

An accession of no ordinary kind, causes our paper, to-day, to be dressed in the habiliments of mourning. Arkansas has cause to mourn—for she has met with a loss which is irreparable. One of the most useful of her public servants is numbered with the dead. Our indefatigable Delegate to Congress, and amiable and worthy fellow-citizen, **HENRY W. CONWAY**, is no longer in existence. The flattering hopes which we cherished in our last paper, and which were strengthened by subsequent accounts, were suddenly blighted, last evening, by the arrival of Dr. Bradford, from the Mouth of White river, bringing the unexpected and mournful intelligence, that Mr. Conway was dead. He died at 10 o'clock on Friday night last, and his body was interred at the Post of Arkansas, on Sunday.

The Arkansas river has risen 11 or 15 feet during the last week.

GEORGE W. FERREFF, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Helena, in the room of Col. W. B. R. Hornor, resigned.

The **JOURNALS** of the late session of the General Assembly are completed, and ready to be forwarded to the several counties, by the earliest opportunities which may offer. Those for the counties on the Mississippi, were forwarded last week.

L. McNAMARA, of the U. S. Army, passed up a few days ago, on his return to his post at Fort Gibson, from which he has been absent several months, on furlough.

Capt. P. M. DUTLER, of the U. S. Army, and Lady, arrived here on Sunday evening, from Fort Gibson, and proceeded down the river, yesterday morning, on their journey.—Capt. D. we understand, has obtained a furlough for several months, which he intends spending among his friends in South Carolina.

Captain Gibson.—After three years of patient labor, the fort and other defenses at this post, are completed. Much credit is due to the Commanding Officer, Col. ARBUCKLE, for the patient zeal with which he has executed this important work. The quarters are spacious and comfortable, and amply sufficient to garrison a regiment; and the troops (having completed most of the fatigue duty on which they have been employed for the last three or four years) are now in a condition to commence a strict course of drill and discipline. They have raised, this season, a sufficiency of vegetables and other products of the soil, to render them as comfortable as their isolated situation will admit of.

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK ROAD.

Lt. THOMAS, A. T. Master U. S. Army, and Superintendent of the above road, has received instructions from the Quarter Master General, authorizing him to make such alterations as he shall deem necessary and advisable, in the route of the United States' Road from Memphis to Little Rock. Lt. T. will be engaged during the principal part of this month, in exploring the country, and selecting a new route for the road, from the 8th mile tree (from Memphis) to White river, below the mouth of Cache, and from thence, in the direction of this place, as far as the Bayou of the Two Prairies. The route marked out by the Commissioners has been adopted from the latter point to this place, and is under contract and progressing towards completion.

In an advertisement in a subsequent column, it will be seen, that Lt. Thomas will receive proposals, until the 5th Dec. next, for opening the road (on the new route which he will select) from the 8th mile tree to the Bayou of the Two Prairies. The proposals to be addressed to him at this place.

Military Road from Little Rock to Fort Gibson.—This road is completed from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, a distance of 56 miles; and it gives us great satisfaction to state, on the authority of several gentlemen who have travelled on it, that the work is well executed, and in a manner that reflects much credit on the officers under whose superintendence it has been constructed.

Capt. Wilkinson and **Lt. Miles**, and about 40 U. S. troops, are now engaged in constructing the road from Fort Smith to the 97th mile tree. (about 4 miles above Short Mountain, and expect to complete it by the middle of next month. The construction of the road from the 97th mile tree to this place, is under private contract; and from the industry which has been displayed by the contractors, it is thought that the whole road will be completed by the end of the year—which will afford travellers a good road from this place to Fort Gibson, a distance of more than 200 miles.

Lt. Dawson, the Superintendent of this road, is now engaged in surveying and marking the route for a Military Road from Fort

Smith in Fort Towson. He is expected here about the last of this month.

NEW ELECTION FOR DELEGATE.

It will be seen, by the following Proclamation of the Governor, that a new Election for Delegate to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Hon. Henry W. Conway, is ordered to be held in the several Election precincts of this Territory, on Monday, the 17th day of next month (Dec 1).

The notice appears to us to be very short, but we believe ample time is given for it to be conveyed to the distant parts of the Territory; and we sincerely hope that the new Election may be conducted in a harmonious manner, and free from any of that violence which was used during the late canvass.

