THE GAZETTE.

LITTLE ROCK.

Monday Morning, July 11, 1845.

☞ MONEY FOR PUBLISHERS. ☜

The authority heretofore given to postmasters to send money free of postage to publishers of newspapers in payment of subscriptions being withdrawn, the following regulation is submitted:

Money may be left with a postmaster, in no instance exceeding ten dollars, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers, if said publishers shall so desire, for any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office. The postmaster may retain one per cent. and give his receipt for the balance. He is immediately to report the payment, with the names of the parties, to the postmaster through whom said amount is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge himself upon his "general account with the United States," with the amount received, deducting the one per cent., under the head of "moneys received for subscriptions," stating the name of the payer, the name of the payee, office where payable, amount, and time when received; and shall make a full and faithful return to the General Postoffice of all such cases at the end of each quarter. When presented, the postmaster at the office where payable is to pay the amount in said receipt, deducting one per cent.; which receipt, after being endorsed by the publisher, he will forward as his voucher of payment. He will enter said amount to his credit on his "general account with the United States," with the amount received, deducting the one per cent., under the head of "moneys paid for subscriptions," stating the names above stated, and render to the General Post office a full and faithful account of the same at the end of each month.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.—We have been under the necessity (in consequence of our numerous expenses) of employing agents to visit our patrons in distant portions of the State, with authority to present our accounts, and to collect and receipt for the same. For this purpose, we have engaged Mr. JOHN W. FARLEY and JOHN M. BUTLER. The former will visit our subscribers and patrons in the north and west, and the latter in the south and east. We hope our friends will not neglect this opportunity to send us the small amount due from each, as to them it will be scarcely felt, and to us make a sum quite acceptable. We presume that they wish not our labor, without compensating us, and if so, they will not hesitate to answer to this call, made, not so much upon their generosity, as upon their justice.

FUNERAL HONORS TO GEN. JACKSON.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
With all a country's wishes blest!"

Last Tuesday, the 8th of July, it is known to our readers, had been selected, by a called meeting of our citizens, as the day, on which all were to unite in bestowing appropriate honors to the memory of the distinguished citizen and soldier, Gen. JACKSON. Accordingly, on the morning of that day, a large concourse of citizens from this and the adjoining counties, were seen hurrying into our city, for the purpose of being present, and adding to the general sentiment of reverence and affection for the deceased.

Agreeably to the request contained in the programme, printed and circulated through the city, the assembled multitude gathered around the "Anthony House," at 10 o'clock, when Cols. R. W. JOHNSON and S. H. TUCKER, Marshals of the day, formed them into procession. The "Guards," preceded by the German Band, and followed by the reader and orator, clergy, Senators in Congress, Governor and staff, Judges, Officers of the State and General Government, citizens of Saline, Pulaski, and other counties, marched with slow and silent tread, to the sound of "drum and funeral note," around several squares of the city, to the Representatives' Hall, in the State House. There, we found the Hall filled with the ladies of the city and country, anxious to testify by their presence, the veneration they always are sure to feel for departed greatness.

After the dense mass was seated, filling the Hall to overflowing, and music by the Band, the Rev. Mr. HUNTER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being conducted to the stand by the committee, made a beautiful prayer, highly appropriate to the occasion.

Col. L. J. READON, who had been appointed to read the letter to Com. ELLIOTT, touching the Sarcophagus, then rose, and before commencing the letter, offered a few remarks, which have been well and truthfully described, as being of "perfect aptitude and exquisite beauty." There was not present, we venture to say, one out of the dense assemblage, who did not silently yield up his unqualified admiration of what Col. R. said, as well as of the elegant diction, in which it was conveyed.

