

ed to a Joint Election for a Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, and for Justices of the Peace in the several counties. The election for Auditor and Treasurer resulted as follows: Col. RICHARD C. BYRD, Auditor, Col. JAMES SCULL, Treasurer. The list of Justices of the Peace, elected for the several counties, is too long for publication in our paper to-day; but shall be inserted as soon as we can find room for it.

THE GAZETTE.

AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
LITTLE ROCK, (A. T.)
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1852.
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A resolution passed this body, in the early part of last week, that no bill should be introduced into either House, after Saturday last, and we believe there is an understanding among the Members, that the session shall close on Saturday next. The Members are most industriously employed—the two Houses meeting early, and continuing in session until a late hour. This has been a long session, but it has, at the same time, been the most important session that we have ever had. The people are more fully and fairly represented than heretofore; many important measures have been adopted, and we trust that much has been done to lay the solid foundation of a good government. Six new counties have been made, and a bill is before one of the Houses at this time, to modify the Circuit Courts, so as to give each county two terms, annually, at the most convenient seasons of the year. A system of County Comets has been established, to superintend the local concerns of the people, and to hold their terms in each year. If the laws and regulations should be found defective in some few instances, we ought not to be surprised, if we ought the Members to be censured. Some of the most important subjects which have demanded the attention of the present General Assembly, were new, difficult, and embarrassing, and we ought to be considered with the reflection, that the next Legislature can, and no doubt will, remedy such defects as experience may point out. A perfect system was not to be expected.

The liberality of the General Government has been appealed to on many subjects of deep interest to the Territory, and the condition and grievances of the people have been presented to Congress, and to the President, in an able and happy manner.

The utmost harmony prevails between the Executive and Legislative Departments; and Little Rock has exhibited, during the present session, not only good order, but we have seldom witnessed more harmony and good feeling in our social intercourse. We cherish the hope that an era of good feelings has commenced, and that we shall experience a rapid march in harmony, social order, and good government, which cannot fail, ere long, to produce a salutary effect on the improvement and population of our Territory.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of the General Assembly, on the preceding page, that the Joint Election for Auditor and Treasurer, and for Justices of the Peace, took place on Saturday last—when Col. RICHARD C. BYRD, of this place, was elected Auditor; and Col. JAMES SCULL, of Vaughn township, in this county, was elected Treasurer. We shall publish a list of the Justices of the Peace, elected at the same time, as soon as we can spare the room for it.

A new paper in Arkansas.—It will be seen, by a Prospectus in a subsequent column, that Mr. Charles P. Bertrand proposes to establish another Newspaper in this place, under the title of "THE ARKANSAS ADVOCATE." The plan which his proposed Editor has presented for his government, is one that cannot fail to meet the approbation of every good citizen; and so long as it shall be conducted according to that plan, it shall have our most cordial wishes for its prosperity.

Having understood, that some miscellaneous persons had started a report, that the new paper which Mr. Bertrand proposes publishing, is only a branch of this establishment, and that the Editor of this paper is the projector of it, for the purpose of preventing competition of a more formidable character, we think it proper to state, as an act of justice to a young man about embarking in a most hazardous and precarious business, that the report is totally destitute of foundation. So far from its being a plan of ours, we candidly assure all who may feel disposed to patronize it, that the project had been fully determined on, before we heard a whisper of it; that it receives no aid, either directly or indirectly, from us; that it has not the most remote connection with our office; and that we have not the slightest interest in the undertaking.

By a gentleman direct from Louisville, we learn, that the steam-boat Waverly, Capt. P. Penryll, left that place two weeks ago yesterday, for New Orleans, and would return from thence to this place, with a view of plying on the Arkansas during the ensuing season. The Waverly is a new boat, of light draught, and has an elegant and spacious cabin on the upper deck. She may probably be looked for here in a week or ten days.

Lieut. RYAN passed up the river, in the early part of last week, in a keel-boat, with 40 U. S.

recruits, for Cantonment Gibson. They were enlisted at Greenville, S. C.