PROCLAMATION, BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Organic Law and Laws of this Territory, it becomes the duty of the Executive, when any vacancy shall happen in the office of Delegate to Congress, to issue his writ or writs, ordering a new Election; And whereas, a vacancy of the office of Delegate to Congress now exists, in consequence of the recent death of the Hon. HENRY W. CONWAY, I do hereby direct, that the Sheriff and other Magistrates, whom it may concern, do give public notice, according to law, for the holding of an Election, for a Delegate to Congress, to be held at the usual places in their respective Counties, on Monday, the 17th day of December next.

Given under my hand, at Little Rock, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1827.

GEO. IZARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the last Arkansas Gazette, an attempt is made, by an editorial article, and two letters left by Mr. Conway, with the editor for publication, to impress upon the public mind, the conviction that I had deliberately long since resolved and declared my intention to involve Mr. Conway in a personal combat with myself. I can scarcely believe it necessary to defend myself from such a charge, to those who have observed the course of things in this Territory, for the last six months. Yet, lest I might deceive myself in this particular, I beg your attention to a simple narrative.—The first publication between Mr. Conway and myself, containing any personal reflection, came from Mr. Conway, in the Gazette of the 1st day of ——. To this I replied, stating that if, in that publication, Mr. Conway intended to impute to me intentional mistatement, that the charge was false; and only so, on the condition that Mr. Conway did design such imputation. Anterior to this time, on my part, no unfriendly feeling towards Mr. Conway had existed, and Mr. Conway had nothing to do to relieve him and myself from the influence of both those publications, but to say that he did not intend to charge me with falsehood; and then no remark of mine, offensive in its nature, applied to him, and it would have given me great pleasure to have so declared. I would have laid, with infinite pleasure, any requisition for explanation which Mr. Conway might have made, founded upon private information, because I have ever been convinced that no cause of feud existed between us. I believed, that one of us was to be a victim to vile fabrications insidiously imposed upon him for truths; and that an explanation between us would ferret out and expose to our own and the public indignation, the master-spirits in such a scheme. To have volunteered an explanation, where none was sought or demanded, would have dishonored me. Instead of meeting my anxious wishes by such a demand, Mr. Conway affixes his name to a publication, under date of ———, full of calumny to every tongue. Thus by Mr. Conway, was given the first and last insult.

An attempt is made, to cast upon me the odium of having sought this conflict, by the production of the letters of Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Phillips, thereby absolving the defensive column, which was indeed indefensible in the newspaper allegation, and resting the justification of Mr. Conway's course in the matter upon those letters. To this it would be a sufficient answer to say, that I never saw or heard of those letters, until after Mr. Conway had driven me to my last course. He never gave me an opportunity of denying or explaining them, and it was only collaterally that I ever heard of them until they were published. Mr. Montgomery says, that I declared to him, that "I had tried every way to get Mr. Conway to challenge me, and if Mr. Conway did not challenge me, I would challenge him." The conversation happened some months since, and I am perfectly certain Mr. Montgomery was either forgotten it, or misapprehended me. I did say to him, that I expected a serious difficulty with Mr. Conway, growing out of his first offensive publication, which I had just then seen; declaring, at the same time, that I considered it due to myself to require Mr. Conway's retraction of the imputations in that publication, which I believed he would not make. This is truly a singular method of charging Mr. Conway with cowardice. The last Gazette makes the charge, that I had imputed cowardice to Mr. Conway, and hence infers the justification of his course towards me, when their witness, Mr. Montgomery, says I declared that, in my opinion, Mr. Conway would not retract. This is an avowal of my conviction of Mr. Conway's firmness and courage. I impute no improper motive to Mr. Montgomery; but I never entertained the feelings and determinations, indicated in the sentence of his letter, as quoted above, and I am certain I never gave expression to them. I said, I have no doubt, all he ascribes to me in the residue of his letter, and I infer the more certainly an unintentional misapprehension from that circumstance.

Sylvanus Phillips has also furnished, to implicate me, a letter to Mr. Conway. I state most positively that the statement of Phillips, contains not one word of truth; and

in this country, where Phillips has become so infamously notorious; the simple negation of any decent man, would suffice to stamp falsehood upon any assertion he can make. That he still lives to finish a youth of crime with an old age of infamy, has been owing to the obtuseness, that is the mercy, of the law. Mr. Phillips, I am sure, will understand this. I had one conversation at the time alluded to, with Phillips, it was a public conversation. Mr. E. Rector, among many others, was present. In that, I treated Mr. Conway respectfully; but complained of Mr. Conway, with some bitterness, for his first offensive publication, which I had just then seen and read for the first time. It is known to some of the members of the bar, that I went to Phillips county, with the design of denouncing Sylvanus Phillips. The public here know that I did so. Is it probable, then, that I would have given him my confidence? His character, too, degraded him below all confidence, but that of associates in crime.