The Band in attendance then played a national air, and after it, Gen. S. H. HEMPSTEAD rose and pronounced the oration, to be found on our third page. In the nature of things, Gen. H. could do no more than sketch the career, civil and military, of one whose actions fill up so large a space in our national history, as those of Gen. JACKSON. Yet it is a sketch of great beauty, and contains passages in describing his military exploits, so highly wrought as to excite the feelings, and animate the hearts of all, who honor valor impelled by patriotism. The tribute paid to the mother of JACKSON, and the influence of her lessons upon the destiny of her son, will find a response in every heart. The Orator made one or two *allusions* to the political triumphs of the deceased statesman, which were of too recent date to have elicited unanimous applause, from an assembly composed of both parties; and but for the delicacy with which it was done, and a repugnance, we naturally feel, to wrangle over the grave of one so distinguished by his other triumphs, we might here point them out. We were surprised, however, that no reference was made to what we consider the greatest act of Gen. JACKSON's political life—we mean his celebrated Proclamation to the people of South Carolina, and the decisive course he took to quell rebellion, and to put down all traitors to our beloved Union.

The style of Gen. Hempstead is remarkably terse. He studies not to amplify by stringing beautiful words together, at the sacrifice of meaning and good sense. Every sentence he writes, conveys a distinct idea, and yet clothed in the chaste and elegant language of the scholar. We have ever regarded him as the ablest and most polished writer of his party in the State, and the oration we publish to-day, containing so much in so short a space, justifies us in the expression of that opinion, and the Committee in the selection they made of an orator for the occasion.

After Gen. H. had sat down, and the applause of the multitude had subsided, the Rev. Mr. YOUNG, of the Episcopal church, read a part of the burial service, and a prayer. The Rev. W. W. STEVENSON then pronounced a benediction, and the assembly was dismissed. The remainder of the day was spent quietly, the merchants having closed their stores by request.

☞ The Judges of the Supreme Court have intimated from the Bench, that they will shortly adjourn, until some time in October or November. *Cause*, "WARM WEATHER!"

The gentlemen occupying the Supreme Bench, should remember that they are the servants of the people, and that, as such, they should meet their duties with cheerfulness, and discharge them with that alacrity, which becomes faithful and efficient public officers.

It seems to us that at the present juncture, when the docket is crowded with delayed cases, and new ones are rapidly accumulating, which involve questions of vital importance to the whole community, it all becomes a *new* bench to halt, or falter in its course. If there is no disposition to shrink from the arduous duties of their stations, let them fearlessly put their shoulders to the wheels, and roll on the car of justice, unmindful of the petty clogs which sloth or doubt points to, as insurmountable objects in the way.

The case of Hughes, decided a few days since, shows in a glaring light the fearful responsibility which Judges assume by delay.—On the 17th day of June, 1844, Hughes was convicted upon an indictment found against him in the Pulaski Circuit Court, and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, for the period of one year, in the county jail. He was accordingly confined, and in the mean time he brought a writ of error to the July term of the Supreme Court, for that year, but no decision was made at that term, nor at the January term subsequent; and it was not until the present session (about three weeks after his term of imprisonment had expired,) that a decision was made, and *then* the judgment of the court below was REVERSED!

If such a state of things as this exists, who is safe? It is but idle mockery to tell us that the Courts of Justice are open to all; and we will not sit quietly by, and see the rights of any individual thus sported with, without raising our voice against it.

What can remunerate this injured individual for the suffering he has endured through his long imprisonment? What can compensate him for the outrage upon his rights, in thus leaving him immured in a loathsome prison, when, according to the opinion of the Court, he had been guilty of no crime, known to the laws of this or any other State? Who can fill up this blank in his existence, with the greetings of *friends*, and the social endearments that cluster around his fireside's hearthstone? And who can say that the summer breezes will ever bring back again the healthful hue which the soles of spring had left upon his cheek? Even admit that he was a wayward and erring young man, who can say that the daily prayers and admonitions of a *mother*, which for a long year have been denied to him, would not have reclaimed him forever from the paths of vice!

God alone knows how many times through the weary days, and in the long and solitary watches of the night, his heart died within him as he thought of his mother weeping for her disgraced son! This judgment is reversed and declared VOID, but who shall wipe away the stigma, which it has stamped upon his brow!

