

Arkansas Advocate

ALBERT FINE, Editor.

"RIGHT THINGS RIGHTLY, TOUCHING THE WEAL OF THE COMMON."

LITTLE ROCK.

THURSDAY, April 20, 1837.

In consequence of the great length of "CARSA," we have been compelled to suppress several articles of news...

In the first number of the present volume, we gave notice that our day of publication would thereafter be Monday. Owing to the fact that our neighbors of the "Gazette" and "Times" both issue in the beginning of the week...

On Thursdays, East 6 P. M. West 2 P. M. On Fridays, South 2 P. M. North 6 A. M. Pine Bluff 2 P. M.

We learn that Mr. GEORGE W. SCOTT was recently killed at Van Buren, Crawford co. by a man named Walker. We understand that Walker was justifiable.

JOHN WRIGHT has been executed in St. Francis co. for horse stealing. This is the second execution for that crime in that county.

"The Experiment," that famous banking of Andrew Jackson and Mr. Humber Benton, is turning out rather badly. The prostration of the Bank of the United States, the removal of the deposits and the "better currency," which was to succeed the changes wrought by the wisacres in political economy...

The Land Bill.—The Gazette promises us a further exposition of its wisdom upon this matter next week. We will reply to the whole dose at once. We would now suggest, that so far as concerns the propriety of Col. Sevier's vote on that bill, we agree with that paper. We believe he did right.

Amos Kendall has turned poet—witness the following:

"When envy and ambition tried To marry cherished name, 'Out with the spot!'—the country cried— 'And out it came.'"

This is equal to Shadrach Penb's; "Daddy's raft went down the water, A great deal further than it ought ter."

By the arrival of the mail, Monday, 10th we received the United States Telegraph of Dec. 31st, 1836—from which we cut the following:

Order.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, under date of the 17th inst., observes that, "By the praise-worthy and unwearying exertions of Mr. Kendall, the Post Office Department has been reduced to TOLERABLE ORDER."

We wish he had continued his praise-worthy exertions—the present order is almost intolerable.

We learn that the steamboat Comromise is broken athwart the keel amidship, and will be entirely lost.

We have been requested to announce Col. R. C. S. Brown, of Crawford county, a candidate for Major General of the first division, Arkansas Militia. The militia law says—"The election for major general for the first division shall be held on the first Monday in June, 1837: by the field officers of the first brigade, at the town of Washington; by the field officers of the second brigade, at the town of Little Rock; and by the field officers of the third brigade, at the town of Fayetteville; and vote for major general; brigadier general and the senior officer present at such election, shall immediately transmit the votes so taken to the governor, by mail, who, in the presence of the secretary of state, shall proceed to count the same, and commission the person elected: and if two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, the governor shall decide who shall be the major general. The election for major general of the second division shall be held on the first Monday in June, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; by the field officers of the fourth brigade at the town of Batesville; by the field officers of the fifth brigade, at the St. Francis Court-house; and by the field officers of the sixth brigade at the Post of Arkansas; and the brigadier general, or senior officer present at such election, shall immediately transmit the votes, so taken, to the governor, by mail, who, in the presence of the secretary of state, shall proceed to count the same, and commission the person elected; and if two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, the governor shall decide who shall be the major general. Gazette.

The State Bank.—We have seen a letter from Capt. J. Brown, President of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, dated at Washington City, on the 4th ult., informing the Board of Directors, that he has negotiated with the Secretary of War, for the disposal of \$300,000 of the bonds of that Bank, at 5 per cent, payable at the banking-house, semi-annually—the money to be paid in portions of \$50,000 between this time and 1st Oct. next. Capt. B. also says, that, in consequence of the low rate of interest fixed by the Charter, there is no probability of disposing of any additional amount of the bonds at this time. However, this \$300,000, together with the two first instalments, of the surplus revenue, amounting to \$191,187 66, will enable the President and Directors to put the principal bank and branches into operation in the course of two or three months, at farthest; and, on the 1st July, another instalment of \$95,583 83, will become due, and another of the same amount, on the 1st of Oct. next. Capt. B. writes, that he expected to return in time to make arrangements for commencing business early in June next.—Ark. Ga.

