

and pay the condemnation money and all costs or otherwise abide the judgment which may be rendered on such writ of error.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall be commissioned by the governor, and hold his office during the temporary government of said territory, unless sooner removed by said judge.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said court established by this act shall hold two terms in each and every year in the said village of Arkansas, to commence on the first Mondays in April and September, annually, and shall continue in session until all the business before it shall be disposed of: *Provided always, That the general assembly of the said territory shall have power to alter the times and place of holding the said court.*

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the judge to be appointed by virtue of this act, shall receive the same salary, and payable in the same manner which is established by law for the judges of said superior court in the said territory of Missouri.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. B. VARNUM,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
January 27, 1814 — APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

The authority & authenticity of the following letters, are vouched for by the National Advocate, from which print it is copied; and we are assured by the editor that its details may be relied on.

Extract of a letter from Paris, received by the French national brig Olivier.

"You will have heard of the wonderful changes which have taken place here—nor will your astonishment be diminished by knowing, that the grand result has been, in a great degree, the effect of accidents.

"Napoleon had made an attempt to carry the position at Bar sur Aube, which was occupied by the main army of the allies.—In this attempt he failed.—His next endeavor was to turn this position, and attack their magazines—and if they pursued to fall back on his fortified places—reinforce his army with their garrisons, and then give another general battle.—Marshal Marmont in the mean time covering and defending Paris. He had marched nearly a whole day in prosecution of this plan before the allies were apprised of his design. Some hesitation followed on their part, and more alarm, when, as report says, Alexander suggested an immediate march upon Paris. The plan was adopted & executed—and on the 30th of March, a battle was fought which decided, at once, the fate of the city, and of the war. Marmont commanded on one side & Schwartzenburg on the other. The firing began at 4 o'clock in the morning and ended about the same hour in the afternoon, when Marmont entered into a convention to evacuate the city, and to carry with him his troops, baggage, artillery, &c. No capitulation was made for the city either by Marmont or others—but all possible care was taken to preserve it. The battle was fought with great obstinacy on both sides, and with great loss to the allies, as they were obliged to carry many strong positions by assault. It is a most extraordinary fact, that Bonaparte was for four days ignorant of the movement of the allies from Bar sur Aube to Paris. This lost time he endeavored to retrieve by forced marches and had actually reached Fontainbleau when the allies had carried the capital. If Marmont had been able to hold Paris as he thought he was, for four days, or even for two, Bonaparte would have been upon the rear of the allies—and no doubt, still emperor.—The events which followed the capture of the city made his continuance as such impossible. On the 31st the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, &c. entered Paris.—The former rode directly to Talleyrand's Hotel, where he remains with his minister count Neff-hodes. On the evening of the same day Talleyrand convened the senate. A constitutional act, as called here, was drawn up, and a provisional government declared, consisting of Talleyrand, Jaucourt, Montesquiou, and Dalberg. At a subsequent session, Napoleon was deposed on the ground of his having violated the constitution, and the army and nation invited to unite in approving this act. So soon as these acts of the senate were made known to the army, corps after corps, declared against the emperor, until he was actually

left without other troops than the old guards and a few general officers. He then abdicated in favor of the king of Rome, his son. But the abdication in that form was not accepted. He now negotiated for his own safety and maintenance; and in doing so, has become contemptible to all parties.

"The constitutional act mentioned above, of which the enclosed is a copy, was adopted by the senate, and is made the basis of the restoration of the Bourbons. If Louis accepts and adheres honestly and fully, all will be well—that is, all will be quiet.—If he does not accept, look for more storms. The emperor of Russia and his army will not leave France till this business is settled. The French authority, at this moment vests in Talleyrand. He has made the ministry, which consists of Larforêt, Malouet, Louis, Dupont (the general) and other tools of his.—Arrangements with regard to Napoleon, Maria Louisa, and their son, have been made; the first goes to the island of Elba, which he has in full sovereignty, with a pension; the second returns to her father; the third retains his title for life, with the dutchies of Parma and Placentia in perpetuity; Murat keeps Naples; Beauharnois is to have the dutchy of Frankfort; and Josephine (his mother) the title of dutchess of Navarre. Other great arrangements have been made. Antwerp is to be a free town; Belgium divided between France & Holland; Poland in its old extent revived as a kingdom, and to have Alexander as their king; Sardinia to be given to the king of Sicily in lieu of Naples; Savoy to be added to France in lieu of that part of Belgium added to Holland; the kingdom of Italy to be kept entire, and to receive the emperor of Austria as its king, &c.

