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MAJ. GEN. GAINES.--We learn by the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 17th ult., that Gen. Gaines, had left St. Louis, on the 1st of Sept., with all the troops stationed at Jefferson Barracks, for Fort Leavenworth. After reaching that place, it is his intention to visit the Indian Territory, on the Illinois River, and to be at the great Indian council. The Bulletin remarks:--"The object of the Cherokees in collecting all the tribes in council, is very generally believed, by those familiar with the Indians, to be for the purpose of war; and is very similar to the course pursued by Tompsett and his brother prior to the last war. Those familiar with the Indian character, say that the kind of wampum sent with the messenger to each tribe, is indicative of their intentions. The promptness of the movement on the part of General Gaines, will however, we believe, repress any present attempt at hostilities."--*Times and Advocate.*

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.--The New York Times of the 30th thus notices the loan effected by the Commissioners for the sale of the Arkansas State bonds:

"We learn that the North American Trust and Banking Company have concluded an arrangement with the Commissioners of the State of Arkansas, now in this city, for the purchase of the bonds of that State to the amount of one million of dollars. These bonds have 30 years to run, with interest at six per cent per annum."

The Evening Post says:--"The Secretary of the Treasury has purchased \$500,000 of the bonds of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas from the Commissioners."

The First Municipality of New Orleans has sent Mr. Prieur to Europe, to negotiate a loan of a million and a half of dollars for the corporation.--*Missouri Republican.*

DESTRUCTION OF
London Times has gives an account of the Russians fleet in of the line, two cor 2 smaller craft, had the coast--and it posed to be irrecor not less than 30 R ducombat by the li The garrison of stories to protect and were attacked to retreat with the of which the party ans, after plundering and burnt 4 other the fort.

The New-York the Secretary of the 000, of the Bonds State of Arkansas this city."

We presume it our Commissioner stood, some weeks for it.--*Gazette.*

NAVAL.--Y of yesterday, the U. S. ship John Count of had ho Com. Lead, and J arrived at Rio de ria, and would sail Indies--Officers

The U. S. mail from Rio in The Independent about. McKenzie the River.

Get the News Oct 4, 1838 Vol 1 No 31

...BERT PIKE Esq., who has been at the east for
 the last four or five months, superintending the
 printing of the Revised Statutes, returned last
 Friday, bringing with him an unfinished copy of
 the same. He has made arrangements for com-
 pleting one thousand copies as soon as possible,
 which will probably arrive here early in Novem-
 ber.—*Times and Advocate.*

THE "MONSTER" AGAIN.

At the request of the Presidents of the New
 Orleans Banks, the President of the United States
 Bank of Pennsylvania, has agreed to furnish them
 with such facilities as will enable all the banks
 in New Orleans to resume specie payments on the
 1st of January next. What will the Loco-focos
 say to this "dangerous interference" of Nick Bil-
 farrow with the currency of New Orleans? We
 will publish the correspondence in our next.—
Times & Advocate.

An election was held on Tuesday last, at the
 Bank, when Mr. Lambert J. Reardon was
 elected a director; John Hunt, Esq. Teller; and
 Anthony Crease, Book keeper.—*Times & Advocate.*

The Governor of Georgia on the 19th instant
 ordered twelve of the Cherokee convicts in the
 penitentiary, and they immediately left Milledge-
 ville, in the care of an agent, to join the remain-
 ing of their tribe on their way to the west.—*Lou-
 isiana Journal.*

We learn, from Jackson (La.) Republican,
 that eight miles of the Clinton and Port Hudson
 Road are completed, and the cars running.—*N.
 Orleans Bayou.*

THE GLOBE AND THE NAVY.—The Globe can
 be compared to nothing more aptly than to an ass
 who, having struck a blow with his pole-axe,
 only finds his arm arrested, and himself in the
 power and subject to the full gaze of an incensed
 many of men. Its blow at the navy, though
 well aimed, showed its deadly aim; but, foiled in its
 main purpose, and arrested ere it could re-
 venge the blow, it now stands a convicted culprit,
 and being least the punishment it deserves should
 be inflicted upon its guilty head. It was, but a day or
 two ago a bullying, Bowie-knife braggart—now it
 is a pusillanimous craven, starting whenever it
 is hand raised, lest it should feel the lash of
 indignation and scorn, and begging for
 mercy like a poltroon.—*Philadelphia Commercial
 Advertiser.*