The Superior Court of this Territory adjourned sine die yesterday, after a session of about four weeks.

The Court for the adjudication of French and Spanish Land Claims, has also adjourned, and will meet again on the first Monday of April next.

MARRIED.—In Springfield, Mr. ABRAHAM KNOWLTON, of the Arkansas Territory, to Miss HULDAH HASTINGS—his wife, Massachusetts, does her part in settling the new country. [Boston Centinel.]

DIED.—In Conway county, about ten days since, Mr. THOMAS BURRIS.

LIST OF ACTS, &c.

The following ACTS and MEMORIALS were approved and signed by the Governor, on the 5th ult., and were inadvertently overlooked by us in publishing the list which was inserted in our last paper.

1. An act permanently to locate the Seat of Justice of the county of Conway.
2. An act to change and legalize the name of William Cook, of Crawford county, Arkansas Territory.
3. An act for the relief of the Sheriff of Phillips county.
4. An act supplementary to an act permanently to locate the Seat of Justice for the county of Lawrence.
5. An act appointing Commissioners for leaving a tax for the building of a Jail in Arkansas county.
6. An act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between John Palmer and Enza Palmer.
7. An act to extend the powers of the Commissioners of Izard county.
8. An act compelling the late Sheriff of Laclede county to pay over certain moneys to the Sheriff of Washington county.
9. An act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between Wilbur Richards and Clara Richards, alias Clara McKewey.

1. A memorial to Congress, praying for an extension of the time for locating Laclede claims.

2. A memorial to Congress, on the subject of the 10th Section in the Territory of Arkansas.

3. A memorial to Congress, praying for the passage of a law, to authorize the location of less quantity than 80 acres of the Public Lands, in the Territory of Arkansas.

The following ACTS and MEMORIALS were approved and signed by the Governor on the 5th inst., viz:

1. An act for the relief of the Administrators of Perry O. Magness, deceased.
2. An act to erect and establish the County of Jackson.
3. An act for the relief of John Rodney, and Stephen D. Ramsey, and Allen D. Ramsey, minor heirs of William Ramsey, deceased.
4. A memorial to Congress, praying for a pre-emption right to every actual settler in Arkansas.
5. A memorial to Congress, praying for a pension to be granted to James Jenkins, a soldier who was wounded in the late war.
6. A memorial to the President of the United States, praying for the appointment of an Agent for the Comanche Indians, and for the raising of two Companies of Rangers for the protection of our south-western frontier.

New-Orleans, Oct. 9.

Official news of the Capitulation of Barradas.—By the schooner Oscar, arrived here at two o'clock on Wednesday from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22d of Sept., we have been favored by a respectable house of this city, with a printed copy of the Capitulation of the Spanish troops at Tampico. Gen. Barradas arrived as passenger on board of the Oscar, with several of his staff officers.

Gen. Barradas left Tampico for this city on board the schr. Francisca, but meeting with the Oscar in the Gulf, he took passage on board of her, with a part of his staff, consisting of brigadier-general Isidro Barradas, Don Eugenio Avanzon, Don Jose Albaro, Don Hdeonzo Gutierrez, Don Federico Albaro, Don Simador, Don Jose Maria Galejas, Don Salvador Abril, Don Juan Cortez (priest) and his assistant Pedro Medina.

Our doubts in relation to the terms of the capitulation were correct; a copy (the only one in town) of that capitulation, which we intend publishing, will give an exact statement of the facts.—At present we have only time to give an abstract of it. The Spanish army evacuated Tampico, retaining their arms and colors, but only to carry them to Altamira, then to give them up to Don Manuel Miery-Terán, lieutenant of the Mexican army. The Spanish division will garrison at Victoria until ready to sail, and its support and the expense of transportation to be at the cost of its chief. The sick and wounded unable to march are to remain at Tampico and to be transported to the hospital, to be taken care of at the expense of the Spanish government. The Mexican general to protect the lives and property of all persons belonging to the expedition. The Spanish Gen. is authorized to send one or two officers to Havana to procure transports, &c. By two additional articles proposed, the first by the Spanish and the second by the Mexican general, it is agreed—1st. That if any troops forming part of the division of Barradas, arrive at Tampico, they shall be notified of the present convention, that they may return to Havana. 2d. That the general, the chiefs and officers, and all the troops forming a part of the

division of Barradas solemnly bound themselves not to take up arms again against the Mexican Republic.