☞ We were truly glad to see our worthy Mayor, giving his personal attention to the improvement of one of our streets, a few days ago, and only wish the city was in a condition to authorize a reasonable expenditure for this purpose.

"WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?" is a question put to us in the last "Banner" in reference to an article copied from the "Boston Atlas" into our columns, about New Hampshire politics. We will endeavor to satisfy the laudable curiosity of our cogginbors. Our surprise was equal to their own, when we read for the first time in the Gazette, and not until after a large portion of our papers had been stricken off, ready for the mail. We do not exchange with the "Atlas," and our habit has been to mark news articles with the pen, and leave our compositors to cut them out. The one in question was either marked through mistake by us instead of another article, or the wrong one clipped by one of our hands in the office. In the hurry, incident to publication day, it escaped our notice, until it was too late. Those who have felt the little annoyances to which Editors are frequently subjected, in being be set for copy, can readily conceive that such a mistake might well happen.

The place of our birth, and education, and the circumstances of our whole life forbid the idea; that we could have "endorsed the sentiment" of the Boston Editor.

☞ Looking over the list of members returned to the convention, which was to have begun in sitting on the 4th July, in Texas, to form a Constitution for the new State, we see the names of LEMUEL EVANS and R. E. B. BAYLOR, who were once citizens of our State.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—On the first of July in New Orleans, the boilers of the steamer *Marquette* burst as she was leaving the wharf for Pittsburg and Cincinnati. The Bulletin says: "A number of persons were killed, and others scalded and horribly mutilated. The boat was backing out at the time, and the wheels had made but a few revolutions when the accident occurred. As is customary at such a time, a crowd of persons were on the forward deck and bow. The loss of life is not yet known, but must have been great in proportion to the numbers exposed. The boat was shattered from end to end, and sunk in a very short time after the explosion."—A list of the wounded and missing is given, but as none are mentioned from Arkansas, we do not think it necessary to insert it. Capt. TURPIN, of the boat, had been recovered and was being examined by the U. S. District Court, on a charge of manslaughter, owing to gross negligence, at our latest dates.

☞ During the stillness of the political atmosphere, which now reigns in our State, we were surprised to see in the last "Banner," an attack upon DAVID WALKER, Esq. When the whigs of the State were defeated, last Fall, they bowed to the decision of the people, like good republicans, without a murmur. Among them, was the gentleman alluded to. He betook himself, with manly energy, to his private pursuits, and has been solely occupied by them, without seeking office or station. The other day he made a visit to our city, for the purpose of attending to his cases before the Supreme Court, and was met by the following. It is be allowable in the press of the day to direct public ridicule against a private gentleman, then, indeed, has it become licentious; and if it is aimed at him, because he was a candidate for Congressional year, the public will decide whether it is generous to strike at a fallen foe.

"SOAPY DAVY" *alias* the "Slippery Coon" *alias* the "Little Corporal" *alias* "Davy Walker," has arrived, and is illuminating our city with his slippery sleekness. The *sombre gnets* of "Soapy Davy" and "Slippery Coon," are those which he so richly earned, and by which he was so familiarly known, during the last canvass, in consequence of the renown he sought from the "Irish Settlements." That of "little corporal" was a fancy name by his own; adopted, it was supposed, from his striking resemblance, in mind, person, and achievements, to Napoleon Bonaparte!

We make this announcement for the use of the curious in that branch of Natural History entitled Humbugology.

P. S. The above announcement appeared in the march, tried to crawl into Congress.

Our thanks are due to two members of the Congress, the Hon. S. B. Johns and T. G. W[illegible] late Texas papers and documents.

☞ We understand that the U. S. forces on the Rio Grande, whenever they shall have the annexation of that country, by the acceptance of the proposition of our government. In the letter, dated the 5th inst., we met with the following:

The *Baton Rouge Gazette* states that orders were received at that place on the 28th inst., for 100,000 ball cartridges and a large amount of ammunition for field pieces, a travelling forge equipments, etc., to be sent to the frontier.