The Gazette, of the 4th says: "We regret to learn that the water saw-mill of Messrs. Mosby & Taylor, in Jefferson county, was swept away and entirely demolished, last week, by the overflow of the lake in the rear, from which it was fed, through a canal which led to the Arkansas river, near the bank of which the mill was situated. Their loss of property alone must be very heavy—probably not less than eight or ten thousand dollars—besides the loss of a season's work. Their steam saw-mill, situated a few rods from the other, we are gratified learn, remains uninjured."

FROM FLORIDA.

Information has been received from General Jesup, up to the 25th of February, from Fort Dade, which states that since the 20th, several principal chiefs of the Seminole tribe had been there; that he spent the greater part of the 23d and 24th, either in conferences with them individually, or council with them collectively. Hahah-too-chie, the second chief of the nation, brother and heir of Micanopy, represented the nation; he declared that the Indians were tired of war, and were anxious to be upon terms of peace and friendship with their white brothers, but that they were at present so much dispersed that he had not been able to collect all the chiefs. General Jesup informed Hahah-too-chie that he could treat only with Micanopy; that he had expected that chief on the 18th, and had been disappointed; and that he expected him still, and would not make peace unless he would come in. Hahah-too-chie promised that Micanopy would come in, and appointed the 4th of March as the day on which he would appear. In the meantime, the hostile Indians north of the Wythlacoochee and the road to Volusia are to be withdrawn to the south of that line, and are not to pass north of it, unless peace shall have taken place or hostilities be recommenced; nor are they to go to the east of the St. John's.

Twelve hostages, one of them a nephew of Micanopy, have been left with General Jesup; and the chiefs started on the 25th of February on their return to Micanopy. At least five hundred warriors were represented by the chiefs present; and as Gen. Jesup has twenty-seven negro prisoners, the property of Micanopy, he entertains strong hopes that Micanopy will come in, and thus close this perplexing and harassing war. Globe, of March 20.

LATER.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Washington, dated near Fort Clinch, on the Wythlacoochee, March 3.

"I wish it was in my power to state that this war was ended, as no correct information can be obtained except by the most liberal use of the secret service money, or by dividing the army into parties of about 400, with 100 friendly Indians attached to each. The latter policy may take years, as no troops can operate in this worst of all climates more than six months in a year. If any person doubts this assertion, let them look at the sick report from this Territory between the 15th of March and the 15th of October, or the crippled state of the Tennessee volunteers, who arrived only about 20 days too early."

LATER STILL, AND IMPORTANT.

Georgian Office,

Savannah, March 16, 1837.—2 P. M. The steamboat Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, arrived this morning from Gary's Ferry, Florida, and conveys the gratifying intelligence that hostilities have ceased, and a treaty had been concluded with Juniper and other chiefs. We have been favored by several gentlemen—with the following extracts of letters, which induce us, at length, to believe that a termination of this savage and bloody warfare may be effected, and our gallant army relieved from duty which they have met with alacrity, while bleeding Florida will obtain that repose her suffering inhabitants so much need.

Capt. Harris is the bearer of despatches, and has a copy of the treaty with the Indians. We learn that Philip and Micanopy had not signed the treaty. Micanopy says that he has been blamed for being against the war—that if they made a treaty he would sign it; that Payne's treaty will be recognized.

Extract of a letter dated March 5, 1837, afternoon.—"I have just been attending the talk between the head chiefs of the hostiles and Gen. Jesup. Juniper says he will not fight any more—he can't fight a whole nation like us—we are too numerous, and his feelings were hurt in finding his own relations (the Creeks) fighting against them too."

"Micanopy has sent out the talk, and if any of the Indians refuse to come in they will settle it themselves."

When the General pushed him a little about the time of their coming to Tampa; he said that if he agreed to hurry in, it might be supposed they were scared, which was not the case; that they were anxious for peace and would come in.

"After a short conversation, General Jesup gave him till to-morrow evening or the next morning to consult his brethren and the Creeks, and give his answer."

TREATY CONCLUDED.

March 5—afternoon.

