*, and paid off the paper maker. In this we were exceedingly delighted—but just as we were about to render a host of grateful acknowledgments to our patrons, an unlucky, blundering little insect, (which we do think might have found better lodgings) gave us such a friendly grip between the shoulders, that we awoke under the apprehension that the Sheriff had favored us with a call.—But 'twas all a dream—all but the bite."

*Few words are best.*—Louis XIV, loved a concise style, and in the following instance he had an example of it. When he was once travelling into the country, he met a priest riding post, and ordering him to stop, asked hastily, "Whence come you—where are you going—what do you want?" The priest knew the king's disposition, and instantly replied—"From Bruges—to Paris—a benefice." "You shall have it," replied the monarch, and in a few days presented him to a valuable living.

A gentleman, a few days since, with a handsome pair of whiskers, stopped at a Barber's shop in Philadelphia, to get shaved. The barber proceeded to shave but a short time, when the gentleman discovered, to his utter astonishment, that the barber had taken off one of his whiskers. "Zounds and fury—what have you taken off my whisker for, you rascal!" exclaimed the gentleman, as he rose to chastise the barber. "Vi, sare—*de narquis LA FAYETTE wear no viscar*," replied the knight of the razor, with the utmost composure and self-importance, indicating a conscious triumph.

A traveller having put up at a country tavern, where a number of neighboring farmers had collected, and hearing them tell several 'tough stories' about their cattle, sheep, &c. he begged leave to offer a short story. A neighbor of his having a sickly sheep, turned him out in pasture with perfect indifference, brought him in at the fall, fed him attentively for a while, and how much tallow do you think the sheep had? "Ten pounds," says one; "fourteen," says another; "twenty," says a third—till they had all become impatient to know the weight of tallow in the extraordinary sheep, when one asked, "how much tallow did he have?" "I don't know," replied the stranger, "but I guess not much."

People who are resolved to please, and be very agreeable, frequently overshoot themselves. A lady going to eat plum cake and caudle at a friend's house one morning, ran to the cradle to see the fine boy as she came in. Unfortunatly, the cat had taken the baby's place; and without looking she exclaimed with uplifted hands, "Oh! what a sweet child! me very picture of its d-d-dy!"

We should never forget that, The best of men are but men at best.



**Purchase of the Quapaw Lands.**—We feel highly gratified in being able at this time to congratulate our fellow-citizens of Arkansas, on the complete accomplishment of this desirable object. It was effected, by Treaty, by Robert Crittenden, Esq., Commissioner on the part of the U. States, on the 15th inst. Mr. Newton, Secretary to the Commissioner, has (with the consent of Mr. Crittenden) politely favored us with a copy of the Treaty, which we take much pleasure in laying before our readers to-day.

By this Treaty, it will be seen, that, with the exception of four or five sections, which are reserved for the benefit of particular individuals, the Quapaws have ceded the whole of their lands to the United States, and on terms highly advantageous to the latter. No doubts can exist of its receiving the sanction of the President and Senate of the United States, and we hope that the lands thus acquired will speedily be surveyed and brought into market.

The Judge of the first Judicial Circuit has appointed Mr. George W. Ferree to be Clerk of the Circuit Court in Chicot county, vice John Clark, Esq. resigned.

**Cold Weather.**—At no former period have we experienced as cold weather, in this Territory, so early in the season, as during a part of last week. The weather on Wednesday and Thursday last was nearly as cold as that which we usually experience in mid winter. All the branches or small water courses in this vicinity were frozen over, and ice formed along the margins of the Arkansas, and a considerable quantity was seen floating down the river. The weather has been gradually moderating since Friday, and has now become mild and pleasant.

Recent heavy rains above, which were only partially felt here about two weeks since, have produced a rise in the Arkansas of upwards of 12 feet. It has, however, fallen a few feet within the last three or four days, but is still sufficiently high to admit of its navigation by steam-boats of the largest class, and will probably continue so during the season. We also learn from the south, that the Saline and Washita were very high last week.

