The Arkansas Gazette.

BY WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF, (PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY, AND PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY AUTHORITY). AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XIV.] LITTLE ROCK, (A. T.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1833. [No. 48—WHOLE No. 694

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at certain Land Offices in the *Territory of Arkansas*, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:—

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, on the *First Monday in December next*, (2d) for the disposal of the Public Lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and East of the Meridian.

Township thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, and twenty-one, of range one.

Township fourteen and twenty-one, of range two.

Township fifteen, sixteen, and twenty-one, of range three.

That part of township one, two and three, situate on the east or left side of St. Francis river, of range four.

Township six, seven, eighteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen, of range four.

Township one, six, seven, fifteen, sixteen and twenty-one, of range five.

That part of township three on the east or left side of St. Francis river, of range five.

Township eighteen, of range six.

Township six and seven, of range seven.

Township nine, of range eight.

Fractional township seven, nine and ten, of range nine.

Fractional township nine, ten and eleven, of range ten.

North of the base line and West of the Meridian.

Township seventeen, and a fraction of township eighteen, on Spring river, of range one.

Township eighteen and twenty-one, of range two.

Township eleven and twenty-one, of range three.

Township one and twenty-one, and that part of township eight, north of White river, of range four.

Township twenty and twenty-one, of range five.

Township twenty-one, of range six.

Township thirteen and twenty-one, of range seven.

Township twelve, and the parts of township fifteen, fourteen and fifteen, lying south of White river, also, township twenty-one, of range eight.

Township thirteen and twenty-one, and those parts of township fourteen and fifteen, south of White river, of range nine.

Township ten, eleven, thirteen and fourteen, and the parts of township fifteen and sixteen, lying south and west of White river, of range ten.

Township fourteen, of range eleven.

Township fourteen, seventeen, eighteen and twenty, of range twelve.

Township eleven, nineteen and twenty, and that part of township eighteen, south of White river, of range thirteen.

Township eleven, nineteen and twenty, of range fourteen.

Township eleven and twenty, of range fifteen.

Township eighteen and twenty-one, of range sixteen.

Township eighteen, nineteen and twenty-one, of range seventeen.

At the land office at LITTLE ROCK, on the *First Monday in December next*, (2d) for the disposal of the Public Lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and East of the Meridian.

Townships one and two, of range one.

Township one and two, of range two.

Township one, two and three, of range three.

Fractional township four, of range four.

Townships one, two and three, of range five.

Townships one, two and three, of range six.

South of the base line and West of the Meridian.

Township one and two, of range one.

Township one, two and three, of range three.

Township one, two and three, of range four.

Township one, two and three, of range five.

North of the base line and West of the Meridian.

Township one and two, of range one.

Township one, three, four, five, six and eight, of range two.

Township one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, twelve and thirteen, of range three.

Township one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of range four.

Township one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, of range five.

Township one and two, of range six.

Township one, of range seven.

Township eleven and twelve, of range eight.

Township five, six, seven, and eight, of range nine.

Township four, five and twelve, of range ten.

Township eight and nine, of range seventeen.

At the land office at WASHITAW, on the *First Monday in December next*, (2d) for the disposal of the Public Lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to the *Red River District*, viz:

South of the base line and West of the Meridian.

Townships eleven and fourteen, of range nineteen.

Townships eighteen and nineteen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-one.

The fractional parts of township sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, lying east and north of Red river.

Township seventeen, and fractional township twenty, of range twenty-five.

The land reserved by law for the use of Schools, and for other purposes, are to be excluded from sale.

Each sale will be kept open for two weeks, and no longer.

Given, under my hand at the City of Washington, this third day of September, A. D. 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:

ELIJA HAYWARD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 2. 41-9w

Military Bounty Lands,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell several Quarter sections of LAND, lying in the counties of Pulaski, Arkansas, Philips, St. Francis, Izzle, Jackson, Independence, Conway, and Hard. Purchasers can have a deed accompanied with the original patent. These lands will be sold low, consequently, persons wishing to buy for the purpose of speculation, would do well to call and examine for themselves, and a description of the land, at the office of Capt. J. Brown.

J. H. REED.

Little Rock, Oct. 23, 1833. 45-tf

Administration Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, on the 1st day of November, 1833, from the Clerk of the County Court of Pulaski county, in the Territory of Arkansas, an administration, Letters of Administration on the estate of *Benjamin S. Chambers*, late of said county, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her, legally authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters, or they will be precluded from any benefit from said estate; and if said debts be not presented, as aforesaid, within five years, they will be for ever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

VIOLETTA CHAMBERS, *Adm'x. of the estate of Benj. S. Chambers, dec'd.*

Little Rock, Nov. 13, 1833. 47-3w

Notice for Proposals to furnish INDIAN RATIONS.

SEPARATE Proposals, in writing, and sealed, will be received by the undersigned, until one o'clock, P. M. of *Thursday, the 24 day of January, 1834*, for furnishing and delivering all the Indian Rations (more or less) that shall be required at the several issuing depots, in the New Choctaw country, West, from the 1st day of February, 1834, to the 30th day of September, 1834, as follows:

For all Rations that shall be required at the Depot near FORT TOWSON, Red river, from the first day of February, 1834, to the thirtieth day of September, 1834.