"Juniper, Cloud, Hahah-too-chie, and others, have just signed a treaty to the following effect: All hostilities are to cease from this time, and by the 1st of April all the Indians are to be south of the Hillsboro', and of a line drawn east through Fort Foster."

By the 10th of April all are to be in at Tampa with their families to take transports for the West. All the privileges of the treaty of Payne's landing are secured them; they are to be paid for their cattle and ponies, and to receive rations. Hostages remain with us."

In ten days Micanopy is to come in, and stay where the commanding General chooses. The negroes that are bona fide their own, are also secured to them."

P. S. After the above was in type, last evening, we received Baltimore papers of the 28th ult., from which we take the following. By this it appears that the foregoing is either incorrect, or that the Indians have played Gen. Jesup another trick, and recommenced hostilities. The authority is good alike, and we give it to our readers to make what they can of it.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

More Indian depredations.—The War not ended. By slips from our correspondents at Charleston and Savannah we have received later advices from Florida.

An express arrived at St. Augustine on the 15th inst. from Picoalata, stating that the evening previous that place had been attacked by a party of Indians who were beaten off. Capt. Harrison's company was to march immediately to Picoalata.

The notorious negro—Andrew, who ran away from his master, Col. Cue, of St. Augustine, in June last, has been captured. He is regarded as the principal instigator among the negroes and had been known, on several occasions, to entice some of them from their masters. He was with the gang of negroes when Capt. Harrison killed John Casar, at which time he received three wounds. Since that action he has remained near the

place where he was wounded, subsisting on roots, &c., when he was driven by hunger to the neighborhood of St. Augustine, where he was captured. He is in prison.

An Express arrived at St. Augustine on the 17th inst. bringing despatches from Gen. Jesup to the 12th. He is not so sanguine as to the result of the treaty, lately entered into with the Chiefs, as the letters published in our last. He expressed doubts as to the ability of the Chiefs to govern their people and particularly their young men. He also doubts the faith of People the Chief of the Topokiky Indians. Phillip has a force of 400 men, it is said.

On Saturday night, the 11th inst., a party of Indians made an attack on Mr. David Lang's house on the south prong of St. Mary's River, about thirty miles from Jacksonville, and killed Mr. John A. Osteen, while sitting at supper. The Indians then made a rush upon the house, which was checked, by Mr. Lang's son, quite a lot, shooting one of the Indians entering the door. The family of Mr. Lang immediately closed the doors of the house, which the Indians attempted to force open, but failing, they retired, taking off Mr. Osteen's horse.—They caught and scalped a young negro, but he fortunately will, it is thought, survive the wound.

L. Dell, of Capt. Bailey's company, with a detachment went on Sunday morning, as soon as he heard of this occurrence, in pursuit of the Indians. Scouts were out but the day before, all around the settlement in which Mr. Lang resides, without finding any signs of Indians.

On Monday morning a detachment of thirty men from Capt. Dallas, was sent to scour that section thoroughly, in order, if possible, to rout those prowling savages.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Albany, Johnston from Havre, we have numerous files of Paris papers to the 16th of February, inclusive. These papers contain London dates of the 14th. The Albany sailed from Havre on the 18th. She brings one million and eighty thousand francs in gold, being another instalment of the indemnification, consigned to the President of the Bank of America.

The cotton market was dull in France, and we find that in Liverpool it was a shade lower than by our last direct advices.

SPAIN. Letters from Saragossa of the 31st. January announce that the army of the centre had broken up, on account, as some said, of the lack of means to pay the troops; other accounts say that 6000 men of this army had been ordered by forced marches into Valencia, where strong symptoms of Carlistism had appeared.

Confident expectations were entertained at Madrid from a combined movement, which was positively to be made before the end of February. General Ribera had arrived at St. Sebastian with 9000 men. The united force of English and Spanish at this place was 21 battalions, besides which there were five steamboats and a strong park of artillery.

General Urbade (Carlisle), whose capture by half a dozen British officers we mentioned some time ago had died in prison.