#### THE QUAPAW TREATY.

*Articles of a Treaty between the United States of America and the Quapaw Nation of Indians.*

**Art. 1st.** The Quapaw nation of Indians cede to the United States of America, in consideration of the promises and stipulations hereinafter made, all claim or title which they may have to lands in the Territory of Arkansas, comprised in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas river, opposite to the Post of Arkansas, and running thence a due south-west course to the Ouachita river, and thence up the same to the Saline fork, and up the Saline fork to a point from whence a due north-east course will strike the Arkansas river at Little Rock, and thence down the right or south bank of the Arkansas river, to the place of beginning.

**Art. 2d.** In consideration of the cession made in the first article of this treaty, by the aforesaid Chiefs and Warriors, the United States engage to pay to the four head Chiefs of the Quapaw nation, the sum of five hundred dollars each, in consideration of the losses they will sustain by removing from their farms and improvements—the payment to be made at the time they receive their annuity for the year 1825; and, also, to the said nation, the sum of four thousand dollars, to be paid in goods at the signing of this Treaty. And the United States also engage to pay to the Quapaw nation, one thousand dollars, in specie, annually, for the term of eleven years, in addition to their present annuity.

**Art. 3d.** The United States hereby guaranty to the said nation of Indians, the same right to hunt on the lands by them hereby ceded, as was guaranteed to them by a Treaty concluded at St. Louis, on the 24th of August, 1813, between the said Quapaw nation of Indians, and William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners on the part of the United States.

**Art. 4th.** The Quapaw tribe of Indians will hereafter be concentrated and confined to the district of country inhabited by the Caddo Indians, and form a part of said tribe. The said nation of Indians are to commence removing to the district allotted them before the 20th day of Jan. 1826.

**Art. 5th.** For the purpose of facilitating the removal of the said tribe to the district of country allotted them, and as a compensation for the losses sustained, and the inconveniences to which they may be exposed, by said removal, the U. States will furnish them with corn, meat and salt, for six months from the 1st day of January, 1826. The United States further agree to furnish a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be expended by their Agent, to facilitate the transportation of the said tribe to the district of country herein assigned them. An Agent, Sub-agent, or Interpreter, shall be appointed to accompany said tribe, and to reside among them.

**Art. 6th.** From the cession aforesaid, there shall be reserved to James Scull, in consideration of a debt of seven thousand five hundred dollars due to him from the Quapaw nation, and recognized in open Council, two sections of land, commencing on the Arkansas river, opposite to Mrs. Embree's, and running up and back from said river for quantity. And the United States guaranty to the Quapaw nation the payment of the said debt of seven thousand five hundred dollars, either by the ratification of the grant made in this article, or by the payment of said amount in money, exclusive of the amount stipulated to be paid to the said nation by this Treaty.

**Art. 7th.** There shall be granted by the United States, to the following persons, being Indians by descent, the following tracts of land: To Francois Imbeau, one quarter section of land, commencing at a point on the Arkansas river opposite the up-

per end of Wright Daniel's farm, and thence up and back from said river for quantity; To Joseph Duchassin, one quarter section of land, commencing at the lower corner of the quarter section granted to Francois Imbeau, and running down and back from said river for quantity; To Saracen, a half-breed Quapaw, eighty acres of land, to be laid off so as to include his improvement where he now resides, opposite Vaughn's; To Baptiste Socie, eighty acres of land, lying above and adjoining Saracen's grant; To Joseph Bonne, eighty acres of land, lying above and adjoining Socie's grant; To Baptiste Bonne, eighty acres of land, lying above and adjoining Joseph Bonne's grant; To Lewis Bartelemy, eighty acres of land, lying above and adjoining Baptiste Bonne's grant; To Antoine Duchassin, eighty acres of land, lying above and adjoining Bartelemy's grant; To Baptiste Imbeau, eighty acres of land, lying above and adjoining A. Duchassin's grant; To Francois Cousset, eighty acres of land, lying above and adjoining Baptiste Imbeau's grant; To Joseph Valhere, eighty acres of land, lying above and adjoining Francois Cousset's grant. All the said tracts of land shall be laid off so as to conform to the lines of the United States' surveys, and binding on the Arkansas river.