For all Rations that shall be required at the Depot at OLD MILLER COURT-HOUSE, 40 miles south-east from Fort Towson, from the first day of February, 1834, to the thirtieth day of September, 1834.

For all Rations that shall be required at the Depot at the NEW CHOCTAW AGENCY, near the Arkansas, 25 miles south-westwardly from Fort Smith, from the first day of February, 1834, to the thirtieth day of September, 1834.

For all Rations that shall be required at the Depot at PHEASANT BLUFF, on the Arkansas, 35 miles above Fort Smith, from the first day of February, 1834, to the thirtieth day of September, 1834.

For all Rations that shall be required at the Depot at CAVINOLE, on the Poteau river, 40 miles south-westwardly from Fort Smith, from the first day of February, 1834, to the thirtieth day of September, 1834.

The Rations, as above named, must consist of one and one-quarter pounds of fresh *Beef*; three-fourths of a quart of *Corn*, and at the rate of four quarts of *Salt* to each one hundred Rations. The Beef, Corn and Salt, comprising the Ration, must be of good quality, and delivered in good order. Ten days' notice, prior to the first delivery at all the Depots, will be given.

The quality, as well as the weight of the Beef, and the measure of the Corn and Salt, composing the Ration, will be inspected by an Agent of Government, on delivery. And, that Proposals may not be made under wrong impressions, it is hereby made known, that the Corn and Salt must be delivered by measure, at the rate of thirty-two quarts to the bushel, dry measure. All risk, at every expense attending the delivery and distribution of the Rations, must be borne by Contractors.

Issues of the meat part of the Ration may be varied from time to time, so as to make deliveries of one and one-fourth pounds of fresh, or three-fourths of a pound of salted Pork, instead of Beef. So, also, may a portion of the meat part of the Ration be delivered in Cattle and Hogs, upon estimate, on the hoof, provided such shall be acceptable to the Indians; but in no case must such changes of issues increase the cost of the Ration, as above designated, and to which bidders are referred for calculating their offers, whether they will furnish the Ration for—

The delivery of Cattle and Hogs, on foot, as above noted, may be made for one or two months at a time, should the same be deemed expedient by the Receiving Agent. So, also, may the other parts of the Ration, Corn and Salt, be delivered for periods corresponding thereto.

Bonds, with two responsible signatures, will be required for the full term of contracts. Payments for all furnishing under said contracts, will be made at this place, Little Rock, A. T. For the first three months' furnishing, that is, for February, March and April, payments will be made early in the month of June following.

The privilege of rejecting bids deemed high, is reserved.

No contract or bid can be transferred, without the consent of the undersigned, or such other persons as shall be authorized to open and declare the bids and make the contracts.

Persons making bids, not known by the subscriber, will accompany them with satisfactory recommendations, as to their capacity to furnish. Proposals to be addressed to me, or my successor in the Agency, and the word "*Proposals*" endorsed on the cover. The bids will be opened on the public table, on the last day of receiving bids, 24 January, for the purpose of closing contracts.

J. BROWN, *Capt. U. S. Army,*
Pr. Disb'g. Agt. Ind. Reloc'n.

LITTLE ROCK, A. T.
Nov. 11th, 1833. } 47-8w

*** The Editors of the "*Missouri Republican*," at St. Louis, Mo., and "*Helena Herald*," at Helena, A. T., are requested to publish the above advertisement once a week, until the 24 day of December next, and *transmit their bills* (receipted), together with the *first* and *last* numbers of their respective papers, containing the same, to the Office of the "*Arkansas Gazette*, for payment, when the money will be immediately remitted to them by mail, or in any other mode that they may designate.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON the 22d of September EDWARD BOOKER absconded from Dickson county, in the State of Tennessee, and took off with him Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars in money, and a Mare, saddle and bridle, belonging to the subscriber. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, 30 or 35 years of age, has dark hair and eyes, and weighs about 130. He is accustomed to labor, and of limited information.—He wore away a black cloth coat, nearly new, a common black fur hat, and drab colored corded pantaloons. The money was of the Union Bank of Tennessee, issued at Nashville, and of very recent date. The Mare which he rode off is a sorrel, about 14½ hands high, blaze face, and seven or eight years old, he rode an old saddle covered with gray cloth or cassimet. It is believed that he has crossed the Ohio river, and that he will go to Mississippi, Arkansas or perhaps Texas. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property. Any information relating to him will be thankfully received.

JOHN C. COLLIER.

Charlotte, Tenn., Oct. 1833. 47-4w [6 25]

P. S.—The Editor of the Arkansas Gazette will publish the above four weeks, and forward his account to Charlotte, Tenn., for payment.

A Military Floating Claim.

