

Arkansas Gazette.

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

Volume VII.]

- LITTLE ROCK, (A. T.) TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1826.

No. 10.—Whole No. 323.

MINUTES

LITTLE ROCK ASSOCIATION

REGULAR BAPTISTS:

held at Little Rock, Clark County, Arkansas Territory, on the first Sunday in November, 1825.

An introductory sermon was delivered by Elder S. T. Toneray, from John, 14th chap. 6th verse, "Jesus said unto him, I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the father, but by me."

The Association was opened with singing and prayer, by Brother Brayton, and the letters from three Churches were read, and the Messengers' names enrolled.

Churches.	Messengers' Names.	Resolved.	Worshipped.	Dis. by vote.	Enrolled.	Total number.	Church Meetings.
Little Rock, Ark.	John T. Toneray and Isaac Watkins.				2	2	14th Sunday.
Clarksburg, Va.	Charles Brandon, George Stinson, and Silas D. D.				3	3	23d do.
Waverly, Va.	A Letter, not owing to sickness, no Messengers.						11th do.
Little Rock, Ark.	Joseph Smallley.				1	1	5th do.
Little Rock, Ark.	No Messengers appeared.						10th do.
Clarksburg, Va.	A Letter was presented by the Clerk.						10th do.

Brother Silas T. Toneray was chosen Moderator, and Isaac Watkins, Clerk.

An invitation was given, for the reception of newly constituted Churches, as Members of this Association: whereupon a letter was handed in by Brother Joseph Smallley, from Little Flock Church, constituted since our last Association, in Clark county, on the 7th of November, which was admitted; and the right hand of fellowship given by the Moderator; and their Messenger, Joseph Smallley, (being the only one present,) was ordered to make his report.

A letter was presented by Elder S. T. Toneray, (writing to him as a Church newly constituted by him in Crawford county, in behalf of the Church called Little Flock, in Crawford county, for its reception as a Member of this Association, (the Messengers of said Church, owing to sickness, did not attend;) whereupon said Church was admitted as a Member of this Association; and, according to their letter, five additional members for baptism had been received, and not enrolled in their number.

The First Annual Report of the Baptist General Convention was read, and referred.

A message was read, addressed to the Little Rock Association, from the Board of Managers of the General Convention, held in the city of Washington, D. C., which was read and referred.

Brother Silas T. Toneray and Charles Brandon, to preach on the 10th day; preaching to commence at 11 o'clock.

Brother Joseph Smallley, and Charles Brandon, Clerk to the Committee of Arrangements. Adjourned until Monday, at 9 o'clock.

Meeting, 7th November, 1826.

The Association met according to appointment.

1st. Brother Silas T. Toneray to preach this day.

2d. Resolved, That Brother Silas T. Toneray be authorized to write and send an answer to the Circular Letter, addressed to the Little Rock Association, by the Baptist Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions, at the city of Washington, the substance of which shall embrace a request to settle the Territory of Arkansas a part of the field of their Missionary labors.

3d. On motion, Resolved, That Brothers Silas T. Toneray, Isaac Watkins, Charles Brandon, and Joseph Smallley, be organized a Standing Committee, (unless removed by the Association), to co-operate with, and assist our fellow Saviors, in behalf of this Association, to the Bible Society, in the city of New York, and the General Trustees of Baptists, in the city of Washington; and that Brother Thomas be authorized to act as Pastor, and Isaac Watkins, Secretary, of said Association, to confer, by letter, with the parent societies.

4th. The Circular Letter of this Association, written by Silas T. Toneray, to the Churches composing the same, was read and adopted.

5th. Brother Charles Brandon to preach the next introductory sermon, and in case of failure, Joseph Smallley.

6th. Money received for printing the Minutes; and the Moderator and Clerk to superintend the same.

7th. The letter of Correspondence, written by S. T. Toneray, to the Little Rock Association, was read and referred. Brother Joseph Smallley, Charles Brandon, George Stinson, and Silas D. D., to bear the same.

8th. Resolved, that Christians do not depart as a day of fasting and prayer, in the different Churches composing the same.