"And what, you will ask, in this disposition of principalities and powers, becomes of the U. States—her claims—her rights—her doctines?—Will she be invited to the general congress?—I answer her claims on France are in statu quo. Nothing has been done by Mr. Crawford; and what can be effected with the new government is problematical. Our rights and doctines must be defended by ourselves.—They excite no interest here or elsewhere in Europe; and finally, you will not be invited to the general congress.—Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin will cross over from Holland to England in the first week of this month (April).—No minister to Gottenburg was appointed by the British government on the 1st inst.—Messrs. Russell and Clay have got to Sweden.

From the Nashville Clarion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who can be relied on, dated

Alabama Heights, June 9.

"This morning an express arrived at this place in two days from Pensacola, by which we have some very important news, & there is no doubt of the correctness of it.

"The hostile Indians to the number of 2000 and upwards are in the vicinity of Pensacola, and have at length positively declined coming in under the conditions laid down to them.

"The Osprey frigate and king's schr. have arrived at Apalachacola bay, with about 300 regular troops, 22,000 stand of arms, a sufficient quantity of fixed ammunition, a quantity of clothing, &c. all of which they are landing, and have commenced a fortification near a store house owned by Inararety, & Co. at the bay—some of the British officers have arrived at Pensacola, and the express states, that he conversed with one of them. About 300 Indians, with one Durgen at their head, marched for Apalachacola a few days since, the balance are lying about, some making corn.—The British it is stated, do not wish them to spill any more blood, until they are fixed; & when they have their plans matured they will give out the word. It is also stated, & confidently believed, that runners have been already sent (or will be) to all the Indian tribes in this vicinity, to invite them to join them in the contest. Two vessels of considerable size were in the offing when the express left Pensacola.

"Be assured my dear sir, that this Indian war is very far from being at an end; on the contrary, it is the opinion of all, that it will rage with double fury in less than three months from this time."

THE GREEKS.—The rider who bore in the Natchez mail, states that about eight days ago, a party of Choctaw Indians came to where several Red Stick, Creek Indians,

were; the former killed 5 and took 15 prisoners, and were met by the rider going home with their prisoners. The engagement was on the waters of Bear creek.

We have learnt that several hundred of the deluded followers of the Prophets have surrendered themselves at our military posts, and are fed by order of the government.—The supplies are charged to their account, and will become matter of arrangement whenever a treaty shall be held.

Josiah Francis and M'Queen are at Apalachacola hankering about the British troops.—To a considerable number of Seminoles, who had collected to receive British presents, the former said,

"We have brought our difficulties on ourselves, without advice from any one.—The old chiefs need not expect we will be given up.—We have lost our country and retreated to the sea side, where we will fight until we are all destroyed; we are collected, and find a few more than 1000 warriors left, and mean to form a settlement on Choctauhatchee."

A messenger sent by Col. Hawkins to Hambly, has been recently murdered by Sandy Durant.

Col. Pearson who was ordered to descend the Alabama in pursuit of the remaining hostile Indians has returned to fort Jackson with 540 of them prisoners! they were taken without the least opposition—only one gun was fired.—*Ib.*

THE BRITISH.—The landing of a British force in Apalachacola, is put beyond a doubt.—The British officer gave all the Indians collected to him, the following talk—it is calculated to gull the whites and mislead the Indians; and was so viewed by the latter—only two of the late hostile towns would receive any of the presents, and they only received 400lbs. of their cartridges.

You red people, our children,

"We thought you were all done over—and the heads of our nation sent us here to see you—we were told you, our children, were very poor, when we arrived we found it was true, and we make a present to you of this ammunition, not to do any mischief with it; we give it to you for your hunting and to support your families; you are not to do any mischief to any person; whatever you do, do not lift up your hands against the American people; if you do, your nation will be ruined and destroyed. We understand your nation was fighting one another, which was a bad policy among you; you must quit that, if you do not stop it you will lose the whole of your country. Our heads gave us a talk which brought us here: we were sent here to talk to the Cufetaw's and Cowetau's, these two fires; and also Cherokees—Chickasaws and Choctaws, the whole of the four nations—there are none left out.