**Art. 8th.** This Treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioner on the part of the United States, Robert Crittenden, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the said nation, have herewith subscribed their names and affixed their seals. Done at Harrington's, in the Territory of Arkansas, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1824, and of the Independence of the United States the 43th. (Signed) ROBERT CRITTENDEN, Commissioner on the part of the U. States. And by fifteen Chiefs and Warriors of the Quapaw Nation.

**Arkansas Military Lands.**—Those who have earned or purchased Military Lands in the Territory of Arkansas, would do well to look to them. We have received a List of more than one thousand tracts, to be sold for taxes at Little Rock on the 2d of November, in one county only, and for one year's taxes only, viz. two dollars and forty cents on each tract of 160 acres. The advertisement of this sale is dated Aug. 10, and published Aug. 21, in the shape of a supplement to the Arkansas Gazette. So that, supposing every proprietor in the Atlantic States to be furnished with a copy of the advertisement (instead of no one of them ever seeing it) he might, if he set out the moment of receiving it, by dint of great labor and good luck, reach the place of sale within a month after the sale. This is absolute mockery of the rights of the soldier who fought for his land, and of those who, by purchasing those rights, suppose they have secured what will hereafter be an independence for their children, or at least their children's children. Can such a proceeding as this be legal? If legal, is it constitutional? It is certainly not fair dealing. [Nat. Intell.]

**The State of Michigan.**—The question is frequently asked by strangers in this country, "when will you be admitted as a state?" For the information of persons at a distance, we state that the celebration here is as follows: On the 4th of July, 1826, half a century of our national independence will be completed. On that day, by the admission of Michigan and Arkansas, the number of the states will be doubled, and instead of the original thirteen, there will be twenty-six states in the Confederacy. This celebration, we believe, is warranted by our present prospects. [Detroit Gazette.] So made it be.—ARK. GAZ.

**Excerpt of a letter, from a gentleman at Fort Armstrong, to his friend in this place, dated, October 20, 1824.**

"I have just seen Mr. Webb, of Hannibal or near that place, one of the men who drove Mr. Musick's cattle as far as St. Peters; he informs me, that, on the 24th August last, while they were at half, near the St. Peters and about 80 miles below Lake Traverse, a party of Sioux Indians of about 300, all mounted and armed with guns, bows and arrows, and spears, made their appearance in a hostile manner and forcibly took from them four of their horses and most of their baggage, and afterwards killed between 30 and 40 head of their cattle. That Mr. Musick collected the next morning what remained of his drove (37 head) and proceeded on his way to the Red River settlement without further molestation—Mr. Webb says, that the place where the Sioux Indians attacked the Sioux Indians is about 30 miles below where the cattle were killed; that the Sioux Indians acknowledged to have lost 15 of their people, and say, they killed 3 Sioux Indians. The loss of the Sioux Indians in the above affair is correct." [St. Louis Eng.]

**From the Columbian Star, of October 9.**

Gen. La Fayette spent 8 days in Philadelphia. He visited the Navy Yard and other public places, attended by several military corps and distinguished citizens, belonging to the civil, military, and naval departments of our country. The Frenchmen and their descendants, residing in Philadelphia, waited on him in a body, and in a very feeling address, expressed their attachment for his person, and the principles which had regulated his political course. The clergy of the city also called on him in a body. Many ladies, and a great number of the citizens, were introduced to him in his chamber of audience, the Hall of Independence.

