Congressional Summary.

SENATE.

June 6.—A bill to extend the time for receiving the proof of certain pre-emption claims under the act of the 19th June, 1834.

Mr. *Ewing* of Ohio moved that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. *Walker* asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

It was contended that this bill gave an improper encouragement to squatters on the public lands, and that they are too numerous already. On the other side, it was insisted that the settlers on the public lands were a most meritorious class, and deserving of the countenance of the government.

It was stated, by Mr. *Ewing* of Ohio, that speculators had fallen upon the practice of settling families on lands previous to the surveys, that they might be prepared and qualified to obtain rights of pre-emption; in one case, in Illinois, about forty families were thus disposed of. The Senators who participated in the discussion were, Mr. *Walker*, Mr. *Black*, Mr. *Ewing* of Ohio, Mr. *Porter*, Mr. *Moore*, Mr. *Crittenden*, Mr. *King* of Alabama, and Mr. *King* of Georgia.

The question was then taken on the motion of indefinite postponement, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Mess. Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, King of Ga. Knight, Leigh, Naudain, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Swift, Southard, Tomlinson, Webster—18.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Black, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wright—22.

The question being on the amendment reported by the committee on private land claims, Mr. *Crittenden* moved various amendments; which were agreed to.

The bill was further amended on motion of Mr. *King* of Georgia, by introducing a provision that the act shall not extend to any lands the Indian title to which had not been extinguished on the 1st Jan. 1832.

Mr. *Ewing* of Ohio moved to amend, by adding a proviso that all assignments be void; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Porter* moved to amend by inserting a clause that no witness should be allowed to give evidence in more than one claim; which was agreed to.

The amendment was then agreed to as amended, and the bill, as amended, was reported to the Senate.

The question was then taken on the amendments, and they were concurred in.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question of engrossment, on motion of Mr. *Ewing* of Ohio.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, the vote being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Benton, Black, Buchanan, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, King of Alabama, Linn, Moore, Nicholas, Porter, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright—22.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, King of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Naudain, Prentiss, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster—18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

June 4.—Mr. *Harrison* of Missouri moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution making the bill granting the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the public lands, the special order of the day for the third Wednesday in this month; lost.

Mr. SEVIER made a similar motion to set apart Wednesday and Thursday morning next from 10 till 1 o'clock, for the consideration of the local business of the Territories, with the exception of the bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas to the Union; which was also lost.

June 6.—Mr. *Russell* presented a remonstrance purporting to be signed by Gerrit Smith, Alvan Stewart, Beriah Green, Samuel Lightbody, and others, executive committee of the Anti-slavery Society of the State of New-York, against the admission of the Territory of Arkansas as a state into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States under the constitution, which prohibits the legislature from prohibiting slavery in said State.

Mr. *Judson* presented remonstrances against the admission of Arkansas, with slavery in its constitution, from a part of the citizens of Willimantic, Windham, Mansfield, Woodstock, and Hampton, in Connecticut.

Mr. *Slade* presented the following memorials, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union with a constitution sanctioning the existence, and prohibiting the abolition, of slavery, viz:

From 296 males and 52 females of Addison county and its vicinity, in the State of Vermont; from 374 males and 362 females of Starksboro', in the same county; and from 103 citizens of Hanover, 60 males and 44 females of Boscawen, 59 citizens of Somersworth, and 62 males and 70 females of Concord, in the State of New-Hampshire; from 39 males and 61 females of the State of Massachusetts; from Guy Sampson and 7 others, of Goshen, in the State of Connecticut; from 178 citizens of the State of Rhode-Island, and from 37 citizens of Philadelphia, and from 37 citizens of Adams county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. *Hazeltine* presented the memorial of citizens of the city of New-York, asking Congress not to sanction the constitution adopted by the convention of the Territory of Arkansas, and now before Congress for their approval, because it contains an article designed to perpetuate domestic slavery within that Territory.

Mr. SEVIER of Arkansas moved the suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to offer a resolution making the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and the bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, the special order of the day for Wednesday next, and each day thereafter, Fridays and Saturdays excepted, until the same be disposed of; and, upon this motion, he asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and, being taken, the leave was granted—yeas 137, nays 45.

Mr. SEVIER then offered the resolution above indicated.

Mr. *C. Allen* moved to amend the resolution by adding the bill for the extension of the provisions of the pension act of 1832.

Mr. SEVIER moved the previous question, which was carried.