9th. The next Association to be held at the Arkansas Territory, Indian Territory, Cassia county, on the second day of the month of November, 1826.

10th. A solemn conference Association.

W. M. E. WOODRUFF, Moderator.

ISAAC WATKINS, Clerk.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Little Rock Association of Regular Baptists, held at Salem Church, Clark county, Arkansas Territory, on the first Sunday in November, 1825.

TO THE CHURCHES COMPOSING THE SAME.

DEAR BROTHERS IN THE LORD:

Being once more permitted to assemble together to worship the Father of our spirits, and to attend to the temporal and spiritual concerns of his militant care, according to our usual practice, we lay before you a statement of our proceedings, together with some remarks upon the subject of practical religion, which we hope will be profitable to you.

And in the first place, we would remark, that evangelical faith is inseparably connected with the love of God, and our blessed Saviour has given as one evidence of our gracious change of heart, the following text—"If ye love me, keep my commandments;" and true Christians find by experience, that his commandments are not grievous, for his yoke is easy and his burden is light.

The commandments of God are divided into two classes, viz.: general and special. By the term, general commandment, we understand, all that part of the moral law which is obligatory upon all persons, without distinction. And, secondly, by the term, special commandment, we understand, that part of the law which is obligatory upon his church and people, exclusively. Baptism and the Lord's Supper, are therefore, special commandments, and are only binding upon the believer. Believing that you have obeyed these, from the heart, we would turn your attention to some of a general nature, in order that your duty may "let your light shine to the praise of his glorious grace."

We would mention the duty of a regular attendance upon the public worship of God. "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is," says our Lord and Saviour. And he also says, take heed what ye hear, and when they say, lo, here, or lo, there, go not after them. You will see by these wise injunctions, that the Christian, although commanded to worship God in the spirit, is not bound to go after all who may pretend to exhibit his word; but is, on the contrary, prohibited from going after them, for their words cut as doth a canker. But it is the bounden duty of the Christian, to make himself acquainted with God and his word, and implicitly obey it, without subscribing his own opinions in place of any part of it. As a Church of Jesus Christ, you are to maintain the faith of the everlasting Gospel, pure and evangelical; and all who may become heretical in faith or practice, should it be to you like plucking out a right eye, your duty is laid down in the word of God, a man that is a heretic after the first and second admonition, reject. As churches, it is a duty devolving upon you, to support a regular Gospel ministry; and aid in the support of the Gospel by your contributions, as God has bestowed upon you the blessings of life; and to please God, it must not be done grudgingly, for God loveth a cheerful giver.

The duty of family religion may also be impressed upon your minds, by way of remembrance. Did our blessed Saviour pray for his disciples publicly, then we ought also to pray for those over whom heaven has made its guardian angels, and teach them, by our example, to look to the great fountain head of all blessings, and riches, and wisdom, and honor, for the aid of the holy spirit to conduct them through this tempestuous world, to a mansion at the right hand of God, where there is fullness of joy, and pleasures for evermore.

The duty of practical piety, to those that are without, is imperiously laid upon you, by the great head of the church. We would remind you, brethren, of some evils that are destructive to the happiness of society, which we sincerely hope all Baptists, at least, will try to guard against, to wit: evil speaking, railing, backbiting, whispering, evil surmising, and such like; and he that keepeth his tongue, is better than he that keepeth a city. Have as little to do as possible with scandalous reports, and other men's business; for many an innocent man's reputation has been blasted by speaking of common neighborhood reports.

Dear brethren, let us, who are of the day, be sober, and try as much as in us lieth, to live peaceably with all men, and see that none render evil for evil, but contravene, good for evil; and it is a departure from this golden rule, that causes so much evil in the world.