"We were sent to come ashore here; a part of our troops is to land near Savannah and Amelia island, and others are to land below Mobile, which last will not be for some time. The white people are fighting their own battles, and we are in hopes to have peace with the American people some time this year. We want the red people to have no hand in it, our warfare. We don't want the red people to assist the white people in any of white peoples' affairs.—We do not give you arms and ammunition for that purpose."

The British vessels are anchored at Deer Island, a beautiful spot in the mouth of Apalachacola bay. We have intelligence from Indians who have visited the islands since the British have been there—the British daily issue provisions to them, and to the red sticks they gave a talk.

"I am, said a British officer, sent to see whether the Indians were destroyed or not in their war with the U. States; if not to afford them help; I have some supplies, & will give to each of the towns four large casks of powder, some muskets with slings and other things. I have 1000 men in my ships. The red people who have been driven from Tallapoosa must assemble at Choctauhatchee, and remain ready for further orders; in 25 days you will be supplied with what you want. In the mean time recruit your strength, and be ready to co-operate with your friends who have come to assist you."—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON CITY, July 14.

The requisition of militia recently made by the war department on the governors of the several states, is a measure of prudential

preparation for a state of things which there is some reason to apprehend. Without subjecting our citizens to unnecessary inconveniences, and our government to a vast expence, by calling at once into the field a large body of militia, they are to be organized, officered, equipped, and held in readiness when called upon, to march at a moment's warning to a place of rendezvous established for that purpose. It is not probable they will be required to be embodied, unless the enemy should attempt to execute his threats of invasion. *Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman, to the Editor of the Albany Argus, dated

Buffalo, July 2.

"I hasten to inform you, that I have this moment received the gratifying intelligence of the surrender of fort Erie, by capitulation, to a part of the forces under the immediate command of Gen. Brown.

"The movement appears to have been conducted with considerable discretion, as no idea of it was afloat yesterday morning. Last night however, the expedition crossed over into Canada, and the necessary appurtenances followed in the early part of to day. A communication having taken place, a surrender was the consequence.

"I believe the captured force is not considerable."

EVANSVILLE.

THE sale of lots in the town of Evansville, the seat of justice for Warrick county, Indiana territory, will commence on Thursday the 21st of July, 1814.

This place has been selected by commissioners, appointed by special act of the legislature for the permanent seat of justice for Warrick county—it stands on the bank of the Ohio river, just above the mouth of Big Pigeon creek, an excellent harbor for boats, and as to situation, it is perhaps surpassed by none in the western country.

Evansville is in the midst of a flourishing settlement, and surrounded by much habitable land, which, together with the advantage of the Ohio river, will rival any town in the territory. It is situated fifty miles from Shawneetown, and seven from Red Banks, fifty two from Vincennes, and twenty five from Princeton, the seat of justice for Gibson county, and directly on a line with the three latter places. An excellent road may be had from Evansville to Vincennes, and the period is not distant when merchants and traders will from economy, transport their goods across from Evansville to Princeton and Vincennes, in preference to the circuitous route of the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, and indeed in some seasons of the year it is impossible to navigate the Wabash for weeks, and I could stay months, in the fall low waters obstruct its navigation—in the winter ice.—In fact the advantages which this place enjoys are so many and so obvious, it is vanity to attempt to describe them—indeed an attempt would be presumptuous.—Merchants and mechanics will find great advantages from settling at this place, the latter are particularly invited, and great encouragements will be held out to them.

Purchasers will have a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months from the day of sale for the balance, by giving bond with approved security for the payments as they become due.—Purchasers of lots will receive conveyances by paying the expences of those conveyances, and giving bond as aforesaid.

Proposals will be received from persons wishing to contract for the erection of the public buildings in the said town on the 23d July.

N. CLAYPOOLE,
Agent for Warrick county.
June 27, 1814.

LOOK HERE,

I WISH to purchase some good fat and healthy BEEF CATTLE, delivered in Vincennes, for which I will pay my customary price in CASH or Merchandise, those having to sell who do well to call on me before they bring cattle.

I will retail beef at different prices according to quality—I am in great hopes that my former customers will again honor me with their custom—the more so, as I intend to strive myself to provide them and the public in general, with good, wholesome, and clean beef.

John Bruner.
Vincennes, July 1814.