The main question was ordered to be put.

Mr. *Denny* asked a division of the question, *so as to take the question first on that* portion which relates to the bill establishing the northern boundary of Ohio.

The *Chair* decided that it was not in order to divide this question, it being a single and substantive proposition.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 138, nays 57.

So the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Cambreleng*, the House, in further execution of the special order of the day, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. *Smith* in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the payment of the current expenses of the Indian department, for Indian annuities, and for other similar purposes.

Mr. SEVIER offered an amendment, providing for the appointment of a superintendent of Indian affairs south of the Missouri river; which was not agreed to.

The same gentleman also offered an amendment altering the salaries of Indian Agents, which was also rejected.

June 7.—Adjournment of Congress.—Mr. *Mann* of New-York then renewed his motion to suspend the rules to take up the joint resolution fixing the day of adjournment.

Mr. *Parks* moved to lay the motion on the table; lost—ayes 70, noes 85.

Mr. *Vanderpoel* asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend: which were ordered, and were—yeas 123, nays 71.

GALVESTON BAY, May 27.

The enemy have crossed the Colorado on their way to the west. It is presumed that they will concentrate at Bexar, if captured by our army, which is pursuing them. Santa Anna is at Velasco, where our government is at present. Gen. Cos is on the island. I saw him yesterday. He looks badly, and was very much agitated when the company with which I visited him approached. He appeared to me as if he was beside himself. As I did not go to him with a view to exult over his wretched situation, I made but few observations to him, and remained but a few moments. I believe he is persuaded that he will be shot or hung. I have heard it rumored here that our government are making some negotiations with Santa Anna. If they are, they will be defeated, for I am persuaded that the people are determined on the death of Santa Anna, and for this I shall go with all my faculties and all my strength.

The Mexicans will not make any more expeditions before winter. Many farmers have returned to their houses to clear their crops and do what they can. The brig Marango sailed from here yesterday for Matagorda, with women and children returning home.

So soon as I have more particulars about the situation of the country, prospects, &c. &c. I will write to you fully and in detail—suffice for the present that we have plenty of time now to get off our cotton, which shall be sent forward without delay.

Private rumors indicate a revolutionary aspect in Mexico. Civil commotions in that country will excite no surprise. Mexican history is replete with change of dynasties, and its present attitude augurs little better for the future. The influence of a dangerous and ambitious priesthood must be stifled, and proper knowledge disseminated among the people, ere Mexico can become, what her yet undeveloped resources can make her, a vast and powerful republic.

The existing commotions in that country are favorable to the cause of Texas, in allowing her time to recover from the ravages of recent conflicts, and to place herself in a posture of resistance, adequate to the overthrow of any force that enemies might madly bring to invade her.

If Mexico be destined to continue under the domination of the priesthood, Texas will have other battles to fight, and other victories to win, and should therefore be preparing for such an event.

But "Troy could not fall, while Hector lived," and Texas is safe, while her freemen unite.. [*N. O. Bulletin, June* 11.

Texas.—The Texian armed schr. Independence, commanded by Charles E. Hawkins, seven days from Velasco, Texas, anchored yesterday below the point, and fired a salute of 13 guns. Mr. Grayson, and James Collingsworth, Esqs. came in her as passengers. These gentlemen are clothed with full powers to negociate with our government for a recognition of the independence of Texas, and will leave tomorrow for Washington City, with that view. From these gentlemen we learn, that an armistice has been entered into between the Texians and the Mexican commander-in-chief, Filasola, and that the remains of the Mexican army are by this time on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, rejoiced doubtless at their escape from the Texians and firmly resolved never again to face a Texian rifle. Santa Anna remains strongly Guarded at Valasco, from whence he has no chance of escape and will be retained there with the other prisoners, until communications shall be received from the Mexican government. Until then the fate of the Texian invader will be kept in suspense. If Congress has not ere this recognized the independence of Texas, we entertain but little doubt as to its consummation, upon the arrival at Washington of the commissioners. Would that upon the joyful commemoration of our fourth of July, we could at the same time rejoice in the effectual recognition of the independence of our sister republic of Texas.

By the independence, we learn also that the armed schooner, *Invincible* was riding at anchor off the bar, at Valasco. The Mexican armed brig reported for some time to be cruising off Texas, is ascertained to be in port, wanting men for service, and other means for equipment.

[*N. Orleans Bul. June* 14.