This is the substance of the capitulation so glorious, so honorable to the Mexican army, and which was so harshly disfigured by the reporter of the Galga. Honor to the brave!

General La Guxa had been arrested and was on his way to Mexico accompanied by a strong guard. He is called to give explanations on his equivocal conduct at the attack of the Bar of Tampico by the Spaniards; where with a superior force under his command he did not resist the enemy. He is also charged with having occasioned the failure of Santa Anna's attack on Tampico, by having abandoned Altamira and neglected to harass Barradas in his retreat.

The following particulars were communicated by a friend.

The five actions which took place between the Mexicans and Spaniards previous to the capitulation, are reduced 1st. To the attack made by a detachment on the shore, at the time of the disembarkation. 2d. To the attempt by an ambulance of 500 men at the place called Los Corchos, at the time of the taking of Tampico-Alto, and where the Mexicans lost one cannon.—3d. At the passage of the Bar, where they abandoned three cannon. 4th. At the attack on Tampico de Tammanillas, whilst Barradas was at Altamira, where he did not find a soul; the combat had lasted more than ten hours, when Barradas arrived; he did not engage in the action, and respected the capitulation made by the corps which he had left at Tampico. 5th. At the attack of the fort at the Bar, defended by three pieces of artillery, the Mexicans attacked it several times with unheard of courage; they penetrated into the retrenchments with their arms shouldered, and left about three hundred and fifty killed. The young Tamiris, aid-de-camp of Santa Anna, was killed in the fort where he carried sword in hand, to the cry of Vive la Republique! At the moment of the capitulation, the Spanish troops had very few provisions left, and scarcely munitions enough for two days; they had nearly 1200 on their sick list and upwards 400 wounded.

Attack on Terceira, and entire defeat of Don Miguel's Squadron.—To Capt. Bridges, of the brig Sicily, and his passengers from St. Michaels, the Editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce are indebted for the following particulars relative to the operations of the blockading squadron off Terceira.

Don Miguel's squadron, consisting of one 74, three frigates, two corvettes, and several transports, in all, 17 sail, got under way from St. Michaels on the 26th of July, and on the 9th of August made an attack on the East end of Terceira; after bombarding for about eight hours, they effected a landing of 1800 men, in two divisions of 900 each, in twenty-six large boats. The first and second divisions were allowed to land quietly, but on their attempting it the third time, the inhabitants of the island suddenly rushed upon them out of the fort, and cut the whole to pieces, except one man, who escaped by swimming. Those in the boats seeing the fate of their comrades on shore, refused to land, and forced the officers to return to the ships,—which they gladly acquiesced in. The batteries on the shore commenced a fire on the boats, and killed upwards of two hundred men of their crews, and nearly an equal number on board the fleet shared the same fate. The seventy-four alone lost upwards of 100 men, and was much damaged from the shot, having received twenty-three 18 and 24 lb. shot in her hull; the frigate Diana received upwards of thirty shot. The whole squadron then cut their cables, and abandoned the object of their attack.—Some of them bore away for Lisbon, others for St. Michaels, and the remainder for Fayal, to repair damages.

The day on which the squadron sailed, in company with Capt. A. Thayer, of the schooner Gleaner, and Captain Champion, of the British brig Britain, were going on board the Galatea, of New Bedford, three muskets were fired at them by the Portuguese soldiers on board of his ship—the second officer Joseph Savington, was wounded by a musket ball through his foot—another ball passed through both thighs of Capt. Champie.—Capt. Thayer had 3 hall holes through his coat and 2 through his pantaloons. Capt. Russell had been on shore, to see the American Consul, for the purpose of procuring his papers, in order to proceed to Lisbon in his ship. After being fired on they made for the shore; and on the next night all the crew remaining on board [13 in number,] were

sent on shore, and put in prison; where they remained until the Sicily left.—The American Consul having in vain demanded their release, it was presumed they would be sent to Lisbon in the prizes.