The steamers *Yazoo*, *Cote Joyeuse*, *Rodolph* and *De Soto*, have been chartered to bring down to this city, the 3d and 4th Regiments of U. S. Troops, from Fort Jessup.

Governor Fitzpatrick of Alabama, has issued a proclamation designating the 11th day of July as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout that State.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

BATESVILLE, July 5th, 1845.

DEAR BORDEN—I was surprised to see you so much mistaken in relation to the question of the division of the Church. *Truth* to himself went on to Louisville an open and an avowed 'oppositionist' to immediate division, and in favor of a reference of the matter to the general conference of 1848. Mr. Harrel said in the Louisville convention that 3ds of his district were opposed to a division. You say I admit the south have the argument—but I did not for a moment make the admission as you construe it. I meant on the question of slavery—not the question now agitating the church. That question is purely one of church discipline. Be kind enough to get the discipline, the edition of 1844, with Bishops Andrew and Soule's recommendation of it. Examine pages 74 and 202, and you will find that the action of the conference on Bishop Andrew's case, was but in strict accordance with it, or rather much milder than he could have expected. You say he was deposed. Not so. His pay went on, and work would have been assigned him if he would have asked for it. The action in his case was neither advisory nor mandatory. It was a mere expression of the sense of the conference. *Bishop Soule* though, declare it was advisory; if so, where was the injury done him.

But whom is the division of the church to benefit? Not the south—will it lessen the abolitionists in the north? For from it—then where is the good to come from? Will it not on the contrary, carry off from us those men north, who, although opposed to slavery, have ever stood by our constitutional rights? * *
* * * * * *

I am truly distressed to learn that the Arkansas river is likely to overflow—the people are bad enough off, without such a mishap befalling them. Here the prospect of fine crops is unusually good. The Bank has brought 110 suits; the old critter will be ruled to security for costs. She will not collect much; the failure to make any provision to pay the bonds or interest on them; the squandering of the $235,000 which rightfully belonged to the note holders or the bond holders, and the[illegible] of State paper for taxes, have sealed the fate of the bank.

The temperance folks had a fine celebration on yesterday. Dr. Day read the Declaration, and Judge Baker was the orator. I was at home, busied up taking quinine instead of wine, and did not hear the oration. It is well spoken of, though it lacked those best of ingredients in such discourses, "brevity and sweetness."

Mr. Allen, the great whiskey preacher, as he is termed, gave it to them hot and heavy. He hits hard blows and like the jackass braying among the chickens, lets every fellow look out for his own toes. The Rev. A. Williams, of your city, also delivered an address on temperance. A good many joined, and if the society here, fail in doing good, it cannot be charged to a want of zeal.

The discoverer of the new kind of wheat in Izard, was Creswell, (not *Crowell!*)

Geo. Hatch, (charged with murdering his wife,) and a woman who lived with him, have both been committed. I still think him innocent though public opinion is strong the other way. She is certainly guilty.

I saw 3 bales of cotton delivered in Batesville the 1st July.

Truly yours,

P. S., JULY 8.—We are beginning to suffer for rain, and the weather is unusually hot. Our river is low, but the Gen. Morgan got up, and left last night for New Orleans.

BATESVILLE, July 8th, 1845.

DEAR BORDEN—I had no idea of troubling you again touching the division of the Methodist Church, but an Editorial of the "Banner," headed "*Abolition*," contemptible as is the source from which it emanates, requires a passing notice. The filthy, lying, pampered menials, who edit that paper, have endeavored most shamefully to slander me; they are either ignorant of the question now before the Methodist Church, or they are unblushing liars; that question is wholly one of church discipline, and hundreds in this quarter of Arkansas, who are the owners of slaves, are opposed to a division at this time.