Money Wanted.
 AS I wish to start to New Orleans in a short
 time to purchase a New stock of Groceries,
 all those who know themselves to be indebted to
 me, will confer a particular favor by sending me
 the money.
 I. M. MANNING.
 Oct. 1st. 21st

To the Patriotic Young Men of Arkansas.
Proclamation by the Governor.

HEAD. QUARTERS,
 EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
 Little Rock, Sept. 21st, 1838.

IN accordance with the authorized requisition of
 Major General EDMUND P. GAINES, of the
 United States Army, I, SAM C. ROANE, Act-
 ing Governor of the State of Arkansas, make this
 my proclamation, calling on the patriotic young
 men of Arkansas, to organize themselves into com-
 panies, for the defence of the western frontier of this
 State.

Volunteer companies, consisting of not less than
 fifty rank and file, nor more than one hundred, will
 elect their officers, who will be commissioned by the
 Governor.

When organized, they will be called into the ser-
 vice of the United States, (if needed,) and a place
 of rendezvous appointed by the commander in chief.
 Each officer and soldier will furnish his own horse
 and arms.

As soon as companies are organized, the officer
 elected will report to the Governor, at Little Rock.
 The companies first organized will have the prefer-
 ence.

I need make no appeal to the patriotism of the
 young men of Arkansas. It will be sufficient for
 them to know that their services are wanted, to
 induce them to rally around the standard of their
 country.

SAM C. ROANE.

Little Rock, Sept. 21, 1838.

FOR RENT.

355 acres of cleared Land, one hundred of
 which lies adjoining the town of Bates-
 ville, divided into two farms, upon each of which
 is a comfortable dwelling house; to be leased upon lib-
 eral terms, for one year, to any person who will put the
 same in small grain.

The other 255 acres are not exceeding two
 miles from Batesville, near the residence of Wil-
 liam Moore; all first rate bottom land, in good
 repair with two good dwelling houses, out houses, en-
 cro cabins, &c. The neighborhood is healthy, and the
 buildings situated upon the uplands, commanding a full
 view of the Falls. For richness of soil, beauty of situ-
 ation, and advantages of location, they are not surpass-
 ed by any lands in the State; in addition to which there
 are several springs of pure cold water. To a good ten-
 ant I will lease for five years.

TOWNSEND DICKINSON.

Batesville, Sept. 20, 1838.

BLANK SUMMONS for Justice, for sale at this
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Batesville News Oct 4, 1838

Richmond News Dec 13, 1838 Va. No 30

ed us bread, and gave us a stone"—promised us a fish, and gave us a serpent."

The people should arise in their primary assemblies, and instruct their Representatives in Congress on this matter, and if they do not have their grievances remedied, hold them accountable.

Ex President John Quincy Adams has been again elected to Congress from Massachusetts.

SMITHVILLE, Dec. 10th, 1838.

Dear Jordan,—I arrived here last evening, very cold, and in ill health—this morning I find my health improving. We now have the appearance of pleasant weather, and I hope in a few days to be completely restored.

There is but little business in court—there are only about twelve cases on docket. It is now late in the evening, and the Judge has not yet arrived. I fear he is unwell, and unable to get here.

I have no news of importance to send you, only that of a melancholy accident which occurred in this county, about 10 days since.

In the neighborhood of *Pocahontan*, three gentlemen attempted to cross Black River in a canoe; when crossing, from some cause the canoe upset and two of the gentlemen were drowned. The one that survived was so badly intoxicated that he could not give any satisfactory account of the accident. Those Drowned were excellent swimmers—the one that was saved could not swim, but held to the canoe.