Let us also be cautious and prudent in all our remarks in relation to other denominations; and remember the words of Christ, that he that is not for us is against us. Let us also endeavor to keep up a feeling sense of our acceptance with God, by private devotion and secret prayer. Dear brethren, we have many excitements, if we are Christians, to public and private prayer. Our Saviour taught his disciples to pray after this manner: "Let thy kingdom come." Do we not desire that the gospel kingdom may prosper, that the powers of this world may be shaken, and sinners converted to the knowledge of the truth? Do we not wish to see liberty of conscience, and pure and undefiled religion, extending its sacred influence to earth's remotest bounds, and the knowledge of the Lord cover the earth as the waters do the spacious deep? If these are some of our desires, let us pray to the great head of the church, to pour out his Holy Spirit upon us, and bless our preachers, and the preached gospel, our churches, our families, our neighbors, our friends, our children, and our enemies; that all our errors and failings may be rectified, and that the Holy Spirit may sit as a refiner's fire, and fuller's soap, and purge away all the dross in faith or practice that cleaves to us. That we may show forth the praises of him who hath called us out of darkness into the marvellous light and glorious liberty of the children of God, is the sincere prayer of your brethren in gospel bonds.—*Amos.*

MISCELLANY.

THE WEDDING.

If there is a single scene in the wide world on which the eye of heaven can rest with complacency; it is when two hearts are bound in that tie which no man can put asunder. And to those who are fond of observing the various scenes of life, the wedding day incidents will find a theme in which fancy can revel in wild and happy luxuriance.—Although it is a time for rejoicing, as every young man will tell by the smile that plays upon it; yet at times a solemnity will steal unawares over the mind, as we ponder upon the future that is all wrapped in darkness, until our feelings will for a moment be lost in a mild, rich reverie.

I recollect in youth, being present when an old favorite of mine was married, and now having passed those days of fond and warm desire, I love to call it before me in retrospection as it then was. With her I had spent many a happy hour, for she had the power to banish melancholy, and to create feelings as buoyant and as lively in the minds of others as reigned within her own. In ignorance, in gaiety, in beauty, she became a bride. They stood beside each other—their hands were joined—the sacred vow was made, the pledge was given, and the best congratulating kiss was imprinted on her smiling cheek.

Then fancy roused—looked over years that were wrapped in the dark roll of eternity—endeavored to penetrate the mystic folds, and threw over them the light of their enchantment—created a fairy world of her own—blooming as the garden of Eden—peopled it with lovers who were enjoying each other's smiles, and dancing along in the clear gaiety which the scene created. These are the moments when the mind becomes guileless—when the passions are hushed—when calmness steals over our senses and renders our feelings tranquil as the wave dies upon the shore, and the broad bosom of the lake becomes still when the wind hurls to sleep.

For a time youth will wander on in the course which his imagination portrays before him, lovely and fair; the gay holiday of his existence is to be cheered by the song of glee and the revelry of joy. The sorrows that chequer the life of many, are never to cross his pathway, but many a sweet flower is to bloom in it, cast there by the hand of friendship. Every scene is colored by the fairy pencil of fancy. But he at length finds that sorrows intrude upon his gay moments; the warm ideas of innocent friendship that had soved through his mind, frequently proved erroneous. He turns with apathy from the reality—finds that he is alone in the world when he expected to be living in days of joy. He has passed through the wild hilarity of youth, dashed among the breakers, and now is willing to moor in a safe harbor. It is then that reason ascends her throne. And what then? Why, fair reader, it tells him that he needs a helpmate—one that will cling to him with the fond tenderness of her nature—whose every wish will be his—whose joy will be in his smile.

"Oh! happy state, where souls each other draw,
"Where love is liberty, and nature law."

Then comes the joy of the "bridal feast"—congenial spirits are blended into one.

The dream of youth has ceased, but a reality more fair has succeeded. Yes, he has chosen one who will remain firm when the gay friends of youth have disappeared. Together they will go forth to struggle against the current, or sail along in the calm sunshine of prosperity. Their aim is the same—their affections are linked together, and

"Time but the ingestion stronger makes,
"As streams their channels deeper wade."

Such are the fancies that float around when a gay smiling bride is before us—Life is robbed of her ill, and robbed in smiles.

He who passes through life without ever feeling the soft rapture of that charm which woman possesses, when age has withered his locks, and the incidents of her pilgrimage pass in review before him, will acknowledge that the wedding scenes are sunny spots that glitter on the landscape of his memory—they are scenes in which he would willingly become an interested participator, for he now feels that he is alone in the world—there is no heart that beats in unison with his—no hand to smooth the pillow where anguish dwells, nor lang with fond affection over the fevered frame.