One day later from England.—By the arrival at New-York, of the ship Robert Edwards, Captain Sherburne, from London, which left Plymouth on the 29th Aug having been detained by contrary winds, papers are received containing London dates one day later. Verbal intelligence is also obtained from the passengers. It is probable that the news received at Philadelphia by a Havre letter of Aug. 26, is well founded, and that Constantinople has been taken. One of the passengers of the Robert Edwards, saw in the Reading Room a bulletin issued from the London Royal Exchange, announcing this event; and it was generally believed at Plymouth. A London paper of the evening of the 26th, states, that a Telegraphic Dispatch to that effect had been received at Paris. No mail from that city had been received on that day, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

None later than in our last.—Expectation was on tiptoe yesterday for the arrival of the Eastern mail, which was expected to bring a full confirmation of the fall of Constantinople—a vessel several days later than previous arrivals from Havre being reported, at New-York, as being before. No papers or ships were received from New-York, however, and the following paragraph is all the comfort, cold as it is, we can give to our news loving readers:

Baltimore, Oct. 6.
We were not a little disappointed to find, on the arrival of the eastern mail yesterday evening, that the Havre packet ship of the first of September, which was announced to be below at New-York on Saturday afternoon, had not arrived. Her announcement, it is evident, was erroneous, as our ship from the office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, dated on Sunday at two o'clock P. M. makes no mention of her. [Ame.]

If Constantinople has fallen, we shall regard it as the most important event that has occurred since the battle of Waterloo. That Nicholas will pursue and hold on to his advantages, cannot be doubted; and thus a way for light and knowledge will be opened to the east, (from whence they came), after a lapse of many centuries of darkness and superstition. And will Russia be content with the acquisition of European Turkey, when the richest portions of Asia are opened to her ambition; and in which, perhaps, a sufficiency of population to relieve their country of the dominion of the crescent, only want a little support to redress their manifold wrongs? May not another "Eastern empire," under another "Constantine," be confidently looked for? [Viles.]

Not a single life was lost by the blowing up of the frigate Preuban, at Guayaquil. The vessel was destroyed by fire, but time was allowed all the crew to escape before it reached the magazine.

Colombia has recalled all letters of marque issued in favor of any vessel of the nation—to institute a new and more rigid system as to the future government of privateers.

Ecit of too much Debate.—We have noted the annexed passage of Mr. Jefferson's Memoirs—in the collection of his writings just printed. [Nat. Int.]

Congress at Annapolis.—Our body was little numerous, but very contentious. Day after day, was wasted on the most unimportant questions. A member, one of those afflicted with the morbid rage of debate, of an ardent mind, prompt imagination and copious flow of words, who heard with impatience any logic which was not his own, sitting near me on some occasion of a trilling but wordy debate, asked me how I could sit in silence, hearing so much false reasoning, which a word would refute? I observed to him, that to refute indeed was easy, but to silence impossible; that in measures brought forward by myself, I took the laboring oar, as was incumbent on me; but that, in general, I was willing to listen; that if every argument or objection was used by some one or other of the numerous debaters, it was enough; if not, I thought it sufficient to suggest the omission, without going into a repetition of what had been already said by others; that this was a waste and abuse of the time and patience of the House, which could not be justified. And I believe, that if the members of deliberate bodies were to observe this course generally, they would do in a day, what takes them a week; and it is really more questionable, than any at first be thought, whether Bonaparte's dumb legislature, which said nothing, and did much, may not

be preferable to one which talks much, and does nothing. A served-wild Gen. Washington in the Legislature of Virginia before the Revolution, and during it, with Dr. Franklin in Congress, I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to say but the main point, which was to settle the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in too much talking, how can it be otherwise, in a body to which the people send one hundred and fifty lawyers, whose trade it is to question every thing, yield nothing, and talk by the hour? That one hundred and fifty lawyers should do business together, might not be expected.