Those drowned were Mr. Henry Wayland, and Mr. Eddy; both have left large families to mourn their loss.

Emigrating Indians.—I am informed that there are about 1250 emigrating Indians now on their way to the "far west." Last night they camped on *Fouche Dumas*. It is expected they will pass through Batesville about one week from this time. From Batesville, they intend going up White river to Fort Gibson.

W. B.

LOCO FOCOISM DEFEATED—THE PEOPLES' CAUSE TRIUMPHANT!

CONFIRMATION OF THE WHIG TRIUMPH IN NEW YORK.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*, Nov, 13.
NEW YORK STATE ELECTION

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Eastern News
Dec 20, 1838
Vol 1 No 31

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ected President of the Branch Bank at Fayetteville, vice J. W. Walker, deceased.

W. E. WOODRUFF has disposed of the establishment of the Arkansas Gazette, to Mr. EDWARD COLE, who is to be editor and proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, Dec. 13, 1838.

Dear Jordan,—I am yet at this place, awaiting "the troubling of the waters." We have disposed of all the cases on the dock, and are ready to take up our line of march for Randolph county, if the Grand Jury were disposed of. It is rumored that they will show us the result of their labors on the morrow morning, at which time we expect to hear, that that body, upon due deliberation, have come to the solemn conclusion that one of their fellow citizens has helped himself to a few pounds of his neighbors' bacon, "contrary to the form of the statute in such cases, made and provided." If such should be the case, we may be detained here a few days longer.

About twelve hundred Indians passed through this place yesterday, many of whom appeared very respectable. The whole company appear to be well clothed, and comfortably fixed for travelling. I am informed that they are very peaceable, and commit no depredations upon any property in the country through which they pass. They have upwards of one hundred waggons employed in transporting them; their horses are the finest that I have ever seen in such a collection. The company consumes about one hundred and fifty bushels of corn per day.

It is stated that they have the measles and whooping-cough among them, and that there is an average of four deaths per day. They will pass through Batesville in a few days.

I have no news of importance to send you—nothing out of the ordinary course of things has transpired in this place, since I last wrote you.

W. B.

WHIG MEETING.

We have not received the proceedings of the Whig Meeting held at the State House on Wednesday evening last.

O. F. M. Noland, of Independence county, B. H. Martin, of Pope and Benjamin L. Miles, of Chicot, were chosen delegates to attend the National Convention, at Pittsburgh, in November

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itself can resume by the 1st of February—Rep.
Ban.

The Hamilton (Tennessee) Gazette, states that nearly all the Cherokees have started for their new homes, and that in "a few brief days or weeks, we shall look upon the last Indian, ere he takes his solemn march to his unknown home."

For the Batesville News.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

On the 15th inst., a detachment of the Cherokee Indians passed near Batesville, Independence co., Ark., on their way to their new home in the "far west." Many of them came through the town to get their carriages repaired, horses shod, &c. &c.

The following are the principal officers among them: John Bengt, *Conductor*; Geo. Lowry, *Assistant, do.*; Dr. W. P. Rawles, of Gallatin, Ten. *Surgeon, and Physician*; W. S. Coody, *Contractor*.

They left Gunter's Landing, on Tennessee River, about 25 miles above Huntsville, Ala., the 10th of Oct.; since which time, owing to their exposure to the inclemency of the weather, and many of them being destitute of shoes, and other necessary articles of clothing, about 50 of them have died.

Doctor Rawles stands high in their estimation, as a *friend to the Indians*, and but few men are better qualified for the station he now occupies among them. He expects to accompany them all the way, and that he will not set out for home until about the 1st of January.

In the years of 1826-27, the writer of this brief notice labored among those Indians, as a Missionary; and truly, he found them to be an interesting people, ripe for the Gospel. He taught a mission school five days in the week, and preached on Saturdays and Sundays. Many were converted to the Christian faith, and for five months at a time, such was the exemplary piety of those who had professed religion, and such was the influence of the Gospel upon those who did not openly profess it, that he never saw a drunken man, nor heard an oath sworn, nor heard of a quarrel or fight in the neighborhood of the mission; neither did he ever hear the report of a gun, or an axe, during the above length of time, in the

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...of night in the neighborhood of the mission, but
...ther did he ever hear the report of a gun, or an
...axe, during the above length of time, in the
...neighborhood, on the Sabbath day.