Mr. Pinckney's Report.—We are indebted to a friend at Washington for a documentary copy of this report on "slavery in the District of Columbia." We shall lay it before our readers in our next. It is full of power and beauty. On one point we wish it had gone a step farther—for, we *should have been happy to see the power* of Congress at once directly abandoned. Put it is false, as the Telegraph says, that it "upholds the constitutionality of Congress to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia." On the contrary, it expressly waives that question; for it says: "Since the adoption of the federal constitution, the District of Columbia has been ceded to the United States as a seat of the federal government, but not only many eminent statesmen of the country, but all of the slave-holding states, speaking through their legislative assemblies, firmly believe and insist that the cession so made has conferred upon Congress no constitutional power to abolish slavery within the ceded territory. Your committee have abstained from an examination of this question, because they were not instructed to discuss it. But they have no hesitation to say, that, in the view they have taken of the whole question, the obligations of Congress not to act on this subject are as fully binding and insuperable, as a positive constitutional interdict, or an open acknowledgment of want of power."

Indeed, the spirit of the whole report is auspicious to the rights and interests of the south. It goes into the causes and purposes of the grant to Congress of exclusive legislation over the District. It enters into the rights of the citizens of the District—as well as the rights of the ceding States, Maryland and Virginia—and the interests of all the slave-holding States—and contends, as the result, that to disturb the existence of slavery in the District, would be a gross impeachment of the public faith. It is difficult to extract a single link from such a strong chain of argument, without weakening the force of it; but we submit the following, as a sort of summary of some of its positions:

"Considering the subject in this light, your committee have already proved, that any interference by Congress with the subject of slavery, would be evidently calculated to injure the interests and disturb the peace of the slave-holding States; and if they have succeeded in establishing this position, no argument is necessary to show, that such consequences, springing from the action of Congress as the local Legislature of the District, would eminently endanger the existence of this Union. It has also been shown, that Congress, as the Legislature of the Union, can have no constitutional power over this subject, and that its powers, as a local Legislature of the District, were granted for the mere purpose of rendering its general powers perfect and free from conflict and collision with the State authorities. It has also been shown, that these local powers should be so exercised as to confer the greatest benefits upon the citizens residing within the District, with the least possible injury to the peculiar interests of any State, or the general interests of all the States. Your committee have also shown, as they think successfully, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a deep injury to the citizens of the District, and, therefore, a violation of the trust reposed in Congress as the local Legislature of the District; and, also, that it would inflict an incurable injury upon all the slave-holding States, and would, *therefore*, be an equal violation of the trust reposed in that body as the Legislature of the Union. If, then, they have established these positions, as they think they have, can any one doubt that the action contemplated would be "dangerous to the Union?" being directly calculated, as it would be, to weaken the confidence of the District in Congress as a safe and faithful local legislature, and the confidence of the slave-holding States as an impartial guardian of their interests."

We know that discontented politicians who are trying to raise a panic out of abolition, will undervalue this report—pervert its statements, and carp at the ninth part of a hair. But the people will examine for themselves—and will see that they are safe under the broad shield which this report throws over them. No future Congress dare, with this document before them, to interfere with slavery. If they do, then will the public faith be directly violated, and the Union itself will fall with it.

The practical resolution to which the committee arrive is, that all future petitions shall be nailed to the table, and neither *referred, printed nor acted on.* We are willing, in the spirit of compromise, to take this course *now*—but if the abolitionists will go on to get up petitions, and still keep up the excitement in the north, then it will become the duty of the south to demand, that they be not *received*, and the door be slammed at once in the faces of the fanatics.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Mobile Chronicle, June 11.

Mr. EDITOR—Through the medium of your paper, we think it our duty to state some facts of a highly important nature.

Last evening, the 8th of June, an Indian who calls himself Ohnbasson, came into the settlement on Little river. He has been three days coming from Florida, rides a very good pony, and is on his way to the Ouachita tribe of Indians near Red river. The day before he left the hammock called Meta, or Bear hammock, Powell and a young chief, Hopatopha, had a personal fight. Powell received a wound in the left side near the heart with a hatchet, which instantly caused his death. The friends of the deceased were determined to kill the young chief, but he succeeded in making his escape. We questioned him respecting the disposition of the Indians. He stated that they would ever be unfriendly to the men who had taken their land. He also stated that there was much sickness among them, something like a cholera or a bad bowel complaint. These are all the facts of an important nature which we learned from him.