OFF a quarter section of land, subject to location on any unappropriated land in the Military District, for sale at Government price—half cash, and the balance in trade or on a credit of 12 months. Apply at the Gazette Office. Nov. 6. 46-tf

RICHARD C. S. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,

WILL reside at the Courthouse in Crawford county, Arkansas Territory, and will regularly attend the Courts in the counties of *Washington, Crawford, Pope, and Conway*. Business intrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.

April, 1832. 17-tf

The State-house Fund.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT,

On the Sale of the TEN SECTIONS, and situation of the STATE HOUSE Fund.

Wednesday, November 13, 1833.

In compliance with the promise made in his Message at the commencement of the session, the GOVERNOR of the Territory of Arkansas this day transmitted to both Houses of the General Assembly, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Joseph P. Fishback, the following

MESSAGE:

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

In compliance with a promise made you in my communication at the commencement of the present session, I have now the honor to lay before you a statement of the sales of ten Section Sections of land granted by Congress for a Legislative House at this place. (The act vesting the Governor with authority to proceed in this business, passed in July, 1832. Shortly after my return from Kentucky to the Territory, in the fall of that year, I gave notice in several public prints of the terms on which the Ten Sections would be sold. The minimum price fixed was $3 per acre, subject to a deduction of six per cent. for prompt payment, and a deduction of $1000 to any person who would take five sections.) The part for which a credit was given, was to bear an interest of ten per cent, subject to remission of interest if paid within nine months from the contract, provided instalments was paid in hand. The object of this proposal was, to induce payment within the first year, to enable me to go on with the Statehouse, nor will a month or a few days, or even weeks, be deemed a forfeiture of claim to remission, provided I return in time to meet the expenses of the Statehouse without a resort to loan.

After [illegible] the terms of the [illegible] I was [illegible] that I would [illegible] the building, I thought it necessary and expedient to procure a certificate of my [illegible] and professional [illegible] by letter, to a Mr. Sanford, of Lexington, Ky., in such terms as an Architect, who was [illegible] recommendation of the former [illegible] (Mr. Gideon Walker,) [illegible] recommendation of the former [illegible] He (unasked, [illegible]) [illegible] building, [illegible] and expenditure of money, he had placed at my disposal. [illegible] as far as he knew, [illegible] the object. The plan he sent [illegible] purchased, the [illegible] which [illegible] title. I entered into [illegible] Trustees, or to a [illegible] and partner, Gen. [illegible] about, for the [illegible] about work, which [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] of Mr. Cook, [illegible] a commission [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and, [illegible] Academy, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Academy, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Woodruff, and [illegible] still [illegible] [illegible] $400. Col. Ashley, who purchased Mr. Hickman's property, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE GAZETTE
LITTLE ROCK, A.T.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1833.

Emigrating Cherokees.—About 600 of those Indians have crossed the Arkansas, at this place, during the last two days, on their way to their new home in the vicinity of the Kiamichie. They are conducted by Capt. Page, U. S. A.

The steamboat Compromise, Capt. Cochrane, arrived on Monday last, from New-Orleans, with freight for all the merchants of our town, and departed yesterday for same port.

By this arrival we have been put in possession of New-Orleans papers to the 30th ult., but find no news of importance in them. The following quotations we extract from Levy's Price Current of 30th ult.:

Bagging, 21 a 25; Bale Rope, 10; Coffee 13½ a 14; Cotton 15¼, 16, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, and 19; Corn, bushel, 62½; Flour, $4 62½ a $4 75; Hides, lb. 19 a 19½; Molasses, 27½; Pork, $12 a $13; Sugar, 8½ a 9½; Salt, sack, $1 62½; Whiskey, 32½; Tobacco, 19; Bacon, 11½ a 12.

Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of St. Louis, has been appointed by the Governor of Missouri, Senator in Congress from that State, vice *Alexander Buckner*, deceased.

Shocking loss of lives.—By Capt. Dean, U. S. A., who arrived last evening, from Mouth of White river, we learn, that the steamboat St. Martin, laden with cotton, was recently burnt near Natchez, and that between 30 and 40 lives were lost.

The Ten Sections and State-house Fund.—Our readers will find, on our first page to-day, Governor Pope's Message to the Legislature, containing a report of his proceedings in relation to the disposal of the Ten Sections, and the progress of the State-house now erecting on the proceeds of the sales thereof.

Mr. Crittenden's House.—As so much has been said in relation to the magnificence and great value of the Dwelling-house, &c., which was offered by Mr. Crittenden, to the Legislature, at the session in 1831, in exchange for the Ten Sections, and which the majority of that body were so anxious to accept, it may not be improper to state, that Mr. Crittenden sold that property, last week, for the sum of six thousand seven hundred dollars, and we believe he is well satisfied with the price obtained for it. By reference to the Governor's report, on our first page, it will be seen, that he has sold *eight* sections of the same land for the sum of *twenty-two thousand five hundred and four dollars*, and two sections still remain unsold, for which the sum of $8,410 more will no doubt be obtained. Comment is unnecessary.

We are compelled, for want of room, to omit the proceedings of the Legislature during the last two days of the session, (Friday and Saturday last.—The result, however, of the session may be gathered from the List of Acts published in our paper today.

