THE GAZETTE.

LITTLE ROCK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1838.

Democratic candidates for the 26th Congress,

EDWARD CROSS,
LEWIS B. TULLY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM CRISMAN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative in the 26th Congress.

We are authorized to announce A. F. Hill, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Carroll county.

JOHN D. DICKSON, P. M., Bentonville, Benton county, is authorized to act as Agent for the Arkansas Gazette.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ALDEN O. DARTTER, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, in the place of J. C. Fuller, appointed Charge d'Affairs to the Peru Bolivian Confederation.

HENRY ANDERSON, of North Carolina, to be Secretary, and WILLIAM B. CONWAY, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the territory of Iowa, from and after the 21 day of July next.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

By letters received from Mr. SEVIER and Mr. YELL, by yesterday's mail, up to the 20th ult., we have the pleasure of learning that the amendments made by the House of Representatives, to the pre-emption bill, have been concurred in by the Senate, and that the bill only wanted the signature of the President to become a law. This is but doubtless received before having recommended its passage in his annual message. We have a copy of the bill, and will publish it next week.

Judge Yell says, in his letter of 20th ult., that "The subtreasury bill is now before the House; when it is disposed of, we shall make an effort to get up the army bill. We shall probably adjourn about the 9th or 10th of July."—[Monday next or the Monday following.]

Late from Red River.—We take singular pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the Natchitoches Gazette of 16th and 23d October, 1837, by the mail on Saturday last. The paper of the latter date contains a lengthy and pithy review of President VAN BUREN'S last annual message.

Talking is costly.—On the occasion of the recent earthquake in Missouri, a couple who were quietly sleeping in their bed, were somewhat disturbed.—"What's that?" said the wife. "Only an earthquake," returned the husband, as he drowsily turned over, and resigned himself again to the arms of Morpheus.

The members of the Dubuque Lyceum have passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That early marriages are conducive to happiness.

The lyceum is composed of bachelors—what do they know about it?

Fourth of July.—There is to be but little attempt at a celebration of Independence in this city. A national salute will be fired this morning, by the artillery company.

The Nashville Whig says the people of Arkansas are dissatisfied with the settlement of the Indians on this frontier. This is not the case. A majority of the citizens of this State have congrated with a knowledge that such was to be the policy of the Government. Provision has been made for several years for the removal of the Indians who are now on our frontier, and those who are yet to come. We see complaints that the Indians are settled here—but that proper measures are not taken for the *defence* of the frontier. Nothing but a material enlargement of the army can render that practicable. But while such men as Bell, Wise, and other Whig Congressional bull lies, waste the time of the people in pugilistic combats, and debates purposely got up to embarrass the movements of the Government, the people of Arkansas are compelled to wait, with what patience they may, for Congress in which shall be more unanimity of purpose, and who will earn more for a judicious disposition of the time and money of the people. We advise the Whig to attend to its own concerns. Arkansas will take care of itself; she is able to bear her own row.

Frontier Defence.—The Times accuses the President of being careless of the defence of the northern frontier, after appropriations have been made for the purpose by Congress. What can the Executive do with an army of six thousand men? Can he, with this handful, wage a war in Florida, remove sixteen thousand refractory Cherokees, guard the western frontier, and, at the same time, prevent refugee Canadians burning British steam-boats? If the editor of the Times cannot find any more tangible grounds of accusation against the administration, than that it does not endow the army with omnipresence, he had as well "retire to a less conspicuous station before the public."

Fruits of abolitionism.—Two negroes in Philadelphia recently murdered a white man, in the open street. The abolitionists have persuaded the free negroes that they have a right to do as they please. In this case the citizens were somewhat excited, but the appearance of the police prevented any tumult. If the people of the north will sow the wind, they must reap the whirlwind.

The legislature of Massachusetts have recently passed a law "abolishing" the retailing of spirituous liquors. The grocery-keepers are making a fess about it. They hold meetings, protest, talk of inalienable rights, and all that sort of thing; and from the tone of their decorcame, a body would suppose they had been debarred the right of exercising some useful calling, and that the peace and safety of the community degended upon their being permitted to continue their vocation. For our part, we think it the only sensible thing the Yankees have done for a long time; and if they would only leave some other sorts of "abolition," alone we should think them tolerable clever fellows after all.

A fellow by the name of Doubelu was lately convicted of gambling, in New Orleans, and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000—half to the informer (Capt. Harpert, and half to the Attorney General.

Great Fresh.—The cities of Presth and Ofen, in Germany, have been desolated by the overflowing of the Danube. Upwards of 500 houses were destroyed, and more than 1200 people are missing.