Several other missionaries, of different denom-
...inations, were laboring with and for them, in dif-
...ferent parts of the Nation, at the same time.—
...Our success exceeded our most sanguine expecta-
...tions. Thousands of them gave every necessary
...evidence of converting grace, and sometimes,
...scores professed religion at one meeting; and, un-
...like many others, they were not deterred by the
...distance of a few miles, from attending the preach-
...ing of the Gospel. If they could have regular
...preaching within ten or twelve miles of them,
...they felt that they were highly favored. Many
...times they were seen, from the hoary headed sire
...and matron, down to little boys and girls, wading
...through the mud and swamps for miles, to hear
...what the Great Spirit would say to them, through
...the instrumentality of the missionary.

Many large and flourishing societies, and
...schools were gotten up among them. They had
...a Printing Press of their own, from which a week-
...ly paper, called "The Cherokee Phoenix," was
...issued for some years, and edited by a native
...Cherokee. They also had the great part, if not
...the whole, of the New Testament translated into
...their own language. Indeed, no aboriginal tribe
...of Indians in North America, were tending faster
...toward civilization, and christianity, than the
...Cherokees.

But in the difficulties between them and the
...Georgians, and the General Government, the
...Georgians, I am credibly informed, destroyed their
...press; and the turbulency of the times had the
...unhappy tendency to break up their schools, dis-
...soloe their societies, and produce a state of gen-
...eral confusion and distress; so that many who had
...professed faith in Christ, measured back their
...steps to earth again; Many others, however,
...still hold on their way, and say, "they seek a
...home in heaven." May the Great Disposer of
...events overrule every thing for their good, and
...may they be prosperous and happy.

O Jesus the Cherokees adore,
...And bring them at last to thy rest;
...And when they shall leave the cold grave,
...May they then be found with the blest.
...G. W. MORRIS

...Ratsville, 18th Dec. 1838.

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May they then be freed with the blest.

G. W. MORRIS

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crowned with success, if persisted in with temporary firmness, and sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this session for taking the next census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended, by causing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially entrusted to, or necessarily affected by, the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army, and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the United States, has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with, and essential to, the military defences of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session, but which were not acted upon, as I am persuaded, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and may form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War, for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer, for the defence of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow citizens who are settled upon that border country, as well as the existence of the Indian population, which might be tempted, by our want of preparation, to rush on their own destruction, and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the war department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprize you of the entire removal of the Cherokee nation of Indians to their new home west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session with a view to the long standing controversy, with them, have had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the Creek nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives among the Seminoles in Florida; the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chickasaw

United States have paid \$72,560, 56, for public lands, reservations for Indian removal and subsistence, merchandise, and agricultural implements. When the heat raised by the United States, and the enormous large portion of the entire territory, which is saleable, are considered, and this price taken that for which the United States sells her soil, one can doubt that justice has been done in these purchases also.