Late in the affair between Mr. Conway and myself, two efforts were made to adjust our difficulty. I invited them both, and was willing, upon any terms consistent with my honor, to close in with the proposals. They both failed, but not through any fault of mine. I was anxious for peace. I am no adventurer for the worthless fame resulting from civil broil. I have a family, and my death would have been their ruin. I hope now this controversy is over, and closed for ever. If it is not, it shall not be attributable to me. My conscience acquits me for the past, and I shall take care it shall not accuse me for the future.

ROBT. CRITTENDEN.

The name of Mr. E. RECTOR being mentioned by Mr. Crittenden, as one of the many persons who were present at the "public conversation" which he had with Mr. Phillips, induced us to show the foregoing communication to him, and make some inquiries, touching the correctness of the statement contained in Mr. Phillips' letter to Mr. Conway, which was published in our last paper. Mr. Rector authorizes us to state, unequivocally, that he was not present at the conversation to which Mr. Crittenden alludes, and is therefore unable to say, from his own knowledge, what was actually said by Mr. Crittenden on that occasion. But he authorizes and requests us to state further, that he entered Mr. Phillips' house just as Mr. Crittenden had concluded his harangue—that Mr. Phillips whispered to him, and said, if he had come in sooner, he would have heard some violent threats—that Mr. C. retired in a few minutes after he entered the house, when Mr. P. related to him, as the substance of what had been said to him by Mr. Crittenden, precisely what is contained in Mr. Phillips' letter together with much more of an equally threatening nature, which is not mentioned in that letter.

With respect to Mr. Crittenden's denunciation of Mr. Phillips, we have nothing to say. Mr. P. is the guardian of his own reputation, and we have no doubt is capable of defending it against the shafts of calumny that may be aimed at it by Mr. Crittenden, or any other man.

We had intended to notice some other parts of Mr. Crittenden's publication, but on reflection have determined to submit it to the public, with a brief explanation on the subject referred to in the first part of the last paragraph. Mr. Crittenden gives quite a different account of the effort which was made to adjust the differences existing between himself and Mr. Conway, from that given by Mr. Conway on the same subject. The following is an extract from a memorandum, in Mr. Conway's hand writing, which was left in our possession by him, on the day previous to his setting out from this place. The public will compare the two statements, and judge of their correctness.

"Efforts (says Mr. Conway) have been made by some persons friendly to Mr. Crittenden, to settle our differences amicably, but upon principles and in a manner, which would have dishonored me, if agreed to on my part. Had they voluntarily proposed to withdraw Mr. Crittenden's notice to challenge me, and his offensive publication, then they would have been room for an arrangement.—But they proposed to withdraw the notice, if I would ask them to do so, but on no other ground. That, no man of honor will say, I could or ought to have done."

Mr. Wadgriff.—In the statement given in your last paper, relative to the recent duel between Messrs. Crittenden and Conway, as far as you have gone, the facts have been correctly given. But by omitting a single fact, you have left an injurious impression on the public mind, relative to the statements made by Mr. Crittenden's friends, as to Mr. Conway's situation at the time they left the Mouth of White river. To obviate this impression, you will please state, in your next paper, upon my authority, that the wound received by Mr. Conway, was about the centre of his body; that the ball encountered and shattered a tooth-brush, which was in his right-hand pocket, and then penetrated into the cavity of his body; that I was with him for a few moments, after he received the wound, and in that time was informed by my friend, that he believed he was dying. If the public are entitled to a statement of the affair, it should be given them entire.

SUMMARY.

Michigan.—The Territory of Michigan, as ascertained by a recent census, contains a population of 17,411 souls—of whom 192 are colored persons. The Commissioners appointed to determine the boundary between New York and New Jersey, have adjourned their meeting in the city of Albany, without having obtained the object of the commission. It is stated that in the single city of Buenos Ayres, there are already six thousand Frenchmen.

Twelve hundred and fifty houses are said to have been commenced this season in Philadelphia, which will be finished before Christmas.

In consequence of a long continuance of dry weather, the crops of cotton in North Alabama and Tennessee, have been in part destroyed.—South Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, are said to have been literally burnt up by the drought.

The Cape of Good Hope contains about 120,000 inhabitants, and would become a rich and thriving place if made a finer port like Gibraltar.

The Governor General of Canada has proposed to the people to erect a monument to the memory of Wolf and Montcalm, in front of the Chateau St. Louis. It is intended to be a Column or Obelisk fifty feet high. Sixty-five wagon loads of peaches and plums, for the New York market were recently met in one night by a gentleman returning to New Jersey from that city. Three thousand dollars have been made by a single individual, on Long Island by the sale of strawberries alone in the same market. Fruits and vegetables of every variety arrive there in steamboats, from places in Connecticut, sixty miles up the Sound or East river.