Emancipation of slaves in the West Indies.—The British ministry have agreed to the introduction of measures in parliament for the immediate emancipation of the black population of the West Indies. They are now held in a sort half bondage, and called apprentices.

In the island of Barbadoes, the colonial legislature have passed an act liberating the apprentices on the 1st of August next, and entirely dispensing with involuntary servitude. The negroes are now *hired* to perform the necessary labor of the country. We shall next hear of their owning masters, and enslaving the whites.

Rights of women.—At a meeting of the New England abolition convention, recently convened in Boston, composed of men and women, of all colors, a female reformer delivered one of the applaitment of a woman, in conjunction with two men, as one of the committees, in which the general rights of the sex were discussed. An equal where talking is done, the women got the best of it, and it was decided that they were as much entitled to make fools of themselves as the men. They will soon wear breeches and straddle horses.

Several of the anti-subtreasury editors of the Times are giving Judge Tully a fool of soft corn. We believe the Judge to be too-sensible to be gulled by their stuff.

The crops.—A letter from a friend in Randolph county, gives the pleasing intelligence of the prospect of abundant crops in that section of Arkansas. The wheat harvest had commenced, and the writer states that it is the finest crop raised for the last ten years. The northern and western part of Arkansas are as well calculated for raising small grain as any country in the world; and when sufficient capital is invested in the growing of grain and stalling, we can get our supplies of flour within our borders, and thus save the immense sums annually expended by us for that article in the northern markets. Our correspondent very sensibly remarked that "the pressure in the money market has been a great stumbling-stone to industry; and instead of causing idleness and distress, has indeed the blessing of plenty of the substance of life—corn and meat."

The corn crops in other parts of the country, look as well as could be expected after the recent drought: the late rains will have a reviving effect, and cheer the desponding farmer. Cotton bids fair for a tolerable crop.

STEAM FERRY-BOAT LITTLE ROCK.

We are gratified in being able to announce the arrival, on Wednesday morning last, of the *Steam Ferry-boat Little Rock*, which was built expressly for the lower ferry at this place, where she will commence running so soon as the necessary floats or wharf-boats can be constructed on each side of the river, for her to land at.

This boat was built at Cincinnati, since March last, under the personal superintendence of Capt. THOMAS J. HALDEMAN, (late commander of the steam-boat ARKANSAS,) and is one of the strongest built boats on the western waters. She is 156 feet long, by 33 feet wide, to the extremity of her guards, with 24 ft. depth of hold, and has a beautiful new engine of sufficient strength and powe to give her speed equal to most of the boats on the Arkansas. Her trip from Cincinnati to this place was made in eight days and 18 hours, with between 30 and 40 tons of freight on board; and she has since her arrival, given evidence of the great power of her engine, by towing a flat-boat boat, (nearly 50 feet long, by over 18 feet wide,) with nearly 50,000 feet of plank and scantling, a distance of nearly 40 miles. She has a comfortable cabin for passengers, officers' room, cook room, &c., with capacious gangways (forward and on each side of the boilers) sufficient for two of the largest wagons and teams, 3 or 4 smaller carriages, 20 or 30 head of horses or cattle, with sufficient other room for more than 200 foot passengers.

Travelers may now look on having a safe and expeditious mode of crossing the Arkansas, at the lower ferry, at all stages of the river, which will probably tend as much toward the prosperity of our thriving town as any other improvement, to the same extent, that could be made.

It is expected that she will commence plying regularly on the Ferry in the course of next week—at all events, as soon as the wharf boats can be prepared.

ABOLITION AND THE WHIGS.

In another column will be found an article from the Washington Chronicle, relative to proceedings in the New-York and Massachusetts legislatures on the subject of the abolition of slavery. We hope the Whigs of Arkansas will give the article an attentive perusal. They will there see the close connection existing between the principles they are advocating, and the deplorable fanaticism which so unhappily prevails in the northern States, and which may yet deluge the country with blood, and cause a dismemberment of the republic.

The abolitionists claim the Whigs for their friends and partizans, and judging from the proceedings above referred to, with sufficient cause. Despairing of effecting any thing towards the abolition of slavery during the existence of the present administration, and while the people are attached to democratic principles, the abolitionists will cease to agitate and abolitionist, black and white, are to be directed to the overthrow of the Democracy, and the substitution of a Whig government, with Henry Clay or Daniel Webster at its head. It is so-understood, then will commence a *reign of terror—a black era.* The Whig government will of course reward those who assist in placing it in power, and the abolitionists will come in for a full share of the loaves and fishes of office.