But very different are the feelings of the young and enthusiastic, when they mingle in the wedding joy—gaze upon a happy groom and smiling bride. They have a thousand fairy links, woven in a chain around them, by the busy hand of Cupid. If their fancy is centered on an object, they long to make her a bride.—to see her cheerful and happy—and if not, their eyes will rove around to find a fair one worthy of the affections they have bestowed. Yes, at such times there is a rapture in the thought—a joy in the anticipation of that day when the sun shines sweetly upon their happiness—when their destiny shall be linked with another—he to protect and cherish, she to love and soothe. Thus one wedding creates another. May they be frequent. [A. Y. Mirror.]

SUMMARY.

The Jackson (Tenn.) Gazette, of 28th Jan. states that some of the gentlemen attached to the company of adventurers who left that place last spring on a trading expedition to Santa Fe, have returned home. They disposed of their goods on advantageous terms, and a few days after starting on their return home, were attacked by a party of about 100 Indians, and robbed of about 75 mules, being all they had, except 3 or 4 which happened to be tied. Some of the party still remain in Texas.

Counterfeit \$20 Notes on the State Bank of North Carolina, well executed, are said, by the Raleigh Register, to be in circulation.

The people of Bladsoe county, Tennessee, have petitioned their legislature to authorize the State Bank to receive produce in payment of calls and discounts. The kind of produce they wish the Bank to receive, is not specified; but from the terms of the petition, they no doubt intend turkeys, ducks, chickens, butter, eggs, &c. &c., shall come under the denomination of "produce;" and thus convert the Bank into a market-house, rather than a "monied" institution! What will not the people "petition" for next? [West Carolinian.]

Bladsoe, we believe, is one of the counties in Tennessee, where it is said, that Racoon skins, for a long time, stood high as an article of produce, until some base counterfeiters were committed upon them, by attaching the tail of the Racoon to the skin of the Opossum. [Hunt. Adv.]

One cent land law.—The Legislature of Tennessee have passed a law authorizing the entering of any vacant lands, north and east of the Congressional reservation line, at one cent per acre.

Italy.—A simple and effectual mode of banishing these vermin, is practised in some parts of the county of Somerset, (Eng.) and is stated to succeed to admiration in causing them to forsake any dwelling-house, or other premises; and if adopted in the building of a new house, these mischievous animals will never take up their abode therein. It is effected by merely taking a quantity of the cutting of human hair, and strewing the same in their holes or haunts; or placing various portions thereof in different parts of any new building. The efficacy of this remedy is supposed to consist in its smell; these vermin being remarkably acute in that sense. It is a well known practice with rat-tatchers, to disguise the smell of their persons, by some powerful scent or perfume, to prevent alarming these vermin by their smell.

The *Straw* is opening nicely, and bids fair to be very favorable. Peach trees have been in bloom for a week, and every description of early vegetation is putting forth its buds and blossoms. The weather has been warm for some time, and considerable rain has recently fallen.

The *Arkansas river* has been fluctuating, but generally on the rise, for some time past, and is now at a very handsome stage.

Spanish and French Land Claims.—The following is a list of the claims which were decided at the late (Feb.) term of the Superior Court for the adjustment of land claims founded on titles derived from the Spanish and French Governments, viz.:

One claim in favor of Looney Price, for 510 arpens.

One claim in favor of Charles Kefeld, for 463 arpens.

One claim in favor of A. H. Sevier, assignee of Solomon Boswell, for 400 arpens.

One claim in favor of Antonio Beauvais, for 410 arpens.

We understand that there are still about twenty cases before the Court, which remain undecided.

SMALL POX.

We are sorry to learn, by a letter received by last Sunday's mail, from a respectable citizen at Arkansas, that the *Small Pox* has again made its appearance at that place. The letter states, that—

"*MAZUREAU LARKER*, son of Mons. John Larkery, died at the Post, on Tuesday, 21st Feb.—no doubt with the *Small Pox*. There are two or three other cases near the village. We are going on vaccinating, and doing all we can, to prevent its spreading."