Greece.—Mr. J. P. Miller, who went out as agent of the New York Greek committee, on board of the ship Chancellor, has written, giving an account of the distribution of the cargo of the Six Brothers. His letter is dated from the Island of Paros, July 16. He states that a civil war is raging at Napoli di Romania, and that General Fabvier and Pontemara are the two contending chiefs. About 20 soldiers had been killed. Speaking of England and Russia, he says, "I know not what they may be doing, but what they do for Greece must be done quickly, in order to avail any thing towards her escape from the swords of the Turks." The Administration ticket has prevailed in the city of Philadelphia, by the election of Hon. John Sergeant, to the 20th Congress, over Hon. Andrew Henthall, the late Representative from that district, and one of the most popular Jackson men in the state; and of Col. J. H. Poyell, to the state Senate.—Hartford, Philadelphia has been decidedly Jacksonian.

Kentucky, J. a friend to the Administration, is elected to the 20th Congress, from the state of Delaware, over Mr. Blyard, the Jackson candidate, by a majority of 1,000 votes. The Administration party have likewise a large majority in the Legislature of that state.

In Maryland, the friends of the Administration, of Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements, have gained a glorious triumph. The House of Delegates consists of eighty members, fifty of whom are in favor of the administration and thirty opposed to it.

The Louisville Fair, of 8th ult. says the Ohio had risen two or three feet cutting the preceding week, which would be of considerable advantage to its navigation.

In Mexico, Mr. Ponce, our Minister has given offence by attending the installation of a Masonic Lodge. A manifesto has been issued against him by the Congress, and he has replied. It is evident that a party exists there disposed to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain in preference to ours.

The steamboat North America recently arrived at the city of New-York, from Albany, in 10 hours and 33 minutes; after stopping at eight landing places, which must have occupied 40 minutes. The distance between the two cities is 160 miles, so that she must have travelled at a speed somewhat above 16 miles an hour.

Louisville.—It is now believed that Louisville contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants—the population having nearly doubled in the last five years; and in the present season between 150 and 200 buildings have been completed or commenced, most of which are spacious warehouses, stores and dwellings.

The Rev. Mr. Mearns, a Presbyterian Clergyman, of the City of New-York, has been elected, by the Board of Trustees, President of Transylvania University, which office has been vacant since the resignation of the late Dr. Holley.

Lady Morgan has a new novel in the press, which will be published, entitled "The O'Brien and the O'Flaherty's."

A French schooner engaged in the cod fishery, at Iceland in June last, was surrounded by islands of ice, and enclosed beyond the possibility of escape. It fortunately happened that there were other vessels in sight, which the crew succeeded in reaching, and in this manner saved themselves from perishing.

It is proposed to establish a regular line of packet ships between Boston and Liverpool. Webster's Dictionary.—Dr. Perival, the Post, is engaged in superintending the publication of Webster's Dictionary, which is now in the press and will be published in the course of the present year.

New Fire.—The editor of the London Monthly Review describes a new kind of fire, which is made from "a very cheap and common liquid." The heat which it produces is so intense, that it boils a kettle of water in a few minutes, and causes a much greater elevation than coal fire. It is applicable to all the purposes of cookery to any extent that may be required. In the summer season, it would be the most agreeable and economical fire which families could wish for, as it may be kindled in a moment, and extinguished merely by closing a valve. It is free from all danger, as the liquid will ignite only in the cauldron in which it is used.

Experimenters are about to be undertaken for applying it to the boilers of steam engines, and it may be favorable, steam-boats may then traverse all the seas on the face of the globe, as the liquid that supplies the fire may be contained within a very moderate compass. This important discovery has, as yet, been exhibited to only two or three persons. We find this discovery was the result of accident, and it is so simple, that when it is made public, every body will be surprised that it has not been in use since the beginning of the world."

Dead.—In this place, on Wednesday night last, Mr. James Stewart, wheel-right, a native of New Jersey.

In Crittenden county, on the 26th inst. William Virly, Esq. in the 60th year of his age. In the death of Mr. N. a wife and five children have lost a kind husband and an affectionate father, and society a faithful friend and an obliging neighbor.—Communicated.

—On the 15th Oct. in Seott county, Ky. Hon. Daniel P. Cook, late a member of Congress from Illinois.

—Recently, near Baltimore, the venerable Col. John Edgar Howard, a distinguished patriot and soldier of the Revolution.