Place the abolition Whigs in power, slavery will be abolished in the District of Columbia and the territories, which will be but the entering wedge of a systematic attempt to overthrow the domestic institutions of the south. Let them once accomplish the first step in their unholy plot, and nothing but the extreme measure of a dissolution of the Union can save the south from ruin. In case of such emergency with the rights guaranteed to the people of the south, by the Federal Constitution, there will be no alternative left the Union but to dissolved, peaceably or forcibly, and what now constitutes one political family, the equal pride and boast of all, will be severed, without a hope of reunion, and all the kindly feelings which are cherished by a large majority of the population of both sections, will be changed to hatred, malice and vindictive spirit of foreign enmity.

Are the Whigs of Arkansas prepared to lend their aid in riving the constitution which binds the north and south as firm as our own rocky hills? Will they share in the ignominy of separating a people who have for nearly a century passed safely through the fiery ordeal of the conflicting interests and jarring opinions naturally incident to the population of so extended a territory? We trust not.

Let our fellow-citizens who are divided from us in opinion on the minor points which constitute the rallying ground of partizans, give the article to which we refer a cool and deliberate examination. They will find matter for serious reflection in the schemes there exposed, and may be led to question whether it is not better to endure what now appear to them to be minor evils, than to risk the safety of the country by forwarding the plot of the abolition fanatics of the north.

The Times says, that "as soon as the new pre-amp. tion bill comes to hand, they will give it a place in their columns." Will they give it a place and nays in the Senate on its passage to that house, that its readers may see where the Hon. Henry Clay may be found? The settlers of Arkansas are called on to support Mr. Clay, when he has always been opposed to their interests, might and main.

The following, we hope, will be the last we shall hear, at least so far as the newspapers are concerned, in relation to the unhappy affair which gave rise to it. Too much has already been said on the subject. As to the communication signed "SALEM," we distinctly insist, in the exercise of the 13th ult., that it was "far too personal or a private communications," and therefore declined inserting it in the Gazette. A few days afterwards, the author called on us, and insisted that it should be published in the form of an extra, stating that it was the wish of the jury that it should be published in some shape. We accordingly printed (at the expense of the author), about 300 copies of it, which were sent with the Gazette of 20th ult., to our subscribers in the Saline county, and partially to those in the county. Further than this, we have no agency, either directly or indirectly, in the publication.

We know nothing of the allegations contained in that publication, affecting the character of Mr. Taylor, and disclaim all participancy in them or their promulgation, further than the mere mechanical part we took in executing the printing.

Little Rock, June 27th, 1838.

Mr. WM. E. WOODRUFF:

Sir—Having been informed by you, of the authorship of the communication, under the signature of "*Salem*," published as an extra to your paper of the 20th inst., I have only to say, that I cannot stoop to reply to any thing from a source so degraded. But as you have given it the shape in which it appears, I shall expect from you, in the next Gazette, a distinct disavowal of any connivance in the dishonorable agency myself, consigned in that unparalleled dearth of originality fabrication.

Yours, &c. JOHN TAYLOR.

We perceive, from the Washington papers, that two bills have been passed in Congress to re-organize the federal courts for the districts of Alabama and Mississippi, so as to vest circuit court jurisdiction in the district courts of those States. Such a measure is greatly needed in Arkansas. The circuit court of the U. S. for this state, is held but once a year by law; and, owing to the great extent of his circuit, and his conflicting duties, according to the present arrangement of the terms, we cannot expect the regular attendance of Judge McKinley. Whereas, the district court could readily hold two terms in a year, as it does at present, without having any business of consequence be on it. The great importance and convenience of the proposed change is long-toning to be felt by all who have any business in the speedy and regular administration of justice. We understand, from several highly respectable members of the bar, that two petitions have been sent on to our Representatives in Congress, urging them to procure the passage of such a law for this State, and we have no doubt it will be attended to, if the business before Congress will permit its being taken up.

Our readers will find, in a subsequent part of this paper, the proceedings of a meeting in Benton county, nominating Judge CROSS for Congress. He will undoubtedly receive a large majority in the north and west.

The Times says that all the office-holders are guilty of dictating to the people how they shall vote, except perhaps Judge Crutchfield, the Receiver of the Land-office at this city—and adds, "he may be guilty of the charge, but we do not make the accusation against him." The editor of the Times may be a thief, "but we do not make the accusation against him."

The Times denies that it is conducted by thirty-six editors. Our correspondent was in error last week—it is only *twenty-six.*

We see by the last Times & Advocate, that Mr. Reed has withdrawn from the establishment, and will be succeeded by MESSRS ELY COLBY and M. J. STEER.