Certain it is, that the transactions of the Government with the Indians have been characterized by a sincere and paramount desire for their welfare; and it must be a source of gratification to every friend to justice and to learn that, notwithstanding the obstructions thrown in the way, and the difficulties arisen from the peculiar and impracticable Indian character, the wise, humane and liberal policy of the Government in this, the most important of our relations, foreign or domestic, has been justified to the world in its near approach to a certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the western part of the continent, is highly encouraging to the hope of their early civilization. They have, for the most part, abandoned the wandering life, and turned their attention to agriculture, and to the raising of stock, who have been established for many years in fertile regions, maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among their traders, and also capitalists, and planters exporting cotton, but the greater number are small negroes, who live in comfort upon the produce of their own industry, although they have, in some instances, been reluctantly, and have readily acquiesced in their presentable destiny. They have not once found cause for past sufferings, and an incentive to industry in the abundance and comforts around them. It is reasonable to believe that all these tribes, through their feelings towards the United States, and their acquisition of individual wealth, and habits of industry, will become more warlike propensities, and incline to make peace among themselves. To effect this object, the attention of Congress is collected to the subject recommended by the Secretary of War, for the future government and protection, as well as for the hostility of the warlike tribes against the intrusions of the whites. The policy which has been given them a permanent home, and to them in its peaceful and undisturbed possession, only remains to give them a government and will encourage industry, and secure to them the fruits of their exertions. The importance of some of their exertions cannot be too much insisted upon. The chief efforts will be to diminish the causes of hostilities among the tribes, to inspire in the observance of laws to which they have consented, and to multiply the securities of their motives for self-improvement. Immediate with this subject, is the establishment of a school recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without doubt, the Government will be ever anxious to redeem its promise to the emigrating Indians, against the warlike tribes, that surround them, and for the safety of the frontier settlers of the States.

The case of the Seminoles, constitutes an only exception to the successful removal of

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Jan 3, 1839
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No 33

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rent, that very
remnant of his
bring into the
the defective
brown Cyrus
was burning
Boone's station.
for the rack of
success of his
tenderest care
laced admitted,
ling, as Boone
there was be-
ation.
ro," said at
ry Moore"
lled. When
fore him, for
rit of Lind-
ing his still
on, next on

associated with him. Any one wishing to drink
deep from the fountain of light literature, ought
to take the Corsair; it will be a pleasant method
of willing away a weary hour.

OUR OWN LITTLE VILLAGE.

It may savor a little of vanity to speak of our
own village, but so rapid has been its improvement,
that we cannot forbear a few words. House after
house has gone up—a Bank, a Church, and an
Academy, are all "being built." We have a fine
Female Academy, with Mr. and Mrs. Hunt at
the head of it, and we are pleased to learn that
their school is quite full. They are a great ac-
quisition to the North. — We have a male Acade-
my, with Mr. Pim at its head—it is in a flourish-
ing condition, and his scholars progress rapidly.

Day & Co. have a splendid establishment for
manufacturing furniture. They can rig out a
young married couple to a shaving.

But the great improvement, that is to make
Independence the first county in the State, is a
project that is now on foot, to build a splendid
mill on Poke Bayou—one that will cost some ten
thousand dollars, and manufacture about twenty
barrels of flour per day. The water power is
sufficient to turn twenty pairs of French Burrs;
in fact it is inexhaustible. The Northern part of
Arkansas, is well adapted to wheat, and a suffi-
cient quantity can be raised in this county alone,
to run such a mill the whole year round. Con-
nected with the mill, will be a large distillery.—
(This must not frighten the temperance folks.)
We look upon the carrying into effect of this pro-
ject, as the only way by which the North can rid
herself from debt. Ours has ceased to be a cot-
ton country. The range is nearly all eat out.—
Corn yields but little profit, unless fed to hogs—
hogs are scarce—horses and mules we could raise,
but we lack pastures and fine meadows. In short,
we import every thing, and export nothing. This
will ruin us, as certain as falling off a log."

dent of that institu-
honest and capable
have confidence, and
institution with an

We return to Che-
ed Chester, who nev-
thy of his lance.
The reputation of
tion, is another item
us laugh; when we
Grand Jury, about
He is decidedly a
thief on the gallows
we take it, as should
not for imitation.
all, save the ascription
propensities—a perfe-
proverbial for his cov-
of honesty; and it
that there is a certai-
him bring a duck out
the coldest day that
In conclusion, when
his pillerings, pays over
he has collected, "re-
toes," then, and not till
and spotless man, Mr
make him out.

SENATOR

It is amusing to wa-
Humbegger. His let-
ture of Missouri, than
man, and calling on
just such a document
just such a man. In
he has no rival who ha-
race of sycophantic
gold and silver humbug
who dared go further
over the roads, than

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1830