JONATHAN A WATSON.
JACOB VICKERS.

Head waters Little river, June 2, 1836.

From Matamoras.—A gentleman who left that place on the 28th May, (says the Natchez Courier,) reports that a commission from the Mexican government had arrived there on the 23d, authorized to settle the boundary line with the Texian authorities. He said that the Rio del Norte would be agreed to by him, if demanded by the Texians.

The Astor Hotel.—This noble structure is at length completed, and is to-day formally opened for the reception of company, under the direction of Messrs. Boyden & Sons, late of the Tremont House, Boston—the best hotel in New-England. The Messrs. Boydens yesterday invited the gentlemen of the press to view the establishment, and to partake of seasonable refreshments.

Wheat Crops.—The Franklin, (Pa.) Repository, says the present appearance of the wheat fields in that county fully confirm the fears expressed by it, some time since, that the wheat crop would be light the coming harvest. It is now generally supposed that there will not be more than half an average crop in that neighborhood.

The great match race between the north and south was run over the Union track on Long Island, on the 31st ult., and was won by John Bascom, beating Post Boy, the northern favorite, in two heats. The bet was $5,000 a side. Four mile heats—time, 1st heat, 7 minutes 49 seconds; 2d heat, 7 minutes 51½ seconds.

[*Law. Adv.*

From the N. O. Com. Bulletin, of June 16.

Cotton.—Sales yesterday were:
197 bales Mississippi 15¼
Groceries—Sugar, 10 a 11c. on plantation; on the *Levee*, 10¼ a 11¼c.; Coffee, Havana Green, 13¼ a 14¼, dull. Molasses, 40 a 42c.

POSTSCRIPT.

ARKANSAS ADMITTED!!!

After our paper of this day had gone to press, we received, by express from Helena, the gratifying intelligence that Arkansas is now a SOVEREIGN STATE OF THE AMERICAN UNION! The bill passed its third reading in the House on the evening of the 13th June, as will be seen from the following extract from the National Intelligencer, of the 14th inst.:

Yesterday, the bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of the States of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, being again the special order of the day in the House of Representatives, occupied the whole day. The former of these bills was ordered to a third reading about four o'clock; and the latter about six o'clock. After which, the bills were read a third time and passed. Both bills having passed without amendment, have no need of being returned to the Senate, and, being known to be acceptable to the President, they may be already considered as laws of the land.

Steam-boat Register.

June 23.—Arrived Steamer, Arkansaw, Halderman, 8 days from New-Orleans.

25.—Arrived Steamer, Compromise, Cochran, 7 days from New-Orleans,—both of the above boats gone below again.

The s. b. Neosho left, this morning, for Fort Gibson, and s. b. Tecumseh arrived from same place—leaves to-morrow morning on her return.

MARRIED,

On Saline county, on the 25th inst., by Rev. Mr. Ruliff, Mr. *William R. Janes*, of Hot Spring county, to Miss *Synthia Dodd*, daughter of Mr. David Dodd, of the former county.

In Pope county, on Sun.y evening last, by Rev. Mr. Brown, Capt. *Sidney P. Craig*, master of s. b. Tecumseh, to Miss *Sarah Wood*, daughter of Gen. John Wood, formerly of Alabama.

In Lawrence county, on the 26th ult., by D. W. Lowe, Esq. Mr. *Andrew J. Hardin*, to Miss *Susphania Hutchinson*, both of that county.

DIED,

In this city, on Thursday morning last, *Maria Jane*, aged 3 months and 10 days, infant daughter of Rev. Wm. W. Stevenson.

In this place, yesterday morning, *John G. Brownfield*, youngest son of Mr. Theron Brownfield, aged 6 months and 6 days.

In Hempstead county, on the 6th inst., Mr. *James Draper*, aged 71 years. He was a native of Tennessee, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. He has left a disconsolate widow and ten children, to mourn his loss.

In Phillips county, on the 10th inst., Mrs. *Hortet McGonnegle*, wife of Mr. Jacob McGonnegle.

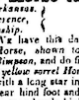
General Land Agency.

DANIEL E. WILLIAMS, of Washington, Hempstead county, A. T. offers his services to the public, as General Land Agent. He will attend to paying Taxes, entering Lands, and all other land business in the Red river Land District. From his knowledge of the country, and having been, for some time, county Surveyor of Hempstead, he flatters himself that he can render general satisfaction. He refers to *D. T. Walker*, Rec'r public moneys, and *Geo. Conway*, Reg'r at Washington, *A. Black & Son, A. M. Oakley, Esqs. H. Cheatham, Esq., D. G. Royston*, Esq. Washington, and to *Edward Cross*, Surveyor General, Little Rock.