The Times of Monday attempts to convey the idea that the whigs are not identified with the abolitionists. Why, then, do the whigs support Henry Clay, and why do the abolitionists support the whigs?

Fayetteville, 9th June, 1838.

DEAR SIR—We take pleasure in presenting for your consideration, the accompanying resolutions. The most perfect unanimity prevailed, as well in the recommending committee as in the meeting by which your nomination was adopted. All were sensible of your high claims to public confidence; all impressed with the belief that the interest of the citizens of this state would be best consulted by the bestowal of their suffrage on you, to represent them in the 26th Congress of the United States. Without detracting from the claims of other gentlemen, whose talents, virtue, and public services, will entitle them to our consideration and confidence, yet we may be allowed to express our belief, that you will combine more of the strength of the democratic republican party in Arkansas than any other individual with whom we are acquainted. That, with you as our candidate, we would have our names recorded at the polls, in the full confidence of a satisfactory result.

In the behalf, therefore, of the meeting, and for ourselves, as individuals, we respectfully request your acquiescence with the wishes of the meeting, as expressed in the resolution.

Yours, &c.,
JACOB W. WALKER,
WM. McK. BALL,
JOHN CONNER,
J. TRAMEL,
JNO. MCCLELLAN,
A. WALLACE.

To the Hon. EDWARD CROSS, *Little Rock.*

Little Rock, June 27th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN—I received, on Monday last, your letter of the 9th inst., accompanied by the proceedings of a large and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of Washington county, manifesting me as a candidate to represent the people of Arkansas in the twenty-sixth Congress.

The kind and flattering terms in which you have been pleased to make the communication together with the confidence manifested by the democratic citizens of Washington county, have inspired me with the most profound feelings of gratitude; and whatever may be the result in the approaching contest, I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance the recollection of the partiality thus communicated and expressed.

Having been solicited to become a candidate by many of my fellow-citizens in different portions of the state, prior to the receipt of your communication, I had determined to comply with their wishes, and accordingly authorized my name to be announced. Permit me, however, to assure you, gentlemen, and through you, those you represent, that I would have been otherwise, the nomination which you have so politely communicated would have influenced my course, and to add, that it shall be my study, as it is my pride, to deserve the favorable sentiments of the democratic citizens of Washington county, and of the state generally.

Such views as I entertain in relation to the various existing subjects of the day, shall be frankly and fully presented at the earliest period in my power. In the mean time, allow me to request you to make my sincere and grateful acknowledgments to those you represent, and to accept for yourselves, individually, the sincere good wishes of

Your friend, and obedient servant,
EDW. CROSS.

To Messrs. J. W. Walker, Wm. McK. Ball, John Conner, J. Tramel, John McClellan, Alfred Wallace.

For the Arkansas Gazette.

To Dr. JAMES H. WILKINS and Capt. JAMES JOHNSON

GENTLEMEN—Laying aside party distinction, and sacrificing individual opinion, in federal politics, on the common altar, many voters, having full confidence in your capacity, honesty, probity, and vigilance of purpose, earnestly solicit that you allow your names to be presented to them, in common with the rest of your fellow-citizens of Hempstead county, as candidates for the popular branch of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas.

We are tired of dividing, fence-riding, etc. Allow us the privilege of bestowing our suffrages upon you. Then attend to your respective avocations; and the rest will be attended to by your fellow-citizens.

MANY VOTERS.

Hempsted county, June 29.

"Senate Chamber, June 8, 1838.

"DEAR SIR—I hasten to forward you the enclosed communication, just received from the Post-office Department. The Deputy has delayed the answer a long time, and I have urged their action upon it; but Mr. Holbin's absence has been the excuse for the delay.

Yours, &c. W. S. FULTON.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton is informed, that the Postmaster General has considered and declined the application of the citizens of Pulaski and Jefferson counties, in Arkansas, for a diversion in No. 4005, Little Rock to Columbia, so as to make the route run on the north ern bank of the Arkansas, through an office to be established at Mason's Mills, in lieu of the southern side, as at present.

The application, however, has been, by direction of the Postmaster General, referred to the appointment office, to consider the expediency of establishing the office at Mason's Mills, on the footing of a special office, to be supplied from the one nearest to it.

WM. H. DUNDAS,
for the Int. Ass. P. M. Gen.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT
CONTRACT OFFICE, *June 8, 1838.*

House of Representatives, June 10, 1838.