—At Louisville, Ky. on the 27th ult Frederick W. S. Grayson, late Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Memphis and Little Rock ROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by me, at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, until Wednesday, the 31st day of December next, for opening, by contract, the United States' Road from Memphis to Little Rock,—commencing at the 64th mile tree, and running from thence to a point on White river, below the mouth of Cache, across White river, through the bottom to the hills, and thence in a direct course to Bayou of Two Prairies.

The route will be located and marked, by the Superintendent, in the course of the month of November, and every information given by him to persons wishing to contract. The Road will be let in sections of not more than ten, or less than three miles. The lowest responsible bid will be accepted, reserving to myself the privilege of rejecting the whole, should the terms appear to me to be such as are unreasonable.

The road is to be opened in reaches as straight as practicable, keeping in view the general direction of the survey. It is to be at least twenty-four feet wide throughout, and all timber, brushwood, and all rubbish and impediments of every kind, are to be removed from it, and all holes within its limits are to be filled with earth. The stumps must be cut as low to the ground as practicable, their height in no instance to exceed two-thirds of their diameters—they must be hollowed towards the centre so as to retain the rain and moisture. All marshy and swampy ground must be canebraked with poles or split timber, from 5 to 8 inches in diameter at the smallest end, laid down compactly side by side, across the direction of the road. The causeways to be sixteen feet wide, secured at each side with heavy timbers, (or riders), securely staked down. Ditches four feet wide and three feet deep, must be dug on each side of the causeways and the earth taken therefrom, thrown upon the causeway, so as to make it highest in the middle; and if the swamps or other ground be of such a nature as not to afford earth sufficient to cover the causeways at least eighteen inches in the middle, and six inches at the sides, a sufficient quantity for that purpose, must be brought from other places. At proper distances in long causeways, or through very wet ground, log bridges are to be constructed so as to give the water a free passage. Where a causeway exceeds seventy yards in length, it must be bridged in the centre, and at each distance of seventy yards to the width of ten feet.

The hills on the route must be dug down, and the road carried around, so as to be practicable for loaded wagons.

All streams, branches, creeks, lagoons, not more than ten feet wide, are to be bridged in the most substantial manner, with strong log abutments for the floor beams to rest upon, which floor beams are to be four in number, laid three feet from each other, and are to be of logs not less than ten inches in diameter, and to be hewed on the upper side. The bridge to be covered with sawed plank or hewed puncheons, not less than three inches in thickness—the plank or puncheons, to be securely pinned to the floor-beams.

Such small streams as are never deep enough in freshets to obstruct carriages in passing, and have firm sandy bottoms, with firm banks, may be dug down and left as fords; but I shall reserve to myself the right of deciding whether or not they shall be bridged.

The privilege of examining the road as it progresses, will be reserved to me, (or some other authorized agent of the Quartermaster's department,) when, in the judgment of the agent the work is not proceeding according to contract, and the contractor shall refuse to obey the orders or disregard the directions of the agent, he shall be empowered to annul the contract forthwith.

Persons making proposals are requested to put in separate ones for each mile of road, and state the time which they will agree to do the work in.

A bond with two good securities, (whose names will be given with the proposals,) for double the amount of the contract, will be required, for the faithful performance of the contract, within the time which may be agreed upon.

No advances will be made, but each section of the road will be paid for when received.

Proposals will be received by me, at Little Rock, through the medium of the Post-office; they will be endorsed.—Proposals for cutting the road from ——— to ———.

CHARLES THOMAS, Assistant Quarter Master, United States Army. Nov. 5, 1827. 46-16.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Helena, A. T. on the 20th Sept. 1827.

Thomas Anderson	Mark W. Izard
Richard Anderson	Smith Johnson
Earnest H. Alexander	Green B. Lintrich
Boaz Boyers	Archibald McDaniel
Robert Bridges	Daniel Mann
Eliza F. Buckley	Ridley Myrick
Elijah Boyd	Wm. J. Dunn Moore
Francis Boardman	Daniel Phillips
Thomas Cashier	William Riechro
Moore Castle	Samuel Rulch
Mary Dunn	Eliza South or
John H. Dye	Mr. Allen
John Douglas	John J. Samuel
William Enos	William Smith
Sam'l. Fullington	Dudon Thorp 2
Henry F. Farley	Alphus Tower 2
Arnold Fisher	Simon Trent
Joseph Fulton	John W. Valentine
John L. Gutherie	Weldous Vauvencle
Edward Hatley	Nicholas W. Weir
John Johnson	WM. B. R. HORN: