

1803 Louisiana Purchase Oct 31 1803

- 10 MAR 1804 Major Amos Stoddard of US Army took possession at St Louis
3 MAY 1805 Gen. James Wilkinson USA appt Gov of La Terry by Pres. Jefferson
26 JUN 1806 Dist of Ark created
3 MAR 1807 Cpt Meriwether Lewis succeeded as Gov
23 AUG 1808 Gov Lewis appted officers for District of Ark.
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Jan 5 1836

John Hutt beat out by Charles P Bertrand
for Secretary 32 by 18 votes

1921-1922 V A BEESON
1922-1925 H L Mc ALISTER
1925-1927 J R WAYNE
1927-1929 J S HARRIS
1929-1937 E L COMPERE
1937-1941 D B BYRD
1941-1945 E L COMPERE
1945-1949 H L Mc ALISTER
1949-1950 E T RICKS
1950-1953 J B MORRIS
1953-1955 L ABRAHAM
1955-1966 SHERMAN T CLINGER
1967-1970 CHARLES H WILSON
1971-1973 THOMAS M PHILLIPS
1973-1975 JOSEPH R CHAPPELL JR
1975-1979 THOMAS C ARMSTRONG
1979-1981 JAMES H JONES
1981-1983 HAROLD L GWATNEY
1983-1984 JAMES H JONES
1984-1986 FRED M CARTER
1986- JAMES A RYAN

CPT DEETER, 1988

1859

(Continued)
The Executive Committee was composed of the following: C. C. Danley, Dr. W. E. Wright, S. W. Williams, G. W. King and William Drake.

October 10.—Citizens from the counties of Greene, Craighead, St. Francis, Phillips and Polk met at the court-house at Harrisburg, county seat of Polk county, for the purpose of selecting the officers and directors of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company. (See July 4, 1859) to consider the extension of that railroad down Crowley's Ridge to Helena. Alexander Wynne presided as chairman of the meeting, and W. C. Malone acted as secretary. R. W. Crump, of Polk county, presented resolutions addressed to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, which were adopted.

October 12.—The painting by Edward P. Washburn, the "Arkansas Traveler," which the painter had recently finished, was copied by an engraver and copies were offered for sale by mail at \$2.50 a copy. The story of the "Arkansas Traveler," as told by Sanford C. Faulkner, with the music to the tune, was printed to accompany the engraving. Washburn announced also that the engraving contained, besides the likeness of the painting, the "Arkansas Traveler," a picture of Col. Faulkner, who is the original "Arkansas Traveler." (See March 2, 1855.)

October 14.—A gas company was organized in Little Rock with the following officers: W. W. Adams, president; J. B. Moore, treasurer; J. H. Newburn, secretary. John E. Reardon, George C. Watkins, C. P. Bertrand, R. L. Dodge, John Wassell and William E. Ashley were elected a Board of Directors. The City Council subscribed for \$2,000 worth of stock and the remainder was taken by private subscription. J. A. Slaughter was employed as a contractor to erect the plant, and agreed to have it in operation by August 1, 1860.

October 19.—The president of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, John Robertson of Memphis, announced that the grading of the railroad from White river to Little Rock was nearly all under contract (see April 27, 1859); that a large number of men were engaged in clearing off the tim-

ber and throwing up the roadbed. President Robertson said he was "disposing of a large portion of the bonds issued by the city of Little Rock and the county of Pulaski, in behalf of the road, to our own citizens at par."

October 26.—The state treasurer announced that the following amounts in specie were in the state Treasury to pay for levee work: Batesville district, \$12,432; Washington district, \$34,436; Clarksville district, \$12,692; Champagne district, \$11,146; Little Rock district, \$7,813.

November 3.—The Board of Directors of the Cairo and Fulton railroad concluded at the office of the company in Little Rock a meeting of four days duration, after which the president of the company, Edward Cross, made the following announcement:
"The company now has about 1,115,000 acres of railroad lands. These lands, with the other property of the company, are, by an order of the board, to be made, through trustees, the basis of an issue of \$5,000,000 worth of bonds, to be made available as security for the construction of the road. The bonds will be receivable for the lands of the company. The company's lands heretofore withheld from sale will be brought into the market, and can be disposed of for work and means to build the road. They will be held, by deeds for ready pay, or by contracts upon time. The lands will be appraised, and those found in occupancy of the land given the preference in buying at appraised prices, not including their improvements. Measures are instituted for securing, by an arrangement with the Texas Railroad Company, the immediate construction of the road from Red river to the Texas boundary, 18 miles. It is understood that the Texas company are now constructing 50 miles of road up to our state line, and seek an outlet in this direction, which will be furnished by the arrangement for construction of the Cairo and Fulton railroad to Red river. The Missouri company now has trains running 24 miles. The president of the Missouri company is expected to proceed to Europe about December 1 to complete pending negotiations sufficient to complete the Missouri division, and proposes to introduce in connection with that arrangement the bonds of the Arkansas company."

November 5.—In his campaign of publicity to force the liquidation of the Real Estate bank, Governor Conway caused it to be published that Sanford C. Faulkner, one of the former trustees, had surrendered to the bank his plantation and Negroes with a growing



Howell Beebe,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to the above establishment, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, and having the necessary facilities, is now fully prepared to furnish, by order, with great promptness, every article in that line, of either wrought or cast iron, Brass or Copper, of as good material, proportions, and workmanship, and upon as cheap terms, as any other foundry in this country. Mill-wrights and others, requiring wheels, will be pleased to give the No. of sizes and pitch, also the particular size and shape of the eye, wanted in each wheel. The diameter of a wheel, when cast, will be 1/4 of an inch per foot less—the same with length of a shaft. Orders should also be accompanied with a draught and full description of what is wanted, and the quantity required.
—Little Rock, Dec. 4, 1859. 30—[S.]
"An Advertisement of 1859."

crop of cotton and corn. Faulkner had done this voluntarily, though the property so surrendered was everything that he owned in the world and of very great value. (See October 12, 1859.)

November 23.—The first map of plan of the city of Little Rock, in lithograph, was offered for sale at the book store of John E. Reardon. The map was drawn by George P. C. Rumbough, engineer for the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company. It showed the number of each block and lot and the notable buildings, together with the names of the streets and squares and all the additions or extensions made to and of the original survey.

December 11.—Volunteer military companies were in process of organization throughout Arkansas, on the strength of the fact, in part, that Arkansas was entitled to about \$17,000 worth of arms from the federal government. These arms had not been applied for for a number of years because the legislature had refused to provide for their distribution and because the militia was not organized.

In 1854, Governor Conway asked the legislature to provide the means wherewith to distribute the arms then in the state, but the legislature declined to do so. Such arms as the state then had were lent to the Arkansas Military Institute at Tulip, Dallas county; Arkansas (see November 1, 1859); other muskets had lately been lent to the Polytechnic Institute of Searcy. (See April 6, 1859.) Altogether the state had only 113 muskets, and it seemed doubtful whether the \$17,000 worth of arms would be sufficient to meet the many applications being made. An official statement said, in regard to the state's failure in past years to apply for its quota of arms, that "the state has lost nothing by waiting, for now she will get the latest and most improved arms. Had she drawn them heretofore, and had they been kept as required at the arsenal in Little Rock, they would now perhaps be out-of-date and out of repair from rust and deterioration."

December 19.—Union Hall, the principal hotel at El Dorado, was acquired by William Chandler, who announced that he would "spare no expense and pains" to keep this famous hotel "in a style commensurate with the demands of the country."

December 27.—As a substitute for tallow candles, the Paragon oil lamp was introduced in Arkansas as a greatly improved means of providing artificial light.

December 21.—The showboat "Bang" (see April 27, 1857) arrived at the landing in Little Rock for a visit of several days during the Christmas season. The True Democrat said "As the theatre is closed, and our people are amusement hungry, we expect to see the boat crowded at every performance."

December 29.—It was learned that Doctor David Dale Owen, the state geologist (see May 19, 1857), had made a very careful survey of the coal field at Spadra (see January 15, 1840), and had found the supply of coal to be of great abundance and of excellent quality. The mines were being worked profitably, although the company was selling its output at prices which made coal much cheaper, as was said, that wood, at \$3 a load, the current price in Little Rock. Coal from the Spadra mine was selling in Little Rock at \$2 and \$10 a ton.

1860

(Continued)
...of Dallas county, was elected chairman; John D. Kimbell and F. H. Bogley, secretaries. The rule of thirds of the vote cast for governor at the last election was adopted in spite of the spirited objection of a minority of the delegates. The following candidates were placed before the convention: Richard H. Johnson, Thomas Fletcher, D. McCreery, B. C. Totten, Erley Watts, George C. Watkins, R. Miller, Samuel Mitchell, W. W. Floyd, T. R. Flourney, John S. Ross, John Quillin, John R. Hampton, John Gould. On the second ballot, 67 of the candidates having withstood Richard H. Johnson received more than two-thirds of the votes and was declared the nominee. On the 23rd and last day of the convention the following were elected as candidates for presidential electors at large: W. W. Floyd, T. F. Sorrells; First District: C. W. Taylor; Second District: W. W. Leake.

April 18.—Thomas C. Peck, editor of the Old Line Democrat, came out with an editorial in his paper in opposition to Richard H. Johnson, editor of the True Democrat, as the candidate of the Democratic party for governor. (See April 2, 1860.) Said Peck: "There is at least one man's name upon the ticket in whose political orthodoxy we have no faith. That gentleman was upon the committee on platform and aided in presenting a Douglas [Stephen A. of Illinois] platform, which but for the earnest and eloquent remonstrance of the minority, would, in all probability, have been adopted by the convention."
The Old Line Democrat, founded by Thomas C. Peck, James D. Butler, W. B. Doolittle, September 15, 1858, was published in Little Rock in an office on Markham street near the State House. The paper was started as a competitor of the True Democrat and as an opponent of the supremacy of the Conway-Johnson combination in the Democratic party.)

April 30.—An Opposition Convention of Democrats was held at Helena, composed mostly of members of the state convention of April 2 at Little Rock, who were opposed to the candidacy of Richard H. Johnson for governor. This Helena convention passed resolutions declaring that its members were conservatives, were opposed to secession, and that they favored John Bell and Edward Everett for president and vice-president, Thomas Hubbard, judge of the Sixth Circuit, was nominated for governor.

May 10.—Henry M. Rector, associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, resigned from the bench and announced his candidacy for governor as an independent Democrat, in opposition to Richard H. Johnson, nominee of the regular convention of April 2 at Little Rock, and Thomas Hubbard, nominee of the Opposition Convention of Helena, of April 30.

May 14.—The Second District Democratic Congressional convention met at Arkadelphia. John R. Hampton was elected chairman. The convention approved the platform of the state convention of April 2 and endorsed the nominee, Richard H. Johnson. Edward W. Gantt and Charles B. Mitchell were elected for the nomination of the party for congressman. The convention resolved to let both run.

May 14.—Democrats of the First Congressional District met in convention at Dover, Pope county, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Decided

1860

January 18.—Alexander Boileau, secretary of state (see September 21, 1859), died at his home in Little Rock.

January 21.—Governor Conway appointed Samuel M. Weaver secretary of state to succeed Alexander Boileau. (See January 15, 1860.)

January 21.—At Benton the Eighteenth Regiment of the Arkansas militia elected James F. Fagan colonel.

February 4.—At a meeting of the Thirtieth Regiment of the state militia at Little Rock Edmund Burgevin was elected colonel.

March 17.—The Rev. Cephas Washburn, founder of Dwight Mission, situated near the present town of Russellville, died of pneumonia in Little Rock at the home of Dr. R. I. Dodge, aged 63 years.
Cephas Washburn was born in Vermont in the year 1792; studied theo-

Edward P. Washburn Follows Cephas Washburn in Death—Henry M. Rector Defeats Richard H. Johnson for Governor—Little Rock's Gas Plant—Telegraph Lines—Fire at Fort Smith—Charles B. Mitchell United States Senator—8,000 Tons of Iron for the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

ogy in Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained as a missionary to the Cherokee Indians at the conclusion of

"NATIONAL HOUSE," PARACLIFTA, ARKANSAS.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the "National House" in the town of Paraclifta, is prepared to receive and entertain guests in the proper manner. The House is cozy and well furnished and the table will be supplied with the best the country affords. He gives pleasure to the public in the comfort of those who patronize me.
Attached to the Hotel is a large and well-stocked
EVERY STABLE,
under the charge of Mr. E. FLOWERS. The best care and attention given horses, and those wishing to hire horses, &c., can always be accommodated on reasonable terms. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
THOMAS WILLIAMSON.
February 12, 1860.

his studies. He first went to Georgia, where he remained only a short time. Finding that many of the Cherokees had removed from their country east

of the Mississippi to Arkansas, he induced the American Board of Congregational Missions to send him to Arkansas in 1820. In company with Alfred Finney and others, Washburn arrived at Little Rock on July 3 of that year. The next day, the fourth of July, he preached the first sermon at what was to be the future capital of Arkansas to a group of five or six men, upon the invitation of Stephen F. Austin, Chester Ashley, and Dr. Matthew Cunningham. A few weeks later, after holding friendly conversations near the present town of Dardanelle with John Jolly, chief of the western tribe of the Cherokees, Washburn selected the site for his mission to the Cherokees and christened it Dwight in honor of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight. It was said of Washburn that he was a passenger in March, 1822, on the first steambath, the Eagle, that ever ascended the Arkansas river above the Post of Arkansas. The Eagle on that occasion went as far as the site of Dwight Mission.

Washburn remained at Dwight until 1828. About 1840 he settled in Benton county, where he taught school and preached. In 1851, he joined the Arkansas Presbytery (see April 11, 1851) and became an ordained minister in the Presbyterian church. In 1855 he moved to Norristown.

March 26.—Edward P. Washburn, the Arkansas painter (see October 11, 1859), died at Little Rock of pneumonia at the residence of the Rev. Thomas R. Welch. At the time of his death he was only 23 years of age, having been born at Dwight Mission for the Cherokee Nation on November 1, 1837. He was the son of the Rev. Cephas Washburn (see March 17, 1859) who preceded him in death by only nine days.

April 2.—The Democratic State Convention met at Little Rock in the hall of the House of Representatives. B. C.

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through the columns of the press, although
the following books had disappeared
from his library:
The Countess Ida, 2 Vols.
The Jacquerie, 2 Vols.
Zanoni, 2 copies
Fair Rosamond, 2 Vols.
Cromwell, Vol. 1.
Mellechampe, Vol. 2.
The Partisan, Vol. 2.
Captain Kid, 2 Vols.
De Tocqueville on America, 1 Vol.
Gentleman Jack, 2 Vols.
The Black Riders of Congaree.
Morton's Hope, 2 Vols.
Tynney Hall, 1 Vol.
Pelayo, 2 Vols.
Stanley, 2 Vols.
The Slave King, 1 Vol.
Washington, 2 Vols.
The Younger Son, 2 Vols.

"I have forgotten where these books
are," said Pike, "and the borrowers
I presume, have forgotten that they
have them I will be very grateful if
the persons in whose custody they are
will do me the favor to return them."

May 2. The New Orleans Money
Market quoted Arkansas money (State
and Real Estate Bank notes) as ex-
changing from 33 to 36 cents on the
dollar in specie (U. S. gold and silver).
The Arkansas rating was one of the
lowest quoted by the market.

May 10.—The Capital Guards, a vol-
unteer company of Infantry, perfected
its organization by the election of the
following officers: Albert Pike, Cap-
tain; David Shall, 1st Lieutenant; John
Reardon, 2d Lieutenant; Charles Gallo-
way, 3d Lieutenant. "Previous to this
time," said the Arkansas Gazette,
"there was not a single volunteer com-
pany of any description whatever with-
in the broad limits of the State."
The Little Rock Capital Guards num-
bers about 60 citizens, all of sterling
worth and unimpeachable moral char-
acter. The enthusiasm which pervades
the company in its exercises, and the
good fellowship which prevails be-
tween its members, give assurance
that this laudable effort will not prove
a failure.

June 7.—The Batesville News, a pa-
rtisan of the Whig party in Arkansas

1843

...ence, seven miles southwest of the city of Little Rock. (Brodie's residence was situated near the creek which still bears his name, at a point about one mile east of the place where Highway No. 70 crosses Brodie Creek. It was on

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
New, Cheap Publications.

JUST received on commission, a Doberer between Rev. A. Campbell and Rev. M. L. Rice, on the subject, design and administration of Christian Baptists; also, on the character of spiritual influences in conversion and sanctification, and on the expediency and tendency of Ecclesiastical Councils, as terms of union and communion. Also, for sale, the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, in 2 volumes; Aliens' history of Europe, from the commencement of the French Revolution in 1789, to the Restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814; Remarks on the French Revolution, by Henry Lord Brougham; Mrs. Ellis' popular works, over 50,000 volumes sold, including The Mothers of Eng. Women of Eng. Daughters of Eng. Wives of Eng. The Poetry of Life, The Pictures of Private Life, first and second series, Verse from the Bible, &c.

Also,
Just received from the Am. Assoc. Third Society, a large assortment of Moral and Religious Publications, which will be sold cheap for cash, among which is, The Evangelist Family Library, in thirty vols.; Flavel's Fountains of Life; Saints Rest, &c., &c., together with an assortment of sundry school books, for Librarians, &c. and for sale by
H. BATES & Co.
Northam Street, Jolly's Row.

April 24, 1844. 19-23

...ell resigned order to make the nominee convention.

...uel Adams, was sworn in sor by Chief

...nced by the river, which Little Rock, two feet of of 1833, was ren. "We are," said the friends Arkansas, where vailed on ac a consequent

...d James W. s called the m in Arkan- rpose to open of September twenty-five Rock." (Mr. on, Pa., Sep- uated from umber, 1827, onary to Ar- le Rock, Jan- ed his first r Sunday. In e first Pres- e Rock. The harter men- tion, during t a house of ain and Sec- it continued Moore died

...Matthew t Gibson ny of the 11, 1841.) as aids- Prentiss, E. Fuller- Lieutenant try. General buckle sue- o the south- quarters at s ordered to ompanies of "This move- The Arkan- roper in con- with Texas conceded by that the ex- ed to General on entrusted

...y Taylor, ac- is staff, and Regiment of the Rock, on ne from Fort) The party ng the after- towards its

...this same creek, near his residence, that Mr. Brodie later built and kept a mill which he operated by water power.)

June 26. — "The Arkansas river has so long been overflowing," said the Banner, "that we have ceased to think of recording its stages. For about three months it has been a turbid and destructive flood, without sufficient intervals between the four several rises to allow of any material subsidence of the water. It has been rising since our last publication, and is now at a height about eighteen inches below the high mark of May (see May 8, 1844). The injury done to our river planters by the continued high water, is almost incalculable. Much of the damage is irreparable in character."