SIR—As the delegation in Congress from Arkansas have received their share of censure in relation to the mails in our State, I have taken the most effectual means to prevent, in future, any unnecessary failures. I have given notice to the Postmaster General, and his deputies, that I shall hold the mail contractors in Arkansas to a strict performance of their duty; and that if any payments were made to them, for services which were not rendered in strict accordance with their contracts, I would expose it. The answer of Mr. Colon' I sent to you, and I desire you to publish it with this note.

I learn that one or two of the stage contractors have stopped running the stages, until *corn* and *fodder* can be purchased a little cheaper. If I am not very much mistaken, they will find their corn and *fodder* soon them a round sum before the end of the year, or before they get another dollar from the route, without a certificate from the Postmasters at Little Rock and Batesville, that they have discharged their duty.

Yours, &c. A. YELL.

"This answer is not received'.—*Edit. Gaz.*

"PUBLIC SENTIMENT."

Extract of a letter, dated

Conway county, June 25, 1838.

The democrats of this county were much disappointed, when they understood that Judge Tully was a candidate for Congress. He is an excellent man, and makes a good Judge; but his acquaintance is too limited to give him even a remote prospect of success.

The nomination of Judge Cross will be supported by the whole democracy of Conway county. He is a firm and unwavering democrat, and well known to the people in all parts of the state; and his integrity of character and the suavity of his manners, endear him to all with whom he is acquainted. He need entertain no fears as to the vote of Conway.

Lafayette county, June 27, 1838.

I am highly pleased to see that our old friend, Judge Cross, has consented to run for Congress. He is just the man to unite the people of this part of the State. His vote here will be almost unanimous.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—I see in the last Gazette a writer, over the signature of Roscoke, desires to be informed what Whig principles are. I would recommend him, before he concerns himself about politics, to read the history of our country. He will learn there the principles of our fathers when they followed the standard of their country under Washington. They, with Washington, were all Whigs. Here he will learn valuable information. He will also see that there were then, as now, opponents of the Whigs—opponents of Washington—and opponents to the liberty of their country—opponents of the Whigs. Other opponents of the fathers of liberty had then a name. He will learn of a world learn, too, the effects of this opposition in exciting the resentment of the American people. He, and all others, will also see that the childish and fanatic notions of the abolitionists made no part of their principle. If that writer knew the history of Arkansas well, he would know that my contempt for all abolition doctrines had been fully stated and published in Arkansas I should not have noticed the above communication but for the purpose of saying to the public that I feel under no obligations to notice the remarks of an anonymous writer. He, who cannot give his name, has no opinions which deserve the attention of any.

Respectfully, WM. CUMMINS.

When Henry Clay was charged with blasphemy in the House of Representatives, which had been fastened upon him in the Globe, a friend urged him to refute the charge. The following is his answer:

Washington, 10th March, 1838.

Dear Sir—I received your letter and thank you for the kind feelings towards me which it expresses. But I submit to your own reflection, whether you think that I ought to engage in a vindictive war with the foul slanderous calumnies of such a paper as the Globe. I cannot descend to such an office.

Yours respectfully,
H. CLAY.

He must be growing particular. If all the accounts we hear of his gallantry in Kentucky are true, he has *descended to dirtier things* than that.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING,

IN BENTON COUNTY.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Benton county, convened in the Court-house, in the town of Bentonville, on Tuesday the 26th of June, 1838, for the purpose of previous public notice, GORDON WALLACE was called to the chair, and JOHN D. DICKSON appointed Secretary. The meeting was then briefly stated the object of the meeting; whereupon the following resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report business for the meeting.

J. W. Cowan, Samuel Williams, Oliver Weeks, John B. Wilkins, Joseph McMillan, H. K. Hutchins, Robert Hartsell, Samuel Darby, Singleton Langton, John Rich, Benamin Pace, Edward Hunt, Wm. Hogan, Thomas Rankin, William McClain and Samuel Hicks, were appointed said committee, who after retiring a short time to consult of their duties, returned to the meeting, and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas, It is right and proper that the people, peaceably to assemble together, on all proper occasions, and freely express their opinions relative to the political concerns of the country, as time has arrived when some suitable person should be announced as a candidate to represent in the popular branch of the General Congress of the United States, whose republican principles can be relied on:

Therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty and proper that the name of a democrat be announced to the second democratic principles should be placed before the people of this district, as a candidate for the 26th Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That, in the Hon. EDWARD CROSS, of Little Rock, is to be found a gentleman of talents, honesty, firmness, and a firm support of democratic principles, and that he is entitled to the confidence and support of the people of Arkansas as a candidate for Congress; and we do hereby place his name before them as a candidate for that office, and recommend his claims to them as a gentleman entitled to their confidence and support.