Washington, June 21, 1836. 28-13w

Stray Horse taken up.

Territory of Arkansas.
County of Lewisnee,
Lebanon Township.



We have this day viewed a stray Horse, shown to us by *Rice W. Simpson*, and do find the same to be a *yellow sorrel Horse, four years old*, with a long star in his forehead, the near hind foot and the off fore foot white, near fourteen hands high, a small hole in each side of the neck, no brands perceivable; and we do appraise the said stray to thirty dollars.—Certified under our hands, this April 26th, 1836.

JOHN KING,
JAMES WILLIAMS, } *Apps.*

28-3-[$3 00] HENRY KING.

The Steam-boat Neosho,

(now belonging to Capt. T. T. Tunstall,)
YOUNG STEPHENSON, Master,

A new, staunch, and light draught boat, will ply regularly on the Arkansas and White rivers, during the ensuing season, and, when business will justify, will make occasional trips to New-Orleans, for the accommodation of merchants and others. Every exertion will be made to get all freight to its destination with the least possible delay that the stage of the river will admit of. The charge for freight, and fare for passengers, will be as low as is charged by other boats in the trade.

Little Rock, June 20, 1836. 26-tf

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, ARKANSAS.

JOSEPH BENNETT & CO. have associated in business with L. C. MORRILL, and the firm will be known by the name of

Bennett, Morrill & Co.

And will occupy the stand of the late Gen. Mouton. Prompt attention will be given to any Commission, Storage, or Forwarding Business, intrusted to their care, and, together with the well-known advantages of the place, as a point of embarkation either up or down the Mississippi, Arkansas and White rivers, induce the undersigned to expect and merit a share of public patronage. They will also have constantly on hand, and for sale, on low terms, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Groceries, Produce, Medicines, &c.

BENNETT, MORRILL & CO.

Mouth of White River, June 18, 1836. 27-3m

Batesville, A. T., June 23, 1836.

MR. RICHARD C. HAWKINS:

SIR—In your reply to my propositions of June 5th, you remind me of the Dutch mode of answering a question, by asking another. You have evidently avoided anything like a direct answer. From which I am compelled to infer, that you either do not intend to run, without a decided advantage, or you have no confidence in your horse. You charged me with knowing your opponent in the sweep-stake race, to be run on the Little Rock turf, on the 26th October next. Your charge is either destitute of foundation, or based upon the idea of self-importance—that you regard in no thing, however trifling and private in its character, but it passes, as upon wings, to the different sections of Arkansas, without any medium of general circulation; for, I have yet to learn, that there is an earlier notice of the October races, than June the 5th.

Sir, Permit me to inform you that Tom Benton is enjoying a reputation, which he, by no means, merits, if he is the horse formerly called *Uncas*. Sir William can beat him 2 miles or 3 miles and repeat with 150 pounds on each, at any suitable point between this place and Little Rock, (but may be agreed on by ourselves, or selected by a disinterested individual, for $500 and the expense of opening and putting the track in order for the race. I will run either of the above distances, on the Batesville turf, carrying the same weight, against Tom Benton (formerly called Uncas) or Miss Martha, for the amount specified.

In conclusion, I feel it a duty, due to the public, and my horse (Sir William) to state the reason of my aversion, to contending with you, upon the track of which you are proprietor.

You will recollect, that although Uncas was said to be six years old, age, by the judges of the last October races, he ran as a five year old, without making the proof required by the rules of the track, and which was necessary to overrule the decision of the judges, thereby carrying 7 lbs. less than my horse, that was judged to be the same age of Uncas—six years old. This is a degree of unfairness, and an advantage to which I am unwilling again to submit.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN LORING.

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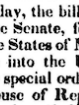
600 Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, living twelve miles from Columbia, Chicot county, Arkansas, about the 1st of February last, a Negro Man named PETER, of yellow complexion, about 21 or 22 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, stout built, weighs about 170 lbs., pleasing countenance, has a good set of teeth, walks with his toes wide apart, and is rather crooked-legged. I purchased Peter of Mr. S. Parker, of this neighborhood, and Parker purchased him of a Mr. Estes, living near the Mouth of Arkansas river. I have every reason to believe this negro has been, or will be, conveyed off by some evil man, for speculation. If so, I will give the above reward for the negro and thief, or One Hundred Dollars for the negro, if secured in any Jail, so that I can get him again.