The frequent communication between this place and the Post of Arkansas, makes it highly probable, that this dreadful scourge of the human family will soon find its way here.—Our citizens ought, therefore, to take the necessary precautions for guarding against it. Vaccination, with genuine Kine Pock matter, has rarely (if ever) failed of proving a sure preventative of the *Small Pox*. It is perfectly safe, and attended with but little or no indisposition. We understand there is fresh vaccine matter in town, and we hope all who have been neither vaccinated or inoculated, will lose no time in availing themselves of the security which immediate vaccination will afford them against the dangerous effects to be apprehended from the *Small Pox*.

The following extracts from late medical works, cannot prove uninteresting at this time:

Test of perfect Vaccination.—When a person has been vaccinated on one arm, the surgeon should vaccinate the other arm with matter taken from the first. If the first vaccination has been perfect, the pustules on both arms will grow to a head precisely at the same time; and if this does not take place, the system has not been sufficiently affected, and the vaccination ought to be repeated.—This simple and easy test, first brought into notice by Dr. Hryes, of Edinburgh, ought never to be neglected.

To destroy the Varoloid eruption.—M. Velpeux read a memoir to the Royal Academy of Medicine, tending to prove, that if the pustules of the small-pox are cauterized within the two first days of their appearance, they die away entirely; and if this be done even later, their duration is abbreviated, and no traces of them left. The caustic he employs, is a solution of the nitrate of silver, in which he dips a probe, with which he pierces the centre of each pustule. M. Dometiel says, that he has been long familiar with this practice, but instead of the solution, he employed the caustic itself.

Another Steam-boat sunk.—We learn, by letter from the Post of Arkansas, that the Steam-boat *Nashville*, on her passage up the Mississippi, recently sunk at Cantrell's, about 60 miles above New-Orleans. Several persons residing on the Arkansas, who had taken passage on board of her, have arrived at the mouth of White river, on their way home, and report that she went down so suddenly, that they had barely time to save their baggage. The cause of the accident is not mentioned.

Gen. Biestell.—The late "Missouri Advertiser" states, that this Officer has been restored to his command in the U. S. Army. It will be recollected, that he was left out on the Reduction of the Army.

MARRIED.—In Arkansas county, a few weeks since, by John Maxwell, Esq. Mr. John Stillwell, to Miss Pringle, step-daughter of Mr. James Young, all of that county.

INTERESTING TO SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. VINTON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom the subjects had been referred, made the following Report in the House of Representatives, on the 15th Jan.:

The Committee of the Public Lands, to whom was referred the Resolution of the 14th of December, instructing them, "to inquire into the expediency of adopting some provi-

tion, which may secure to the person in possession of Public Lands, the benefit of the crop growing at the time of sale; and also to grant to those, who may have relinquished lands, under laws heretofore passed, the pre-emption right of becoming the purchaser of those lands, at the price such lands may have been originally sold for;" and, also, the Resolution of the 6th of January, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of permitting settlers on lands," that have been relinquished by them to the United States, under any of the acts for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands, and who had improved the same previous to making such relinquishment, to occupy the same, until they shall be again sold by the United States, and to have the right of removing any crop, that may be growing on the same, at the time of making such sale;" have had these Resolutions under consideration; and make the following report:

That, in discharge of the duty assigned them, the Committee proceeded to examine the several matters referred to them, in the order in which they are presented in the foregoing Resolutions; and in the first place directed their attention to the first branch of the Resolution of the 14th December, instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of adopting some provision, which may secure to the person in possession of Public Lands, the benefit of the crop growing at the time of sale."

It has been the policy of the Government, for the most obvious reasons to discountenance all settlements upon the Public Lands, before they are brought into market and sold. And among the many existing evidences of this policy, it is to be found, a legal prohibition, now in force, against all unauthorized settlements upon the Public Domain. The Committee know of no cause to be dissatisfied with this policy; but, on the contrary, are of opinion, it ought to be carried into strict and unvarying execution. This branch of the Resolution proposes an innovation upon that policy, which would be likely to result in consequences, in their nature subversive of the principles upon which the Land System is based. The adoption of it, would hold out an indirect invitation and encouragement to all who were so disposed, to possess themselves of the Public Lands, without title or interest in them. It would in effect, place those who had, tortiously, entered, upon the footing of tenants at will, with a possession recognized and sanctioned by the Government.