The attention of our readers is called to the County Court law, published in the preceding column, which requires elections to be held on the *second Monday in December* next, for the election of County Judges.

A statement of the votes on the election of Territorial *Auditor* and *Treasurer*, and a list of the *Justices of the Peace* elected, will be found among the proceedings of the General Assembly, on the preceding page.

Lieut. Col. Mason, and Majors Vose and Dixon, U. S. A., passed down from Fort Gibson, last week, either way to New-Orleans.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Commenced its *last* session, on Saturday evening last, after a recess of forty-six days. The following is a list of the Acts, Resolutions, and Memorials passed during the session, and approved by the Governor:

ACTS.

An act dividing the bonds of matrimony between Rebecca Ann Holden and Samuel C. Holden.

An act for the relief of the sheriff of Phillips county.

An act to authorize the removal of the administration on the estate of John T. McCraven, deceased, late in the county of Pulaski.

An act to alter and establish the southern boundary line of the county of Izard.

An act for the relief of Benjamin F. Howard, sheriff of Conway county.

An act to authorize the removal of the administration on the estate of Isaac Pennington and Amos Dunn, deceased, from the county of Union to the county of Jefferson.

An act to divide among the heirs of Christian Dringle the estate of which the said Dringle died seized.

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between James Smith and Clara Smith (alias) Clara Rochers.

An act for the relief of John Barnes.

An act to legitimate Jane Ferguson, formerly Jane Pooley.

An act dividing the bonds of matrimony between Isaac C. Anthony and Mary S. Anthony.

An act to erect and establish the county of Van Buren.

An act for the relief of Lafayette Jones, late sheriff of Marion county.

An act repealing the appointing and commissioning of justices of the peace.

An act incorporate the town of Helena.

An act dividing the bonds of matrimony between William D. Barnett and Elizabeth Barnett.

An act to authorize William Shamoth to erect a toll-bridge across the Cossatot.

An act further to regulate the proceeding of the commissioners with the co-authorse and jail for the county of Lawrence.

An act to erect and establish the county of Scott.

An act to call in the scrip issued in Arkansas county.

An act supplementary to the acts appointing commissioners for building a jail in Arkansas county.

An act for the relief of Robert Crockett.

An act for electing county officers in the county of Pulaski.

An act temporarily to locate the seat of justice of Pulaski county.

An act to define the boundaries of Sevier county.

An act to erect and establish the county of Johnson.

An act for the better selecting school lands granted by an act of Congress of the 23d of May, 1828.

An act to compensate James W. Robinson, for services performed by him as prosecuting attorney, pro tempore, for the 2d judicial circuit.

An act to compensate the clerks of the circuits of Clark and Hempstead with the county of Pike, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Guardian of the infant heirs of Robert Jones, deceased, to sell lands.

An act explanatory of the act to erect and establish the county of Van Buren.

An act allowing compensation to the members of the present General Assembly and their officers.

An act providing for the redemption of land stricken off to the Territory for the non-payment of taxes.

An act providing a mode of contesting the election of all officers, both civil and military.

An act providing for the striking grand jurors' and witnesses' accounts for fees.

An act to run and mark the line between the counties of Sevier and Pike.

An act to apportion the representatives in the next General Assembly, and to exempt certain persons from paying poll-tax.

An act for the relief of John K. Taylor, sheriff of Pulaski county, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the Territorial treasurer to loan the surplus of the fund arising from the sale of part of the seminary lands.

An act for the relief of Isaac Gray, sheriff of Jackson county.

An act to regulate the summoning of witnesses.

An act supplementary to the several acts now in force in the Territory of Arkansas, concerning roads and highways.

An act to regulate the militia of Van Buren county, and to apportion the public debt of the counties of Conway and Van Buren, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the removal of the administration on the estate of Jacob Dalbart from the county of Lawrence to the county of Pulaski.

An act supplementary to the several acts now in force regulating the militia of the Territorial counties.

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Elijah Caples and Melinda Caples.

An act to legitimatize the children of Nicholas Dougherty.

An act to legitimatize the children of John L. Lafferty.

An act for the relief of the illegitimate children of William Ross.

An act for the election of civil officers for the county of Pike, and for other purposes.

An act to permanently locate the seat of justice of Izard county and for other purposes.

An act regulating the times of holding the circuit courts in the first, second and fourth judicial circuits, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal the act entitled an act regulating the manner in which appropriations shall be contested.

An act repealing for the election of all officers, civil and military, elective by the people, for the organization of the county of Carroll, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal an act approved the 30th October, 1833.

An act for the relief of John Williams, of the county of Pulaski.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to locate permanently the Supreme Judges in the county of Lafayette.

An act to erect and establish the county of Greene.

An act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between Sarah McGinnis and her husband Geo. McGinnis.

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Martha T. Cole, alias Martha T. Stuart, and James Cole.

An act to repeal in part an act entitled an act to authorize the removal of the administration on the estates of Joseph Jones and Joseph Kuykendall, deceased, to the counties of Clark and Independence, approved 27th October, 1831, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the law defining the crime of mayhem.