Sickness in Spain.—Hacienda received at Madrid from several parts of Spain may be credited, this country, which has already been sufficiently unfortunate, is about to be visited by the plague. It is certain that typhus fever of the most malignant and fatal kind has broken out in the overcrowded prisons of Carthage and Cadiz among the thousands of Carlist prisoners confined there. Shut up in their unwholesome cells, these miserable beings are falling victims to it in great numbers, and the inhabitants are also suffering, and the disease is making alarming progress. Malignant disease is also decimating the sick in the hospitals at Madrid; the prisons of the capital are threatened by it and it is feared that it will extend itself into Castile.

Extract of a letter from Malaga of the 9th of January.

"On the 2d we had a tremendous gale of wind from the east, that did a deal of damage to the ships in the harbor. A Tuscan polacca brig, a French schooner, and three Spanish craft, were totally lost on the rocks at the entrance of the mole. Our John Adams sloop of war suffered no injury, but the British sloop of war Orestes was obliged to cut away her three masts by the board, to save the hull and the lives of the crew, having drifted so far to leeward as to strike and lose her rudder near the point at the end of the western Alameda. The frigate Tyne also struck and lost her rudder, and so did the Jason, but she met with but little injury, having previously thrown her guns overboard. Such a hurricane has not been known here since January, 1824."

Texas.—Whatever difference of opinion many have existed as to the fact whether the independence of Texas has been acknowledged by this government, the question, we think, is put at rest by the following official document from the President.

That Texas has yet a struggle to make, there can be no doubt; and those disposed to aid her in that final struggle will at least be satisfied that her independence has been officially recognized by the U. States. N. Y. Ev. Star.

OFFICIAL.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that John Woodward has been appointed Consul General of the Republic of Texas, for the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him to free exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls General of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, [L. S.] 18th day of March, A. D. 1837, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-first. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By the President: JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

Appropriations for Internal Improvement.—In the bill, passed at the late session of Congress, making appropriations for harbors and removal of obstructions in certain rivers, &c. we find the following for Arkansas.

For continuing the removal of obstructions of the Red river, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the works for the removal of the obstructions in the navigation of the Arkansas river, in addition to the unexpended balance of \$35,600; the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of Black and White rivers, in Arkansas one thousand dollars. Gazette.

A rail road is to be constructed from the City of St. Joseph, Florida, to the Tennessee Bluff on Apalachicola river. The bluff is 72 miles from the Bay of Apalachicola, and entirely above the Narrows, Devils Elbow, &c. The road is under contract by Maj. Chaires of Tallahassee, and is to be finished Jan. 1838. N. Y. Ev. Star.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY PRICES OF THE MARKET.

Table listing prices for various commodities: Beef, fresh, per lb.; Pork, do.; Flour, per bbl.; Bacon, per lb.; Corn meal, per bushel; Lard, per lb.; Corn, per bushel; Potatoes, do.; Chickens; Butter, per lb.; Eggs, per doz.; Wood, per load.

From the Commercial Bulletin Letter Sheet Price Current, March 29.

REMARKS.

Although the fine weather, and high stage of the river, affords every facility for quick despatch of business; still suspense and diffidence seems to rest upon every department of trade; and that confidence which is so necessary in all extensive commercial transactions, seems to be lost for the present. The recent disastrous intelligence from New York, together with the increasing pressure of the money market, caused a sensation of anxiety, which has overcast the public mind with gloom. There is however, every reason to suppose that the present interruption of business is rather a suspension than a permanent check, and that the crisis, if not past, will soon be over and confidence restored, and business flow on in its accustomed channels.

COTTON.—Business continues dull, and sales are limited; a decline of from 1 to 2½ cents has been experienced; the decline is most sensible on qualities above fair; but it is difficult to obtain correct quotations, when the article is rapidly falling. Also, the prices are for the same cause fluctuating and measurably nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Table with columns: Ordinary, Middling, Fair, Good Fair, Good, Fine. Sub-columns: Temp. & Ala., La. & Miss.

SUGARS.—The stock is increasing, and the demand for all kinds is becoming quite moderate. Prime, of the best quality, is still held at 7 cents; but we hear of no sales at over 6½ a 6½ cents. Inferior qualities are dull at from 5 to 5½ cents. On plantation we quote at 5½ a 6. There is no essential alteration in Havana Sugars; there is scarcely any White in market; Brown is in demand at 7½ cents per lb; supply limited.