It has been found that legal prohibitions, are entirely inadequate to repress trespasses to a considerable extent, upon the Public Lands; and with this encouragement, those innovations would be likely to become so numerous, as seriously to obstruct their sale. This effect would be produced in a variety of ways. In the first place, those who would, otherwise, become purchasers, would, instead of purchasing, be induced, under this encouragement, to settle down upon the lands of the public, with the intention, perhaps, of purchasing when compelled to do so, but not before.—In the next place, the circumstance of possession being withheld until a growing crop were taken off, would be a serious obstacle in the way of purchasers, who, in a great majority of cases, are poor, and have occasion to occupy the premises, and commence the business of improvement as soon as possible. And again, those who now are, or should be, in possession of lands under such a tenure, would have a direct interest in preventing their sale. A purchaser would be looked upon by this class of men, as their enemy, and whatever combination, violence, and artifice could do, to prevent his ingress into their neighborhood, or to drive him from it, would in many instances be effected. Experience has shown, that those who fasten upon the Public Lands, with one moment's encouragement, can never afterwards be loosened from their hold. The adoption of this measure would be immediately followed up by a claim to a pre-emption right, or donation of the lands so possessed; and if denied, that which was granted as a favor, would be treated as an act of oppression. The Government would be murmured against, and reproached with inducing the occupants to devote their time and labor to the improvement of these lands, for the unworthy purpose of reaping the proceeds in the enhanced price it would be pre-

tended was obtained for them, in consequence of such improvement. For these reasons, and others that might be suggested, the Committee are of opinion that the adoption of the measure proposed by this part of the Resolution, now under consideration, would be highly impolitic and inexpedient.

As to the second branch of the Resolution, of the 14th of December, which proposes, "to grant to those who may have relinquished lands, under the laws heretofore passed, the pre-emption right in becoming the purchasers of those lands, at the price such lands may have been originally sold for," the Committee have to observe, that all relinquishments are, entirely optional with the party making them, being in their nature an act of grace and favor, on the part of the Government, by permitting the purchaser to release himself from his contract, to the extent of his relinquishment, when he wants the inclination or ability to comply with it. And that, too, under the most favorable circumstances, being left to choose for himself what part to relinquish and what to retain. When he avails himself of this privilege, his contract to the land relinquished is entirely at an end, with no lien upon it in his favor, either legal or equitable. The land being thus restored to the Government, in all respects, as it was before the purchase, the Committee can see no reason for the introduction of a new class of pre-emption rights, that have been already so multiplied, by one pretext and another, as to create no little difficulty and embarrassment in the legislation of Congress upon the Public Lands.

As to the Resolution of the 6th instant, the Committee look upon it as falling within the more general proposition of that of the 14th of December; and the reasons just urged against it, as conclusive against the policy of permitting those who have relinquished to remain upon lands, the possession of which, as well as their interest, have been in contemplation of law surrendered, and the premises left vacant.

Besides, so long a time has elapsed since any relinquishments have been made, that the Committee are at a loss to imagine what crops can still remain upon the ground, that were put into it previous to such relinquishments; and if since, such use of the land is tortious, and contrary to good faith. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion, it is inexpedient to adopt any of the measures proposed by the abovementioned Resolutions.