An act to amend an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled an act [illegible] to erect and keep a toll-bridge across the Bayou Bayou, in Pulaski county.

An act supplementary to the law now in force for the collection of small debts.

An act for the purpose of building a jail in the county of Jefferson.

An act for the relief of the county of Mississippi.

An act for the relief of J. C. P. Tollison.

An act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act permanently to locate the Seat of Justice of the county of Conway.

An act to erect and establish the county of Pike.

An act to divorce certain persons.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act permanently to locate the Seat of Justice in Union county.

An act to erect and establish the county of Carroll.

An act to appoint commissioners to levy a tax in the county of Jackson, for the purpose of building a jail in said county.

An act compelling the treasurer of Hempstead county to pay over to English part of the money in his hands in the treasury, or that was due the treasury of said county, on the 25th day of October, 1828.

RESOLUTIONS.

Authorizing the Governor to have printed 100 copies of the Acts passed during, and 500 copies of the Journals of, the present session of the General Assembly.

Authorizing the Auditor to draw a warrant on the Treasurer for the balance due the late Prosecuting Attorney for the 2d Judicial Circuit.

Appointing sundry Justices of the Peace.

MEMORIALS.

To Congress, praying for an appropriation of $3,000, to open a road from the west bank of the Mississippi, at the Mouth of Arkansas river, via Post of Arkansas, to intersect the Memphis and Little Rock road at Mrs. Black's.

To same, praying for the formation of a new Land District in Arkansas, and locating the Land office thereof at Helena.

To same, for $10,000, to open a road from Little Rock to the Choctaw line, in the direction of Fort Towson.

To same, for the construction of a canal to connect the waters of the bayou Bartholomew with the Mississippi river.

To same, praying that the choice of Brigadier and Major Generals of the Arkansas Militia may be given to the Field Officers of the Territory.

To same, for $6,000, to open a road from Arkansas bridge to the Choctaw line, in the direction of Fort Towson.

To same, for $3,000, for the repair of the Military road from Washington to Fort Towson.

To same, for $12,000, to survey and open a road from Columbia, Union county, via Fort Beard, to Little Rock.

To same, for $12,000, for repairing and opening the necessary bridges on the road from the Mississippi, via Jackson, Little Rock, and Washington, to the southern boundary of the Territory.

To same, praying that the lands granted original pre-emptors of Military Bounty Lands may have the right to first entry of as many of those other lands.

To same, praying an appropriation for defraying the expenses of publishing a Digest of the laws of the Territory.

To same, praying for a road from Lawrence county to Fort Smith.

To same, praying a reduction in the price of the Public Lands, and that certain lands be given to the Colonel of the General Assembly.

To same, praying an appropriation to remove the obstructions to the navigation of White and St. Francis rivers.

To same, praying for a road from Strong's, via Lewisville, to Bazeville.

To same, praying for a road from Cole's Ferry to the Hot springs.

To same, praying for an appropriation to remove the obstructions to the navigation of the Washita.

To same, praying for an appropriation to open a road from Jacksonport, in Miller county, to Caledonia, in Chicot county.

To same, praying for an appropriation for the survey of the Bull of Red river.

To same, praying for an additional appropriation for making a road from Memphis to Little Rock.

To same, praying for the opening of a mail road beginning at Murrell's P. O., Ia., on the military road leading from Natchitoches to Washington, in the county of Hempstead, by Conway P. O., A. T., to Lafayette P. O., Lost Prairie P. O., and to the Pinetoffee at Miller court-house.

To same, praying an appropriation of $25,000 for the purpose of making a wagon road, commencing at Miller c. h. on the south side of Red river.

To the President of the U. S. praying for the removal of the troops from Fort Gibson to old Fort Smith.

To Congress, for an appropriation of $5000, for opening a road from Batesville, via Pine bluff, to Izard c. h.

To same, for an appropriation of $1000, to open a road from Batesville, via Richwoods settlement, to intersect the road from Little Rock to Fort Gibson.

To same, praying for a donation of one section of land to each county, for the erection of court-houses and jails.

To same, for an appropriation of $15,000, to open a road from Helena to intersect the Memphis and Little Rock road at or near the mouth of Cache.

To same, for a donation in land or money, for the erection of a penitentiary.

To same, for $15,000, to be applied to the opening of a road from Greenville, Clark county, to Fort Smith.

To same, for a donation of land to actual settlers on the western frontier.

To same, for $3,000, to open a road from Batesville, to intersect the national road from Jackson, via Little Rock, to Washington.

To the President, praying that a company of U. S. dragoons may be stationed at Fort Towson.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, I have, for more than one half the time since May, 1829, been left, by Governor Pope, to execute the Government of this Territory. In the discharge of the duties thus thrown upon me, I have done several official acts which called forth, at the time, the animadversions of the press. I have hitherto permitted my public acts to speak for themselves, confident in the correctness of my intentions, and knowing that the Journals of the country had the right to present to the consideration of the people every objection to the acts of public officers. I would not now be driven to adopt a different course, but for the unprecedented attack lately made upon me by a majority of the House of Representatives, and the Governor of the Territory. In justice to myself, I am compelled, on this occasion, to make an appeal to the public.