SAMUEL D. WALKER.

Chicot county, June 10, 1836. 26-3w

*** The publisher of the Red River Herald is requested to give the above advertisement six weekly insertions, and send his bill to the Arkansas Gazette office, for collection.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward, for the delivery or apprehension of a Negro man named DAVY, about thirty years old, stout made, black complexion.—The said Negro was mortgaged to John Dresser, of Crawford county, by Chas Polk, and transferred from them to me. I will pay the above reward, if secured in jail or delivered.

JOHN DILLARD.

Fort Gibson, June 15th, 1836. 26-tf

United States of America,
Territory of Arkansas, } CHANCERY.
County of Phillips.

In the Circuit Court within and for the county aforesaid, at the term held on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1836.

WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF,
vs.
Heirs of ROBERT FLEMING, decd.

IN this day came the plaintiff, by his attorney, Butler; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this cause are non-residents of this Territory, as appears from the Sheriff's return of "not found" upon the summons: It is therefore, upon motion of the complainant, ordered by the court, that unless the defendants in this cause appear on or before the third day of the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, that the same be taken as confessed: And it is farther ordered by the court, that an alias summons issue to the defendants, requiring them to be and appear at the next term of this court, on the day above named, to answer to said bill; and that a copy of said summons, together with this order, be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for six weeks successively, previous to the next term of this court, to which time this cause is continued for farther proceedings thereon.

A copy—Teste:

JOHN R. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

United States of America,
Territory of Arkansas.
To the Sheriff of Phillips county, GREETING:

We command you, as heretofore, to summon the heirs of Robert Fleming, deceased, if they be found within your county, that they appear at the next term of this court, to be holden at the house in the county aforesaid, at the court-house thereof, in the town of Helena, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in October, then and there to answer a bill of complaint in favor of William E. Woodruff. Herein fail not, and have you then and there this writ. Witness John R. Sanford, Clerk of our said court, at my office, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1836, and of the Independence of the United States the sixteenth.

28-6w JOHN R. SANFORD, *Clerk.*

MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS

LANDS.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, and, that persons wishing to purchase, may examine their quality, gives the following description of the surveys, viz:

9,681 acres, *in Town* 13*S. Range* 3*W.*

SW qr. sec. 1; sec. 2; S½ sec. 3; S½ sec. 4; NE, SW and NW fr. qrs. sec. 6; sec. 8; N½ sec. 9; NW, NE and SE qrs. sec. 10; sec. 11; NW, SW and SE qrs. sec. 12; sections 13 and 14; SW qr. sec. 15; N½ sec. 21; sections 22 and 23; N½ sec. 24; W½ sec. 26; sections 27 and 28; NE, SW and E½ of NW qrs. sec. 34; NW qr. sec. 35; and, adjoining the above, in *Town* 13 *S, Range* 4 *W*, the W½ of NW qr. sec. 19, and W½ of SW½ and W½ of NW½ sec. 19.

3,057 acres, *in Town* 12*S, Range* 4*W.*

W½ of SW qr. sec. 5; NW, SW and SE qrs. sec. 6; sec. 7; NE, NW and SW qrs. sec. 8; No. 1 of NW qr. sec. 10; W½ of NE and E½ of SE qrs. sec. 21; W½ of SW qr. sec. 22; W½ sec. 27; NW fr. qr. No. 1 of SW fr. qr. SE fr. qr., and S½ of SW fr. qr. sec. 30; fr. sec. 31; and E½ of NW qr. 31.

1,686 acres, *in Town* 12*S, Range* 4*W.*

E part of S½ fr. qr. and W part of SW½ fr. qr. sec. 1; all part of S½ fr. qr. sec. 2; Nor. 2 and 3 of SE½ qr. and SE½ part of SW qr. sec. 4; E½ & of fr. sec. 11, on east and west side of Bayou Bartholomew; fr. sec. 12, on east side of bayou; West of NW qr. sec. 13; NW fr. qr. and W½ qr. of NW½ qr. sec. 18; Nor. of NE½ qr. and W½ qr. of NW½ qr. sec. 19; Nor. of NE½ qr. and SE½ qr. of SW½ qr. and SE½ qr. of SE½ qr. sec. 14; W½ of NW½ qr. sec. 23; SW and NE qrs. sec. 25; and S½ of SW½ qr. sec. 25.