Cotton Sail Duck.—The Editors of the Baltimore American, in company with several other gentlemen, have made a careful examination of the principal cotton duck sails used on board the schooner Yellow, of that port, in its course of the last six years, during which it has made two voyages around Cape Horn, and two to Smyrna. The chief object of the examination was, to ascertain whether cotton sails, like those of hemp, are liable to mildew; a point which has been both affirmed and denied. In the present case, "not the slightest appearance was found, either in the seams, or in any other part of the sails."

Arrival of the Brandywine.—The U. S. ship of the line Brandywine, Com. Jacob Jones, arrived at New-York, on the 7th Oct. from Callan, and last from Rio Janeiro, which port she left on the 27th August. Officers and crew, all well.

The Brandywine has been absent thirty-seven months, having sailed from Sandy Hook on the 3d September, 1826; since when it is computed she has run upwards of 52,000 miles. She has brought home six of the munnica of the ship Constitution, of Norfolk, Va.; several passengers, and a quantity of specie, for sundry merchants in this city.

The U. S. ship Vandalia was at Buenos Ayres; and frigate Hudson, at Rio, all well, to leave in a few days on a cruise Northwardly. [Jour. of Com.]

One Wm. Ward has been consigned at Marion, Geo. of playing at Faro. It being his first offence he was fined but \$50.00 out costs.

Capt. David Hall is said to have received \$7, 125 for the copyright of his travels in America, from the London Publishers.

PROPOSALS,

BY CHARLES P. BERTRAND,
For publishing, at Little Rock, the Seat of Government of Arkansas Territory,
A NEWSPAPER,
TO BE CALLED
The Arkansas Advocate.

IT has for years past, been the opinion of many persons of intelligence, living in different sections of the Territory, that the interest and welfare of Arkansas would be advanced by the establishment of another public paper in this place. With a view to the public good, and with, I hope, a laudable desire to establish myself in business, I have determined to commence the publication of a weekly paper, with the above title, as soon as I can obtain from Cincinnati a press, and other necessary materials. Discarding any connection with parties, whose infinite zeal, has, for years, been a reproach to our country, and has retarded her growth, the Advocate shall be open to all parties, and devoted to none.

The Advocate shall be exclusively devoted to the interests of Arkansas; its columns shall be open for the free investigation and discussion of all subjects connected with, or calculated to promote, the interest of the Territory.

In politics, republicanism is our theme; and, as in Republics, the voice of the majority is the ruling power, I hold it to be correct to submit with dignity to the voice of the people. Deceasing, therefore, the vilification and abuse, that has been and still are, heaping out against the venerable patriot, who, by an overwhelming majority, has been called to guide the destiny of the nation, I will feel bound to pay to him that reverence justly his due. Fully believing, that in all his measures, he will have an eye single to his country's good, I shall feel it my duty to defend his course, until satisfied that he is disposed to sacrifice that cause in defence of which, he has ever been ready to expose his life.

Living in the Territory from my childhood, I feel wedded to its interests and, under the belief that the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, its mineral treasures, in connection with its navigable streams, affording, at all times, a communication with New-Orleans, enable us to be known abroad, to attract an emigration from the neighboring States, sufficiently great, speedily to give us an honorable station among the States of the Union, a portion of the Advocate shall be devoted to topographical and mineralogical descriptions of different sections of the country.

A portion of the Advocate will be devoted to religious communications, where furnished, from all, or any, denomination of Christians.

Terms.—The Advocate will be printed on a superior sheet of paper, with a new and elegant type, at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, but may be discontinued by the payment of THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

Little Rock, Nov. 6, 1852. 46-50

A cheap strong light CARRIAGE,
AND
2 or 3 good work Horses,
FOR SALE.—Inquire of
JOS. HENDERSON,
Little Rock, Nov. 10, 1852. 46f