The Presiding Elder did administer his rebuke, but the shrinking and quailing are all stuff—if any body tucked his tail it was the patriotic Elder. Now I would inform these chivalric editors, that this identical patriotic Elder, preached and prayed for a union of the church, and after he was selected as a delegate to Louisville, and up to the time of his going on, declared, that if but one man could be found in the convention who would stand up against a division, he would be the man. His insulting invitation for all opposed to the southern course to leave for the north, is worthy of the great Adjutant of all the Arkansas. I can tell them that the 'oppositionists' are as powerful in numbers as they are in respectability, and ask no favors from any quarter.—Who, I would ask, are English and England, that they take upon themselves to denounce by wholesale, better men than they are—better men than they ever will be. Why, it was but as yesterday they came here, lean and lank as Ronco's apothecary, and now that they have grown sleek and fat on the spoils of office, have the impudence to slander 2ds of citizens. One of them by writing fulsome panegyrics of two judges of the Supreme Court, received from them the office of Reporter, which, after his acquittance, dirty party scribbler, he has cast out of the Electoral ticket, and yet, forsooth, he is here to say which son of Belial is the proper person to succeed Judge Walker.

ANNEXATION COMPLETED.

The following intelligence; being the last from the Texan Congress, and found in the Bulletin of the 5th of July, will be very acceptable to our readers, as they will learn that the existing government of Texas has given its consent to annexation, and it only remains now for the Convention to frame a Republican Constitution, similar to the other States of this Union, to be admitted. President JONES had not signed the joint resolution, which passed both Houses, agreeing to annexation, but there can be no doubt that he will:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS,

Giving the consent of the existing Government to the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS *to the United States.*

Whereas, the Government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees and conditions, on which the People and territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to wit:

[Here followed the Resolutions of the United States Congress]

And whereas, by said terms, the consent of the existing Government of Texas is required; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in Congress assembled*, That the Government of Texas doth consent that the People and Territory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a Republican form of Government, to be adopted by the People of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of the American Union, and said consent is given on the terms, guarantees and conditions set forth in the preamble to this Joint Resolution.

SEC. 2. *Be it further Resolved*, That the proclamation of the President of the Republic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, and the election of Deputies to sit in Convention at Austin on the fourth day of July next, for the adoption of a Constitution for the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby received the consent of the existing government of Texas.

SEC. 3. *Be it further Resolved*, That the President of Texas is hereby requested immediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of this Joint Resolution; also, to furnish the Convention to assemble at Austin on the 4th of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

The above is a copy of the Resolutions as they passed both Houses, and which will, we suppose, receive the sanction of the President. They passed unanimously. TOD ROBINS.

On the 18th instant, in the Senate, Mr. GREER introduced a Joint Resolution offering a nation's gratitude to Maj. Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, which resolution was *unanimously* adopted.

On the same day, Maj. KAUFMAN introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public land, lying between the Arkansas and Red Rivers, for the payment of the National Debt—read 1st and 2d time and referred to the Committee on the state of the Republic.

A resolution was offered by Mr. GREER, for altering the time of the annual session of Congress—read first time. On same day Mr. GREER, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the Joint resolution giving the consent of the existing government of the annexation of Texas to the United States, which joint resolution was passed through its third reading on the next day (16th) by a *unanimous* vote on the Senate. The rule having been suspended on motion of Col. H. L. KINNER.

On the 19th in the Senate, Mr. GREER introduced a joint resolution relative to the introduction of U. S. troops into Texas—read 1st time.

Mr. CAUFMANN's bill setting apart land for the payment of the public debt, etc., was taken up—read 2d and 3d time and passed.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a resolution for the relief of Post Captain E. W MOORE—read 1st time.

We are happy to state that Commodore Moore has already been restored to his command. We are further informed that Congress will probably adjourn on next Wednesday.

We are informed that the propositions from Mexico have been rejected, and that the resolution inviting the U. S. troops has been adopted.