5,838 acres *in Town* 13*S. Range* 4*W.*

SE½ qr. sec. 1; SW qr. sec. 3; S½ sec. 3; SE, SW and NW qrs. sec. 4; NE½ and SE½ qr. sec. 9; fr. sec. 10, lying on the east and west side of bayou Bartholomew; fr. sec. 11, east of bayou; fr. sec. 12, east of bayou; SW qr. sec. 13; Sur. part of fr. sec. 14, east of bayou; fr. sec. 15, east of bayou; N½ & of fr. sec. 23, east of bayou SW qr. E½ of NW qr., W½ of NE and W½ of SE qrs. sec. 27; E½ of SE qr. sec. 28; NE qr. and E½ of SE qr. sec. 33; W½ & sec. 34; NE qr. sec. 35; and NE½ qr. of fr. sec. 4, in Town 14 S. Range 4 W, adjoining the former.

727 acres, *in Town* 15 *S, Range* 4 *W.*

S½ sec. 14; N½ sec. 23; and NW fr. qr. sec. 26.

152 acres, *in Town* 15 *S, Range* 1 *W.*

SE½ qr. Sec. 31.

80 acres, *in Town* 14 *S, Range* 1 *W.*

E½ of SE½ sec. 20.

1,092 acres, *in Town* 16 *S, Range* 1 *W.*

W½ of NW qr. sec. 31; sec. 32; S½ sec. 29; SE qr. sec. 34; and SW qr. sec. 36.

1,200 acres, *in Town* 17 *S, Range* 1 *W.*

S½ and NW qr. sec. 21; SW qr. sec. 22; E½ SE qr. sec. 29; SW, NW and SE qrs. sec. 30.

1,234 acres, *in Town* 18 *S, Range* 1 *W.*

S½ sec. 24; fr. sec. 25; and fr. sec. 33.

1,379 acres, *in Town* 19 *S, Range* 1 *W.*

S½ sec. 2; SE qr. sec. 3; NW, SW, and SE qrs. sec. 12; E½ & of fr. sec. 13; NW fr. qr. of fr. sec. 13; and W½ & of fr. sec. 9—the two last in Town 19 S, Range 1 E.

☞ All the foregoing described lands are situated in CHICOT county.

The following described lands are on the *AR. KANSAS river*, below Little Rock, viz:

1092 acres on the south side of the Arkansas river, immediately below the city of Little Rock, all bottom land.

574 acres on the north side of the Arkansas river, near the present Ferry—all bottom land.

293 ACRES, *in Town* 2*N, Range* 10*W.*

Viz: S½ of frac. sec 30.

1,320 ACRES, *in Town* 1*N, Range* 10*W.*

Viz: 1000 acres including island in Bonnelle Lake; W½ SW qr. of sec. 3; S½ of sec. 10; N½ of sec. 15; SW qr. of sec. 11; W½ NW and SW qr. of N½ of sec. 4, all adjoining; and S½ of sec. 33; W½ E½ of sec. 6; NW qr. of sec. 7; and NW qr. of SW qr. of sec. 09.

496 ACRES, *in Town* 2*S, Range* 10*W.*

SW and SE frqrs. of sec. 19; NW and SE frqrs. of sec. 30.

213 ACRES, *in Town* 3*S, Range* 11*W.*

W½ half of fr. sec. 06.

1,786 acres, *in Town* 3*S. Range* 10*W.*

NW and SW frqr sec 29, and NE½ qr sec 18; Ept of NE½ qr. sec. 30, Npt of NE½ qr. sec. 32; and N½ sec. 36, north of Arkansas river, and on south side of the Arkansas river, sec. 8, W½ of fr. sec. 9; N½ fr. sec. 10; and N½ sec. 7, *all adjoining*, containing 1,786 acres, [illegible] one and a half miles out of Pine Bluff, adjoining Pine Bluff (lower end of Red Bluff), [illegible] acres in cultivation—the whole tract free from inundation, and of the first quality of cotton lands, and is nearly in a square and [illegible] supplying one field of 600 acres.

