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past season. Our fields have been fertilized by the early and the latter rains—the toils of the husbandman have been rewarded with plentiful harvests: our habitations have been preserved in peace, and our families have been protected from the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day;—the clouds which for a time gathered gloomily over us, have passed away, and we are again restored to individual and national prosperity; we still continue in the full enjoyment of those civil, social and religious rights and privileges which so highly distinguish us as a people.

I do therefore, in conformity to the established usage, designate *Thursday the 29th day of Nov. inst.*, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving, and do recommend to the good people of this state to unite in offering the tribute of grateful hearts to their Divine Benefactor, for the numerous blessings which he has mercifully vouchsafed to them during the past year.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the state, the 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. W. L. MARCY.

THE CHEROKEES.—In the Milledgeville Recorder of last Tuesday we found the following extract of a letter from Gen. Scott to Gov. Gilmer:

HEAD QUARTERS, Eastern Division, Cherokee Agency, Oct. 15. The Cherokees, as it is known, were divided into two political parties—friends and opponents of the treaty of New Echota. Of the former there were remaining East, in May last, about 500 souls—of the latter, including 376 Creeks, a little more than 15,000. About 2500 of the anti-treaty party were emigrated in June last, when, (on the 19th) the movement was suspended by my order, until the first of September, on account of the heat and the sickness of the season. The suspension was approved by the War Department, in anticipation, by an order to that effect, received a few days later. The Indians had already, with but very few exceptions, been collected by the troops, and I was further instructed to enter into the arrangement with the delegation, (Mr. John Ross and his colleagues) which placed the removal of the 12,500 immediately into their hands.

The drought, which commenced in July and continued till the end of September, caused the loss of a month in the execution of the new arrangement. Four detachments are, however, now in march for the West; three or four others will follow this week, and as many more the next—all by land, 900 miles, for the rivers are yet very low. The other party, making a small detachment, is also on the road, after being treated by the United States, in common with their opponents, with the utmost kindness and liberality. Recent reports from these five detachments represent, as I am happy to say, the whole as advancing with alacrity in the most perfect order. The remainder of the tribe are already organized into detachments, and each is eager for precedence in the march—except the sick and decrepit, with a few of their friends as attendants, who will constitute the last detachment, and which must wait for the renewal of steam navigation.

By the new arrangement not an additional dollar is to be paid by the United States to, or on account of, the Cherokees. The whole expense of the removal, as before, is to be deducted from the moneys previously set apart by the treaty and the late act of Congress in aid thereof.

Among the party of 12,500, there has prevailed an almost universal cheerfulness since the date of the new arrangement. The only exceptions were among the North Carolinians, a few of whom, tampered with by designing white men, and under the auspices alluded to above, were induced to run back, in the hope of buying lands and remaining in their native mountains. A part of these deluded Indians have already been brought in by the troops, aided by Indian runners sent by Mr. Ross and his colleagues and the others are daily expected down by the same means.

In your State, I am confident there are not left a dozen Indian families, and at the head of each is a citizen of the United States.

For the aid and courtesies I have received from Georgia, throughout this most critical and painful service, I am truly thankful; and I have the honor to remain, with high consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT.

\*The whole number found here the last summer—most of whom had long been domesticated with the Cherokees, and with whom many of their warriors fought by our side at the battle of the Horse Shoe.

The Exploring Expedition was at Madeira on the 24th September, the officers and crew all well.

rebels while at the wharf, but, fortunately escaped without much injury. The loyalists in Laprairie had ten minutes notice to leave the village, and getting on board the steamboat Britannia, they have arrived in town in safety. Yesterday morning about two o'clock, a party of about 400 rebels attacked the house of Mr. L. Brown at Beauharnois, and, after about twenty minutes fighting, Mr. Brown, Mr. Ellice, Jr. M. P. Mr. Norval, Mr. Ross, and the other Constitutionals surrendered themselves prisoners, and nothing more is at present known of their fate. Mrs. Ellice, Miss Balfour, and the other females in the house at the time, took refuge in the cellar during the engagement.

Yesterday forenoon, an Indian woman at the village of Caughnawaga, who was seeking for a stray cow, discovered a large body of armed men in the woods, and gave information of the circumstance to the Indians, who were then assembled at church. They immediately seized what arms they could procure, such as muskets, tomahawks and pitchforks, and, giving the war-whoop, charged their foes, who scampered off as fast as they could, throwing down their arms as they fled. Seventy-five were taken prisoners, and brought into town, handcuffed, by the Lachine Cavalry. A considerable number of arrests were made yesterday, among whom are L. M. Viger, the President of the People's Bank; D. B. Viger, an ex-Legislative Councillor; Charles Mondelet; John Donegani; C. S. Cherrier, and a great many other leading rebels. The Volunteers were ordered out, and vied with each other in doing their duty with alacrity. They were appointed to search every suspected house in the city and suburbs for arms, and they brought in a considerable supply. It was remarked that in Canadian houses, there were very few men to be seen, and it is supposed that they are not far off. The gates at the different barricades were closed, and strong pickets placed to guard them. Reinforcements of troops were sent to various quarters of the District. At Beauharnois the rebels took possession of the steamer Brougham, on the way to Lachine with the mail on board. It is currently reported that during the engagement, Mr. John McDonald, while leading on a party of Dragoons against the rebels, was shot dead, five bullets having pierced his body. His Excellency Sir John Colborne arrived yesterday morning in the John Bull.