July 8.—Acting Governor Samuel Adams, as commander-in-chief of the militia, appointed on his staff: John S. Roane, adjutant general; Grandison D. Boyston, inspector general; John K. Horton, paymaster general; William R. Miller, quartermaster general; William C. Mitchell, commissary general; Coleman Jackson, surgeon general; Stephen S. Tucker, Jesse H. Hicks and Benjamin S. Johnson, aids-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of infantry.

July 13.—Dr. Daniel J. Chapman, the nominee of the Democratic party for governor (see April 15, 1844), resigned

FEMALE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Anne D'ISTEWAUVILLE.
BEGS leave to announce that her school is open- ing for the reception of pupils to-day, February 12th, in the brick house formerly occupied by the late W. A. Cantelero, on the corner of Markham and Louisiana streets.

Mrs. Anne D'isteauville, having had some experience in many of the best institutions of the North, as well as in the Columbia, and Holly Springs, Louisiana, knows to deserve patronage; and being desirous to become a permanent resident of Little Rock, confidently trusts that her exertions, and a faithful discharge of duty, will eventually prove the best evidence of her qualifications, and secure for her the confidence and esteem she desires to merit.

Mrs. Anne D'isteauville has planned to form a French class of Ladies and Gentlemen, to be taught in the usual system of M. de la Harpe. This system is now generally adopted, by the best teachers, as greatly facilitating the acquisition of the language and rendering it an agreeable amusement, rather than an arduous task.

The present Session will close on the 15th of July next; and it will be advisable for pupils to commence it at the beginning of the Term.
Little Rock, February 12, 1844. 22-27

...the nomination "on account of contin- ued bad health." Thomas S. Drew of Randolph county, was nominated at an

(tanner signs of mourning. General Fulton was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, where he was born June 2, 1796. Early in the War of 1812, he entered the army as a volunteer and was assigned to duty as an aid to Major George Armistead, who commanded a corps of artillery. It was Armistead who commanded Fort Mifflin on the night of September 13, 1814, when the fortress was bombarded by the British fleet and the Star-Spangled Banner was written by Francis Scott Key. Fulton was on duty during the bombardment and aided his commander in the memorable defense of the fort, for which Armistead was brevetted lieutenant colonel. Fulton later moved to Tennessee. There he became a friend of General Andrew Jackson, whom he served as private secretary during the Florida campaign. In 1829, when Jackson became president of the United States, Jackson appointed Fulton territorial secretary of Arkansas. In 1835 at the expiration of Governor John Pope's term, President Jackson appointed Fulton to the governorship of Arkansas Territory. (See September 19, 1838, for account of his election to the United States Senate.)

October 7.—Results of the state election: For governor, Thomas S. Drew (Democrat), received 8,797 votes; Lorenzo Gibson (Whig), 7,066; Richard C. Byrd (Independent), 2,504. For Congress, Archibald Yell (Democrat) re-

113 Town Lots for Sale.
IN ELDORADO, UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

On the 25th day of December, 1844, the Commissioners will offer for sale, at public vendue, one hundred and eighty-two Town Lots, in Eldorado, Union County, Arkansas, on the following terms, to-wit: One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance in three equal annual installments. Bonds, securing purchasers in title when the last payment is made, will be entered into by the Commissioners.

Eldorado is the county seat of Union, and being a healthy and well watered location, within twenty miles of good steamboat navigation, and surrounded by a fertile and populous country, holds out more than ordinary inducements to persons disposed to make investments in town property.

JAMES R. HAMPTON,
GREEN NEWTON,
ROBERT F. BLACK.

N. B. Sale to continue from day to day till all are sold.
November 7, 1844.—25—3

...ceived 11,112; David Walker (Whig), 7,583; Lewis B. Tulley (Independent), 112.

October 9.—R. Larrimore, an architect, opened an office in Little Rock and offered his services to the public as one "professionally qualified" to make drawings and superintend the construction of buildings "done in any of the five orders of architecture." He was also prepared, as he said, to furnish "estimates for brick or framed buildings, at charges suited to the times." As a side line, he was engaged in the business of an undertaker. Except for the brief residence in Arkansas in 1834 of George Weigart, of Lexington, Ky., who was employed as superintending architect in charge of the construction of the old state capitol (Weigart died in Little Rock in July, 1834), Larrimore was, it appears, the first resident architect in Little Rock. He was, also, as it seems, the first professional undertaker.

October 14.—The planters, farmers, and "citizens generally" of Arkansas, Jefferson, Desha and Chicot counties met in convention at Arkansas Post

November 4.—The Fifth General Assembly met in regular session. There were 20 Democrats and four Whigs in the Senate; 64 Democrats and nine Whigs in the House.

November 5.—Arkansas voted in the presidential election. James K. Polk and George M. Dallas were the Democratic candidates for president and vice president. Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen ran on the Whig ticket. William S. Oldham, Mark W. Izard and Chester Ashley, the Arkansas Democratic electors, received 3,546 votes to 3,504 for the Whig electors.

November 8.—In a joint session of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Chester Ashley was elected United States senator, to succeed William S. Fulton, deceased. (See August 12, 1844.) Ashley was opposed for the office by R. C. S. Brown of Crawford county. Ashley received 97 votes to nine for Brown.

November 12.—The General Assembly, in joint session, elected Thomas Johnson chief justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Daniel Ringo, whom Johnson defeated by a vote of 51 to 33. (See November 7, 1836.)

November 14.—Thomas Stevenson Drew was inaugurated third governor of Arkansas. T. D. Merrick was grand marshal of the parade which formed at 11 o'clock in front of the Anthony House, and from there escorted Acting Governor Samuel Adams and Governor-elect Drew to the statehouse. The oath of office was administered by Thomas J. Lacy, associate justice of the Supreme Court. "At the conclusion of the governor's address," said The Arkansas Banner, "the Capital Guards fired, as we have been informed, 27 guns in all—26 for the states and one for Texas." (The negotiations which led to the annexation of Texas in 1845 and the war with Mexico were at the moment in process.)

December 2.—Lieutenant Colonel George Talcott, acting chief of Ordnance, offered for sale at the United States Arsenal in Little Rock "three hundred and ninety-four muskets manufactured at the National Armories." In his advertisements of the sale, which were printed by several of the newspapers of Arkansas, Colonel Talcott had added to his announcement of the fact of the sale that "this will be a good opportunity for volunteer companies to furnish themselves with good arms at a cheap price."

December 21.—The Arkansas Rail Road and Transportation Company was incorporated by the General Assembly. The incorporators, Thomas S. Drew, Samuel Adams, Emory Wilson, William E. Woodruff, Thomas W. Newton, Benjamin J. Borden, Daniel H. Bingham, David J. Baldwin, Samuel W. Reyburn and John Howell, were authorized to sell \$1,500,000 worth of stock. The proposed railroad was to begin "at some convenient point on the Arkansas river within two miles of Little Rock" and from there to be built "to White river, at or below McNulty's Bluffs."

co—Governor Drew Calls for Troops—Archibald
tain Pike's Little Rock Guards—Eight Companies of
Cavalry—Prairie and Drew Counties.

sed, was now opposed for
Congressman Archibald
s term of office was due
rch 3, 1846, and the choice
sor was to be decided by
Assembly in November.

umors were in circulation
that news had come "of
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United States and Mex-
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Washington about the Mex-
on gave no assurance
quiet rumors of war. "Our
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an Congressman Archibald
t appear to promise peace.
ldeill, our minister to Mex-
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and then we shall fully un-
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pon them."

News of war with Mexico
d in Little Rock during the
Friday, May 8th. The next
day, Governor Thomas S.
commander-in-chief of the

FROM THE ARMY.
GLORIOUS NEWS!
1846.

sued a "preliminary" procla-
ation which he urged "the speedy
ion of volunteer companies
at the state." The newspapers
ck (the Arkansas Banner
kansas Gazette, neither
due to go to press until
ad Wednesday following
tras" on Saturday, May 9,
lined all the news that had
d about the fighting, along
proclamation by Governor
the first actual fighting, which
d by the government as con-
an act of war, was brought
scouting party of Americans
aptain Seth B. Thornton, near
whom were surprised and cap-
t. George T. Mason was kill-
tain Thornton escaped "only
extraordinary leap of his horse
hick hedge.")

19.—The summary of a census,
e by the sheriffs of the several
s of Arkansas, was published
secretary of state to wit: Total
of white males, 59,306; white
49,178; free Negroes, 589;
22,261—making the grand total
302. There were then 48 coun-
the state, of which two, Missis-

issippi and Searcy, had made no returns.
It was estimated that the aggregate
population of those counties would add
about 3,000 more of population to the
total accounted for.

May 21.—William E. Woodruff,
founder of the Arkansas Gazette, from
which he had retired in 1842, now re-
engaged in the publication of a news-
paper. This new paper he called the
Arkansas Democrat. In his editorial
"prospectus," Woodruff addressed him-
self, primarily, "to my Democratic
brethren throughout the state." He
wrote: "It is sufficient for me to say
that I have been compelled to return
to the business of publishing a paper
in order to defend my character from
the wanton and unprovoked attacks
which have been made on me by Gov-
ernor Yell, and those minions of power
who have been endeavoring, for
months past, to foist him into a seat
in the U. S. Senate, on the expiration
of the term for which our worthy and
talented senator, Colonel Ashley, was
elected." (See May 6, 1846.)

May 27.—Governor Thomas S. Drew
issued a proclamation, "in pursuance
of a requisition from the secretary of
war," which called on Arkansas to fur-
nish one regiment of cavalry and one
battalion of infantry of five companies.
At the same time, it was said, on in-
formation from the governor's office,
that the regiment of cavalry would
go to Mexico, and that the battalion of
infantry was intended "for the defense
of the immediate frontiers of Arkan-
sas," to substitute there for the "regi-
lars," who would also go to Mexico. It
was also learned at the governor's of-
fice that he had "designated the town
of Washington, in Hempstead county,
as the place of rendezvous for the cav-
alry regiment, where they will be re-
ceived and mustered into service."
Adjutant General Solon Borland, and
the town of Fort Smith, in Crawford
county, as the place of rendezvous for
the battalion of infantry, where they
will be mustered into service by some
officer of the United States Army who
is stationed at that frontier fort."

May 29.—Word came from Congress-
man Archibald Yell, in Washington, of
his intention to leave his seat in Con-
gress within a few days "and return to
Arkansas for the purpose of offering
his services in any capacity which his
Excellency Governor Drew may deem
him worthy to be employed in connec-
tion with the volunteer corps which
to be ordered presently to the fron-
tier."

June 12.—Captain Albert Pike, of the
Little Rock Guards (afterwards Com-
pany E of the Arkansas Regiment of
Cavalry which went to Mexico with
Archibald Yell as colonel), announce

William E. Woodruff, A.
Trapnall were appointed
to draft a resolution, in-
resolved that, "in the
joicings occasioned by
achieved by the Army
under the command of
we grieve for the loss
officers in the American
among the number of
have to deplore the loss
Brown, of the 7th Reg-
try, for many years
known in this community
honest and efficient
... The meeting was
an appropriate address
nall.

(When General Taylor
his entrenched camp on
to Point Isabel he left
the command of Major
wounded on May 6, in
the Mexicans, and
later, Major Brown had
years in Arkansas with
the Seventh U. S. Infan-
looked upon as still a
tle Rock. In 1836, when
Bank of Arkansas was
was elected president of
duties as an army offi-
sent him to other part-
he still thought of Ar-
said, as his home. The
Grande, which he fort-
he was killed, was named
and is still known as Fort
December 27, 1844.)

June 18.—Congress
Yell arrived in Little
ington City and proce-
make good his promise
having himself "enroll-
in 'Captain Borland's
mounted gunmen."

- June 19.—Eight compo-
teers were accounted for
and waiting for orders
nor to assemble them
ington (Hempstead coun-
Pope county—James S.
tain; Hiram W. Taylor
Walter F. Scott, 2nd lieut-
Pulaski county—Solon
tain; Christopher C. D
tenant; Josiah M. Giles
Independence county
Porter, captain; Frank
lieutenant; Jesse Searcy
ant.
Pulaski county—Alb
tain; Hamilton Reynold
ant; William H. Cousin
Sevier county—Edward
tain; James S. Dollar
ant; Kasser McCown
Franklin county—Wh
ton, captain; Thomas C.
lieutenant; John W.
lieutenant.
Crawford county—John
captain; George S. Foster
ant; Alexander Stewa
ant.
Saline county—Will
captain; Thomas A. R
ant; William Calvert.

1846

(PAXTON Joseph dec, continued) and Hot Spring Cos. Ark Gaz Aug
24 1831. | Sale of land in Long Prairie, Lafayette Co, under
order of Lafayette Co circuit ct. Ark Gaz Jan 18 1832. | Benj
Clark admr; mortgage foreclosure in Pulaski Co circuit ct. Ark
Gaz Jan 19 1830.

PF. SO. David, 1830

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE—CENTENNIAL EDITION.

PAGE 91.

1849

ued)
welfare of this State," etc., etc.
ber 27, 1848).

ry 1.—For the first time in
circuit judges, prosecuting
county and probate judges
chosen by popular vote (see
r 24, 1848), as follows:
uit, John T. Jones, judge; Al-
lingo, prosecuting attorney.
uit, Josiah Gould, judge; T.
ls, prosecuting attorney.
uit, William C. Scott, judge;
Byers, prosecuting attorney.
uit, William W. Floyd, judge;
enwood, prosecuting attorney.
uit, William H. Field, judge;
denin, prosecuting attorney.
uit, John Quillin, judge; A.
s, prosecuting attorney.
fore, all judges and state's
had been elected by the Gen-
nily).

ry 1.—The migratory move-
California (see December 8,
January 4, 1849) was now
recruits every day. At
Johnson county, a company
was had been formed and
ng to leave for Fort Smith
st of April. Another com-
ing at Little Rock had
officers: James McVicker,
artermaster sergeant of
ell's cavalry regiment), cap-
ry Keatts, 1st lieutenant;
rphy, 2d lieutenant; Alden
uff, (lately 2d lieutenant of
ment, U. S. Infantry), orderly
George B. King, commis-
W. Stevenson (see March 26,
logist. Meanwhile, the own-
steamboat Alert No. 2, made
that they had put that boat
as "the first river packet
Kansas route to California."
would go as far east as Cin-
d return regularly to Fort
e the purpose of affording
emigrants at Cincinnati,
Cairo, Memphis, Little Rock
portunity and convenience
half the trip across the
by this fast and easy means

ry 2.—The Steamboat Regis-
the Rock listed the following

the company organizing at Little Rock
gave out printed notice of the com-
pany's "Articles of Association" by
which all who joined the company
must agree to be governed. It was
stated that not more than 100 recruits
would be accepted. Upon the recom-
mendation of Senator Solon Borland,
an order had been sent from the War
Department to Brigadier General Mat-
thew Arbuckle, commanding the 7th
Military Department with headquar-
ters at Fort Smith, when he was
"requested to provide a suitable escort
of soldiers to accompany the California
emigrants as far as Santa Fe. As you
have no Dragoons at this time within
your Department," said this order of
the Adjutant General, "a detachment
of one officer and 30 men from Com-
pany F, at Fort Scott, has been or-
dered to report to you in person.

"Inform the citizens of Fort Smith
at what time the troops will be in
readiness to move.

"It is intended that an officer of
Topographical Engineers shall accom-
pany the detachment to make a recon-
noissance of the route, report, etc."

February 16.—The Supreme Court of
Arkansas decided, in the case of the
State vs. William C. Scott, judge of
the 3d Circuit Court, that the amend-
ment to the constitution (see Decem-
ber 23, 1836 and November 24, 1848)
declaring that the qualified voters of
each judicial circuit should elect their
judges did not unseat the judges
whose terms of office had not expired
when the amendment was ratified.

February 20.—Richard C. Byrd, who,
as president of the Senate, became act-
ing governor on January 10 follow-
ing the resignation of Governor Drew
(see November 23, 1848), appointed on
his personal staff: Albert Rust of
Union county, adjutant general; Thom-
as B. Flournoy of Desha, inspector
general; James Robinson of Jackson,
quartermaster general; Samuel W.
Reyburn of Hot Spring county, pay-
master general; Charles B. Mitchell of
Hempstead, surgeon general; Thomas
W. Collins of Crittenden, Lambert A.
Whittlesey, and Andrew J. Hutt of
Little Rock, aids-de-camp, with the rank
of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

February 27.—A California emigrant
from Louisiana, while waiting at Fort
Smith for the start

and travel by land up to this point, the
distance being 180 miles. Should they
desire to postpone the purchase of
teams until they arrive here, they can
get mules at prices varying from \$35
to \$60, and go down to Little Rock for
the wagons which they shall have taken
to that place. I have no fear that
mules will rise in price, as the supply
will be great. The traders here get
their stock from Creek and Cherokee
Indians, who get them from the Co-
manches, who steal them from the
Mexicans.

"Many inquiries come even from St.
Louis and Michigan, as I learn from
Mr. Kenaday, one of the agents of the
expedition, who has a store in Fort
Smith. Some of the Missourians have
arrived already. We start here a month
earlier than they do by the Indepen-
dence route, and, besides, between here
and Santa Fe we avoid the crossing
of 18 streams which intersect that
route."

March 2.—Colonel Benjamin L. E.
Bonneville was "recommended" by the
War Department for the command of
the detachment of soldiers assigned
to the duty of acting as an escort to
the companies of emigrants who plan-
ned to begin the journey to California
about the first of April. Of the War
Department's choice of Major Bonne-
ville, the Fort Smith Herald said:
"This officer, from his long residence
on our frontier, and his extensive
knowledge of the country west of our
state, is peculiarly well qualified for
this expedition." The military escort,
which included a Corps of Engineers,
a detachment of dragoons, and another
of infantry, were given orders to sur-
vey, mark, and cut out a road from
Fort Smith to Santa Fe. "The infantry,"
as the Fort Smith Herald was
authorized to say, "will start out in a
few days to open the road up the Ca-
nadian river to a point beyond the
South Fork, where the prairie com-
mences. The engineers, accompanied by
the dragoons, will proceed from thence
to Santa Fe." (Benjamin L. E. Bonne-
ville was born in France in 1796. His
father was a revolutionist and as such
found in Thomas Paine, the celebrated
American revolutionist, a sympathetic
spirit. Sometime after the ascendancy
of Napoleon to power in France, the
elder Bonneville fell into disfavor and
was thrown into prison. Thomas Paine
then took his wife and son to America,

equipment for camping out and also
their wagons. Teams of mules and
horses they were prepared to purchase
upon their arrival at Fort Smith. At
the same time a party of eight young
men from Baton Rouge, La., who were
on their way overland to Fort Smith
to join the expedition to California,
were in Little Rock. Every steamer
that passed up the river and nearly
every stage that came in from the
East brought on more and more pas-
sengers who were bound for the far
West. The hotels and boarding houses
at Fort Smith and Van Buren were all
by this time filled to overflowing with
emigrants awaiting the signal, prom-
ised for April 1, to begin the long trek
westward.