We have been somewhat amused by an account, in a St. Louis paper, of a visit to the infernal world which was originally discovered by Mr. John Cleyes Symmes. This account purports to have been derived from a manuscript found some years since in the possession of an Esquimaux Indian, who said he had received it from a white man, that came from the north and died in his tent from the effects of hunger and cold. The writer, whose name was Jonathan Wilder, relates that he was wrecked on the coast of Africa, taken prisoner, and ransomed by Mongo Park; that in company with Park he descended a river supposed to be the Niger, and, passing a great city, was carried by the impetuous force of the current through a chasm in the mountain, and after a long subterraneous voyage, reached the inner surface of the earth. Here they found a large, well built, populous city, inhabited by Jews, who related that according to their historical traditions, their ancestors, after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, were conducted by an angel to the place of refuge where they now are, and whence they expect to be brought forth by the Messiah at his coming. They said too, that it was foretold them that about this time "a great prophet would appear on the surface of the globe, who would build a city of refuge, and gather together the remnants of the scattered tribes of Israel, preparatory to the restoration." There our travellers likewise found large domestic animals, supposed to be mammoths. They give minute accounts of the manners, political institutions, arts, and state of society which exist in these internal regions. The papers whence this wonderful account is said to be derived, being voluminous and in a disordered state, are not yet published entire, but only "a sketch of the most prominent parts" is given. We are

told however, that the work is preparing for the press, which, including maps and drawings, will make a volume of about 300 pages. We fear it will be a long time before the publication will be made, notwithstanding the promises of Mr. Cornelius P. Broadnag. [National Banner.]

SUMMARY.

The western waters.—The Louisville Gazette has a very interesting article on the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by steam boats. It was only in 1812—thirteen years ago, that the people of New Orleans rushed to the margin of the river to see a steam boat, as they now would a ship of the line, or "the Leviathan of the deep," caught by a hook!—now there are ninety-five boats plying on those rivers and five more at Mobile, on the waters of Alabama!—and besides, many have been lost by fire, explosion, or running a-foul of snags, &c. Some of these boats measure 400 tons, but those from 150 to 250 seem generally preferred. The passages are made in a much less time than they were three or four years ago. In 1817, the quickest voyage made from New Orleans to Shippingport, was 22 days, and the time required to go down was from 12 to 14 days. The passage up is now made in from 10 to 14 days, and the boats go down in about six days! Hence a steam boat does twice the work that it did four years ago, and an increased speed has prevented an increase in their number.

African Colony.—Two or three vessels have recently left the United States, with a number of free blacks, for this colony—among them were several mechanics. A printing office has been sent from Boston. [ib.] Thomas Wilson, Esq. late Cashier of the Bank of the United States, has been appointed Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit in New-Orleans. We presume that Mr. Wilson was chosen to the latter station for his integrity and intelligence, both of which are peculiarly requisite at the Orleans Branch Bank at this time. [Franklin Gaz.]

General Wilkinson is not dead as was reported. He was in good health, in the province of Texas about the first of November.

French Claims.—The New-York American says, "if we are correctly informed, the French government has recently come to the conclusion absolutely to reject the claims of our merchants for indemnification; and this conclusion will be, if it has not been already communicated to Mr. Brown, whenever he presses again for an answer." This is bad news.

Upper Peru, by one of its decrees, has given to the new government the title of "The Republic of Bolivar." The coin of the country will bear the name of the liberator.

Brazil.—Fond hopes are entertained, that this part of S. America will soon burst asunder the chains of her tyrants, and declare herself free and independent.

State Bank of Alabama.—It affords us pleasure, to have it in our power to state, to the public, that a special committee (under an injunction of secrecy,) was appointed by our State Legislature, for the purposes of examining all the books and evidences of debt of the state Bank—that a thorough examination was made, with the full consent of the officers of the Bank, and that the report of this committee, was entirely favorable to the institution. We are informed that even those, who had grown, from some cause or other, suspicious that all was not right, have expressed themselves fully satisfied with the manner in which the Bank has been managed, and that all grounds of doubt, as to its solvency or stability, have been completely removed. We are glad that the bank has been subjected to this examination, as we are led to believe it will have a strong tendency to raise the credit of the institution. [Florence Gaz.]

The exports from the port of New-Orleans during the year ending Oct. 1st, are estimated at \$23,000,000.—The Cotton exported is valued at more than fifteen millions—the Sugar at two millions—Tobacco at something less than one million. Flour, at six hundred thousand dollars—Lead, \$270,000—Furs and Skins, \$500,000—Molasses \$240,000.