Resolved, That this meeting will exhibit their zeal and liberality, use all fair and honorable means to ensure the election of Judge Cross to Congress.

Resolved, That the Hon. A. YELL, in retiring from the hustle of public life to the peaceful shades of retirement, has our thanks and wishes for the firm and manly stand taken by him in behalf of the democratic party, and for his unwavering support of the democratic principles of democracy.

Resolved, That we view with pain the foul aspersions cast upon the character of *Martin Van Buren*, President of the United States, by his political opponents, and that we, as democrats, are satisfied with his administration neither our interest, reputation, and that as citizens of a free country, where the ballot remains the property of the United States, we regard the charge of bribery, as made by the Whigs, as a base slander on the character of the people of the United States, in relation to the integrity of the public head of a free and enlightened nation.

Resolved, That the Hon. A. YELL, in retiring from the hustle of public life to the peaceful shades of retirement, has our thanks and wishes for the firm and manly stand taken by him in behalf of the democratic party, and for his unwavering support of the democratic principles of democracy.

Resolved, That we view with pain the foul aspersions cast upon the character of *Martin Van Buren*, President of the United States, by his political opponents, and that we, as democrats, are satisfied with his administration neither our interest, reputation, and that as citizens of a free country, where the ballot remains the property of the people, no political opponent can injure the character of the United States, in relation to the integrity of the public head of a free and enlightened nation.

Resolved, That this meeting view with feelings of deep indignation the attempt of the abolitionists to create a division in the ranks of the people of this State, as well as our neighbors, by the Hon. H. Clay, the leader of the Federal Whigs, in the Senate of the United States, and that the course towards us was unbecoming a gentleman and a statesman, and that we view with feelings of pain, in the character of one who aspires to the prominent honor of the Presidency of the United States, a want of that correspondence with every principle of self-respect, or common courtesy to a gentleman and a statesman, and that we view with feelings of pain and indignation the conduct of American indigenously born Senators, who have made common cause with the said Clay, with the view of obtaining upon all such false aspersions.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the people of Arkansas, to oppose Henry Clay in all he does, and that we will support every candidate for office, who may be in favor of his administration.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and secretary, and published in the Arkansas Gazette, and such other papers as may be printed in this State, and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the Hon. A. YELL.

GORDON WALLACE, *Chairman.*
JOHN D. DICKSON, *Secretary.*

Little Rock, June 28th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN—It was with no ordinary feelings of gratification, that I received, a few days since, the proceedings of a democratic meeting, held at Bentonville, Benton county, on the 26th inst., expressive of the high confidence, friendship, and esteem of the citizens of Benton county, manifested for me, in the nomination of me as a candidate for Congress, at the approaching election in August next. That this nomination was unsolicited by me, and that I was not even informed that my name was to be presented to the people of Benton county, previously to the meeting, are circumstances which are well known to you. Under these circumstances, I could not but feel more highly flattered and proud of the nomination so made, than I do; and feeling disposed at all times to serve my country in any manner that my friends may think the public requires; yet this being an election in which the State of Arkansas is vitally concerned, I would esteem it imprudent for me to give a positive answer to your request, either affirmatively or negatively, without first hearing from the different parts of the State, on this subject. You may, however, in the mean time use this very partial answer, as you may think fit. A final and positive answer will be handed you in a short time. Respectfully,

Your ob't serv't
R. C. S. BROWN.

From the Rochester Democrat, June 4th.

Another Steam-boat outrage!

THE STEAM BOAT TELEGRAPH FIRED INTO BY A BODY OF ARMED MEN AT BROCK VILLE!

We fear that a crisis is approaching which will throw our frontier into the whirlpool of strife; for it is impossible that outrages so glaring as are those openly and daily being perpetrated on the lakes, can long be tamely submitted to by either nation. The destruction of the Caroline, alone, was sufficient to have endangered the tranquility of the two countries; and nothing but mutual forbearance could have subdued the fearful storm which gathered beneath the smoke of the Sir Robert Peel; but we know not whether any thing but the interposition of divine Providence, can keep the sword sheathed, now that another outrage has been perpetrated by indiscreet, if not wilfully malicious men.

The facts of this act, as we gather them from the Captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follows:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening—touched at Prescott as usual—and reached Brockville about 9. Here she landed at the lower dock—took on board and left a number of passengers—received the visit and insults of an unarmed mob, who ransacked the cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed and commanded to land. The Captain, supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped down to within 20 feet of the dock; but apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon the boat's coming up to the dock.

