

# Indian Affairs.

From the Columbus Sentinel.

## PROGRESS OF THE CREEK WAR.

We are almost as barren of incident here, in relation to the movements of the Creeks for the past week, as we should be were we actively removed from the seat of action. Active preparations are making by those in command to concentrate the men, arms and munitions of war at this place, for the purpose of passing into the nation as soon as all things are in readiness. In the mean time a considerable force has been sent down the river and stationed along the Chattahoochee, for the purpose of protecting the frontier inhabitants on the river below us. A large number of troops have already come in, and many more are on the march and will be here in a few days. Those that are not sent down the river are encamped on the Alabama side of the river, opposite Columbus, with the exception of the volunteer corps and drafted men of this city and county, whom we presume will be kept here for the protection of the place.

The Indians in this vicinity and below us are supposed to be encamped in two bodies. One of about four hundred under Ne-ah Micco in a swamp below the stage road about twenty miles from this place; the other, under E-ne-ah Mathla, amounting to perhaps eight or nine hundred, in another swamp some distance below him. Both the chiefs profess to be friendly, and it is said keep a white flag flying at a prominent point of their encampments. But those who know the Indian character, know that cunning and treachery are among their strongest characteristics. Oseola played Gen. Gaines a most artful trick by this same maneuvering with the white flag—gained time to remove his women and children and then ran away himself.

On Sunday evening two Chiefs and seven other Indians, and a white man by the name of Bailey, came in as a special embassy from Ne-ah Micco and E-ne-ah Mathla, to learn what terms would be granted to them in case they should come over to the whites. A long consultation was held at headquarters, and the deputation sent back on Tuesday morning. We have heard nothing further of the conference or the deputation since its departure.

A half-breed by the name of Jim Henry, pretty well informed, having been much with the whites, seems to be the most active among the Indians in their predatory excursions.—We take the following account of his career of the last week from the Herald: "On Saturday night last, a rumor reached the city, that himself and band were within 12 or 15 miles of the river. Gen. McDougald promptly called upon the troops to cross the Chattahoochee in pursuit of this scoundrel; and altho' it was 11 o'clock in the night, yet we are proud to say, that volunteers came forward with alacrity and spirit from the Columbus Guard, and Capt. Evans' Rifle corps, amounting in all to 80 or 100 men, who marched into the nation at the hour of midnight in search of the savage foe—and after having travelled all night without being able to discover the enemy, returned to their encampments the next morning. The following night, Jim Henry and his gang approached within six miles of town and burned the Uchee bridge; and during the night he crossed to the Georgia side of the river, and committed depredations by killing, and destroying the houses and property of Mr. John Vinty, whose plantation is about 20 miles below Columbus."

Two or three other incursions have been made into this State across the Chattahoochee, some twenty-five or thirty miles below this place. Mr. Burdit, the overseer of Mrs. Brewer, was murdered on Saturday night, and all the buildings on the plantation burnt. The buildings on Mr. Quarles' fine plantation have also been destroyed. About one hundred and eighty Indians are said to have been present at the burning of Mrs. Brewer's houses. They were afterwards pursued by troops from Randolph county, and tracked to the river swamp. At Quarles' plantation the citizens had a skirmish with the Indians, and we regret to state that a Mr. Jackson, of Stewart county, was killed in the rencontre.

Almost daily incursions are made into the Indian country by small parties from this place, but hitherto with but little effect. On Monday a party of about a dozen went out as far as the Uchee creek, and in the evening a squad of Indians came over to attack them. The whites fearing they would be too strong for them fled, and were pursued about the woods nearly the whole night, the Indians at times being close upon them. They got into Fort Mitchell about three o'clock in the morning, and came up to Columbus the next day.

The Indians have destroyed both bridges across the Ochoee.

Dr. Hoxby with a scouting party, went down to Broken Arrow Bend, about ten miles below Columbus, on the river, on Wednesday last. They heard the yells of a few Indians and the report of two guns, but saw no Indians.

We learn of no hostilities recently among the Upper Creeks. We think the great mass of them are disposed to be friendly. Apohlebblo, Tuskena and Jim Boy are friendly, and will assist the whites. An express who arrived here from Tuskegee on Wednesday, states that he passed about two hundred Indians on the road, all of whom appeared to be friendly.

We have not heard of Gen. Woodard and his party since their departure from this place, but presume they have arrived safe at Tuskegee.

Gen. White returned on Wednesday with his command of Talbot Volunteers from a scout on the Georgia side of the river as low down as Fort McCreary. Saw no Indians.