The alternative of annexation or independence will thus be placed before the people of Texas, and their free, sovereign and unbiased voice will determine the all important issue; and so far as it shall depend upon the Executive to act, in giving immediate and full effect to the expression of their will.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have received the *National Register* of the 19th, and the *Galveston News* of the 21st.—The *Register* contains the proceedings of Congress on the 16th and 17th, the two first days of the session. On the 17th, the President's Message was read and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations by each House, after which they adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

The *Register* contains the correspondence between Maj. DONELSON, our Charge d'Affaires, and the Hon. ELIJAH ALLEN, the Secretary of State of Texas. It is lengthy, and we have not room for any part of it to-day.

Gen. LAMAR and the Hon. CHA's WICKLIFFE have arrived at Washington.

The *News* states that "the accounts of the crops from the interior continue highly flattering. The increase in corn promises to keep pace with the great augmentation expected in immigration; and, unless we have a very heavy influx of new settlers, it is said that it will be difficult to make any useful disposition of the surplus."

The *National Register* says, that the government has received information from Capt. Hays, that Santa Anna, the Indian Chief, and a part of his tribe, hitherto hostile, has visited Boxar with overtures for peace. Capt. Hays did not feel authorized to treat in the matter; but appointed a day for the return of the Indians, and sent to the government for instructions. He has been furnished with the requisite authority. These are the Indians who have recently been so troublesome upon the southwestern frontier. They have probably learned from experience that it is more to suffer than gain from the war, and wisely concluded to sue for peace.

In reference to the recent reports of a Mexican invasion, we find the following from the Galveston News, of the 21st:

Mexico is wholly unprepared for the emergency. The late rumors that she had concentrated seven thousand troops in the country east of the Sierra Madre prove to be utterly erroneous; and it is now found that the forces in the eastern provinces are as weak, if not weaker, than they have been during the last five years. Even in Metamoras it is said there are now some two or three hundred troops; and the few reinforcements that have recently arrived from the interior at Saltillo, Monterey and other large towns, are barely sufficient to supply the losses in the garrisons caused by the frequent desertions. The scarcity of military stores, clothes, and arms, indicate that the new government is even poorer than that of Santa Anna; and its military resources are scarcely adequate to defend the frontier from the assaults of the Indians." [*Ibid.*

The same paper again speaking of these reports says:

"Of one thing we believe the people may rest assured, which is, that if any such movements, or any thing at all suspicious, and being attempted by Mexico, that the President will be prompt to act, and that no one will go further in maintaining our rights to the country west of the Nueces inviolate than he will."

We are informed verbally, that the U. S. ship *St. Marys* left Galveston on the 23d, for Pensacola.

GENERAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16, 1845.

The President of the United States, with heartfelt sorrow, announces to the army, and navy, and the marine corps, the death of ANDREW JACKSON. On the evening of Sunday, the eight day of June, about six o'clock, he resigned his spirit to his heavenly Father. The nation, while it learns with grief the death of its most illustrious citizen, finds solace in contemplating his venerable character and services. The valley of the Mississippi beheld in him the bravest, and wisest, and most fortunate of its defenders. The country raised him to the highest trusts in military and in civil life, with a confidence that never abated, and an affection that followed him in undiminished vigor to retirement, watched over his latest hours, and pays its tribute at his grave. Wherever his lot was cast, he appeared among those around him, first in natural endowments and resources, not less than first in authority and station. The power of his mind impressed itself on the policy of his country, and still lives, and will live forever, in the memory of its people. Child of a forest region, and a settler of the wilderness, his was a genius which as it came to the guidance of affairs, instinctively attached itself to general principles, and, inspired by the truth which his own heart revealed to him in singleness and simplicity, he found always a response in the breast of his countrymen. Crowned with glory in war, in his whole career, as a statesman, he showed himself the friend and lover of peace. With an American heart, whose throbs were all for republican freedom and his native land, he yet longed to promote the widest intercourse, and the most intimate commerce, between the many nations of mankind. He was the servant of humanity. Of a vehement will, he was patient in council, deliberating long, hearing all things; yet in the moment of action, deciding with rapidity. Of a noble nature, and incapable of disguise, his thoughts lay open on all around him, and won their confidence by his ingenuous frankness. His judgment was of that solidity, that he ever retained vigor with prudence. The flashings of anger could never cloud his faculties, but rather kindled and lighted them up, quickening their energy without disturbing their balance. In war his eye at a glance discerned his plans with unerring sagacity; in peace, he proposed measures with instinctive wisdom, of which the intentions were prophecy. In discipline stern, in a just resolution inflexible, he was full of the gentlest affections, every ready to solace the distressed, and to relieve the needy; faithful to his friends, fervid for his country. Indifferent to other rewards, he spired throughout life to an honorable fame, and so loved his fellow men, that he longed to dwell in their affectionate remembrance. Heaven gave him length of days, and he filled them with deeds of greatness. He was always happy; in his youth, which shared the achievement of our national independence; happy in his after years, which beheld the valley of the West cover itself with the glory of free and ever increasing States; happy in his age, which saw the people multiplied from two to twenty millions, and freedom and union make their pathway from the Atlantic to the Pacific place happy in death, for while he believed the liberties of his country imperishable, and was cheered by visions of its constant advancement, he departed from this life in full hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits and atonement of his redeemer.