After a few words had passed, the Captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired, and *four of the balls entered the ladies' cabin!* One passed within a few inches of the chambermaid, and two struck very near the Captain. It is said that the men who fired the guns were the guard called out by the public authorities! If so, the outrage is ten-fold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences! If the perpetrators are demanded by our Government, they will not, of course, be delivered up. In that case our Government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

The Telegraph was fired on till out of reach, which was not long, as the engineer, suspicious of foul play, kept up, during the stay of the boat, a heavy press of steam.

The officer commanding the guard at Brockville attempts an excuse, by saying that the men had unapprehended his orders, which were to fire two minutes into the air as a signal, provided any suspicious boats should approach. The degree of credit that this justly attaches to the Telegraph, may be learned from the fact, that her hull was sounded twice, as is customary at that place.

Extract of a letter, dated

Montreal, 24 June.

"The wretches who fired into the American steam-boat Telegraph, at Brockville, to avenge the burning of the British steam-boat Sir Robert Peel, have all been put in jail, and will suffer severely for their indiscretion. There are gangs of desperadoes on both sides of the lines, who are doing their utmost to bring about a collision between the two nations, but I trust that the good sense of both Governments will avert such a calamity. We have much to complain of in the conduct of the local authorities of the frontier States, but no doubt the General Government will do its duty, and spare us all the awful consequences of a war."

GEORGIA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHEROKEES.

From the Governor of Georgia to the Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, May 29, 1838.

SIR—I have had the honor of receiving from you the proposals of the Government to John Ross, and communications to General Scott.

The surprise and regret exulted in myself at these proceedings of the Government, I am sure will be felt by every citizen of the State.

I can give to them no sanction whatever.

The proposals to Ross could not be carried into execution but in violation of the rights of the State. The very making of them must prove exceedingly injurious to the interests of the people.

The lands which are in the occupancy of the Indians in Georgia, are the private property of its citizens; and the owners are now entitled by the laws to possession. For the purpose of preventing all unnecessary suffering and hardships on the part of the Cherokees, these properties have been earnest'y entreated not to subvert their rights at present, and until the Indians should be removed by the army. They have been assured that this would be done by the President as soon as possible, and in perfect good faith. The utmost regret is felt that the success of these efforts in the cause of humanity has been defeated by the Government.

At soon as the proposals to Ross and the instructions to General Scott are known to the people there will no longer be restrained from taking possession of their property. It becomes necessary, therefore, that I should know whether the instructions to Scott, in relations to General Scott, to require that the Indians shall be maintained in their occupancy by an armed force, in opposition to the rights of the owners of the soil. If such is the intention of the President, a direct collision between the authorities of the State and the General Government must ensue. My duty will so require that I shall prevent any interference whatever by the troops with the rights of the State and its citizens. I shall not fail to perform it. To avoid misunderstanding, permit me to request that you will inform me, at your earliest convenience, and as early as you conveniently can, the President's views upon this subject.

I have no doubt but the Cherokees can be removed from the State, in the execution of the treaty, and by the troops now organized and stationed in the country with that avowed purpose, with more ease and expedition, and a readier acquiescence on the part of the Indians, than by any means in the power of this State.

If, however, the Executive Government contests that Ross and his friends shall remain in the country, that they will be obliged to get rid of the evil which must necessarily arise from such policy, by exercising its own rights of jurisdiction, and removing them by the most efficient means which it can command.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEORGE R. GILMER.

Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT.

From the Secretary of War to the Governor of Georgia.

War Department, June 3, 1838.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's reply to my communication, conveying the proposals which were made by John Ross, Cherokee delegation, and the instructions to Gen. Scott; and from the tenor of your remarks I cannot but suppose that your Excellency must have misapprehended the true meaning and intent of the Government.

The question of prolonging the time of the removal of the Cherokees is expressly left open for action by this department, and such extension was not intended to embrace a longer period than that which might be required by a due regard to the orderly dictates of humanity; it being expressly stated that the Cherokees were to be removed as speedily as was consistent with their health and comfort. Gen. Scott is, moreover, instructed to continue the prosecution of the measures he has adopted to remove the Indians, and whether their removal is to be effected by compulsion or by voluntary emigration under the influence of the military force operations as to place the proprietors of the lands there in possession of their property, with as little delay as possible. The proposals made to Ross were based upon the supposition that the Government consents that Ross and his friends shall remain two years longer; on the contrary, the orders of the Government are most positive that the Indians are to be removed from the country first, and from the other states as speedily as practicable; and your Excellency may be assured, from the character of the officer intrusted with the execution, that those orders will be carried into effect without any unnecessary delay. The department cannot, therefore, perceive any cause for apprehension on your Excellency seems to entertain of a collision between the authorities of the State and the General Government.