The following is the Proclamation of Sir John Colborne, declaring martial law in the district of Montreal.

Whereas there exists in the District of Montreal a traitorous conspiracy, by a number of persons, falsely styling themselves Patriots, for the subversion of the authority of Her Majesty, and the destruction of the established Constitution, and Government of the said Province; and whereas the said traitorous conspiracy hath broken out into acts of the most daring and open rebellion; and whereas the said rebellion hath very considerably extended itself, in so much, that large bodies of armed traitors have openly arrayed themselves, and have made, and do still make attacks upon Her Majesty's subjects and have committed the most horrid excesses and cruelties; and whereas in the parts of the said District in which the said conspiracy hath not as yet broken out in open rebellion, large numbers of such persons, so calling themselves Patriots, for the execution of such their wicked designs, have planned means of open violence, and formed arrangements for raising and arming an organized and disciplined force, and in furtherance of their purposes, have frequently assembled in great and unusual numbers; and whereas the exertions of the civil power are ineffectual for the suppression of the aforesaid traitorous and wicked conspiracy and rebellion, and for the protection of the lives and properties of Her Majesty's loyal subjects; and whereas the Courts of Justice in the District of Montreal have virtually ceased to exist, from the impossibility of executing any legal process or warrant of arrest therein; and whereas the public safety requires that Martial Law should be exercised: Now therefore, I have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Executive of this Province, to issue this Proclamation to the end that it be made manifest, that I shall arrest and punish, and cause to be arrested and punished, all persons who have been hitherto, or who now are or hereafter may be anywise acting, aiding, and assisting in the said Conspiracy and Rebellion, and who hereafter may be anywise acting, aiding, or assisting in any other Conspiracy and Rebellion within the said District of Montreal, according to Martial Law, either by death or otherwise, as to me shall seem right and expedient, for the punishment of all rebels in the said District.

A passenger direct from Montreal informs that it was the intention of Sir John Colborne to keep open

this morning, for the Albany Evening Journal of last evening, containing the returns of the election from a number of Counties in the centre of the State, the most of which have given majorities for the Whig ticket.

Chenango has re-elected John C. Clark to Congress by a majority of 331.

From the Albany Eve. Journal, of last evening.

THE EMPIRE STATE REDEEMED.

The Empire State has redeemed herself and saved the Union! WILLIAM H. SEWARD and LUTHER BRADISH are elected Governor and Lieut. Governor by most decisive majorities. We have carried a large majority of the Members of Congress. We have also a large majority of Members of the Legislature in Joint Ballot, which secures to us a Senator in Congress, Comptroller, Attorney General, Secretary of State, and Treasurer. This is no barren Victory. Never, in the annals of party, was triumph more complete! And never, to an enemy, was defeat more fatal, disastrous and overwhelming.

The entire State—the whole people, have done their utmost duty. The hopes of the Republic were hanging upon this State. Here all was to be lost or won. And here, in Van Buren's own state, and in defiance of his legions of office-holders, a victory has been achieved which terminates the miracle of demagogues and despots.

To the generous, devoted indomitable Whigs of this discentralled State, we tender our congratulations. To the fearless, independent, uncollared Conservatives, we tender our right hand of political fellowship. To the zealous co-operation and the mutual efforts of Freemen, the people are indebted for this great and glorious triumph.

Glorious News from Columbia!—The steamboat Advocate brings us information that the Whig assembly ticket in Columbia is elected by a majority of 17.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECT.		Whig.	Locofoco.
Albany.	3		
Columbia.	3	New York	
Cayuga.	3		
Chenango.	3	Gazette	
Delaware.			
Dutchess.	3	General	
Greene.	1	Advocate	
Herkimer.	1		
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Fulton.	1	10 November	
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Oneida.		sent 5 1838	
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Putnam.		10 150	
Queens.	3	10 150	
Rensselaer.	1	10 150	
Richmond.	1		
Rockland.	1	10 2	
Saratoga.	2		
Schenectady.	1		
Ulster.	2		
Warren.	1		
Washington.	2		
Westchester.			2
	47	19	
	Whig.	Loco Foco	
Onondaga.	150	250	
Montgomery.			
Fulton.	400		
Chenango.	350		
Delaware.		500	
Lewis.		100	
Washington.	2070		
Greene.	50		
Herkimer.		1000	
Oneida.		1000	

For the following additional returns we are indebted to a passenger by the steamboat Rock which arrived at 3 o'clock.

Madison  
Oswego 150  
Jefferson 200  
Wayne 200  
Tompkins 600  
Courtland 1200  
Monroe 300  
Cayuga

BURGLARY.—The Jewellery Store of 101 on Main street, was entered on Saturday and robbed of articles of gold and silver to

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