March 9.—Colonel Bonneville passed
through Little Rock on board the
steamboat Alert en route to Fort Smith
to take command of the military es-
cort for the California train of em-
igrants assembling at Fort Smith (see
March 2, 1849). Bonneville, who was in
Little Rock only long enough for the
boat to load and unload consignments
of freight, etc., expressed the belief
that it would be but a short time until
"the entire Santa Fe trade and Cali-
fornia flow of emigration would be
taking to the Arkansas route." It was
Bonneville who had opened the road
from St. Louis to Santa Fe, which was
now the only established route to the
far West which threatened to divert
the main drift of emigration from the
Arkansas route.

March 15.—The people of Arkansas
went to the polls to choose a successor
to Gov. Thomas S. Drew, who, but a
few weeks after his inauguration for a
second term of four years, had resign-
ed on the 10th day of January simul-
taneously with the adjournment of the
General Assembly. John Selden Roane
(Democrat) received 3,391 to 3,224 for
Cyrus W. Wilson, the nominee of the
Whigs.

March 16.—Greatly to the disap-
pointment of his many friends, Colonel
Bonneville, who had been "recommen-
ed" by the War Department for ap-
pointment as commander of the mili-
tary escort for the California em-
igrants (see March 9, 1849), discovered
upon his arrival at Fort Smith that
General Matthew Arbuckle, chief of
the 7th Military Department, whose

grants said that the encampment at Fort Smith and Van Buren had been the source of immense profit to the citizens of Arkansas, more especially of that vicinity. It was estimated that they had left at Van Buren alone about \$50,000 for oxen, horses, mules, bacon, flour, etc. etc. and at the least as much more at Fort Smith. The writer concluded his letter by saying that next year, after the advantages of this route over all others is published to the world, the whole emigration will go through Arkansas; and our merchants, farmers, stock raisers and everybody else should prepare themselves to meet the demands for the outfitting. Although 3,000 emigrants have now left here, there is yet a surplus of stock and provisions at Van Buren and Fort Smith both.

April 19.—John Seiden Roane became governor of Arkansas (see March 14, 1848). The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Thomas Johnson. The official returns of his election showed that he had received a majority of 163 votes, which would have been 200, if the votes from Ashley county had not failed to arrive in time to be counted.

April 20.—Peter Hanger announced that "travel to the far famed resort of the Hot Springs" was daily on the increase from abroad and that he had now put into service "a line of superior coaches," which, for the accommodation of the public, would run tri-weekly between Little Rock and "the Springs." If needed, extra coaches were available "for a daily line during the season." Mr. Hanger had his stage office at the Anthony House.

April 22.—Governor Roane appointed as his personal staff: Allen Wood of Madison county, adjutant general; Henry M. Rector of Saline, inspector general; William E. Ashley, Pulaski, paymaster general; George W. Patrick, Johnson, quartermaster general; Henry Wilcox, Crawford, commissary general; Daniel J. Chapman, Independence, surgeon general; James Vaughn, Ouachita, aide-de-camp, with rank of brigadier general; F. W. Trapnall, Pulaski, aide-de-camp, rank brigadier general; James B. Johnson, Pulaski, aide-de-camp, rank brigadier general; Hampton B. Foucher, Carroll, aide-de-camp, rank brigadier general; John N. Embree, Jefferson, aide-de-camp, rank brigadier general.

May 1.—The California emigrants were near the Cross Timbers, about 200 miles west of Fort Smith and 400

in-league with the Comanches, and appearances seem to corroborate this rumor. We have not yet reached the Buffalo Grounds, but trust we shall soon, for we are making rapid progress on the food supplies which we brought along. . . . We left Fort Smith on the 16th of April; crossed the Canadian river on the 24th; the North Fork, or the 25th; Little river, on the 1st of May. We are to start tomorrow, or within a day or two, to Santa Fe."

May 18.—Stone quarried from the Big Rock quarry was put on exhibition on Main street in Little Rock near the Rock hotel by Roswell Beebe, who only recently had started getting out the stone for the purpose of putting it on the market. The property, with a frontage of more than a mile on the Arkansas river at the base of Big Rock, belonged to Beebe and the Chester Ashley estate, and Beebe now posted a warning against the removal of stone from any part of the property without his consent and compensation. He advertised that the Big Rock bluff had in it "stone enough to build a large city;" that he could supply it to builders "at about half the price of brick," and that a house "put up with this stone will last 1,000 years."

May 21.—Five hundred tons of lead ore from the Kellogg mine was taken on board the steamboat Phillip Pennywit for shipment to Liverpool, England. The silver content of the cargo was estimated to be worth about \$7,000. (See January 10, 1849.)

May 25.—It was reliably reported that there was not a single unoccupied house in Little Rock, and every new building which went up was taken as soon as it was completed. Property in every part of the city was said to be increasingly rapidly in value. Within the past few months houses on Main street had been sold at an advance of more than 100 per cent on the purchase price of two years before. Business was growing daily in volume and value. Mechanics of every occupation were kept constantly employed. The Kellogg lead mines were counted on "to do wonders," and other prophecies of miracles to be performed were counted on as certain to follow "when the great railroad from Memphis to the Pacific goes into operation." (See January 8, 1849.)

June 8.—Despite the appearance and prevalence of the much dreaded disease of cholera in some of the towns along the Mississippi, there had been no cases of it reported in Arkansas until

The order had, in 1849, a total membership of 144 in Arkansas.

June 15.—Notice was given by the committee on arrangements of the postponement of the Memphis railroad convention from July 4th until October 18 (see January, 1849), on account of "the existence of the cholera upon the western rivers, the panic prevailing in regard to it, and the solicitude expressed by many distinguished citizens throughout the Union that the meeting be postponed until autumn." (See June 8, 1848.)

June 15.—O. D. Moulton, superintendent, said investigation showed that the Kellogg mine should be called not a lead mine but a silver mine, as the value of this precious mineral greatly exceeds the value of the lead. An assay made at New Orleans was said to show the silver in a ton of ore was worth \$1,000.

July 6.—For the first time there was available for publication "directions for the information of emigrants" concerning the route to California, which the Arkansas press called the Great National Road from Fort Smith to California. The information, in part, was based on the advice of Colonel P. St. George Cook, of the United States Army, who went to California in 1846. According to Colonel Cook, and the word sent back by members of the expedition which had set out from Fort Smith in April, it was plausible for the Arkansas press to make a good case in favor of the Arkansas route as preferable to any other. "The character of the country over which the Great National Road to the settlements in New Mexico is located," said one of the articles that were printed as bids to bring the emigration movement through Arkansas, "is such as to warrant a good supply of grass or range for the subsistence of any number of teams which may start on the route at most seasons of the year. Down the valley of the Rio Grande, through which the road leads, and over Cook's route by the Gila river, any amount of supplies and forage can be readily obtained. All of this part of the road has now been surveyed, opened, and put in good order by a corps of U. S. Topographical Engineers and a strong force of soldiers and emigrants. By this road it is calculated that California can be reached from Fort Smith in about two months by pack-mules, and in about four months by wagons. The Arkansas river is well supplied with good steamboats capable of reaching Fort Smith at the lowest stage of water. Editors in every

1849

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section of the Union are requested
copy this notice."

August 31.—Dr. McIntyre, dentist
Little Rock, introduced the use
chloroform, "in all professional op-
tions, where desired, that are usu-
attended with pain."

August 31.—The Southwestern &
Kansas Mining Company (Kellogg
gins) placed on exhibit on Main st-
near Markham a specimen of ore
its mine which weighed 1,250 pounds.
This specimen, according to the mi-
ner, O. D. Moulton, had been brought
from a lump that weighed about 500
pounds. The ore was described as hav-
ing the appearance of lead in pure form.

September 7.—News was received
Arkansas of the California emigrants
who, on June 23, had arrived at Ariz-
querque. Following the trail of
Josiah Gregg had blazed in 1840,
they had covered a distance from
Smith of about 500 miles. The health
of the emigrants was said to be good,
thus far they had encountered no
great difficulty in the way of
progress. To the disappointment of
travelers, they had seen only a few
falcons. There were, however, numer-
ous antelopes, some of which they killed
and "found the meat fine." They
just now learned, upon arrival at Ariz-
querque that Cook's route, which
said to be about 1,500 miles to
San Francisco, "was the most practicable
of any, and it had accordingly been
decided to follow it." (See July 6, 1846.)

September 15.—Governor John
den Roane called out the militia to
suppress what in time came to be known
as "the Marion County War." The
disturbance grew out of an old feud.

September 21.—Under date of July
1846, Captain R. B. Marcy, commander
of the military escort, said in a report
received at Fort Smith:

"I have the honor to state, for
information of the general, that I
arrived at Santa Fe, with the escort
under my command, on the 26th July.
The command are in good health,
and will be in readiness to return as
soon as our teams are recruited."

"All the emigrants that left
Fort Smith up to the 18th May have arrived
safely at Santa Fe. The emigrants from
Independence (Missouri) have
reached here, but are looked for
about two weeks."

"From the information which I
obtained since my arrival here, I
was induced to believe, that a good route
can be found from a place on the
Rio Grande called Valverde (near where
Colonel Cook left the river) to Fort
Smith; thereby shortening the distance
to California some 300 miles. As soon
as I can get positive information that
this route is practicable for wagons,
I shall return that way; otherwise I
shall return down the Canadian. I expect
to be able to leave here in about two
weeks, and should I take the out-
land route, I think I can make the trip
in 40 days."

"There have been some depredations
committed in this vicinity by the
Indians—the Comanches. Two days
since two emigrants were killed within
fifty miles of this place, and a command
is now in pursuit of them. They, however,

to Memphis to the railroad con-
direct western outlet to Indi-
America and Europe, for more
three centuries an object of gre-
include with civilized nations.
within our means of accomplish-
by the construction of a central
way from the Mississippi river to
Pacific ocean.

aid this work, a convention
people of the United States
by a sister state (Arkansas):
in Memphis on the 4th July, 1846.
citizens of Memphis hailed with
this new enterprise, as charac-
teristic of the progressive spirit
and called for by high con-
siderations of national import. In a
meeting they appointed the
committee, charged with the
of addressing their fellow-citizens
United States upon this impor-
tant question. The response
solicitations, coming up from the
press of the country, from
statesmen, from distinguished
of all parties, and from every
of the Union, and above
the mass of the people in
States, was such as to justify
the assumption that the work
and will be done. The ravage
of cholera in the South and West
last, compelled the postponement
of the convention from the 4th of July
to the 23rd of October next. We
happy to say that the cholera has
entirely disappeared from the South
and West, and the health of the coun-
try completely restored. We again
call to the aid of our fellow citizens: We
invite every town, village, and hamlet
in the United States to send forth their
delegates, and in behalf of the citizens
of Memphis, we tender all who
honor us with a visit a most cordial
welcome."

September 21.—The Great West-
ern Mail Line, from Memphis, Tenn.,
to Napoleon (mouth of the Ar-
kansas), Pine Bluff, Little Rock,
and Van Buren to Fort Smith, was
announced as ready to begin opera-
tion on a regular schedule. The proprietors
of the line, James Timms of Little Rock,
said there would be a boat leaving
Memphis and Fort Smith every
day, which would make complete
connections in connection with the reg-
ular weekly mail line from Napoleon
to Little Rock. "Travelers, emigrants,
shippers," said Mr. Timms, "will
be enabled to avoid the delay, trouble,
and expense of reshipping." The
success of this new arrange-
ment, he said, provided a fleet
swift and light draught boats
sound and in good repair.

September 28.—A block of
granite from Carroll county quarries
sent to Van Buren for shipment to Wash-
ington City, via New Orleans.
stone, which a group of patriots
of Carroll and other neighbor-
ing counties were sending to the
hospital, was later, as was intended,
incorporated into the Wash-
ington monument. Through the agency of
Solon Borland, the state's
arms, etc. were properly

1851

within six miles of the
Rock. It was also made
Little Rock Lodge had
to raise an additional
\$20,000 within the city
of the honor and ad-
ferred.

Results of the federal
were made public and
lowing for Arkansas:

In the state	28,252
state	28,418
85,696	
76,369	162,068
ales 318	
nales 371	589
66,983	
209,439	
car 1850	2,987
tion	17,758
establishments pro-	
dually \$500 and up-	
371	
stative population	190,846

3.—A dispatch from Hel-
ir people had quite an
oad meeting here on Sat-
r which the Hon. Jno. S.
led. (See November 2,
d eloquent speeches were
John Martin and General
on in favor of the con-
a road from Helena to
y showed conclusively
natural starting point
ire, and that it would
sible to construct a
St. Francis bottom
Our whole people are

now much aroused on the subject of
internal improvement, and everybody
here feels that if a road is built across
Arkansas its termination on the Missis-
sippi must be here. It is thought by
practical men that the road from Hel-
ena to Little Rock can be built for \$8,500
per mile. If this road should be
built, there would be, as a matter of
course, a daily line of steam packets
to Memphis, with mails to and from
the great

November 23.—Governor Roane ap-
pointed Colbert Caldwell, of St. Francis
county, adjutant general to succeed
General Allen Wood, resigned.

December 5.—It was learned in AR-
kansas that the secretary of the In-
terior had ruled that all the claims of
individuals to the land at Hot Springs
were invalid. (See June 7, 1850.) Such
a decision was then regarded by many
disinterested and public-spirited per-
sons in Arkansas as highly proper.
Such persons were quite commonly of
the opinion that the general govern-
ment ought to donate the title to the
Springs to the State, on condition that
they be sold, or leased for a long term
of years, and the proceeds applied to
the erection there of a suitable hospital
for the benefit of indigent individuals
and for the construction of good roads.
"The only impediment to the erection
of such a hospital," said one who ap-
proved of the decision of the secretary
of the Interior, "has been the uncer-

tainly of the title. Whenever that ques-
tion is finally settled, a flourishing
town will spring up at the Hot Springs,
which will annually attract thousands
of visitors and make it one of the most
fashionable watering places in the
United States."

December 19.—Governor Roane gave
out a letter to the press in which he
declined to stand for re-election.

December 23.—Colonel John Dren-
nen of Van Buren, superintendent of
Indian Affairs, arrived at Little Rock
from New Orleans with \$1,308,000 in
specie (all in gold except \$100,000 in
silver) which he placed in the U. S.
depository at Little Rock for safe-
keeping until an opportunity should
offer to send it up the Arkansas river
by steamboat. This money, which was
intended for distribution as annuities,
etc., to the Cherokee Indians, was the
largest single shipment of coin into Ar-
kansas of which there was any record.
It was received by Colonel Drennen
from the Sub-treasury at New Orleans
and shipped by steamboat to Rock Rose
on White river. From that point, the
money was "waggoned" to Little Rock.

December 26.—Colonel Henry Wilson,
commandant of the Seventh Military
Department (see October 31, 1851),
made ready to move, by order of the
War Department, the headquarters of
the department from Fort Smith to
Fort Gibson, 40 miles up the Arkansas
river.

its for Railroad Building—John D. Adams Buys a Steamboat Line—Mail from the
ite of the Steamboat Pocahontas—Elias S. Conway Elected Governor—Fire at
-Columbia County—Apples from Washington County.

ner's activities, "has at
good hands and nothing
or our citizens to support
th liberal contributions."

John Brown of Little
a number of years had
prietor of the Anthony

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.
people of Arkansas.
ad have been appointed a commis-
be citizens of Arkansas, to devise
and for surveying, locating and
all Road from Little Rock to the
and to act in harmony, as far as
been friendly to the promotion of
reform,
icans, generally, are respectfully
inary meetings, in every part of
appointed delegates to the STATE
to be held at Little Rock, on the

jects. His energy and industry were so
well directed as to pay him a hand-
some competence. He was born in Ty-
rone County, Ireland, and emigrated
to this country in 1832. He was 36
years of age at the time of his death.
He leaves a disconsolate widow and a
large circle of friends who mourn his
loss.

(Not long after the death of Mr.
Brown, management of the hotel was
taken over by Captain John Collins.)

January 30.—The line of steamboats
then engaged in the transportation of
United States mail from Napoleon to
Little Rock was acquired by John D.
Adams. Major Adams thus entered up-

Memphis, who was earnestly supported
by the incorporators of the Arkansas
Central Rail Road Company (see Jan-
uary 2, 1852) and others. He had no
difficulty in convincing the convention
that the road should begin at Memphis,
"where the great system of rail roads
of the Union will bring Arkansas into
immediate connection with all the
world."

February 19.—Howe's Sewing Ma-
chine (patented September 10, 1846,
by Elias Howe, of Massachusetts) was
introduced in Arkansas by William S.
Davis as a general agent of the manu-
facturers. Davis advertised that he had
one of Howe's machines on exhibitor

1852

(Continued)

The Banner, now edited by Richard H. Johnson (see October 24, 1851), was, to the Gazette, "the family organ." In retaliation, and, particularly, because the Gazette had supported the independent candidacy of Smithson (see June 4, 1852), The Banner challenged the Democracy of the Gazette and Democrat by changing its own name to The True Democrat:

October 14.—The first meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Arkansas was held at Little Rock.

October 29.—Democrats of Yell and Pope counties joined in a rally at Dandelle by the invitation of a committee composed of M. J. Green, Alfred Ferril, Joshua Toomer, B. J. Jacoway, J. B. Johnson and John J. Stirman. The invitation announced that "a Hickory Pole, 10 feet high, with a large streamer attached, on which is to be inscribed Pierce and King, for President and Vice President, is to be raised."

October 29.—Governor Roane appointed "Thursday, the 25th day of November next to be observed by the people of the State as a day of thanking and praise to Almighty God."

November 1.—The Ninth General Assembly met in regular session and perused its organization with Thomas Hanley, of Phillips county, as president of the Senate, and Benjamin P. Pett, of Hempstead, as speaker of the house.

November 2.—In the presidential election in Arkansas the Democratic electors (see May 3 and July 6, 1852) received: Rector, 12,173; Carter, 12,174; Journoy, 12,179; Duval, 12,178. The Whig electors (see July 9, 1852) received 7,430 votes each. Every county in the state, except Bradley and Phillips, showed a majority for the Democratic ticket (Franklin Pierce of New Hamp-

shire, and William R. King of Alabama) over the Whig candidates (General Winfield Scott of Virginia, and William A. Grayham of New York).

(Arkansas, on the basis of population as shown by the returns of the census of 1850, was entitled to four votes in the Electoral College.)

November 10.—The two houses of the General Assembly in joint session re-elected William K. Sebastian to the United States Senate for a term of



**GLORIOUS VICTORIES
OF THE DEMOCRACY!
WHIGGERY DEFUNCT!
PIERCE and KING elected by an over-
whelming Majority!**

We give below as full returns as we have, from the different States, of the late election for President and Vice President. They are, of course, very imperfect; but, enough is known, to make us certain that Pierce and King are elected by an overwhelming majority. It is not certain that

November 12, 1852.

six years from March 4, 1853. George C. Watkins was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Thomas Johnson, who was not a candidate for re-election.

November 15.—Elias N. Conway, the governor-elect, was inaugurated in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon. Judge Watkins administered the oath. The valedictory of Governor Roane and the inaugural address of Governor Conway were both well received. The occasion was attended by the usual parade and ceremonies.