I fully concur with your Excellency in opinion "that the Indians can be removed from the State in the execution of the treaty, and by the troops now organized and stationed in the country with that avowed purpose, with more ease and expedition, and a readier acquiescence on the part of the Indians, than by any means in the power of the State," (meaning Georgia), and I beg leave to reiterate to your Excellency the assurance that the troops will be employed, not in opposing, but in conducting, the rights of the States interested in the fulfilment of the treaty, and in enforcing, without unnecessary delay, their citizens in the possession of their property in the Cherokee country. All parties must desire that this object be effected by the voluntary emigration of the Indians than by any other mode of a force, a resort to which the Government desires most sincerely to avoid if possible.

Very respectfully, &c. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency, GEORGE R. GILMER,
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, May 30, 1838.

SIR—I enclose to you, for the information of the Secretary of War, upon the subject of his proposals to John Ross, and late instructions to Gen. Scott.

All here concur in the opinion that these proceedings of the Government are in violation of the rights of the State, and calculated to produce the most extensive and serious evils in the Cherokee country.

Permit me to refer you to the correspondence in Congress from this State will unite in entertaining from the President whether it is his intention to continue the present delay in removing the Cherokees by the troops under General Scott, for the purpose of effecting that object by measures to be made with the agents of Ross and his friends, or for any other purpose? And whether it is his intention to maintain the Indians by force upon the soil of Georgia, in opposition to the will of the State, and the rights of its citizens, to whom the lands have been granted? and that you communicate to me his determination.

Very respectfully, &c. GEORGE R. GILMER.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

House of Representatives United States.

Department of War, June 7, 1838.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, enclosing a letter from the Governor of Georgia, and asking a reply to the inquiries contained in it, which I have been substantially answered in the reply of the Department to his Excellency's letter of the 28th ultimo, the tenor of which I cannot but characterize such an extraordinary misapprehension of the views of the Government, that it becomes necessary, again, to explain them.

His Excellency desires to be informed if it is the President's "intention to continue the present delay in removing the Cherokees by the troops under General Scott, for the purpose of effecting that object by measures to be made with the agents of Ross and his friends, or any other purpose?" And whether it is his intention to maintain the Indians by force upon the soil of Georgia, in opposition to the will of the State, and the rights of its citizens, to whom the lands have been granted? and that you communicate to me his determination.

Very respectfully, &c. GEORGE R. GILMER.

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His Excellency desires to be informed if it is the President's "intention to continue the present delay in removing the Cherokees by the troops under General Scott, for the purpose of effecting that object by measures to be made with the agents of Ross and his friends, or any other purpose?" The Department does not understand what is meant by the present delay. What General Scott left Washington, he carried with him instructions to proceed without delay in the removal of the Cherokees, and has, I apprehend, since received, show that he took the proper steps to carry those instructions with his characteristic promptness and energy.—With the preliminary proposals of the Executive to the Cherokee delegation, recently submitted to Congress, the General was upon the latest information in possession of the measures he had adopted for the removal of the Indians, and as to whether it was to be conducted by the troops under his command, or by the Indians themselves, whether it was to be compulsory or voluntary, to prevent an unnecessary delay in its execution.

His Excellency desires to be informed "if it is the President's intention to maintain the Indians by force upon the soil of Georgia, in opposition to the will of the State, and the rights of its citizens, to whom the lands have been granted?"

In reply to the proposition of the Cherokee delegation, that for a limited time, they were told, in express terms, that where the rights of the individual States were concerned, the President could not enter into any engagements with the Cherokees, and that no delay could be granted, except with the consent of parties interested in the exercise of the country. In asking that consent, the States are merely requested not to press their claims in a manner to occasion unnecessary discomfort and inconvenience to the Indians; and General Scott, is at the same time, instructed to commence his operations in such part of the terry very where the lands have been designated for the Indians, and to conduct them in such a manner as to place the proprietors in possession of their country with as little delay as possible. The Department, therefore, is unable to understand how the President's views should have been so misapprehended as to give rise to these intimations, and were he here, he would, throughout, approve of every thing that has been done by the officers of the Government.

Very respectfully, &c. J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. WILSON LUMPKIN, A. CRAWFORD, JAMES JACKSON, C. E HAYNES, A. SHACKELFORD, HERSCHEL HOLMES, and WM. C. DAWSON, M. C. Washington.