The teachers of schools, actuated by respect for the "Nation's Guest," and by a desire to gratify their pupils with a sight of the hero, who bore so conspicuous a part in our struggle for independence, marshalled their little bands on the State House Lawn, and invited the General to review them. About 70 schools, comprising nearly 3000 children, were paraded on Saturday last. The General was much pleased with their appearance, and returned thanks to the teachers for

the very kind sentiments they had expressed for him.

On Saturday the General attended worship, at Christ Church, and sat in the seat which was uniformly occupied by our illustrious Washington. On Monday morning he was admitted to honorary membership in the Washington Benevolent Society, and in the evening attended a splendid Ball in the Theatre.

On Tuesday evening he left the city in a steam boat furnished by the corporation, and was accompanied by a battalion of volunteers. He supped and slept that night in Chester; proceeded on Wednesday for Wilmington, where he was cordially received, and partook of an excellent dinner provided for the occasion.

On Wednesday morning, the Committee of Arrangement appointed by the city of Baltimore, attended by a number of distinguished gentlemen and an excellent band of music, went up in the steam-boat United States, to meet the General at Frenchtown, and conduct him to the city. It was expected that he would land at Fort Mifflin early on Thursday morning, where he would be received by the Governor of the State and the Society of Cincinnati in the "War House of Washington;" and, as soon as practicable, enter the city of Baltimore.

*From Niles' Weekly Register, of October 9.*

GEN. LA FAYETTE, with his son and secretary arrived in Baltimore on Thursday last, in the steam boat United States, accompanied by the civic and military committees who had proceeded to Frenchtown to receive him. He landed at Fort Mifflin, where he was met by the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Col. John E. Howard, Col. Paul Benish, and several other distinguished gentlemen of the "olden time," with whom he had co-operated, and many of the most respectable inhabitants of our city and its neighborhood, among whom was the governor of Maryland, Mr. Stevens, the chancellor, &c. &c. After presentation and many happy and interesting recognitions, he breakfasted in the tent of Washington, and soon after arrived in this city, passing through it in an elegant barouche uncovered, escorted by a troop of horse, and accompanied by the committees in carriages. The streets were jammed, not merely filled, with a delighted people, and the windows of the houses were adorned by all that beauty and taste could furnish—nay, the very house tops were covered with adventurous gazers. The men cheered him frequently, the ladies waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed, especially at the three triumphal arches where the crowds were most dense. He was then conducted to the Exchange, the noble hall of which had been fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the city authorities, in addition to which the members of the Cincinnati and other soldiers of the revolution, Mr. Adams, secretary of state, the committees from diff rent cities and towns, and many other invited gentlemen were present. He was received by the mayor, Mr. Johnson, who delivered a feeling address, to which the general made an appropriate reply, very complimentary to Baltimore for her patriotism in the war of the revolution, and in the late contest with the former enemy of our country. The city authorities were then presented, after which the soldiers of the revolution, (mustered by Col. Mosher,) who had not before been introduced, and others. He next, accompanied by the governor of the state and other distinguished gentlemen, with the mayor and city council, proceeded to the pavilion erected for a review of the troops, all of whom, cavalry, artillery, riflemen and infantry passed before him. It was truly a grand military display. They were followed by a great band of youths, bearing rolls containing verses, which they cast at his feet. As the children passed, he frequently opened and closed his arms, as if he was in the act of embracing them, and his eyes appeared filled with tears. After which he retired to the apartments provided for him at Barney's hotel, where he reposed himself awhile, being much exhausted. In about two hours, being somewhat refreshed, he, with the mayor, passed through the multitude assembled round the house, shaking hands with a great number of the people. He then retired to rest again, and afterwards dined with the committee of the corporation, &c. and was suffered to pass some time without being much disturbed. In the evening there was a general illumination—many splendid transparencies were exhibited and great taste displayed in the ornaments of the windows. The streets were thronged with people until past ten o'clock, when the citizens and strangers generally went to rest, with the speed

consolation that nothing had occurred to damp the pleasures which they had enjoyed; and, during the night, the whole city, was in its usual state of repose. Never did an illumination pass off with more honor to a city than this. The general passed through the streets meek and expressed his delight at the appearance of the people and highly praised their orderly deportment.