November 26.—Captain Allen Wood, lately adjutant general of Arkansas,

and now a member of the House of Representatives from Madison county, was chosen as messenger to convey the electoral vote of Arkansas to Washington. The choice of Captain Wood, as those who proposed him for the honor now recalled, seemed highly appropriate because he had, as a captain in the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, served under the immediate command of Franklin Pierce, the president-elect, in the Mexican war. Moreover, as Wood's friends now recalled, "the Captain had, in the recent campaign, ably and generously vindicated the military reputation of his worthy commander from the insidious attacks of the Whig press."

November 26.—Citizens of Little Rock sought by petition to the General Assembly to have the city charter so amended as to permit the levying of a tax for the support of free city schools.

November 26.—In the biennial report of Captain C. C. Danley, auditor of State, the liabilities of the state for outstanding bonds issued on account of the State and Real Estate Banks were shown to be: For the State Bank (including interest), \$1,553,520; for the Real Estate Bank (including interest), \$2,351,750; for bonds hypothecated to Holford (including interest), \$211,000.

December 3.—The biennial report of Alexander George, "Superintendent and Contractor for subsisting the convicts in the State Penitentiary," showed that the institution had failed by about \$5,000 per annum to pay its own way; that the resulting deficiency, which was not in excess of the general average of deficiencies in other biennial periods, had to be liquidated with funds obtained by taxation. The report said, however, that the inability of the penitentiary to pay its way was due to a lack of building and equipment necessary for the employment of the convicts to advantage with security. The General Assembly was urged to arrange for the carrying out of the program of reconstructing and enlarging

the penitentiary which had been tempted two years ago. There was that time a total of 48 prisoners.

December 3.—As a comprehensive program of internal improvements the state, Senator G. W. Underhill Crittenden county, introduced bills in the Senate. The first provided for the repeal of the act of the General Assembly of two years before which quired the distribution of the proceeds of the 500,000-acre grant among counties. The second provided for disposal of other lands which it hoped that Congress might be induced at its next session to donate for construction of railroads in the state. The third provided for the taking subscriptions for stock in the course through which passed any rail that might be built. The fourth was a charter for a trunk line railroad (known as the Arkansas Central) January 2, 1852.)

December 10.—The United States Senate passed two bills of Senator Solon Borland's making grants of land to (1) The Arkansas Central Railroad, (2) The Helena and Fort Smith, and (3) The Gaines Landing and Fort Smith. (See September 3, 1852.) The House passed Congressman Robert Johnson's bill granting land for a road from Cairo, Illinois, via Little Rock to Fulton—The Cairo and Fulton.

December 11.—A shipment of apples from Washington county, by steamboat Governor Meigs, was accepted as proof of the adaptability of the country lying north of the "Boe mountains" to the growth of apple the finest quality. Heretofore, it was said, the local market had had to send to Ohio for apples of first quality.

December 17.—Governor Conway signed an act of the General Assembly creating Columbia county, the 54th of the state. It was formed out of portions of Hempstead, Ouachita, Union and Lafayette counties.

1853

January 3.—Governor Conway signed an act of the General Assembly to divide the state into two congressional

districts. **Fire at Little Rock—Public Interest in the Building of Railroads.—Federal Appointment for Thomas S. Drew and Solon Borland—Magnolia a County Seat—Little Rock's Public School—Death of Thomas W. Newton.**

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11.—The two houses of the assembly met in joint session and the following:
Ross—state financial re- (the Stae Bank).
urdon, Pulaski county; James ton county; John McDaniel, county—swamp land com-

arroll, at Pine Bluff; Jesse t Helena; G. Silvy, at Jack. E. Tobey, at Dardanelle; mpstead, at Washington— agents.

23.—C. C. Danley, auditor of ounced through the press the last distribution of the venue Fund," each county was, on the 1st day of Jan- due to receive as its share accrued the sum of \$372.02. umber 3, 1851.)

14.—Fire broke out at 3 he morning in the postoffice side of Main street near Little Rock, and before id be arrested, destroyed n business houses. The dding, with all its con- total loss, including the

furniture, records, paraphernalia, etc., of the Far West Lodge, I. O. O. F., which had its hall over the postoffice. The total loss was estimated at \$35,000.

(Immediately following the fire, a petition was put in circulation for subscriptions to purchase another fire engine and make other "preparations against the next fire." During the next week after the fire \$700 was contributed to such a fund.)

February 11.—Governor Conway, as commander-in-chief of the State Militia, appointed on his personal staff: John Hutt, adjutant general; Wm. R. Cain, inspector general; William Thrower, quarter-master general; Samuel G. Smith, paymaster general; Abraham G. Mayers, commissary general; Dr. David L. Sanders, surgeon general; Wm. A. Bevens, Wm. R. Coker, Henry P. Johnson, B. F. Redmond, Leland P. Craig, aids-de-camp, with rank of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

February 13.—Information was received in Arkansas of the passage by Congress on February 9 of the Cairo and Fulton railroad land bill (see December 10, 1852), which donated land along the route of the proposed road in aid of construction.

March 4.—The Cairo and Fulton land grant (see February 13, 1853) besides

granting land for construction of the main line of the railroad, contained also an optional grant to aid in the construction of a "branch road" from Little Rock to some point in Arkansas on the Mississippi river. This provision was viewed by the backers of the Central Rail Road (see February 9, 1852) as an effort to circumvent them in their plans. The advocates of the central route, however, both at Memphis and at Little Rock, bestirred themselves as never before to build a road from Memphis to Little Rock at all costs. The news from Memphis showed the business interests there were ready to back the construction of the road. At Little Rock, corporators were moving to perfect an organization. A special Board of Directors to act until the stockholders could meet and elect permanent directors had been formed, of which Absalom Fowler was chairman, James A. Henry, treasurer, John E. Knight, secretary. Fowler, F. W. Trapnall and George Brodie were appointed as an executive committee.

March 18.—The founder of the Arkansas Gazette, William E. Woodruff, retired from the business of editing and publishing newspapers. The Arkansas State Gazette and Democrat he had now sold to C. C. Danley, who

1853

1843

January 1.—For the second time, William E. Woodruff, founder of the Arkansas Gazette, announced his withdrawal from the paper as its proprietor, publisher, etc. (See December 12, 1842). On this occasion in his "valedictory" he said, "I have sold the establishment to Benjamin J. Borden, Esq., who will be its future proprietor, and I will assume the editorial charge of it with the next issue."

January 10.—The Anthony House was offered for lease by P. L. Anthony, who, in his advertisement of the property, gave the best detailed description of the famous hotel, as then was that has been preserved; it is situated in the most business part of Little Rock, occupying half a block fronting on Markham, Scott and Cherry [Second] Streets; the accommodations afforded are a dining room 50 feet long, two parlors, 23 bedrooms, a bar, baggage and store rooms, a laundry, meat house, ice house and servants' quarters. On the premises are also a stable and carriage house. The Anthony House is also the principal Stage Office, at which three lines of coaches arrive and depart daily, and is frivewidly the house furnished in a plain but substantial manner.

January 17.—A meeting of the leaders of the Democratic party in Arkansas was held in Little Rock for the purpose of devising the ways and means of establishing, in the capital city, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the party. The Arkansas Gazette, which had been consistently and bravely a partisan of the Jacksonian Democracy since 1824, moved over into the Whig camp, as soon as Benjamin J. Borden stepped into the shoes of William E. Woodruff (See January 4, 1843). The loss to the party of the oldest and most widely read newspaper in the state was all the more concerning because of the fact that the party was left without a single Democratic paper in the state of state-wide circulation. (The Arkansas Times and Advocate, founded in 1830, the only other paper then printed at Little Rock, had always been the organ of the Whig opposition).

January 31.—An act of the General Assembly which provided for the placing of the Real Estate Bank in liquidation was approved by Governor Archibald Yell. The plan of liquidation which the Central Board of the bank had previously adopted (See April 4, 1842) was thus rejected.

The terms of tuition by the persons of twenty weeks, are as follows:

Reading, Spelling and Writing	\$8.00
English grammar, Arithmetic and Geography	10.00
Higher branches of Mathematics and Science	12.00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Physiology	15.00
Ancient Languages	20.00

The healthfulness of the location of this institution, most recommended to be the seat of the eastern and western portions of the State. Board can be obtained in good families at \$1.25 per week.
"Orange Prairie," Benton County, Dec. 26th, 1842.
L. J.

county of Ouachita. The new county took its name from Ouachita river.

November 30.—Officers of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Arkansas for the year 1842-1843 were elected, as follows:

Legislative Acts for Liquidation of the Real Estate Bank and the State Bank—No more Imprisonment for Debt—United States Treasury Withholds Arkansas's Land Distribution Funds—Dr. R. L. Dodge's Drug Store—Low Rating for Arkansas Money—The Capital Guards—The First Library—The Arkansas Banner Newspaper.

February 3.—Governor Archibald Yell approved an act of the General Assembly which, "from and after its passage" made it unlawful for any man to be imprisoned, "by any of the courts of this state" for failure to pay his debts, "except in a case of the allegation of fraud by the plaintiff, supported by the plaintiff's affidavit, and also the affidavit of some disinterested and credible person as a witness to the facts, on which such allegation of fraud is founded."

WILLIAM CONWAY B.
HAS resigned the office of Circuit Judge, and entered into partnership in the practice of law, with GEORGE CONWAY. They will practice in the counties of Lafayette, Hempstead, Union, Washington, Clark, Pike, and Sevier; and in the Circuit, Supreme and Federal Courts, at Little Rock; and attend to collections in any part of the State.
Communications on business, post-paid, addressed to CONWAY & CONWAY, Washington, Arkansas, or to the care of Gen. E. N. Conway, Little Rock, will receive prompt attention.
Jan. 20, 1843.

February 5.—The State Bank, by act of the General Assembly, was put in process of liquidation, following an investigation by accountants which disclosed that most of its \$1,519,623 of capital had been lost in one way or another.

March 8.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Bank, held at the banking house, in the town of Columbia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "After having read and duly considered the act of the legislature, passed at its last session, entitled 'an act to settle and liquidate the affairs of the Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas,' the stockholders of the bank are agreed that they cannot in justice to themselves accept the provisions of said act, and, accordingly, they do refuse in any manner to recognize the act as the law of the land." The stockholders of the central bank (at Little Rock) and of the other branch banks quickly followed suit, and thus did the plan of liquidation, as arranged for by the Central Board of the bank, continue to stand.

March 15.—The Treasury of the United States announced that it would not pay over to the Arkansas State Treasury the monies due the state under the Land Distribution Law, but would retain them, according to law, to meet the interest in default on the 500 bonds (\$500,000) bought by the U. S. Government of the Real Estate Bank with the Smithsonian legacy, and the 140 bonds bought by the government with funds held in trust for the Choctaw Tribes of Indians. Governor Yell, in a letter of March 20, 1842, to James Holford, had said: "The Real Estate Bank had no authority to dispose of the State Bonds at less than their par value, as provided by the charter; wherefore, as the bonds were disposed of in violation of the charter, at less than their par value, to-wit: \$500,000 worth of bonds for \$120,000, the contract is null and void, in so far as it concerns the State, and can entail upon the State no liability whatsoever." The United States Treasury pointed out the fact that the United States had bought the 500 bonds for the Smithsonian Institution for \$499,500, or at a discount of one tenth of one per cent. Thus, said the treasurer of the United States, the logic which Governor Yell employed to outlaw the Holford bonds might, with some show of consistency, be offered as nullifying the contract of the State of Arkansas with the United States.

April 5.—Dr. E. L. Dodge opened a drug store in the Arkansas Gazette building, on the north side of Markham street, near the Anthony House (See March 31, 1841). Prior to the opening of the Dodge store, which sold drugs on prescription and also dealt in medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, etc., the doctors kept themselves supplied with most of the drugs that they used in practice. General

December 21.—Governor Archibald Yell approved a bill creating the county of Fulton out of territory taken from the county of Izard. The new county was given the name Fulton in honor of William S. Fulton, governor of the Kansas Territory from March 9, 1835 to September 13, 1836; United States senator from Arkansas, 1836-1844.

December 24.—The town of Fort Smith was incorporated by act of the General Assembly. (See May 10, 1833.)

December 24.—The town of Van Buren was incorporated by act of the General Assembly. (See April 3, 1836.)

December 14.—Governor Archibald Yell approved a bill creating the county of Montgomery, out of territory which had been a part of Hot Spring county. The new county was named in honor of General Richard Montgomery, a Revolutionary war hero, who was killed at Quebec, December 31, 1775.

stores sold various medicines and preparations.

April 25.—Albert Pike gave notice through the columns of the press that the following books had disappeared from his library:

- The Countess Ida, 2 Vols.
- The Jacquerie, 2 Vols.
- Zanoni, 2 copies.
- Fair Rosamond, 2 Vols.
- Cromwell, Vol. 1.
- Mellechampe, Vol. 2.
- The Partisan, Vol. 2.
- Captain Kid, 2 Vols.
- De Toqueville on America, 1 Vol.
- Gentleman Jack, 2 Vols.
- The Black Riders of Congaree.
- Morton's Hope, 2 Vols.
- Tilney Hall, 1 Vol.
- Pelajo, 2 Vols.
- Stanley, 2 Vols.
- The Slave King, 1 Vol.
- Washington, 2 Vols.
- The Younger Son, 2 Vols.

"I have forgotten where these books are," said Pike, "and the borrowers I presume have forgotten that they have them. I will be very grateful if the persons in whose custody they are will do me the favor to return them."

May 1.—The New Orleans Money Market quoted Arkansas money (State and Real Estate Bank notes) as exchanging from 33 to 36 cents on the dollar in specie (U. S. gold and silver). The Arkansas rating was one of the lowest quoted by the market.

TO THE PUBLIC
Bill Johnson would respectfully give notice, that he has a first class Carriage and Stage wagon, which he has for the purpose of conveying passengers to the Hot Springs; he can accommodate four passengers, with their servants.
He can serve the Ladies and Gentlemen from the north, that his carriage is new and first rate, and they can be carried to the Springs with as much ease and comfort as they would in their own private carriages.
All drivers, his skill and carefulness is well known to the travelling public. His charges will be in accordance with the times.
He can be found, at all times, by enquiring at the Bar of the Anthony House, or the Union House, or of the carriers at either place.
BILL JOHNSON.
Little Rock, April 6th, 1843. 18-3000

the contract of the State of Arkansas with the United States.

June 7.—The Batesville News, a partisan of the Whig party in Arkansas,

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BILL JOHNSON.
Little Rock, April 6th, 1843. 18-3000

June 7.—The Batesville News, a partisan of the Whig party in Arkansas,

1844

(Continued)

candidate. (Elias N. Conway, who had been the choice of the delegates of Pulaski and some other counties for governor, declined to have his name go before the convention "in the interest of harmony.")

April 29.—Archibald Yell resigned the office of governor in order to make the race for Congress as the nominee of the State Democratic Convention.

May 1.—General Samuel Adams, president of the Senate, was sworn in as Governor Yell's successor by Chief Justice Daniel Ringo.

May 8.—It was announced by the press that the Arkansas river, which had been for some days, at Little Rock, at a stage within about two feet of that of the great flood of 1833, was falling rapidly at Van Buren. "We announce this with pleasure," said the editor of The Banner, "to the friends of those living on the Arkansas, where so much distress has prevailed on account of high water, and a consequent failure of crops."

May 15.—The Reverend James W. Moore, who is sometimes called the "Father of Presbyterianism in Arkansas," gave notice of his purpose to open a school about the first of September next near his residence, twenty-five miles northeast of Little Rock. (Mr. Moore was born at Milton, Pa., September 14, 1797; graduated from Princeton in 1827; in November, 1827, he was ordained as missionary to Arkansas. He arrived in Little Rock, January 23, 1828, and preached his first sermon there the following Sunday. In July, 1828, he organized the first Presbyterian church in Little Rock. The church had only seven charter members. The little congregation, during the summer of 1829, built a house of worship on the corner of Main and Second streets and this house it continued to occupy until 1827. Mr. Moore died January 23, 1873.)

May 19.—Brigadier General Matthew Arbuckle was returned to Fort Gibson and the command of the army of the Arkansas frontier. (See June 11, 1841.) Assigned to Arbuckle's staff, as aide-de-camp, were Captain J. H. Prentiss, First Artillery; Dr. William E. Fullerton, assistant surgeon; Lieutenant James Monroe, Sixth Infantry. General Zachary Taylor, whom Arbuckle succeeded, was transferred to the southwestern frontier, with headquarters at Fort Jessup, where he was ordered to concentrate some 20 odd companies of infantry and dragoons. "This movement," wrote the editor of The Arkansas Banner, "has become proper in consequence of our relation with Texas and Mexico, and it is conceded by every one, as we believe, that the execution of the duty assigned to General Taylor could not have been entrusted to better hands."

June 5.—General Zachary Taylor, accompanied by his family, his staff, and Major Lear of the Third Regiment of Dragoons, arrived in Little Rock on board the steamboat Eveline from Fort Gibson. (See May 19, 1844.) The party continued on its way during the afternoon of the same day towards its "southern destination."

June 15.—George Brodie, for whom Brodie township of Pulaski county was named, announced through the press "for the information of the farmers and planters of the South and West" that he had invented a new portable horse mill, which he warrants to grind corn and wheat faster than any other kind of horse mill now in

use." Mr. Brodie said also that he had one of his mills in operation at his residence, seven miles southwest of the city of Little Rock. (Brodie's residence was situated near the creek which still bears his name, at a point about one mile east of the place where Highway No. 70 crosses Brodie Creek. It was on

BOOKS: BOOKS!!

New, Cheap Publications. JUST received on commission, a library between Rev. A. Campbell and Rev. M. L. Rice, on the subject, design and administration of Christian Baptists; also, on the character of spiritual agencies in conversion and sanctification, and on the expediency and tendency of Ecclesiastical Councils, as terms of union and communion. Also, for sale, the Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, in 2 volumes; Allison's History of Europe, from the commencement of the French Revolution in 1789, to the Restoration of the Bourbons, in 1815; Remarks on the French Revolution, by Henry Lord Brougham; Mrs. Ellis' popular works, over 50,000 volumes sold, including The Mothers of Eng. Wives of Eng. The Poetry of Life; The Pictures of Private Life, Eng. and second series, Vices from the Vatican, &c. ALSO, Just received from the American Tract Society, a large assortment of Moral and Religious Publications, which will be sold cheap for cash, among which is, The Tragedy Family Library, in thirty vols.; Flavel's Fountains of Life; Saints Rest, &c., &c., together with an assortment of Sunday school books, for sale, by H. BATES & Co., Markham Street, Little Rock.

April 14, 1844.

this same creek, near his residence, that Mr. Brodie later built and kept a mill which he operated by water power.)