Officers of the army, the navy, and the marine corps, will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords; and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning, for the period of six months. At the naval stations, and on public vessels in commission, the flags will be worn at half-mast for one week; and on the day after this order is received, twenty-one minute guns will be fired, beginning at twelve o'clock. At each military station, the day after the reception of this order, the national flag will be displayed at half-staff from sunrise to sunset; thirteen guns will be fired at day-break; half-hour guns during the day; and at the close of the day a general salute. The troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, and this order read to them, on which the labors of the day will cease.

Let the virtues of the illustrious dead retain their influence, and when energy and courage are called to trial, emulate his example.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
Acting Secretary of War, and
Secretary of the Navy.

The following letter was written by the Rev. Dr. BURNS to a gentleman in New York, and published in the Freemen's Journal of that city,—a Catholic paper. In introducing the letter, after speaking of the prospects of the spread of Roman Catholicism in the far west, the Editor says Before giving Bishop BURNS's letter, we will only add that we have good authority that in fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, many parts of Arkansas present advantages to the agriculturist, that are unsurpassed by any portion of the United States, or percaps of the world.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK'S, FEB. 10, 1845.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Your favor of the 20th ult., was before me as I returned last week from a missionary visitation in search of my poor scattered flock; and I can say, and that with truth, that I have reason to be grateful. [illegible] Pope county, nearly miles west of [illegible] New Jersey Catholics, who each [illegible] years ago, and [illegible] very poor [illegible] Come [illegible] be ready to lay down his life for his people. In those good Catholics, who have been for a long time without priest and without altar, I could perceive the advantages and blessings of a sound and early education, which your good and worthy prelate has been long laboring to secure for the many youth entrusted to his care, and whose lot may yet be cast in the midst of some wilderness, like those well-instructed Kentuckians, who never bend the knee in prayer without asking for blessings on the heads of those who have taken an interest in their education. I have secured lots in the town of Russelville for a church, being the most central point for this little colony, and which is situated in one of the most fertile and beautiful prairies in the west, having the Dardanelle mountains looking down upon them from the north, the Magazine on the south, the Ozark, with its lofty peaks, on the west, and the Carrion Crow on the east. I ascended the Dardanelle, which is more than two hundred feet above the level of the prairie, accompanied by some of my good Kentuckians, and discovered on the very top, springs that would challenge your Saratogas. I also discovered on the top of this mountains land of the very best quality, some of which had been cultivated in those days when the red men of the forest occupied the soil, traces of whose huts are yet to be seen in the vicinity of the springs. I rode on another occasion several miles along the prairie, in company with the founder of Russelville, who is an excellent English physician, and who has assured me that he will give every aid in his power to my zealous people in erecting a small church, which will be commenced on the first Monday in March. In this settlement many inducements and advantages are held out to the industrious man, who desires to create a happy home for his family. Thousands of acres of the very best land, with every kind of timber growing thereon, at *Congress price* and what is called *donation land* which belongs to the State can be had at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, *with a credit of five years* to pay. But such inducements are not confined to the vicinity of Russelville; they may be found in every portion of the State. Mount St. Mary's near Fayetteville, Washington county, is fast filling up. Several families are now on board the steamboats that passed here a few days ago for Van Buren, destined for that beautiful settlement. Father Corry is at present in New Orleans, and writes that many are leaving that city for a rural life in Arkansas, where they will find before them a generous, kind and intelligent people. This I say from experience, and a thorough knowledge of the people in town and country, where my duties would call me. I leave (God willing) for Hot Springs, about sixty miles southwest of this city, where there is a small colony of our good people, lately arrived directly from the *Insula Sanctorum et Doctorum*. I have now (thanks be to God) three priests to assist me, who are truly zealous and exemplary, sweetening for me the toils and labors, the difficulties and the privations that may be before me.