I shall not notice the imputations cast upon me by a majority of the House of Representatives. If I should suffer in endeavoring to sustain the principles of our Government, and the rights of the people, I will feel proud of suffering in such a cause. In the justice of the people, I place my whole reliance, and by them I wish and expect to be sustained.

Against the accusation of the Governor, that I have attempted to correct him of a lawless exercise of power, I confidently appeal to my letter to the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, in defence from that charge. He charges me, also, with having threatened to issue a Proclamation, the moment his back is turned, to arrest the progress of the building confided to his charge. In answer to this, I refer to my letter to Mr. Williamson, to prove that my only object, in bringing the subject before the Legislature, was to prevent the exercise of such a right, or of things as might render a Proclamation necessary, and to prevent any interruption from taking place in the progress of the building. I most positively disclaim all intention to impute the undertakers of the building, and as to his insinuation that my letter to Mr. Ashley was intended to throw a blight upon the character of Members of the Legislature, and Judges of the Supreme Court, simple narration of our proceedings will, I trust, fully exculpate me. Gov. Pope, in his letter to Mr. Ashley of May last, I think, informed me, on leaving, that he had left the necessary funds in the hands of an Agent. He intended, perhaps, to have, in relation to the selection or sale of the land, or in relation to the building, which it now appears was then under contract. I had been absent myself from the Territory, upon public business, during the winter and, on my return, he said he was informed, and believed, I was engaged in this business. All the knowledge I obtained was such as was common to every citizen. I was out of health at the time of the Governor's departure, and continued indisposed for some weeks afterwards. So soon as I was able to attend to business, I examined the acts of Congress granting the ten sections of land to the Territory, and upon examination, I found that the land was vested in the Territory, for a specified object; that the Legislature had been appointed an agent to select, sell and convey the land; and this power, only, was subsequently transferred to the Governor—the act of transfer expressly recognizing the grant of the land as having been previously made to the Territory. I therefore considered that the fund arising from the sale of the land belonged to completely to the Territory, and could not be applied to the purpose for which it was granted, without a law of the Territory, authorizing its application, and making the necessary appropriation. Under these circumstances, it became necessary for me to determine what my situation required from me in relation to the matter. I believed I had no right to know, officially, that the building which had been commenced was to be paid for out of the fund. I believed that every citizen of our Pope, to which the least exception could be taken, was, by the ingenuity of Col. Sevier's opponents, brought to bear upon the course then pending for the election of Delegate to Congress. I knew that if I should forward, by Proclamation, the application of the fund to the building then in progress, that, whether I was right or wrong, it would produce a violent excitement in the Territory, and be brought to bear upon a friend, whom I never willing to use taken for the acts of another over whom he had no control. I knew that Col. Sevier deserved the thanks of the people, for obtaining the grant, and I therefore determined, if I could do so without a violation of my duty, to withhold from the public all knowledge of my proceedings, believing that the legislature, which would soon be convened, could correct whatever was found to be wrong. No subject, or no objections to the proceedings of the Governor ever came from any quarter; and all, of every other, it was for exception was taken, this one remained unopposed.

At length the Legislature convened. The message of the Governor (who had just arrived) was communicated. It contained information of his having applied the ten section fund to the erection of a building, but made no allusion to any proceedings as Acting Governor, and, lest I should be driven to take a step which I wished to avoid, I felt that I was bound to submit the question to the Legislative power, for decision. I withheld my communication till I received the most satisfactory assurances that a legalizing act could be passed in both branches of the Legislature; and then, and not until then, did I submit the question to their consideration. I will not express the satisfaction I felt at the course which the subject has since taken. I will only say, I have acted throughout in good faith towards all parties concerned, and that no charge of treachery can be imputed to me.

In considering this question, it must be constantly kept in mind, that the Government of the United States has passed with all its right and title to the land, and that the title to it has become completely vested in the Territory of Arkansas, under the first act of Congress. Suppose, in the first instance, that the Governor had taken the entire management of the fund, could he have claimed, under such an act, the right to design and build the house, and to appropriate the fund? Would it have given him any legislative power whatsoever? And further, if such power had been expressly given by the act, would it not have been an illegal interference, on the part of the greater, with the rights of the grantee, after the grant was made? But it is said, as the Legislature had the power (growing out of the first act) to build the house and appropriate the fund, that these powers were, by the second act, vested in the Governor. The question is, are these powers derived from the first act? To settle this question, let the act be referred to. By the act, the Legislature is authorized to select, sell and convey. Suppose they had, by a joint vote, elected a commissioner for this purpose; would he have had the right to build and apply the fund? But, they could authorize him to do so, by a law, giving the authority, and making the appropriation. But suppose the bill passed for this purpose, was highly objectionable, and could not be approved by the Governor, then, unless two-thirds of both Houses agreed to it, the bill could not become a law. Thus it will be perceived, that, altho' a majority of the Legislature, as the agent under the act of Congress, had the power to select, sell and convey; yet they could do nothing with the fund, unless by a law, approved by the Governor, or passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; and that consequently, this power is not derived from the act of Congress, but from the Organic Law. And, as it is not conceded that the Governor, under the second act, possesses any other powers than those vested in the Legislature, by the first act, it seems to be clear that these powers are confined to the selection, sale and conveyance of the ten sections of land, granted to this Territory for the erection of a public building at Little Rock.