July 8.—Acting Governor Samuel Adams, as commander-in-chief of the militia, appointed on his staff: John S. Roane, adjutant general; Grandison D. Boyston, Inspector general; John K. Horton, paymaster general; William R. Miller, quartermaster general; William C. Mitchell, commissary general; Coleman Jackson, surgeon general; Stephen S. Tucker, Jesse H. Hicks and Benjamin S. Johnson, aids-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of Infantry.

July 13.—Dr. Daniel J. Chapman, the nominee of the Democratic party for governor (see April 15, 1844), resigned

FEMALE SCHOOL.

BEAUFORT DEWEY, ULLI, BEGS leave to announce that her school is opening for the reception of pupils, to day, February 15th, in the brick house formerly occupied by the late Wm. C. GARDNER, on the corner of Markham and Louisiana streets. Miss D. has had some experience in many of the best institutions of the North, as well as in the Columbia, and Holy Trinity, Institutes, where she discovered talents, and happy, and has become a permanent resident of Little Rock, confident that she can secure attention, and a faithful discharge of duty, will constantly receive the best evidence of her qualifications, and secure for her the confidence and approbation of her friends. Miss D. would be pleased to have a French class of Ladies and Gentlemen, to be taught on the usual system of Rousseau. This system is now generally adopted, by the best teachers, as greatly facilitating the acquisition of the language, and rendering it an agreeable acquisition, rather than an arduous task. The present Session will close on the 15th of July next; and it will be advised for pupils to connect at the termination of the Term. Little Rock, February 12, 1844.

the nomination "on account of continued bad health." Thomas S. Drew of Randolph county, was nominated at an informal meeting of Democrats in Little Rock.

August 18.—William S. Fulton, United States senator from Arkansas since 1836, died at his home, Rosewood, near Little Rock, in the 50th year of his age. Out of respect for the memory of the departed senator and former governor of the Territory of Arkansas (March 9, 1835-September 13, 1836) is-

such of the newspapers of the state which carried the news bore the then familiar signs of mourning. (Senator Fulton was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, where he was born June 2, 1786. Early in the War of 1812, he entered the army as a volunteer and was assigned to duty as an aid to Major George Armistead, who commanded a corps of artillery. It was Armistead who commanded Fort Mifflin on the night of September 13, 1814, when the fortress was bombarded by the British fleet and the Star-Spangled Banner was written by Francis Scott Key. Fulton was on duty during the bombardment and aided his commander in the memorable defense of the fort, for which Armistead was brevetted lieutenant colonel. Fulton later moved to Tennessee. There he became a friend of General Andrew Jackson, whom he served as private secretary during the Florida campaign. In 1829, when Jackson became president of the United States, Jackson appointed Fulton territorial secretary of Arkansas. In 1835 at the expiration of Governor John Pope's term, President Jackson appointed Fulton to the governorship of Arkansas Territory. (See September 19, 1836, for account of his election to the United States Senate.)

October 7.—Results of the state election: For governor, Thomas S. Drew (Democrat) received 3,797 votes; Lorenzo Gibson (Whig), 7,066; Richard C. Byrd (Independent), 2,504. For Congress, Archibald Yell (Democrat) re-

118 Town Lots for Sale.

IN ELDORADO, UNION COUNTY, ARKANSAS. On the 25th day of December, 1844, the Commissioners will offer for sale, at public vendue, one hundred and eighty-two Town Lots, in Eldorado, Union County, Arkansas, on the following terms, to wit:—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance in three equal annual installments. Bonds, securing purchasers in title when the last payment is made, will be entered into by the Commissioners. Eldorado is the county seat of Union, and being a healthy and well watered location, within twenty miles of good steamboat navigation, and surrounded by a fertile and populous country, holds out more than ordinary inducements to persons disposed to make investments in town property. JOHN R. HANFORD, GREEN NEWTON, ROBERT J. BLOCK, Commissioners.

N. B. Sale to continue from day to day till all are sold. November 7, 1844—21—3

5,112; David Walker (Whig), 7,583; Lewis B. Tulley (Independent), 1,152.

October 9.—R. Larrimore, an architect, opened an office in Little Rock and offered his services to the public as one "professionally qualified" to make drawings and superintend the construction of buildings "done in any of the five orders of architecture." He was also prepared, as he said, to furnish "estimates for brick or framed buildings, at charges suited to the times." As a side line, he was engaged in the business of an undertaker. Except for the brief residence in Arkansas in 1834 of George Weigart of Lexington, Ky., who was employed as superintending architect in charge of the construction of the old state capitol (Weigart died in Little Rock in July, 1834), Larrimore was, it appears, the first resident architect in Little Rock. He was, also, as it seems, the first professional undertaker.

October 14.—The planters, farmers, and "citizens generally" of Arkansas, Jefferson, Desha and Chicot counties met in convention at Arkansas Post "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of leveeing the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers from Pine Bluff to Columbia." This meeting, which was held at a result of the great flood of 1844, marked the beginning of levee building in Arkansas. The legislature of the state and the Congress of United States were both appealed to for aid, and a permanent association was perfected for the purpose of en-

listing public sentiment in support of the convention's petition, for relief.

November 1.—The Fifth General Assembly met in regular session. There were 20 Democrats and four Whigs in the Senate; 64 Democrats and nine Whigs in the House.

November 1.—Arkansas voted in the presidential election. James K. Polk and George M. Dallas were the Democratic candidates for president and vice president. Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen ran on the Whig ticket. William S. Okham, Mark W. Izard and Chester Ashley, the Arkansas Democratic electors, received 9,546 votes to 5,504 for the Whig electors.

November 8.—In a joint session of the two Houses of the General Assembly, Chester Ashley was elected United States senator, to succeed William S. Fulton, deceased. (See August 18, 1844.) Ashley was opposed for the office by R. C. S. Brown of Crawford county. Ashley received 37 votes to nine for Brown.

November 12.—The General Assembly, in joint session, elected Thomas Johnson chief justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Daniel Ringo, whom Johnson defeated by a vote of 51 to 53. (See November 7, 1836.)

November 14.—Thomas Stevenson Drew was inaugurated third governor of Arkansas. T. D. Merrick was grand marshal of the parade which formed at 11 o'clock in front of the Anthony House, and from there escorted Acting Governor Samuel Adams and Governor-elect Drew to the statehouse. The oath of office was administered by Thomas J. Lacy, associate justice of the Supreme Court. "At the conclusion of the governor's address," said The Arkansas Banner, "the Capital Guards fired, as we have been informed, 37 guns in all—26 for the states and one for Texas." (The negotiations which led to the annexation of Texas in 1845 and the war with Mexico were at the moment in process.)

December 2.—Lieutenant Colonel George Talcott, acting chief of Ordnance, offered for sale at the United States Arsenal in Little Rock "three hundred and ninety-four muskets, manufactured at the National Armories." In his advertisements of the sale, which were printed by several of the newspapers of Arkansas, Colonel Talcott had added to his announcement of the fact of the sale that "this will be a good opportunity for volunteer companies to furnish themselves with good arms at a cheap price."

December 21.—The Arkansas Rail Road and Transportation Company was incorporated by the General Assembly. The incorporators, Thomas S. Drew, Samuel Adams, Emory Wilson, William E. Woodruff, Thomas W. Newton, Benjamin J. Borden, Daniel H. Bingham, David J. Baldwin, Samuel W. Reyburn and John Howell, were authorized to sell \$1,500,000 worth of stock. The proposed railroad was to begin "at some convenient point" on the Arkansas river within two miles of Little Rock and from there to be built "to White river, at or below McNulty's Bluffs."

December 25.—A sale, "at public vendue," of 118 town lots in the town of Eldorado was begun on Christmas Day. The site of the town had only a short time before been chosen as the county seat of Union county, by John R. Hempton, Green Newton and Robert J. Block, who had been elected the year before the commissioners to make the choice of a site, lay off a town, and arrange for the sale of lots, etc.

1845

(Continued)

warehousing debentures, etc., for an increase of manufacturing in the South; for the completion of the railroad from Charleston to Memphis. (John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was elected president of the convention.)

December 3.—Solon Borland, editor of the Arkansas Banner, resigned the editorship of the paper, a position to which he had been called two years before by the State Democratic Cen-

tral Committee. The committee (Elias N. Conway, E. L. Johnson, Jared C. Martin, S. M. Weaver, R. W. Johnson, S. H. Hempstead) elected A. H. Rutherford as Borland's successor. (A few days later Dr. Borland announced that he had opened the office on Louisiana street formerly occupied as a law office by Governor Yell, for the purpose of engaging in the practice of medicine and surgery.)

December 31.—The auditor of State, Elias N. Conway, announced that he had, with \$1,515.84 allowed by law for the purpose, purchased the following school books for free distribution to

the several counties of the state:

United States Primer	1,575
Webster's Elementary Spelling Book	4,200
Goodrich's Reader No. 1	1,050
Goodrich's Reader No. 2	1,050
Goodrich's Reader No. 3	1,050
Willard's History of the U. S. 600	
Morse's Geography	450
Bullion's English Grammar	825
Gallandet's Dictionary	525
Davies' Arithmetic No. 1	750
Davies' Arithmetic No. 2	750
Slates 7 by 11 inches	750
Slate Pencils	3,000
Root's Writing Books	75

"These books," said Mr. Conway, "were purchased of A. S. Barnes & Co. in the city of New York, and George T. Cooledge & Bro., of the same city, forwarded without charge three hundred copies of a new work (by Wm. G. Webster, son of the late Noah Webster), called The Sequel to Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, or a Speller and Definer. I shall distribute the latter books, along with those purchased, to the several counties. The books for each county will be delivered to the clerk of the county, who will receipt for them on behalf of the board of county commissioners of education."

1846

January 1.—There was printed in Little Rock a book entitled "The Milk Sickness in Humans, or the Trimbles of Animals," which was written by Dr. Solon Borland. It was said of Dr. Borland's book that it contained new and original information about the cause, effect, and treatment of a common malady. The book, which was printed by R. T. Dawson of Little Rock, was, in all probability, the first book of a scientific nature that was ever written and published in Arkansas. Dr. Borland, who had been called to Arkansas in 1843 to assume the duties of an editor (see December 9, 1843), was already, at that time, a physician "extensively known in the South and West" as possessing a high order of professional attainments. (See December 3, 1845.)

January 9.—A State Democratic Convention, assembled at Little Rock for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, chose on the eighth ballot Robert Ward Johnson as the nominee from a list of seven candidates. Those put in nomination and voted on by the convention included the following: E. L. Johnson, Robert Ward Johnson, William Conway B., R. C. S. Brown, George W. Paschal, Chester Ashley and John S. Roane. All of these were, or afterwards became, leaders in public affairs. (Robert Ward Johnson was the son of Benjamin Johnson, a native of Kentucky, who, in 1821, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Arkansas Territory by President Monroe. By successive appointments Judge Johnson was continued in the office of Territorial judge until 1836, when, upon the admission of Arkansas to the Union, he was appointed by the president, United States district judge of Arkansas. This position he held until his death in 1849. Robert Ward Johnson, the son, was just beginning his public career in 1846. Thus far he had served a term as prosecuting attorney, and in 1843 when the office of attorney general was created he was the first to hold that office.)

January 30.—George B. King opened a dancing school in Little Rock on Mainland street "three doors west of the Anthony House" (between Scott and Main streets) for the instruction of young gentlemen and young ladies in the accomplishment of dancing.

February 18.—News was received in Arkansas of an order issued by the postmaster general for an extension of the mail and passenger stage coach line, already in service from Little Rock to Washington (Hempstead county) to Fulton on Red river. On the same day, the news was received that post-coaches were shortly to be started between Washington and Nachitoches on a schedule of "two weekly trips."

Politics and War—Hostilities With Mexico—Governor Drew Calls for Troops—Archibald Yell Leaves Congress to Volunteer—Captain Pike's Little Rock Guards—Eight Companies of Volunteers—The Arkansas Regiment of Cavalry—Prairie and Drew Counties.

February 25.—The name of the county seat of Lafayette county was changed, by authority of the postmaster general, from Lafayette Court House to Lewisville.

April 6.—General Matthew Arbuckle, commanding the Second Military Department of the United States, with headquarters at Fort Smith, was ordered by the War Department at Washington to re-occupy Fort Wayne "temporarily." Fort Wayne, which was built in 1838 and abandoned in 1839 on account of its supposed unhealthy location, was situated on the Illinois river in the Indian Territory, within a mile or two of the point where the river flows across the Arkansas boundary. The Cherokees, in whose country the fort was situated, were said to be in such a mood of uncertain agitation, as a result of the prospect of war with Mexico, as to threaten "the peace and quiet of the Arkansas frontier." The order to General Arbuckle said: "As you have already a company of dragoons in its vicinity, the re-occupation of the fort may be effected, it is supposed, without much inconvenience or expense. The dragoons which were referred to as stationed in the vicinity of Fort Wayne occupied a post near Spavinaw creek, 17 miles north of Fort Wayne and just across the line from Maysville in Benton county."

April 15.—The sheriff of Pulaski county made public the following facts found by a census that had just been completed: The population of the county, inclusive of the city of Little Rock, showed a total of 5,248 souls. There were 2,202 free white males, 1,834 free white females, 80 free Negroes, 1,132 slaves. During the year 1845, there had been 7,854 acres of land in cultivation in the county, which produced 508 bales of cotton, 145,515 bushels of grain.

The census of the city of Little Rock showed:

Free white males	627
Free white females	535
Free Negroes	43
Slaves	460
Total	1,665

May 6.—Doctor Solon Borland, who had retired from all association with the publication of the Arkansas Banner in December (see December 3, 1845) returned to the paper, as its editor-in-chief. A. H. Rutherford, who had been in charge of the paper since Borland's retirement, now became associate editor by choice and, as he said, because of the existence of "a factional division in the councils of the party which threatens to disturb its union and harmony." (Chester Ashley, who, on November 8, 1844, was elected United States senator to succeed William S.

Fulton, deceased, was now opposed for re-election by Congressman Archibald Yell. Ashley's term of office was due to expire March 3, 1846, and the choice of his successor was to be decided by the General Assembly in November, 1846.)

May 6.—Rumors were in circulation in Arkansas that news had come of actual hostilities having commenced between the United States and Mexico. "Meanwhile, the publication in Arkansas on the same day of the latest word from Washington about the Mexican situation gave no assurance calculated to quiet rumors of war. "Our relations with Mexico," said a letter of April 19 from Congressman Archibald Yell, "do not appear to promise peace. Mr. John Slidell, our minister to Mexico, is expected here (Washington) in a few days; and then we shall fully understand those relations, and how we are to act upon them."

May 9.—News of war with Mexico was received in Little Rock during the night of Friday, May 8th. The next day, Saturday, Governor Thomas S. Drew, as commander-in-chief of the

From the New Orleans Com. Times, May 11.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "New York."

VICTORY—VICTORY!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Pistol Taken Retained! Millions Reduced in Debt!! The American Army Triumphant!! Spain's Headed Mexican Killed!! A General Blockade of the Mexican Ports

May 21, 1846.

militia, issued a "preliminary" proclamation, in which he urged "the speedy organization of volunteer companies throughout the state." The newspapers of Little Rock (the Arkansas Banner and the Arkansas Gazette, neither of which was due to go to press until Tuesday and Wednesday following, printed "extras" on Saturday, May 9, which contained all the news that had been received about the fighting, along with the proclamation by Governor Drew. (The first actual fighting, which was cited by the government as constituting an act of war, was brought on by a scouting party of Americans under Captain Seth B. Thornton, nearly all of whom were surprised and captured. Lieut. George T. Mason was killed. Captain Thornton escaped "only by an extraordinary leap of his horse over a thick hedge.")

May 19.—The summary of a census, as made by the sheriffs of the several counties of Arkansas, was published by the secretary of state to-wit: Total number of white males, 99,306; white females, 49,178; free Negroes, 289; slaves, 22,261—making the grand total of 141,332. There were then 48 counties in the state, of which two, Missis-

sippi and Seary, had made no return. It was estimated that the aggregate population of those counties would add about 3,000 more of population to the total accounted for.

May 21.—William E. Woodruff, founder of the Arkansas Gazette, from which he had retired in 1842, now re-engaged in the publication of a newspaper. This new paper he called the Arkansas Democrat. In his editorial "prospectus," Woodruff addressed himself, primarily, "to my Democratic brethren throughout the state." He wrote: "It is sufficient for me to say that I have been compelled to return to the business of publishing a paper in order to defend my character from the wanton and unprovoked attacks which have been made on me by Governor Yell, and those minions of power who have been endeavoring, for months past, to foist him into a seat in the U. S. Senate, on the expiration of the term for which our worthy and talented senator, Colonel Ashley, was elected." (See May 6, 1846.)

May 27.—Governor Thomas S. Drew issued a proclamation, "in pursuance of a requisition from the secretary of war," which called on Arkansas to furnish one regiment of cavalry and one battalion of infantry of five companies. At the same time, it was said, on information from the governor's office, that the regiment of cavalry would go to Mexico, and that the battalion of infantry was intended "for the defense of the immediate frontiers of Arkansas," to substitute there for the "regulars," who would also go to Mexico. It was also learned at the governor's office that he had "designated the town of Washington, in Hempstead county, as the place of rendezvous for the cavalry regiment, where they will be received and mustered into service by Adjutant General Solon Borland; and the town of Fort Smith, in Crawford county, as the place of rendezvous for the battalion of infantry, where they will be mustered into service by some officer of the United States Army who is stationed at that frontier fort."

May 29.—Word came from Congressman Archibald Yell, in Washington, of his intention to leave his seat in Congress within a few days "and return to Arkansas for the purpose of offering his services in any capacity which his Excellency Governor Drew may deem him worthy to be employed in connection with the volunteer corps which is to be ordered presently to the frontier."

June 12.—Captain Albert Pike, of the Little Rock Guards (afterwards Company E of the Arkansas Regiment of Cavalry which went to Mexico with Archibald Yell as colonel), announced

1846

that the company had yesterday its quota of volunteers, an accession of about 40 men from the townships of Prairie and Caroline.

June 15.—A meeting

Little Rock and in the room of the statehouse "to memory" of Major Bert Beardon, may, sided, and Thomas W. pointed secretary. Ge. William E. Woodruff, Trapnall were appointed to draft a resolution, resolved that, "in the meetings occasioned by the Army of the United States under the command of General Taylor, we grieve for the loss of officers in the American ranks among the number of those who have to deplore the loss of Brown, of the 7th Regiment, for many years known in this community, honest and efficient public man. An appropriate address by the

When General Taylor's entrenched camp on the Point Isabel he left the command of Major Brown, wounded on May 6 in the Mexican, and died later. Major Brown had years in Arkansas with the Seventh U. S. Infantry looked upon as still a citizen of the Rock. In 1836, the Bank of Arkansas was elected president of duties as an army officer sent him to other parts, he still thought of Arkansas, said, as his home. The Grande, which he fortified, he was killed, was named in and is still known as Fort December 27, 1844.)

June 18.—Congressman Yell arrived in Little Rock, City and proceeded to make good his promise, having himself "enrolled" in Captain Borland's mounted gunner."