1,986 acres, *in Town* 4*S. Range* 10*W.*

W½ of fr. sec. 3; SE qr. sec. 10; SW fr. qr. sec. 14; fr. sec. 15; W½ of SE qr. and SW fr. qr. sec. 22; fr. sec. 23; SE qr. sec. 26; NE qr. and SW fr. qr. and NE qr. sec. 35; SE and NW qrs. sec. 36, (and NE and SE qrs. sec. 2, and NW and SW qrs. sec. 1, in T. 5 S. R. 10 W. adjoining above).

1,963 acres, *in Town* 5*S. Range* 10*W.*

NW, NE and SW qrs. of sec. 3; SW, NE and SE qrs of sec. 8; N½ & of NE qr. and E½ of fr. & of NW qr. of sec. 4; and E½ of NE qr. sec. 5; W½ SE qr. sec. 2; E½ SW qr. sec. 3 and N½ NW½ sec. 11; SE qr. sec. 9; NE, E½ NW, W½ SE, W½ SW and NE qrs. of SW½, all in sec. 10.

1,684 acres, *in Town* 5*S, Range* 9*W.*

NE qr. and W½ SE qrs. sec. 18; sec. 4; SE½ fr. sec. 5; NE½ sec. 8; W½ NW qr. fr. sec. 9; and S½ of Michel Bonne's survey.

400 acres, *in Town* 6*S. Range* 9*W.*

E½ sec. 25, and E½ SW qr. sec. 29.

6,475 acres, *in Town* 6*S. Range* 8*W.*

In 4 tracts, the first containing 2000 acres and being E½ SW qr. sec. 33; and sec. 34; SW and W½ NW sec. 22; W½ SW qr. sec. 10; W½ SW and W½ SE sec. 27; [illegible] and E½ sec. 20; and fractional [illegible] 34, and E½ North of River; on this last tract is about 60 acres of cleared land. The second containing 1102 acres: being NW, and NE qrs. sec. 17; SE½ and E½ NE qrs. sec. 19; W½ E½ NE½, and [illegible] and W½ NW sec. 21. The third tract 705 acres: being S½ NE sec. 6; [illegible] 6, 7, 10, 11, and 12, of sec. 8; [illegible] 10, 11, 12, of sec. 7. And the fourth containing 542 acres: being N½, and SE½ qr. sec. 33; and SW frqr. of fr. sec. 30, in 6S, 5W, adjoining above.

2,831 ACRES, *in Town* 6*S, Range* 7*W.*

Divided into three tracts, viz: 1000 acres south of river, being S½ NE qr. and E½ SE qr. of sec. 21; N½ SW, and SE qrs. sec. 22; SE, and SW qrs. of sec. 20; NE qr. sec. 29; S½ sec. 32. 1120 acres south of River, S½ sec. 2, E½ SE qr. of sec. 10; NE qr. and W½ NW qrs. of sec. 11; and W½ SW qrs. of sec. 12. The third tract containing 111 83-100 acres, being E½ NE and E½ SE½ qrs. of sec. 6.

1,680 ACRES, *in Town* 1*S, Range* 7*W.*

S½ of sec. 27, E½ SE qr. of sec. 28; E½ of sec. 33; NE, SE and SW qrs. sec. 34; NW, SW, and SE qrs. of sec. 34, all adjoining.

360 ACRES, *in Town* 7*S, Range* 6*W.*

Being SE frqr. of fr. sec 6; NW frqr of fractional sec. 3; N½ of NE frqr. sec. 8, and NE½ qr of fr. sec. 11; NE qr sec 10.

2,175 acres, *in Town* 7*S, Range* 5*W.*

W½ sec. 5; sec. 4; fr. sec. 5; fr. sec. 8; fr. sec. 9; W½ & sec. 10. All the preceding parcels of lands are situated on the Arkansas river, and mostly in Jefferson and Arkansas counties.

320 acres, *in Town* 1*N, Range* 2*W.*

SE½ sec. 33, and NW sec. 34—being 3 miles south of Little Rock—on which is a field of about 40 acres, which has been in cultivation for five years past, and on which is a large convenient dwelling-house and out-houses.

The above described lands have been [illegible] fered with cash, and have all been subjected to a minute personal examination, by an agent [illegible] qualified and a first-rate judge of the [illegible] inside.

These lands will be sold in portions to suit purchasers, so that the portion be taken without injury to the residue lying in the same body.

The undersigned trusts that those disposed to purchase, will examine for themselves the [illegible] and locality of the above described lands.

CHESTER ASHLEY.

Little Rock, Dec. 5, 1835. 41-tf