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With the most sincere regard and esteem, ever your friend,

† ANDREW, *Bp. of Little Rock.*

From the Raleigh Register.

FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.)

FAYETTEVILLE AGAIN IN RUINS!—On Saturday morning last the usual quiet of our little community was fearfully disturbed by the intelligence that our neighboring and enterprising sister town, Fayetteville, (which has heretofore suffered so sorely from similar calamities,) had been again visited by a fire most destructive in its character and disastrous in its consequences. Rumor, with its thousand tongs, which, in nine cases out of ten, greatly exaggerates occurences of this kind, and magnifies the extent of individual suffering, did not in this instance outstrip the boundaries of truth. Indeed, there was no necessity for resorting to fiction to excite sympathy or gratify a love of the marvellous—the dismal reality is of itself sufficient.

Both of the Printing Offices having been destroyed, with nearly all their materials, we have received no printed slip with particulars, but a valued friend here (himself a considerable sufferer) has addressed us a letter containing, we imagine, an accurate statement of the extent of the loss—at least as accurate as could be given in the confusion and distress incident to such a scene. It is as follows:

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 13.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just returned to my house from the scene of a most awful calamity. A fire broke out this morning about half past two o'clock in a long ware-house, near the heart of our town, and continued to rage for about three hours, until the most valuable part of the town was destroyed. The extreme dry weather prevented the stopping of the fire in the neighborhood in which it originated.—Every roof was like tinder. The fire commenced about one hundred yards north-west of the town-house, and burnt up and down Hay street, from the town-house to the new brick fire-proof store of John Waddill, Jr., which was occupied by Henry Lilly. That was saved, with all above it. On the opposite or south side of Hay street, every thing is burnt from the town-house up to the building above the Lafayette Hotel, which elegant and most valuable establishment is a heap of ruins. From the town-house north, down Greenstreet to Eccles's bridge, all is burnt except Mrs. Perry's dwelling, as is all from the town-house south on Gillespie street to the Bank of the State, which is saved. The town-house was saved, and if the fire was prevented, by great exertion, from crossing Green or Gillespie streets. It crossed Franklin alley, next south of Hay street, and burnt several warehouses and stables there. Fortunately, the Hotel Stables were saved, though badly scorched, and thus a number of other houses were saved, which must have gone if they had.

The correspondent of the Register then gives a long list of the names of the sufferers, including a description of their losses in houses, goods, &c., by which it appears that fifty-three tenements were burnt, besides several large and valuable warehouses and many outbuildings. The whole loss is estimated at from $300,000 to $35,000, of which about one-third is supposed to be covered by insurance.

A Caracas letter of recent date mentions the departure from that place for Washington of a bearer of despatches from Mr. ELLIS, U. States Charge d'Affaires to Venezuela, and adds:

It is supposed that the refusal of Congress to appropriate Com. DANIELS, of Baltimore, the sum fixed by the Executive of Venezuela, in satisfaction of his claims, is the subject of one of the despatches from Mr. ELLIS. Of course, however, this is conjecture. It is time for government to act with decision.