June 19.—Eight companies were accounted for and waiting for orders to assemble themselves in Washington (Hempstead county).

Pope county—James S. Hiram W. Taylor; Walter F. Scott, 2nd lieutenant; Pulaski county—Solon Borland; Christopher C. Daniel; Josiah M. Giles, 2nd lieutenant; Independence county—Porter, captain; Franklin; Lieutenant; Jesse Seary, lieutenant.

Pulaski county—Alexander Hamilton Reynolds; William H. Cousin; Sevier county—Edward; James S. Dollar; Kasser McCown; Franklin county—William; Franklin county—Thomas C. Lieutenant; John W. Lieutenant.

Crawford county—John; captain; George S. Foster; Alexander Stewarts; Salline county—William; captain; Thomas A. Rice; William Calvert, 2nd lieutenant.

(PAXTON Joseph dec, continued) and Hot Spring Cos. Ark Gaz Aug 24 1831. | Sale of land in Long Prairie, Lafayette Co, order of Lafayette Co circuit ct. Ark Gaz Jan 18 1832. | Benj Clark admr; mortgage foreclosure in Pulaski Co circuit ct. Ark Gaz Jan 19 1830.

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE—CENTENNIAL EDITION

1849

(Continued)

general welfare of this State," etc., etc. (see October 27, 1848).

February 1.—For the first time in Arkansas, circuit judges, prosecuting attorneys, county and probate judges, were chosen by popular vote (see November 24, 1848), as follows:

- 1st Circuit, John T. Jones, judge; Albert H. Ringo, prosecuting attorney.
- 2d Circuit, Josiah Gould, judge; T. W. Sorrels, prosecuting attorney.
- 3d Circuit, William C. Scott, judge; John M. Byers, prosecuting attorney.
- 4th Circuit, William W. Floyd, judge; A. B. Greenwood, prosecuting attorney.
- 5th Circuit, William H. Field, judge; J. J. Clendenin, prosecuting attorney.
- 6th Circuit, John Quillin, judge; A. W. Blevins, prosecuting attorney.

(Heretofore, all judges and state's attorneys had been elected by the General Assembly.)

February 1.—The migratory movement to California (see December 8, 1848 and January 4, 1849) was now gaining new recruits every day. At Clarksville, Johnson county, a company of 60 persons had been formed and were expecting to leave for Fort Smith about the first of April. Another company recruiting at Little Rock had elected as officers: James McKiever (lately quartermaster sergeant, of Colonel Yell's cavalry regiment), captain; Henry Keatts, 1st lieutenant; James Murphy, 2d lieutenant; Alden M. Woodruff, (lately 2d lieutenant of 12th Regiment, U. S. Infantry), orderly sergeant; George B. King, commissary; W. W. Stevenson (see March 26, 1847), geologist. Meanwhile, the owners of the steamboat Alert No. 2, made it known that they had put that boat in service as "the first river packet on the Arkansas route to California." The boat would go as far east as Cincinnati and return regularly to Fort Smith "for the purpose of affording California emigrants at Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, Little Rock etc., the opportunity and convenience of making half the trip across the continent by this fast and easy means of travel."

February 2.—The Steamboat Register for Little Rock listed the following boats as having arrived and departed during the past week:

- Arrivals—
- January 25, William Armstrong, from Cincinnati.
 - January 26, Industry, from Memphis.
 - January 26, Swallow, from Napoleon.
 - January 28, Medium, from Napoleon.
 - January 28, Cashier, from Fort Coffee.
 - January 28, Sallie Anderson, from Fort Gibson.
 - January 29, Santa Fe, from Fort Smith.
 - January 29, Celia No. 2, from Fort Smith.
 - January 30, William Armstrong, from Van Buren.
 - January 31, P. H. White, from Van Buren.
 - January 31, Swallow, from Napoleon.
 - January 31, Dispatch, from Cincinnati.
- Departures—
- January 26, William Armstrong, from Van Buren.
 - January 26, P. H. White, from Van Buren.
 - January 26, Cotton Plant, for New Orleans.
 - January 26, Swallow, from Napoleon.
 - January 27, Industry, from Memphis.
 - January 29, Cashier, for Cincinnati.
 - January 30, Medium, from Napoleon.
 - January 31, Celia No. 2, for Napoleon.
 - January 31, William Armstrong, for Napoleon.
 - February 1, Swallow, for Napoleon.
 - February 1, P. H. White, for Napoleon.

February 9.—It was now calculated, from the strength of reports received from parties forming in different sections of the Union, that 5,000 emigrants would be at Fort Smith by the first of April, "prepared to take up the line of march for California." The demand for wagons, etc., for already fitting out for the westward-bound emigrants was now such that the

the company organizing at Little Rock gave out printed notice of the company's "Articles of Association" by which all who joined the company must agree to be governed. It was stated that not more than 100 recruits would be accepted. Upon the recommendation of Senator Solon Borland, an order had been sent from the War Department to Brigadier General Matthew Arbuckle, commanding the 7th Military Department with headquarters at Fort Smith, in which he was "requested to provide a suitable escort of soldiers to accompany the California emigrants as far as Santa Fe. As you have no Dragoons at this time within your Department," said this order of the Adjutant General, "a detachment of one officer and 30 men from Company F, at Fort Scott, has been ordered to report to you in person."

"Inform the citizens of Fort Smith at what time the troops will be in readiness to move."

"It is intended that an officer of Topographical Engineers shall accompany the detachment to make a reconnaissance of the route, report, etc." * * *

February 16.—The Supreme Court of Arkansas decided, in the case of the State vs. William C. Scott, judge of the 3d Circuit Court, that the amendment to the constitution (see December 23, 1836 and November 24, 1848) declaring that the qualified voters of each judicial circuit should elect their judges did not unseat the judges whose terms of office had not expired when the amendment was ratified.

February 20.—Richard C. Byrd, who, as president of the Senate, became acting governor on January 10 following the resignation of Governor Drew (see November 23, 1848), appointed on his personal staff: Albert Rust of Union county, adjutant general; Thomas B. Flournoy of Desha, inspector general; James Robinson of Jackson, quartermaster general; Samuel W. Rayburn of Hot Spring county, paymaster general; Charles B. Mitchell of Hempstead, surgeon general; Thomas W. Collins of Crittenden, Lambert A. Whiteley, and Andrew J. Hutt of Little Rock, aids-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

February 27.—A California emigrant from Louisiana, while waiting at Fort Smith for the start across the plains, wrote home that "Fort Smith is on the Arkansas river, about 600 miles by boat from the mouth of the river, on the confines of the Indian Territory. There is a garrison here under the command of Captain Sibbey of the 5th U. S. Infantry. The buildings are put up in handsome style and the officers seem to enjoy life very well. It will be recollected that General Taylor was stationed here for the four years next preceding his taking command of the Army of the Rio Grande. I looked at the old building he resided in here with some interest, and on comparing it with his headquarters at Baton Rouge, found it difficult to determine which was the more comfortable of the two. It is said that he was held by the Indians in high respect and awe—his great personal character, here as elsewhere, standing out in bold relief. Fort Smith has about 1,000 inhabitants; the trade is chiefly with the Indians. Six miles below it, on the same stream, is Van Buren, a much more finely built town, of about 1,100 inhabitants. Its trade is with a large back country, and the stores are well supplied with goods. It contains four churches, at one of which may be heard tomorrow night the well known J. N. Moffitt, who is much followed. "I would advise voyageurs to California to bring their wagons and teams by water as far as Little Rock,

and travel by land up to this point, the distance being 150 miles. Should they desire to postpone the purchase of teams until they arrive here, they can get mules at prices varying from \$35 to \$60, and go down to Little Rock for the wagons which they shall have taken to that place. I have no fear that mules will rise in price, as the supply will be great. The traders here get their stock from Creek and Cherokee Indians, who get them from the Comanches, who steal them from the Mexicans. * * *

"Many inquiries come even from St. Louis and Michigan, as I learn from Mr. Kenaday, one of the agents of the expeditions, who has a store in Fort Smith. Some of the Missourians have arrived already. We start here a month earlier than they do by the Independence route, and, besides, between here and Santa Fe we avoid the crossing of 16 streams which intersect that route. * * *

March 2.—Colonel Benjamin L. E. Bonneville was "recommended" by the War Department for the command of the detachment of soldiers assigned to the duty of acting as an escort to the companies of emigrants who planned to begin the journey to California about the first of April. Of the War Department's choice of Major Bonneville, the Fort Smith Herald said: "This officer, from his long residence on our frontier, and his extensive knowledge of the country west of our state, is peculiarly well qualified for this expedition." The military escort, which included a Corps of Engineers, a detachment of dragoons, and another of infantry, were given orders to survey, mark, and cut out a road from Fort Smith to Santa Fe. "The infantry," as the Fort Smith Herald was authorized to say, "will start out in a few days to open the road up the Canadian river to a point beyond the South Fork, where the prairie commences. The engineers, accompanied by the dragoons, will proceed from thence to Santa Fe." (Benjamin L. E. Bonneville was born in France in 1796. His father was a revolutionist and as such found in Thomas Paine, the celebrated American revolutionist, a sympathetic spirit. Sometime after the ascendency of Napoleon to power in France, the elder Bonneville fell into disfavor and was thrown into prison. Thomas Paine then took his wife and son to America, where the elder Bonneville later joined them. At the proper time the son was admitted to West Point, where he graduated with the class of 1819. Two years later he became interested in the West, obtained a leave of absence from the army and entered upon the career of an explorer. He spent the next 15 years in the far West, where for periods of many months together it was supposed that he was dead. The report which he wrote of his adventures was afterwards used by Washington Irving as the basis of his story entitled "Adventures of Captain Bonneville." He was three times commandant at Fort Smith; for a short time in 1828, from August until December in 1845, and during the first half of the year 1846. He entered the Mexican war as major of the 6th Infantry, and was soon afterwards promoted for gallantry to the rank of colonel. During the War between the States, he remained with the Union and rose to the rank of brigadier general in the army. In all the years of his life after his residence at Fort Smith in the forties, Fort Smith was his home. He died there June 12, 1873.)

March 7.—"The Knickerbocker Mining and Exploring Company" of 70 men, under the command of a Captain Ebbert, passed Little Rock on board the steamer Hudson en route to California. They had with them a complete

equipment for camping out and also their wagons. Teams of mules and horses they were prepared to purchase upon their arrival at Fort Smith. At the same time a party of eight young men from Baton Rouge, La., who were on their way overland to Fort Smith to join the expedition to California, were in Little Rock. Every steamer that passed up the river and nearly every stage that came in from the East brought on more and more passengers who were bound for the far West. The hotels and boarding houses at Fort Smith and Van Buren were all by this time filled to overflowing with emigrants awaiting the signal, promised for April 1, to begin the long trek westward.

March 9.—Colonel Bonneville passed through Little Rock on board the steamboat Alert en route to Fort Smith to take command of the military escort for the California train of emigrants assembling at Fort Smith (see March 2, 1849). Bonneville, who was in Little Rock only long enough for the boat to load and unload consignments of freight, etc., expressed the belief that it would be but a short time until "the entire Santa Fe trade and California flow of emigration would be taking to the Arkansas route." It was Bonneville who had opened the road from St. Louis to Santa Fe, which was now the only established route to the far West which threatened to divert the main drift of emigration from the Arkansas route.

March 14.—The people of Arkansas went to the polls to choose a successor to Gov. Thomas S. Drew, who, but a few weeks after his inauguration for a second term of four years, had resigned on the 10th day of January simultaneously with the adjournment of the General Assembly. John Selden Roane (Democrat) received 3,391 to 3,223 for Cyrus W. Wilson, the nominee of the Whigs.

March 16.—Greatly to the disappointment of his many friends, Colonel Bonneville, who had been "recommended" by the War Department for appointment as commander of the military escort for the California emigrants (see March 9, 1849), discovered upon his arrival at Fort Smith that General Matthew Arbuckle, chief of the 7th Military Department, whose headquarters were at Fort Smith, had "accepted the services of Captain R. B. Marcy, 5th Infantry, as commander of the troops." Despite the petition of Captain John Rogers, the founder of the town of Fort Smith, and others, to Arbuckle in Bonneville's behalf, Arbuckle said he could not "now change his orders."

March 23.—As another sign of the growing volume of trade it was recorded that the firm of T. D. Merrick and Company, commission and forwarding merchants were "engaged in hauling through the streets of Little Rock handsome granite columns" which were intended for the new mercantile house which the company was erecting "near the lower boat landing." The stone was quarried and fashioned into columns at a point "about three miles south of the city, where such stone was said to be procurable" in any quantity and of almost any size which might be desired.

March 24.—The Van Buren Intelligencer appealed to "our country friends to bring in their stock for sale, for already emigrants by hundreds are now in town, and thousands are on their way. We fear that many of those who have teams for sale have been disposed to doubt the estimated migration from this point, but we beg leave to assure them that any quantity

1849

(Continued)

of mules, horses, or oxen they may bring here will find a ready sale for cash. (The Fort Smith Herald reported the same week that mules and horses were selling "at from forty to sixty dollars, corn at 35 to 40 cts. per bushel, bacon at 5 to 7 cts. per pound, flour at 5 to 6 dollars per barrel." See July 31, 1848.)

April 16.—The Little Rock company of emigrants, which had marched overland to Fort Smith (see February 1, 1848), took the trail to California. The Clarkeville Company, an Arkansas company from Van Buren, Capt. Dillard's company, and other organizations had already taken up the march. All the home-folks were reported as having set out except the Rev. W. W. Stevenson, who, though he had been "very sick," expected to take the saddle tomorrow in company with his son John and proceed by moderate journeys until they overtake their company. The same correspondent who reported the departure of the emigrants said that the encampment at Fort Smith and Van Buren had been the source of immense profit to the citizens of Arkansas, more especially of that vicinity. It was estimated that they had left at Van Buren alone about \$50,000 for oxen, horses, mules, bacon, flour, etc., etc., and at the least as much more at Fort Smith. The writer concluded his letter by saying that "next year, after the advantages of this route over all others is published to the world, the whole emigration will go through Arkansas; and our merchants, farmers, stock raisers and everybody else should prepare themselves to meet the demands for the outfitting. Although 3,000 emigrants have now left here, there is yet a surplus of stock and provisions at Van Buren and Fort Smith both."

April 19.—John Seiden Roane became governor of Arkansas (see March 14, 1848). The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Thomas Johnson. The official returns of his election showed that he had received a majority of 163 votes, which would have been 200, if the votes from Ashley county had not failed to arrive in time to be counted.

April 20.—Peter Hanger announced that "travel to the far famed resort of the Hot Springs" was daily on the increase from abroad and that he had now put into service "a line of superior coaches," which, for the accommodation of the public, would run tri-weekly between Little Rock and "the Springs." If needed, extra coaches were available "for a daily line during the season." Mr. Hanger had his stage office at the Anthony House.

April 22.—Governor Roane appointed as his personal staff: Allen Wood of Madison county, adjutant general; Henry M. Rector of Saline, inspector general; William E. Ashley, Pulaski, paymaster general; George W. Patrick, Johnson, quartermaster general; Henry Wilcox, Crawford, commissary general; Daniel J. Chapman, Independence, surgeon general; James Vaughn, Ouachita, aide-de-camp, with rank of brigadier general; F. W. Trappan, Pulaski, aide-de-camp, rank brigadier general; James B. Johnson, Pulaski, aide-de-camp, rank brigadier general; Hampton B. Foucher, Carroll, aide-de-camp, rank brigadier general; John N. Embrey, Jefferson, aide-de-camp, rank brigadier general.

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April 24.—The California emigrants were near the Cross Timbers, about 200 miles west of Fort Smith and 400

miles east of Santa Fe. A letter of that date sent back to Fort Smith from the Little Rock company, said: "We have stopped here for the purpose of preparing to launch out upon the Grand Prairie, which we are now approaching. The Van Buren company is behind, water-bound at Little River, and Captain McVicar has gone to meet them for the purpose of hurrying their movements. The grass is fine, and our animals are fast improving. The progress has been rather slow from Fort Smith, on account of the wet weather, and the road having been badly cut up by the many wagons which have preceded us. * * * We are now approaching the country where the Comanches range, and the Indians begin to assume a very savage appearance. About two miles from Little River we met the celebrated Semihole chief, Wild Cat, with 12 warriors, all painted and in full war costume. Old Wild Cat is a fine looking Indian, and has a countenance that would become a chief of Old Nick's dominion. On his neck, wrists, arms, and waist were silver bands given him at Washington City. The current report here is that he is in league with the Comanches, and appearances seem to corroborate this rumor. We have not yet reached the Buffalo Grounds, but trust we shall soon, for we are making rapid progress on the food supplies which we brought along. * * * We left Fort Smith on the 16th of April; crossed the Canadian river on the 24th; the North Fork, on the 25th; Little river, on the 1st of May. We are to start tomorrow, or within a day or two, to Santa Fe."

May 13.—Stone quarried from the Big Rock quarry was put on exhibition on Main street in Little Rock near the Rock hotel by Roswell Beebe, who only recently had started getting out the stone for the purpose of putting it on the market. The property, with a frontage of more than a mile on the Arkansas river at the base of Big Rock, belonged to Beebe and the Chester Ashley estate, and Beebe now posted a warning against the removal of stone from any part of the property without his consent and compensation. He advertised that the Big Rock bluff had in it "stone enough to build a large city," that he could supply it to builders "at about half the price of brick," and that a house "put up with this stone will last 1,000 years."

May 21.—Five hundred tons of lead ore from the Kellogg mine was taken on board the steamboat Phillip Pennywit for shipment to Liverpool, England. The silver content of the cargo was estimated to be worth about \$7,000. (See January 10, 1849.)

May 25.—It was reliably reported that there was not a single unoccupied house in Little Rock, and every new building which went up was taken as soon as it was completed. Property in every part of the city was sold to be increasingly rapidly in value. Within the past few months houses on Main street had been sold at an advance of more than 100 per cent on the purchase price of two years before. Business was growing daily in volume and value. Mechanics of every occupation were kept constantly employed. The Kellogg lead mines were counted on "to do wonders," and other prophecies of miracles to be performed were counted on as certain to follow "when the great railroad from Memphis to the Pacific goes into operation." (See January 6, 1849.)

June 8.—Despite the appearance and prevalence of the much dreaded disease of cholera in some of the towns along the Mississippi, there had been no cases of it reported in Arkansas until

now, when it was announced by the press that "it seems to be steadily approaching us." This was said as a warning intended to stir people to spare no pains in their efforts to avoid the spread of the scourge. "Within the last week," said the author of the warning, "it has made its appearance on two plantations on the Arkansas river. At the Notrebe plantation, near the Post of Arkansas, nine Negroes have died of cholera, and now the mailboat of yesterday reports that three Negroes have just died, and others are down of cholera on the plantation of Governor Byrd, a few miles below Pine Bluff. Passengers by the same boat say also that it seems to be increasing on the plantations along the whole line of the Mississippi."