COFFEE.—No change in quotations since our last, the demand is languid. Havana Green 12 a 12½; Middling 11 a 12; Rio 11 a 12 cents per lb.

MOLASSES.—On the Liverpool still continues very scarce, and in demand a 32 a 33, and some sales have been effected at 34. On plantation we quote 23 a 24 cents.

Flour.—Prices are tending downward; we quote Superior at \$8 a 8 25; Fine 7 a 7 25; though some sales have been effected at higher rates. There is a good supply, and it is arriving freely; demand moderately fair.

Wheat.—There has been no material alteration since our last report; but little Mess and Prime in market; and few arrivals of late. Mess 13 50 a 15 per bbl; Prime 10 50 a \$11.

PORK.—Sales of Mess at \$20 50 a 21; the stock is not large. Prime remains at \$16 a 16 50. The stock of Bulk Pork is becoming light; the recent arrivals have been small; we still quote at 6 a 6 25 cents.

LARD.—The demand is limited at 8 a 9 cents per lb. There is a large supply in market, and prices seem to be on the decline.

BUTTER.—Both Goshen and Western Butter remains dull at our last quotations.

RICE.—Business since our last report has been moderately fair, and we continue our last quotations. Sales of 100 hds at \$1 per 100 lbs; 50 do at \$1. We quote as heretofore, 3 75 a \$4 25.

FISH.—Remain without essential change at our previous quotations; the market is plentifully supplied, and the demand continues moderate.

SALT.—Liverpool has declined since our last, we quote at present \$2 50 a 2 62½ for coarse; the demand is moderate, sales at 2 50; fine 3 50, supply limited, fair demand.

THE TURF.

The following match races will come off over the Batesville Course, the first week in May ensuing: Thursday, 4th-2 mile heats, \$1000 aside; ch. c. Independence, by Tom Fletcher, 4 yrs. old, 94 lbs.—b. h. Sir William, by Sir William, aged, 120 lbs. Friday, 5th—Single dash of 2 miles; b. g. Gazelle, by Volcano, 3 yrs. old, 77 lbs.—b. h. Cherokee, by Cherokee, 5 yrs. old, 106 lbs. Saturday, 6th—2 mile heats; s. l. Margarotta, by Bertrand, sen. 3 yrs. old, 77 lbs.—s. l. Christina, by Bertrand, sen., 3 yrs. old, 77 lbs.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails, AT LITTLE ROCK.

MEMPHIS—Arrives every day, (Sundays excepted) at 4 p. m., and departs at 6 same evening. NORTHERN—Arrives every Monday and Friday, at 6 p. m., and departs every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 a. m. WESTERN—Arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 a. m., and departs at 2 p. m., same days. SOUTHERN—Arrives every Tuesday, and Thursday, at 11 a. m., and departs at 2 p. m. same days. PINE BLUFF—Arrives every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 a. m., and departs at 2 p. m., same days. JOHN T. FULTON, P. M. Post Office, Little Rock, April 4, 1837. n1.

JAMES DE BAUN & Co.

HAVE just received a supply of new goods: DRY GOODS, Consisting of Silks, Fancy Prints, Muslins, Domestic; Twilled Cotton Jeans, Fancy H'd'k's, &c. GROCERIES: 15 bbls. Sugar, 20 sacks Coffee, 6 bbls. Molasses, 4 boxes Pickles, 21 jars Sweetmeats, 2 bbls. Loaf Sugar, 4 boxes Cherries, 6 " Herring, 4 bbls. Mackarel, 6 " do. ALSO, a large supply of Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. All for sale cheap for cash or approved credit. N. B. We have now on hand a set of grist mill irons, which can be sold low. J. De B. & Co. March 24, 1837. 51—

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Samuel R. Henton & E. D. W. Scruggs, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will come forward and settle their respective accounts. SAM'L R. HENTON, E. D. W. SCRUGGS. Smithville, April 18th, 1837. [ap17.—24.]

WANTED, at this office,

TWO BOYS, who can read and write tolerably well, from 14 to 17 years of age, to learn the printing business. A favorable opportunity may be found by applying immediately. March 31.—awdgosalbtjmbaghtf.