The general was yesterday at the Exchange and introduced to a mighty crowd of people—received visitors at his rooms, and dined with the corporation, &c. and in the evening visited the Grand Lodge, in their elegant hall, where he was received with the highest masonic honors; after which he attended the splendid ball given in the theatre, which had been fitted up for the occasion.

The preparations, of every description, were reputable to the taste, patriotism and liberality of Baltimore; and if we have failed in any thing that was due to our illustrious guest, it was not for the want of the will to do him justice. The concourse of people was such as we never before witnessed—all the adjacent country having poured in its population; and it is gratifying to state that all things were conducted with a degree of order and harmony that showed how deeply every one respected the day given up to show honor to the revered friend of America.

*New-York, Oct. 9.*

Information has been received the present week, of the capture, by Colombian privateers, of two vessels belonging to this port, the ship Gris and brig Albert, while on their passage from Cadiz to Havana.

The U. S. ship Decoy arrived on Thursday evening from Key West, under command of Lt. JUSTIN. Lt. FRANCIS B. GAMBLE, late commander, died on board when off Cape Hatteras, on the 29th ult. of bilious fever. The remainder of the officers and crew are well. The Decoy left Key West on the 28th ult. Capt. Justin informs that it had been quite healthy at the island until the day before he sailed, when eight cases of fever were reported. The officers at the establishment were, Lieutenants Caneet J. M. McIntosh, R. S. Pinkney, and F. Brown, Captain's Clerk. The U. S. schooner Weasel and Shark sailed from Key West, on the 17th, on a cruise. [Of 120 persons at Key West, 83 were sick, on the 20th of last month. Dr. Clark, of Havana, was about to proceed there to attend them. The Wild Cat sailed from Havana to Key West on the 1st of September, but had not been heard of at Havana up to the 24th of that month. Capt. Legare, of the Wild Cat, had been left at that place sick, but has recovered. This intelligence is brought by a schooner at Charleston, in six days from Havana.]

**Arrival of the Fox.**—The U. S. Sch'r Fox, Lieut. Comd't Ritchie, from Havana, via Key West, whence she sailed on the 29th Sept. came in from sea on Sunday morning, and protended up the Bay, bound to Washington—all in good health. From Lieut. Ritchie we learn that the U. S. Sch'r Wild Cat is supposed to be lost. Lieut. Legare, her commander, who was left at Havana sick, has partly recovered his health. The Fox left Havana 20th Sept. with a convoy bound to the United States, and arrived at Key West the next day. The U. S. Sch'r Beazel, Lieut. Comd't Boorman, sailed the same day, with two vessels under convoy for the coast of Yucatan, to proceed to the Gulf on a cruise. The U. S. Sch'r Shark, Lieut. Comd't Gallagher, sailed a few days previous for the same place, via Thompson's island. The U. S. Sch'r Ferret, Lieut. Comd't Bell arrived at Key West on the 20th, and sailed next day for Matanzas. The Fox run under the stern of the Light Boat off Cape Hatteras on Thursday morning last, and spoke her N. W. by W. 3 leagues from the Light House. She appeared to have weathered the storm very handsomely.

There were no new cases of fever at Key West during the time Lieut. Ritchie remained at that place.

The New-York Daily Advertiser of the 23d Sept. says, a letter dated the 7th August, at Paris, has been received in that city by the packet ship John Wells from Liverpool, which states that all negotiation with the Bapton ministers then in France had been broken off, and they would return immediately in the French brig Cosmopolite, for Port au Prince. No farther particulars are given. The letter is from a house of the first respectability at Paris, to their partner in that city.