June 11.—The Arkansas Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized at Little Rock. There were at that time only four lodges of the order in the state: Little Rock Lodge, organized in 1839, which became now No. 1 in the Grand Lodge; Tejuia Lodge, at Helena, No. 2; Frontier Lodge, at Fort Smith, No. 3; Independence Lodge, at Batesville, No. 4. The order had, in 1849, a total membership of 144 in Arkansas.

June 15.—Notice was given by the committee on arrangements of the postponement of the Memphis railroad convention from July 4th until October 18 (see January, 1849), on account of "the existence of the cholera upon the western rivers, the panic prevailing in regard to it, and the solicitude expressed by many distinguished citizens throughout the Union that the meeting be postponed until autumn." (See June 8, 1848.)

June 15.—O. D. Moulton, superintendent, said investigation showed that the Kellogg mine should be called not a lead mine but a silver mine, as the value of this precious mineral greatly exceeds the value of the lead. An assay made at New Orleans was said to show the silver in a ton of ore worth \$1,000.

July 6.—For the first time there was available for publication "directions for the information of emigrants" concerning the route to California, which the Arkansas press called the Great National Road from Fort Smith to California. The information, in part, was based on the advice of Colonel P. St. George Cook, of the United States Army, who went to California in 1846. According to Colonel Cook, and the word sent back by members of the expedition which had set out from Fort Smith in April, it was plausible for the Arkansas press to make a good case in favor of the Arkansas route as preferable to any other. "The character of the country over which the Great National Road to the settlements in New Mexico is located," said one of the articles that were printed as bids to bring the emigration movement through Arkansas, "is such as to warrant a good supply of grass or range for the subsistence of any number of teams which may start on the route at most seasons of the year. Down the valley of the Rio Grande, through which the road leads, and over Cook's route by the Gila river, any amount of supplies and forage can be readily obtained. All of this part of the road has now been surveyed, opened, and put in good order by a corps of U. S. Topographical Engineers and a strong force of soldiers and emigrants. By this road it is calculated that California can be reached from Fort Smith in about two months by pack-mules, and in about four months by wagons. The Arkansas river is well supplied with good steamboats capable of reaching Fort Smith at the lowest stage of water. Editors in every

section of the Union are requested to copy this notice."

August 31.—Dr. McIntyre, dentist, Little Rock, introduced the use of chloroform, "in all professional operations, where desired, that are usually attended with pain."

August 31.—The Southwestern Arkansas Mining Company (Kellogg & Gins) placed on exhibit on Main street near Markham a specimen of ore from its mine which weighed 1,250 pounds. This specimen, according to the manager, O. D. Moulton, had been brought from a lump that weighed about 3 tons. The ore was described as having the appearance of lead in pure form.

September 7.—News was received from Arkansas of the California emigrants who, on June 23, had arrived at Albuquerque. Following the trail which Josiah Gregg had blazed in 1846, they had covered a distance from Fort Smith of about 500 miles. The health of the emigrants was said to be good, thus far they had encountered no great difficulty in the way of progress. To the disappointment of travelers, they had seen only a few falcons. There were, however, numerous antelopes, some of which they killed and "found the meat fine." They just now learned, upon arrival at Albuquerque that Cook's route, "which was said to be about 1,500 miles to San Francisco," was the most practical of any, and it had accordingly been decided to follow it. (See July 6, 1849.)

September 12.—Governor John Den Roane called out the militia to quell "the Marion County War." The disturbance grew out of an old feud.

September 14.—Under date of July 14, Captain R. B. Marcy, commander of the military escort, said in a report received at Fort Smith:

"I have the honor to state, for the information of the general, that I arrived at Santa Fe, with the escort under my command, on the 26th July. The command are in good health, and will be in readiness to return as soon as our teams are recruited."

"All the emigrants that left Fort Smith up to the 13th May have arrived safely at Santa Fe. The emigrants from Independence (Missouri) have not yet reached here, but are looked for about two weeks."

"From the information which I have obtained since my arrival here, I am induced to believe that a good road can be found from a place on the Rio Grande called Valverde (near which Colonel Cook left the river) to Fort Smith; thereby shortening the distance to California some 300 miles. As soon as I can get positive information on this route it is practicable for wagons to return that way; otherwise I shall return down the Canadian. I expect to be able to leave here in about two weeks, and should I take the outward route, I think I can make the trip in 40 days."

"There have been some depredations committed in this vicinity by the Indians—the Comanches. Two days since two emigrants were killed within 20 miles of this place, and a command now in pursuit of them. They, however, evinced the most friendly feelings towards Americans in a talk which they had with a large band of them upon the Canadian, and even returned a horse which had strayed off."

This report was made directly to Lieutenant F. F. Flint, Acting Adjutant General, 7th Military U. S. A. at Fort Smith.

September 14.—A general meeting of the people of

September 21.—The Great Western S. M. L. Line, from Memphis, Tenn., via Napoleon (mouth of the Arkansas), Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Van Buren to Fort Smith, was announced as ready to begin operation on a regular schedule. The proprietor of the line, James Timms of Little Rock, said there would be a boat leaving Memphis and Fort Smith every five days, which would make complete trips in connection with the regular weekly mail line from Napoleon to Little Rock. "Travelers, emigrants, shippers," said Mr. Timms, "will be enabled to avoid the delay, trouble and expense of reshipping." To the success of this new arrangement, he had, he said, provided a fleet of light and draught boats, round and in good repair.

September 23.—A block of land from Carroll county quarries across Van Buren for shipment to Washington City, via New Orleans, was announced, which a group of patriotic citizens of Carroll and other neighboring counties were sending to the national capital, was later, as was intended by the donors, built into the Washington monument. Through the agency of Senator Solon Borland, the state's militia arms, etc., were properly carried on the stone after its arrival in Washington.

October 8.—A mass meeting of the people was held at Arkadelphia for consideration of ways and means for promoting the regular navigation of the Ouachita river to Arkadelphia.

October 8.—Dr. F. T. Hart, secretary of the Arkansas State Fair, and J. L. Witherspoon, appointed secretary, Harris Flour

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1851

(Continued)

any of the Internal Improvement and in our hands, or under our control. Beebe's motion was adopted without opposition and the board was then organized with Brandenburg as chairman and Beebe as secretary.

November 7.—Governor Roane, by proclamation, appointed, "Thursday, 27th November, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State." Thus the precedent was set in Arkansas for observance of the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving (see October 12, 1847; December 14, 1848; November 6, 1849; November 22, 1850). In its report of the governor's proclamation, the Gazette and Democrat said: "The same day has now been fixed on by the Governors of more than a dozen of the eastern and middle States, and it seems likely that their example will be followed by most, if not all, of the Governors of the other States. The hope is entertained that this time-honored custom (in New England) will be observed throughout the Union on the same day."

November 14.—It was announced by the Arkansas Grand Lodge of Masons, which had been in session nearly the whole of the week before at Little Rock, that the fraternity had voted to locate St. John's College (see November 15, 1850).

January 2.—The Arkansas Central Rail Road Company was incorporated upon a petition to the secretary of state which had been prepared by a committee appointed at a mass meeting in Little Rock a fortnight before. The committee, in addition to Roswell Beebe, chairman, was: George C. Watkins, Thomas W. Newton, Absalom Fowler and William E. Ashley. A memorial to Congress asked a special grant of the public land in aid of the enterprise. The charter called for construction to begin at Memphis and extend across the State of Arkansas to the boundary of Texas.

January 25.—The secretary of the Interior, in holding that all the private claims to the land on which the Hot Springs were situated were invalid, based his opinion on the validity of the act of Congress of April 20, 1832, which specifically reserved (from sale) the four sections of land embracing the Hot Springs. Following the announcement of his opinion, the heirs of the late Ludovicus Belding, through their attorney at Washington, applied for permission to enter a quarter section of the land embracing the springs. Such permission was given by the secretary of the Interior, on the advice of the attorney general, in order that the heirs "might be placed in position for asserting their rights in the courts."

The Belding heirs commenced actions of ejectment against those in possession at the springs and thus was presented the prospect "of an early and final adjudication by the courts of the country of the various legal questions involved in the case."

January 25.—Subscription lists were put in circulation in Little Rock by John W. Walker, county school commissioner, to raise funds with which to build a public school house in the town. This much-needed and much-neglected matter," said a current press notice

ber 15, 1850 "within six miles of the city of Little Rock." It was also made known that the Little Rock Lodge had pledged itself "to raise an additional subscription of \$20,000 within the city" in appreciation of the honor and advantage thus conferred.

November 14.—Results of the federal census of 1850 were made public and showed the following for Arkansas:

Dwelling houses in the state	22,252
Families in the state	28,416
White males	85,698
White females	76,269
Free Negroes, males	318
Free Negroes, females	271
Slaves	46,982
Total population	209,639
Deaths during year 1850	1,287
Farms in cultivation	17,758
Manufacturing establishments producing annually \$500 and upwards	371
Federal representative population	190,846

November 28.—A dispatch from Helena said: "Our people had quite an animated railroad meeting here on Saturday last, over which the Hon. Jno. S. Horner presided. (See November 3, 1851.) Able and eloquent speeches were made by Col. John Martin and General Wm. C. Preston in favor of the construction of a road from Helena to Little Rock. They showed conclusively that this is the natural starting point designed by nature, and that it would be almost impossible to construct a road across the St. Francis bottom from Memphis. Our whole people are

Movements for Railroad Building—John D. Adams Buys a Steamboat Line—Mail from the East—Fate of the Steamboat Pocahontas—Elias S. Conway Elected Governor—Fire at Helena—Columbia County—Apples from Washington County.

the commissioner's activities, "has a last got into good hands and nothing remains but for our citizens to support his efforts with liberal contributions."

January 27.—John Brown of Little Rock, who for a number of years had been the proprietor of the Anthony

ARKANSAS RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.
To the People of Arkansas.
 The undersigned have been appointed a committee on behalf of the citizens of Arkansas, to devise the ways and means for surveying, locating and constructing a Rail Road from Little Rock to the Mississippi river, and to act in harmony, as far as possible, with others friendly to the promotion of that object; Therefore,
 Our fellow-citizens, generally, are respectfully invited to hold primary meetings, in every part of the State, and to appoint delegates in the STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Little Rock, on the 24th Monday (the 30th day) of February next, in pursuance of an adjournment of the late meeting, at the request, in like this consideration, the most feasible plan to be adopted to insure the construction of six miles near THROUGH THE EAST THROUGH THE WEST OF THE STATE, on such a scale as shall promote the interest of all, both in its location and connections with other States. All persons in this and other States, are earnestly invited to attend, whether appointed Delegates or not. Let every one come, and participate in the proceedings. No one should stay away, however unpretending. Two people that make a country, and we cannot have a Convention without them. Come one and all. The time and occasion is auspicious of our advancement from apathy, in matters of public interest.

ROSWELL BEEBE, CHAIRMAN,
 GEORGE C. WATKINS,
 THOMAS W. NEWTON,
 ABSALOM FOWLER,
 WILLIAM E. ASHLEY.

Little Rock, Jan. 14, 1851.
 P. S. Papers friendly to the cause are requested to give this publicity. 36—v.

House, died at Bellville, Desha county. The Arkansas Banner, in an account of his death, said: "Mr. Brown was well known throughout the length and breadth of the State, as the kind and accommodating proprietor of the Anthony House. Many an indigent stranger and poor wanderer can testify to his benevolence, and the liberality with which he sent them on their way rejoicing. He was a warm and devoted friend, and no one ever confided more implicitly in the integrity of those he esteemed, or was more open-handed in extending pecuniary aid to worthy ob-

jects. His energy and industry were so well directed as to pay him a handsome competence. He was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1832. He was 36 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a disconsolate widow and a large circle of friends who mourn his loss."
 (Not long after the death of Mr. Brown, management of the hotel was taken over by Captain John Collins.)

January 30.—The line of steamboats then engaged in the transportation of United States mail from Napoleon to Little Rock was acquired by John D. Adams. Major Adams thus entered upon a career in which he, as the owner and operator of river steamboats, was long a dominant figure and a large factor in the commercial activities of Arkansas. John D. Adams was the son of Samuel Adams, who as president of the Senate, succeeded to the governorship of Arkansas upon the resignation of Governor Yell (see May 1, 1844) and continued therein until the inauguration of Governor Drew. (See November 14, 1844.) Born in Johnson county on his father's farm in 1829, John D. Adams went to Little Rock before he was of age and engaged in the business of merchandizing until he entered the business of steamboat transportation.

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March 12.—Trustees, representatives of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges of Arkansas, let contracts for the construction of the building in Little Rock which the two orders had previously agreed to build jointly as a home for themselves. (See December 27, 1850.)

March 12.—The postmaster general announced that the government had arranged for the dispatch of six deliveries of mail each week at Little Rock from the East. (Little Rock was the central distributing point for the great

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December 19.—Governor Roane gave out a letter to the press in which he declined to stand for re-election.

December 21.—Colonel John Drennon of Van Buren, superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived at Little Rock from New Orleans with \$1,208,000 in specie (all in gold except \$100,000 in silver) which he placed in the U. S. Depository at Little Rock for safe-keeping until an opportunity should offer to send it up the Arkansas river by steamboat. This money, which was intended for distribution as annuities, etc., to the Cherokee Indians, was the largest single shipment of coin into Arkansas of which there was any record. It was received by Colonel Drennon from the Sub-treasury at New Orleans and shipped by steamboat to Rock Roe on White river. From that point, the money was "waggoned" to Little Rock.

December 26.—Colonel Henry Wilson, commandant of the Seventh Military Department (see October 31, 1851), made ready to move, by order of the War Department, the headquarters of the department from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, 40 miles up the Arkansas river.

1852

January 2.—The Arkansas Central Rail Road Company was incorporated upon a petition to the secretary of state which had been prepared by a committee appointed at a mass meeting in Little Rock a fortnight before. The committee, in addition to Roswell Beebe, chairman, was: George C. Watkins, Thomas W. Newton, Absalom Fowler and William E. Ashley. A memorial to Congress asked a special grant of the public land in aid of the enterprise. The charter called for construction to begin at Memphis and extend across the State of Arkansas to the boundary of Texas.

January 25.—The secretary of the Interior, in holding that all the private claims to the land on which the Hot Springs were situated were invalid, based his opinion on the validity of the act of Congress of April 20, 1832, which specifically reserved (from sale) the four sections of land embracing the Hot Springs. Following the announcement of his opinion, the heirs of the late Ludovicus Belding, through their attorney at Washington, applied for permission to enter a quarter section of the land embracing the springs. Such permission was given by the secretary of the Interior, on the advice of the attorney general, in order that the heirs "might be placed in position for asserting their rights in the courts."

January 25.—Subscription lists were put in circulation in Little Rock by John W. Walker, county school commissioner, to raise funds with which to build a public school house in the town. This much-needed and much-neglected matter," said a current press notice

of the commissioner's activities, "has a last got into good hands and nothing remains but for our citizens to support his efforts with liberal contributions."

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1852 (Continued)

The Banner, now edited by Richard H. Johnson (see October 24, 1851), was, to the Gazette, "the family organ." In retaliation, and, particularly, because the Gazette had supported the independent candidacy of Smithson (see June 4, 1852), The Banner challenged the Democracy of the Gazette and Democrat by changing its own name to The True Democrat.

October 14.—The first meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Arkansas was held at Little Rock.

October 23.—Democrats of Yell and Pope counties joined in a rally at Dardanelle by the invitation of a committee composed of M. J. Green, Alfred Ferril, Joshua Toomer, B. J. Jacoway, J. B. Johnson and John J. Stirman. The invitation announced that "a Hickory Pole, 10 feet high, with a large streamer attached, on which is to be inscribed Pierce and King, for President and Vice President, is to be raised."

October 28.—Governor Roane appointed Thursday, the 29th day of November next to be observed by the people of the State as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

November 1.—The Ninth General Assembly met in regular session and perfected its organization with Thomas B. Hanley, of Phillips county, as president of the Senate, and Benjamin P. Jett, of Hempstead, as speaker of the House.

November 2.—In the presidential election in Arkansas the Democratic electors (see May 3 and July 6, 1852) received: Rector, 12,173; Carter, 12,174; Flournoy, 12,179; Duval, 12,178. The Whig electors (see July 9, 1852) received 7,430 votes each. Every county in the state, except Bradley and Phillips, showed a majority for the Democratic ticket (Franklin Pierce of New Hamp-

shire, and William R. King of Alabama) over the Whig candidates (General Winfield Scott of Virginia, and William A. Grayham of New York).

(Arkansas, on the basis of population as shown by the returns of the census of 1850, was entitled to four votes in the Electoral College.)

November 10.—The two houses of the General Assembly in joint session re-elected William K. Sebastian to the United States Senate for a term of



**GLORIOUS VICTORIES
OF THE DEMOCRACY!
WHIGGERY DEFUNCT!
PIERCE and KING elected by an over-
whelming Majority!**

We give below as full returns as we have, from the different States, of the late election for President and Vice President. They are, of course, very imperfect but, enough is known, to make it certain that Pierce and King are elected by an unaccustomed majority. It is not certain that

November 12, 1852.

six years from March 4, 1853. George C. Watkins was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Thomas Johnson, who was not a candidate for re-election.

November 15.—Elias N. Conway, the governor-elect, was inaugurated in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon. Judge Watkins administered the oath. The valedictory of Governor Roane and the inaugural address of Governor Conway were both well received. The occasion was attended by the usual parade and ceremony.

November 25.—Captain Allen Wood, lately adjutant general of Arkansas,

and now a member of the House of Representatives from Madison county was chosen as messenger to convey the electoral vote of Arkansas to Washington. The choice of Captain Wood, as those who proposed him for the honor now recalled, seemed highly appropriate because he had, as a captain in the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, served under the immediate command of Franklin Pierce, the president-elect, in the Mexican war. Moreover, as Wood's friends now recalled, "the Captain had, in the recent campaign, ably and generously vindicated the military reputation of his worthy commander from the insidious attacks of the Whig press."

November 26.—Citizens of Little Rock sought by petition to the General Assembly to have the city charter so amended as to permit the levying of a tax for the support of free city schools.

November 26.—In the biennial report of Captain C. C. Danley, auditor of State, the liabilities of the state for outstanding bonds issued on account of the State and Real Estate Banks were shown to be: For the State Bank (including interest), \$1,553,520; for the Real Estate Bank (including interest), \$2,381,750; for bonds hypothecated to Holford (including interest), \$211,000.

December 5.—The biennial report of Alexander George, "Superintendent and Contractor for subsisting the convicts in the State Penitentiary," showed that the institution had failed by about \$3,000 per annum to pay its own way; that the resulting deficiency, which was not in excess of the general average of deficiencies in other biennial periods, had to be liquidated with funds obtained by taxation. The report said, however, that the inability of the penitentiary to pay its way was due to a lack of building and equipment necessary for the employment of the convicts to advantage with security. The General Assembly was urged to arrange for the carrying out of the program of reconstructing and enlarging

the penitentiary which had been attempted two years ago. There was at that time a total of 48 prisoners.