Honey.—Mr. Ezra Williams, of Ashfield, Massachusetts, bought a hive of bees six year ago, and afterwards connected other hives with the

original one in such a manner as to prevent the bees from swarming.—He took up the hives a few weeks since, and after making half a barrel of methuegin, had 203 pounds of strained honey and 91 pounds of excellent honey in the comb, making 385 pounds. He made also 37lbs. of bees wax.

A Buenos Ayres paper of the 2d Nov. has the following paragraph: "A phenomenon occurred about two months ago in the suburb of this city, which we think worthy of being stated. A woman about 40 years of age, who had no offspring for fourteen years, has brought forth, at one birth, four male infants, who are still alive. The mother is in an obscure and indigent condition in life."

Next Governor.—Mr. Monroe, is seriously spoken of (says the Richmond Whig) as the next Governor of Virginia, and his willingness to accept the office, is inferred from his having recently been qualified as a justice of the peace, in the county of Loudon.

Canal Tolls.—The Albany Daily Advertiser says, "we are assured, from good authority, that the tolls for the season will be at least \$500,000; this will be \$100,000 more than was estimated by the commissioners of the canal fund. Last year the amount of tolls was \$289,320 58; thus giving an increase to this year of at least \$210,670 42 cents! So much for the enterprise of New-York!"

To Mr. JEFFERSON, who has, like Cincinnatus, laid aside the insignia of office only to engage in other labors of usefulness, the State of Virginia owes a debt of gratitude which it will never be able to pay. Great and splendid as has been his political career—proud as were his triumphs, and useful as were his acts, even their remembrance may fail in the lapse of years and in the progress of generations. But, in the University of Virginia he has erected a Monument, whose never ceasing usefulness will perpetuate his name and memory, and embalm them in the hearts and affections of posterity, to the latest era of time. [Virginian.]

Washita Canal.—The advantages that would result from the accomplishment of the Washita Canal, is beyond calculation: it would give a new coast, surpassing the banks of the Mississippi, in many respects, of seven or eight hundred miles; it would bring many thousands to emigrate to this desirable part of the country: it would give a large population to Arkansas, and render a portion of that territory and Washita an enviable residence for an immense population, and bring into market more than a million of acres of land, that otherwise might not be in demand for the present century. Probably there is not on the map of the globe an opportunity, at present, of making so important an improvement at so small an expense; there is not a rise to impede the progress, but on the contrary small craft has already done much to favor the energies of judicious enterprise. [Nat. Jour.]

LITTLE ROCK ACADEMY.

JESE BROWN begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage of his SCHOOL during the last year, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their support.

The EXAMINATION of his School will commence on Thursday next, the 9th inst. The School will be opened on Monday next the 12th inst, for the ensuing year.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, each scholar, per annum, \$24 00 For the above branches, including Geography (with the Maps), Grammar, Elocution, History, Chronology, and Book-Keeping, by double entry, Italian method, each scholar, per ann, \$38 00 Subscriptions for less than one year, \$1 per month, extra, will be charged.

Jesse Brown has taken Mr. C. W. Graham to assist him in the discharge of his duties, who will pay particular attention to the writing department.

Parents and guardians may be assured that every exertion in his power will be used, for the improvement in the above branches, of all children placed under his charge.

Those who wish to have their children instructed in the French tongue, are informed, that Mr. Graham will commence teaching that language, at the opening of the School on Monday next. Terms, per quarter, (extra), eight dollars.

It is understood, that the incidental expenses for fire-wood, ink, &c., which are small, will be equally divided among the subscribers. Those citizens who reside at a distance from Little Rock, are informed, that board, &c., can be obtained in private families, where the morals of their children will be taken care of.

JESE BROWN, Principal. Little Rock, March 7, 1856. 104

United States of America, Territory of Arkansas, } SECRETARY COURT, FEB. TERM, 1856.

IT IS ORDERED, That the Court for the adjustment of unadjudged Spanish and French claims, stand adjourned until the third Monday in April next; and that a copy of this order be published in the Arkansas Gazette. A true copy from the records: D. E. McMINNEY, Ck.

Little Rock, March 6, 1856. 10-07