An argument in favor of my views may be drawn from the proceedings of Congress in relation to the land were grant. In that case, for the purpose of authorizing the Governor to apply the proceeds of the grant, the title to the land was, by the second act, vested in the Governor, in trust for the benefit of the Territory, and the Territory was entirely divested of its title. This strong measure, it would seem, was considered necessary by Congress, to authorize the Governor to apply the proceeds of the grant. And, even in this case, although the title was thus vested in the Governor, still the act expressly gives the authority to the Governor to apply the proceeds, and particularly points out the objects to which he must apply them. In this case, the acts are under the control of the National Government. In relation to the Ten Section grant, the Government of Arkansas all right to interfere beyond the issuance of the patents to the purchasers. If the title to the 1000 acres had been permitted to remain in the Territory, our Congress and gone on without directing the time, or authorizing the Governor to apply the proceeds, I should have considered an act of the General Assembly of the Territory and necessary to give full validity to the acts of the Governor.

It is a fact that the Ten Section fund is not in the Treasury of the Territory, and that it cannot be reached by any process. It is not in the hands of an agent, who is responsible to the Territory for it; and does it not belong as completely to the Territory as do the people had been taxed to raise it for the purpose of building a State-house? And surely if these questions must be answered affirmatively, it is certainly in the power of the Territory to obtain possession of the fund.

In the course I have taken in relation to this business, I have been influenced alone by a sense of public duty; and, although a hope has been expressed, that I will profit from the admonitions I have received, yet as I do not acknowledge either the justice or the truth of those admonitions, I feel I shall continue to be as obstinate as ever of the rights of the people hereafter, as I have endeavored hitherto to be. I consider my own protestations to be my guide in the discharge of public duty, and that no power on earth could save me from being censured, if I neglected a duty which I felt to be my duty, or if I offered one to perform, I believed, that, if I should be guilty of such conduct, I should render myself unworthy of public confidence, and of the office I hold.

In conclusion, let me present one further view of this question. Suppose that, at the session of the Legislature held in 1831, a majority of the two Houses had elected an agent to carry out the authority given to them by the act of Congress, (as they actually did,) and that, the Governor, acting upon, without any other law to authorize it, exercising the act of Congress, had gone on, after selecting and selling the land, to design and build the House, and, to appropriate the money in his hands to pay for it; what, I would ask, would the people have thought of such an agent? And yet, upon a simple change of agents on the part of Congress, I have been denounced for objecting to the first member (alias part of the agent of the Government) Gov. Pope, by his veto upon the Ten Section bill of the last session, saved the Territory at least twenty thousand dollars; but this he could not have done unless the Ten Sections belonged to the Territory, and were under the control of the General Assembly, as the legislative power under the Organic Law, and not under the control of a majority of the Legislature, as the agent of the National Government. The Legislature of this Territory have now left the whole of the Ten Section fund under the management of the Governor, without any law directing its expenditure. I hope it will be faithfully applied. From the glowing description of the building now in progress, we have every reason to believe that it will be. To this way the end may satisfy the means." I have nothing more to add. I have done my duty, and am ready to abide the judgment of the people.

WM. S. FULTON.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Oct. 21.

By the packet ship North America, Capt. Macy, arrived below yesterday, we have received Liverpool papers to the 16th, and London to the 15th ult. inclusive.

The cotton market had been remarkably dull at Liverpool, and prices had declined.

Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, arrived at Portsmouth on the 7th, reached London on the 9th, where she was received and entertained with the highest honors. It was expected she would proceed for Lisbon on the 10th. The Queen is now in her 15th year.

London, Sept. 13.—It was reported in Paris on Tuesday, that a courier had arrived at the office of Foreign Affairs, bearer of the news that the Emperor of Russia has declared he will never acknowledge any one but Don Miguel as the legitimate Sovereign of Portugal.

To make up, however, for the denial of Nicholas, France and Sweden, as well as England, have officially acknowledge Donna Maria as Queen; and we have no doubt, if she can establish herself in Portugal, that the recognition of other Courts will follow.

The Marquis of Wellesley is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Letter from Portugal.—The Boston papers inform us of the arrival of the brig Carrier, Capt. Power, from St. Ubes, which port she left on the 20th September. As St. Ubes is only 12 or 15 miles from Lisbon, the intelligence from the latter port is probably as late as the 18th or 19th; being 10 days later than our previous accounts. We are happy to state, on the authority of Capt. Power, that *there had been no attack upon Lisbon since the 5th.* This augurs favorably to the cause of Don Pedro. It would give him time to complete his defences and prepare for a second encounter.