December 3.—As a comprehensive program of internal improvements for the state, Senator G. W. Underhill, of Crittenden county, introduced four bills in the Senate. The first provided for the repeal of the act of the General Assembly of two years before which required the distribution of the proceeds of the 500,000-acre grant among the counties. The second provided for the disposal of other lands which it was hoped that Congress might be induced at its next session to donate for the construction of railroads in the state. The third provided for the taking of subscriptions for stock in the counties through which passed any railroad that might be built. The fourth was a charter for a trunk line railroad to be known as the Arkansas Central. (See January 2, 1852.)

December 10.—The United States Senate passed two bills of Senator Solon Borland's making grants of land to (1) The Arkansas Central Rail Road, (2) The Helena and Fort Smith, and (3) The Gaines Landing and Fulton. (See September 3, 1852.) The House passed Congressman Robert W. Johnson's bill granting land for a railroad from Cairo, Illinois, via Little Rock to Fulton—The Cairo and Fulton.

December 17.—A shipment of apples from Washington county, by the steamboat Governor Meigs, was accepted as proof of the adaptability of the country lying north of the Boston mountains to the growth of apples of the finest quality. Heretofore, it was said, the local market had had to send to Ohio for apples of first quality.

December 17.—Governor Conway signed an act of the General Assembly creating Columbia county, the 54th of the state. It was formed out of portions of Hempstead, Ouachita, Union and Lafayette counties.

1853

Fire at Little Rock—Public Interest in the Building of Railroads.—Federal Appointments for Thomas S. Drew and Solon Borland—Magnolia a County Seat—Little Rock's Public School—Death of Thomas W. Newton.

January 3.—Governor Conway signed an act of the General Assembly to divide the state into two congressional districts. The First District was composed of Benton, Conway, Crittenden, Crawford, Carroll, Fulton, Franklin, Greene, Independence, Izard, Johnson, Jackson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Mississippi, Newton, Phillips, Poinsett, Pope, Randolph, Searcy, St. Francis, Van Buren, Washington and White counties. In the Second District were Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Chicot, Clark, Columbia, Desha, Dallas, Drew, Hempstead, Hot Spring, Jefferson, Lafayette, Montgomery, Monroe, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Polk, Pulaski, Prairie, Saline, Sevier, Sebastian, Scott, Union and Yell counties.

January 5.—St. Andrews Academy, situated on the Cathedral grounds (on Second street between Louisiana and Center) opened for its second session, under the management of the Very Rev. J. O'Reilly and Rev. Edward Corcoran. This was the first Catholic school in Little Rock.

January 6.—Governor Conway signed an act incorporating the People's Insurance Company, of Osceola, the first fire insurance company in Arkansas.

A second stock company was incorpo-

rated at about the same time, with Van Buren as its home office.

January 11.—The two houses of the General Assembly met in joint session and elected the following:

John M. Ross—state financial receiver (for the State Bank).

L. J. Reardon, Pulaski county; James Dixon, Benton county; John McDaniel, St. Francis county—swamp land commissioners.

D. W. Carroll, at Pine Bluff; Jesse Jackson, at Helena; G. Silvy, at Jacksonport; C. E. Tobey, at Dardanelle; B. F. Hempstead, at Washington—state land agents.

January 28.—C. C. Danley, auditor of State, announced through the press that, "by the last distribution of the Internal Revenue Fund," each county in the state was, on the 1st day of January, 1853, due to receive as its share of the fund accrued the sum of \$372.02. (See November 3, 1851.)

February 4.—Fire broke out at 3 o'clock in the morning in the postoffice on the east side of Main street near Markham in Little Rock, and before the flames could be arrested, destroyed about a dozen business houses. The postoffice building, with all its contents, was a total loss, including the

furniture, records, paraphernalia, etc., of the Far West Lodge, I. O. O. F., which had its hall over the postoffice. The total loss was estimated at \$35,000.

(Immediately following the fire, a petition was put in circulation for subscriptions to purchase another fire engine and make other "preparations against the next fire." During the next week after the fire \$700 was contributed to such a fund.)

February 11.—Governor Conway, as commander-in-chief of the State Militia, appointed on his personal staff: John Hutt, adjutant general; Wm. R. Cain, inspector general; William Thrower, quarter-master general; Samuel G. Smith, paymaster general; Abraham G. Mayers, commissary general; Dr. David L. Sanders, surgeon general; Wm. A. Bevins, Wm. R. Coker, Henry P. Johnson, B. F. Redmond, Leland P. Craig, aids-de-camp, with rank of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

February 18.—Information was received in Arkansas of the passage by Congress on February 9 of the Cairo and Fulton railroad land bill (see December 10, 1852), which donated land along the route of the proposed road in aid of construction.

March 4.—The Cairo and Fulton land grant (see February 18, 1853) besides

granting land for construction of the main line of the railroad, contained also an optional grant to aid in the construction of a "branch road" from Little Rock to some point in Arkansas on the Mississippi river. This provision was viewed by the backers of the Central Rail Road (see February 9, 1852) as an effort to circumvent them in their plans. The advocates of the central route, however, both at Memphis and at Little Rock, bestirred themselves as never before to build a road from Memphis to Little Rock at all costs. The news from Memphis showed the business interests there were ready to back the construction of the road. At Little Rock, corporators were moving to perfect an organization. A special Board of Directors to act until the stockholders could meet and elect permanent directors had been formed, of which Absalom Fowler was chairman, James A. Henry, treasurer, John E. Knight, secretary, Fowler, F. W. Trappall and George Brodie were appointed as an executive committee.

March 18.—The founder of the Arkansas Gazette, William E. Woodruff, retired from the business of editing and publishing newspapers. The Arkansas State Gazette and Democrat he had now sold to C. C. Danley, who

1857

(Continued)

Markham streets—dry goods and groceries.

D. B. Mandel, Main street—dry goods, boots, shoes and fancy articles. David Bender, Markham street—staple and fancy dry goods.

John E. Reardon, Markham street next door to Anthony House—books and stationery.

Dr. J. McAlmont & Co., corner of Main and Second streets—drugs, medicines, paints and oils.

Dr. R. L. Dodge, Markham street—druggist, paints, oil and glass.

M. Osborn, Markham near lower landing—country produce, hardware. J. Brislin & Co., Main street—manufacturers of sheet iron and tin ware.

S. H. Tucker, corner of Main and Markham streets—wholesale and retail dry goods.

Mrs. Jones, Main street, fashionable milliner.

Field & Dalley, Main street—foreign and domestic goods.

Jacob Hawkins, Markham street—liquors, wines, fancy groceries.

H. E. Hezekiah, at old stand of S. Marcus & Co.—tailoring.

J. D. Fitzgerald, Main street—auction room, particular attention to furniture and horses.

Henry Jacobi, corner of Main and Louisiana streets—book bindery.

Francis Ditter, Markham street—furniture, coffin-making and undertaking.

Hanger & Mayo, Main street near Markham—saddle shop.

A. Ziegel, Markham street—manufacturer of furniture, billiard and alley balls, coffins.

Richard Bragg, Markham street opposite Anthony House—coach and wagon maker.

James Tunnah, Markham street—manufacturer of monuments, grave stones and tomb slabs.

March 10.—Governor Conway appointed as agents of the state to select the unreported swamp and overflowed lands of the various counties: William Rice, Arkansas county; J. R. Allen, Ashley; Jacob Candell, Benton; Thomas J. McCulloch, Bradley; Robert Steel, Conway; H. B. Fancher, Carroll; Willis Robertson, Calhoun; E. B. Rockette, Columbia; Myram H. West, Crawford; James H. Crow, Clark; Peter G. Rives, Crittenden; Calvin Ashbrook, Chicot; Wm. R. McKay, Dallas; Jas. S. Jordan, Drew; Sebastian C. Clayton, Desha; S. Tolbert, Fulton; Samuel Evans, Franklin; A. L. Stuart, Greene; John R. Gratiot, Hempstead; August D. Hardy, Hot Spring; John A. Beck, Izard; E. D. Rushing, Independence; Benj. M. Davis, Johnson; Wm. F. Young, Jackson; Marion E. Hudson, Jefferson; Joel B. Arundale, Lawrence; Richard Y. Merchant, Lafayette; John W. Williams, Mississippi; Abner Davis, Monroe; J. F. King, Madison; Ezra McCall Tate, Marion; Andrew Bowles, Montgomery; A. J. Morris, Newton; Jacob B. Stokes, Ouachita; Wiley A. Thomas, Phillips; John W. Risou, Perry; W. P. Speer, Pike; Robert H. Stone, Poinsett; Samuel Gray, Polk; Samuel H. Webb, Pulaski; James W. Miller, Pope; William Hendrix, Prairie; B. J. Wiley, Randolph; Wm. E. Beavers, Salline; J. S. Dollahard, Sevier; Samuel Leslie, Searcy; R. C. Thaxton, Sebastian; E. H. Featherston, Scott; Edward Mallory, St. Francis; H. B. Cobb, Union; Evans Harris, Van Buren; Wm. P. Ross, Washington; J. O. Hurt, White; Patrick Coleman, Yell.

April 3.—News was received from Washington City of these Arkansas appointments by President Buchanan: Major Elias Rector, superintendent of Indian Affairs; B. J. Jacoway, U. S. Marshal for the Western district of Ar-

kansas; Henry P. Johnson, register of the Land Office at Washington, Hempstead county; James C. Tappan, receiver for the Land Office at Helena; W. W. Lewis, register of the Land Office at Batesville.

April 22.—Major Moorhead Wright, of Lafayette county, died suddenly at the residence of a friend on Little Missouri river, while on his way from his plantation on Red river to Little Rock. News of his death called forth such a demonstration of sorrow as is seldom accorded men except such as occupy positions of high public station. He had earned the respect of those who

THE KEEN & LEFRAND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the freehold plantation of the late firm of Keen & Lefrand, situated near Lakeview, in Desha county, Arkansas, together with all the slaves and personal property thereon, will be sold by us on the premises at 1 o'clock on Wednesday the 6th day of January, A. D. 1857.

Said plantation contains seven hundred and fifty-five acres of the finest cotton land in the country, about five hundred and fifty acres of which is in a high state of cultivation. It will also sell with said plantation all the negroes belonging to the same number, the fifty five young and fifty negroes, headly well trained and excellent cotton pickers, they have been well clothed and fed, and for many years under the superintending control of Mr. Lefrand in person. We will also sell with said plantation, viz: 100 head of fine cattle, 150 head of pork hogs; 125 head of stock, hogs, together with all the farming utensils and implements of husbandry, household and kitchen furniture, and a large lot of corn, fodder, provisions and all the other contents, said plantation and personal effects will be sold together in one lot to the highest bidder, and provisions given immediately.

Said plantation is situated three miles from the Mississippi river, and about forty miles above Napoleon in Arkansas. It is a healthy, fertile and well fenced neighborhood.

The improvements on the plantation are new, substantial and valuable, consisting of a neat and comfortable dwelling house, negro houses, gin, and all other necessary and conveniences, it is well provided with mules, horses, stock, farming utensils, provisions, provisions and every thing usually found on a well conducted cotton plantation, and the purchaser by purchasing other lands adjoining said plantation to be sold by us at the same time and place, can make it one of the largest, as it is now one of the best cotton plantations in the southern country.

We will also sell at the same time and place, in one lot or in parcels, as may be desired, all the slaves and negroes of extra land adjoining said plantation belonging to the late firm of Keen & Lefrand, amounting to one lot separate from any other, fifty-five acres belonging to the firm of Francis J. Keen, Jr., and also the negroes belonging to the same, and also the undivided half of sixty-seven acres of land, belonging to said firm.

The names of persons wishing to engage in the planting business on a large scale should be all names entered the above sale, as all the property above mentioned will be sold by order of the Desha Circuit Court to show up the business of the late firm of Keen & Lefrand and a very desirable country residence than the Keen & Lefrand place, as above described.

Terms.—Seventy five thousand dollars of the purchase money to be paid down in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in six equal annual payments, with interest from the date of the first annual payment to be secured by note and personal security, and the balance of the purchase money to be secured by lien or mortgage on the premises sold.

TERENCE FARRELLY, CHAS. FARRELLY, Commissioners.

Nov. 10, 1857. Code of advertising 250. knew him as a private citizen. A native of North Carolina, he had migrated to Arkansas in 1835, where he soon acquired large land holdings on Red river. On November 22, 1842, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Fulton, the daughter of U. S. Senator William S. Fulton. At the time of his death, he was only 49 years old.

April 25.—Benjamin S. Johnson, son of the late Judge Benjamin Johnson died at his plantation home in Desha county.

April 27.—Spalding and Rogers, nationally known showmen of the 1850's, who made the tours annually of the Mississippi valley in a fleet of show boats of their own, opened their first "season" in Arkansas at Little Rock with a show of 14 Negro minstrels, under the direction of Ned Davis. The Davis minstrels traveled through the West in the show boat of Spalding and Rogers known as the Steamer Banjo.

May 7.—The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, at the office of the company in Little Rock, added four new members to its Board of Directors, to wit: Robert Martin, G. B. Hughes, H. C. Ashley and George C. Watkins. The board included also: Edward Cross, Richard H. Johnson, Daniel Ringo, Jas. L. Witherspoon, W. B. Wait, I. M.

Moore, H. C. Dye, James Russell and S. W. McNealey. The directors chose as officers of the company for the ensuing year: Edward Cross, president; Daniel Ringo, vice president; W. B. Wait, treasurer; Richard Fotherly, secretary; Mayson Brayman, land commissioner; Jas. S. Williams, chief engineer. The Executive Committee was composed of Cross, Ringo and Richard H. Johnson. The following were appointed to represent the Arkansas company on a joint committee composed of directors of the Arkansas company and of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri: Cross, Ringo, Johnson, Moore, Witherspoon, Dye and Hughes.

May 15.—The firm of Johnson and Peay (W. W. Johnson and John C. Peay), storage and commission merchants of Napoleon, let a contract to the brothers Fitzhugh & Fitzhugh, of Ravenwood, Va., for the construction of a mammoth wharf boat for the wharf at Napoleon. "This boat," said its builders, "will, we believe, be the largest boat of its kind on the Mississippi river—200 feet long by 50 feet wide—and is to be built of white oak and in the strongest possible manner. Its burthen will be over 1,200 tons. It will be launched about the middle of July and delivered to Messrs. Johnson and Peay at Louisville on or about August 1st."

May 19.—A letter from Governor Conway to acting Governor John R. Hampton, president of the Senate, contained news of the governor's confirmation of his tentative offer of the position of state geologist to Dr. David Dale Owen of New Harmony, Ind. Dr. Owen, at the time of his tentative appointment on April 25, was employed as state geologist of Kentucky, and as the completion of his work there would require several months, Governor Conway had given him a commission to become effective on October 15, 1857.

The appointment was said by the press to have been "the best that could possibly have been made. Doctor Owen is a geologist of superior attainments, who has an enviable reputation both in this country and Europe. His report on the soils of Kentucky, but lately made, has developed important facts calculated to result in great good to the permanent and all-important interest of agriculture in that state. A distinguished scientist, who is familiar with the work of Doctor Owen, said of him a few years ago that he was the most eminent geologist and mineralogist then living, and added that if the leg-

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islature of Arkansas would order a geological survey by him the state would be thereby more enriched than by all the grants of land ever made to it by acts of Congress."

July 7.—Augustus H. Garland, lately of Washington, Ark. (see March 22, 1856) moved to Little Rock, where he entered into partnership for the practice of law with Captain Albert Pike, as the successor of the late Ebenezer Cummins.

July 1.—The company of militia at Little Rock, known as the Capital Guards, which had ceased to be active following the close of the Mexican war, was reorganized. A company of cavalry was also organized at the capital at about the same time. There was much

evidence of the revival elsewhere in the state also of the martial spirit.

August 1.—The trustees of St. John's College (see November 14, 1851), gave notice of the completion of a building on the grounds of the college for the accommodation of a preparatory school for boys which would begin "the first session on the 1st September, next." The trustees had secured the services of James M. Mathews, A. M., "late of Shelby College, Kentucky," as the head instructor of the school.

August 18.—News of the death of Commodore John T. Newton was received in Arkansas. He was a brother of the late Thomas W. Newton, of Arkansas. (See September 22, 1853.)

September 1.—P. T. Crutchfield, register of the United States Land Office at Little Rock, reported: "There have been entered in this district during the past twelve months 207,080 acres of public land. This land, at the moderate valuation of \$5 per acre, will increase the taxable property in the state by \$1,035,400. * * * To this should be added, for the same period, 100,000 acres more of state-owned lands which have been entered in the same district, thereby increasing the taxable property of the district by \$1,000,000. * * * This is a good showing, and it proves the rapidity with which our state is marching on to wealth and greatness, despite the croakers within her own borders."

September 7.—A special election was held in the Sixth Judicial Circuit to elect a successor to the late Judge A. A. Stith. Shelton Watson ran as a Democrat; the Know Nothings had as their candidate John T. Bearden. Watson was elected by a vote of nearly two to one. Stith had been the only public official of importance elected the year before by the Know Nothings, and the election of Watson to succeed him by the democrats was the finish of Know Nothingism in Arkansas as a political party.

October 29.—The agricultural societies (see April 17, 1852) of White and Prairie counties opened "on the fair grounds at Des Arc the first annual fair of these societies" for an exhibition of the farm products of the two counties. "The Des Arc brass band, although it has been organized but a short time," wrote a reporter of the event, "discoursed excellent music at intervals during the day." Captain C. C. Danley of the Arkansas Gazette and Democrat made the principal address. The business meeting was presided over by E. McIver, president of the White county society. The fair lasted two days, and it was attended by several thousand people. The first and second prizes of \$3 and \$5 for the best and second best bales of cotton were awarded to B. F. Ford, who also won the first prize of \$1 for the best quarter acre of sweet potatoes. D. W. Hood had the best bushel of stock peas; G. W. Vaden, the best tobacco. Mrs. Simeon Horne took first prize for egg plant; Mrs. B. Hayley, for onions; Dr. W. L. Moore, best garden peas; Thomas Watkins, best beets; Mrs. W. W. Walr, best parsnips; Mrs. J. C. Rawlings, best turnips. In the live stock exhibit, W. W. Wair's ram, "Fred Stanton," took first prize as "the finest wool buck;" Wair's ewe, "Jenny Hills," took first. Wair's ewe, "Hattie Stanton," and his lamb, "Carrie Pitman," also took prizes. In the Ladies' Department, Mrs. Hannah Ford took first prize for her cotton counterpane; Mrs. D. Harshaw, for best cotton patch quilt; Mrs. Hannah Ford, best wool hose; Miss E. A. Sanders, best candle mat; Mrs. M. C. Hancock and Mrs. A. M. Jackson, best infant's dresses; Miss M. T. Nicholson, best embroidery; Miss M. M. Shelby, best

T.A.G. 1819-1823 BEGINNINGS OF WHAT BECAME KNOWN AS "THE ARKANSAS BRIGADE"