Lisbon papers to the 9th, received by this arrival, contain, in the daily official report, notices of large accessions to the Queen's army by desertion from the Miguelite ranks. The account of the battle of 5th, reported the attacking army at 12,000 strong, and speaks of the repulse, as such as to destroy all fear of its being renewed.

A few days before Capt. P. sailed, a steamboat from England, with about twenty French officers, arms, ammunition, &c. for Don Miguel's army, was captured off the Tagus by one of Don Pedro's cruisers, and carried into Lisbon.

Nashville, Nov. 2.

Convention.—As we anticipated, the vote in the House of Representatives on the question of the proper basis of representation in the Convention, has indeed been a close one. By a vote of 11 to 8, the Senate adopted a resolution in favor of the census of 1833 as the proper basis; but this resolution was lost in the House, there being 20 for and 20 against it. Subsequently the House took up on its first reading a bill from the Senate providing for the election of three delegates to the Convention from each of the Senatorial districts in the State, as laid off under the enumeration of 1833, and this bill passed by a vote of 20 to 10—though it would have been rejected had there been a full House, the members who was absent, it is well known, being in favor of the census of 1833. Thus between the late census and that of 1830, the House appears to be equally divided, while in the Senate there is a very small majority in favor of the former.

After the basis of representation shall have been settled, various questions will arise as to the manner in which the districts shall be laid off. The bill which has passed a first reading, proposes to elect three from each Senatorial district. There are some who incline to the opinion that one delegate should be elected from each of the Representative and Senatorial districts, and others who believe that the State should be laid off into sixty conventional districts. The final result may be expected in a few days.

[*Nash. Rep.*

Alabama.—The controversy between this State and the General Government is approaching a crisis. The article below is from the Flag of the Union, a Tuscaloosa paper, and indicates a state of feeling which may result in an unpleasant collision between the civil authorities of Alabama and the military force of the United States.

By Express!—An express arrived here this morning, bearing despatches from the Hon. P. T. Harris to Governor Gayle, in relation to the difficulties existing in those counties, in the Creek country. These documents disclose the alarming fact, that the murderers of Owen are protected by the troops at Fort Mitchell, and that the commanding officer, Major M'Intosh, refuses to deliver them over to the civil authorities.—An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of Russell county, against several of the party concerned in killing Owen.

Judge Harris distinctly states, that "the process of the Courts is set at defiance, and without some assistance, we shall have to submit to the military authority, which has been established at Fort Mitchell."

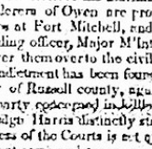
The documents transmitted to his Excellency, furnish the most conclusive evidence, that the military has placed itself above the civil authorities. They will be published in our next, or so much of them as it will be proper to lay before the public.

DIED—In this town, last night, *Mrs. Mary Asp McSelvey*, aged about 35 years.

—— In this town, on Thursday evening last, *Robert Sinclair*, Esq. member of the Legislative Council, from Crawford county, aged about 37 years.

—— In this township, on the 9th inst., Mr. *Edmund Dotter*, aged about 65 years.

STRAYED.



From the subscriber, about the 1st of the present month, a large young COW, with short horns, ears lightered, and white back, marked or notched. Said Cow probably has by this time, or will have in a few days, a young calf. Any person who will give information of said Cow, shall be liberally rewarded. F. N. BISSELL.

Little Rock, Nov. 19, 1833. 48-1w

PAY UP.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, will oblige, for a great favor, by calling and paying their small accounts without delay. F. N. BISSELL.

Little Rock, Nov. 19, 1833. 48-1w

FLOUR, WHISKEY, &c.

150 BBLS. superfine FLOUR;
75 do. refined Whiskey;
30 bbls. green Apples; 5 do. dried;
20 do. Onions; 1 do. Linseed Oil;
25 kegs Butter; 15 do. Lard; 15 do. White Lead;
3 casks Bacon; 1 do. Cheese; 500 lbs. Feathers;
50 doz. Cotton Yarn; 25 do. Woolen Socks;
4 pieces fine Jeans; 7 do. Linsey;
2 tons Castings; 2 do. Iron; 100 sacks Salt;
A large assortment of Tin and Wooden Ware;
Just received per steamboat Compromise, and for sale cheap, for cash, by R. C. BYRD.

Little Rock, Nov. 19, 1833. 48-tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

TO the Plastering business. A lad of good moral habits (none other will suit) will find liberal encouragement. One from the country would be preferred. Apply to R. F. FINN.

Little Rock, Nov. 20, 1833. 48-3w

Executrix's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *John C. Jones*, late of Chicot county, in the Territory of Arkansas, deceased, and having taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of said Jones, from the Clerk of the Circuit Court and Ex-officio Clerk of the County Court of said county, in vacation, on the 12th day of August, 1833, hereby gives notice to all persons having any just claims against said estate, to present the same to her, duly authenticated according to law, within one year from the date of said Letters Testamentary, or they may be precluded from deriving any benefit from said estate; and that, unless said demands be presented, as aforesaid, within five years from said date, they will be for ever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY JONES, *Ex'x.*
of John C. Jones, deceased.

Gillmore, Nov. 20, 1833.