It is said that Ne-ah Micco, the head chief of the nation, and E-ne-ah Mathla, chief of the Hitchitees and a Seminole by birth, are suing for peace, or rather have sent a message to this place to learn what terms will be granted to them in case they should come in. And why? They have glutted their thirst for the blood of the white man, they have satiated their vengeance, they have murdered, plundered and destroyed all within their reach, and now that they see our forces mustering, and the day of retribution coming on, and that a signal chastisement awaits them, they are disposed to come in again and be "very good friends." For how long? How long has it been since the chiefs, with Ne-ah Micco at their head, made a treaty with Gen. McDougald, solemnly pledging themselves to restrain their young men from committing depredations, and if any should be committed that they would assist in arresting the offenders and delivering them to the civil authority? That treaty is dated on the 1st of February, and in three months after we find them in open hostility against the whites; and Ne-ah Micco answering the messengers sent to him, that "he wanted to fight." What faith is to be put in the soundrels after such conduct? None.—They wanted to fight, and a fight let it be. Nothing but severe chastisement will awe them into peace for sixty days. All leniency towards an Indian by a white man is by them attributed to fear. It is far from our intention to presume to dictate to those in authority, but we know, we speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of this community when we say, let the most ample punishment be visited upon their heads. They were told and warned that they were incorporated within and formed an integral portion of the commonwealth of Alabama, that they had lost their identity as a nation, that they were now under the laws of Alabama, and would have to abide their pains and penalties. All this every Indian in the nation knew, and knew that in taking up arms against the white man he was subjecting himself to the penalty consequent upon insurrection and murder. Let it now be visited upon their heads. Let every chief and every murderer be held strictly amenable to the laws of Alabama, and let an armed force conduct the balance of them forthwith to the country appointed to them West of the Mississippi. Then shall we have peace, lasting and abiding, but not till then.

*Ibid.*

## MASSACRE AT ROANOKE.

From several persons who were at the burning and massacre of Roanoke, we have learnt some additional particulars. Roanoke was a small village lying on the Chattahoochee, in Stewart county, some 40 miles below Columbus.

The first attack was made on Friday night 13th inst. by about 30 Indians, as is supposed. They attacked the village, but were driven off by the whites who rallied on the spot.

The second attack was made on Sunday morning, 16th inst. before day, by about 300 Indians. A block house, we understand, had been erected and picketed in.

They were not anticipating an attack, most of them being asleep in their own houses.

The first that alarmed them was the firing of rifles and the yelling of the savages.—The men sprung to their arms, and returned the Indians fire—but seeing their number so large, immediately retreated, breaking their way through the midst. Nine whites and three blacks were killed at the first fire, and 8 or 9 wounded. It is not known what injury the Indians received. One man says he saw four fall. It was reported at first, that Col. F. G. Gibson and Capt. U. Horn were among the killed—we are happy in being able to contradict that report. They were both wounded, the latter severely. Mr. Anderson Williams (brother-in-law of Col. Gibson) was among the slain. The Indians carried a good many negroes and horses away with them.

A confidential letter from Col. G. written from Lumpkin the day after, thus describes the attack upon Roanoke, and his miraculous escape.

"No apprehension was left of an attack, the men had nearly all gone out to Lumpkin, not more than 20 men in camp, which was near the warehouse. I was sleeping in my own room, Gazaway (William) was up stairs alone—just before day break I was awakened by the firing of the Indians—at that moment three fired through the window at my bed—I sprang out of bed, and on looking round could distinguish them at each window—I ran into the dining room where I found every window occupied by two or three, and whenever I passed they fired on me. I determined to sell my life as dearly as possible, feeling confident my last hour had come; caught up my gun—hallowed to Gazaway to make his escape: burst open the door going into the passage, when a volley was discharged at my breast; closed it and ran to the other door, determined to hazard all in endeavoring to join the men at camp; on opening it two fired, and a number approached; I fired, shut the door, caught up another gun, opened and ran out of the door; from the door to the fence I passed through the midst of 20 or 30, all shooting as fast as they could fire some lying down; I ran so near, my powder burnt my clothes, met a number at the fence; got through all untouched, except a blow given with a gun or something else, which nearly arrested me. I then, finding the men lying in all directions, reached and found a thick place of bushes growing over the branch; laid down in the water below the spring, the Indians passing within a few paces, constantly, expecting every mo-

ment to be butchered. Shortly afterwards, Talbot, Capt. Horn, (who was wounded,) and another gentleman, pursued by several Indians, came to my retreat. I then gave up again all earthly hope of escape, and told them I had determined to run down and jump into the river. They insisted on my staying and all dying together. As our Maker would have it, the savages at that time commenced burning houses, to which their attention was chiefly drawn, and we lay until 12 o'clock, suffering in the cold water from the spring. On coming out was so bombarded with cold and bruises, could not walk up the hill. On reaching the bluff, discovered to our great joy a party of soldiers had come to our relief and that the Indians had fled. We reached Lumpkin about dark.

"Gazaway seeing the Indians all flock after me, when I left the house, sprang out of the second story and made his escape, without being fired on.

"Poor Anderson! he was shot in the head, face to face with the savage, and expired without a groan.

"Kershaw was shot in his own house; his wife and child with Mr. Pierce, remained until the house was in flames and near falling in, when they made their escape. The two Mr. Donaldson's were sleeping in the back room of my house—they fell and were burnt up. One or two in Matthews' house, making in all 8 whites. Our dwelling and warehouse, Joice's store (Starks' store, Road & Seymour's, Matthews' dwelling and new house, all burnt.

"Peter (his brother) fought near Anderson bravely. The Indians made great exertions to kill him."—*Macon Telegraph.*

## Domestic.

From the Baltimore Republican.

## ABOLITIONISTS.

In the course of the discussion in the House of Representatives on the subject of Slavery, Mr. Pinckney, the chairman of the committee to whom the memorials upon that subject had been referred, remarked that the whole number of signers to those memorials amounted to about 34,000; that about 15,000 of them were females, and that a large proportion of the balance were in all probability minors. It is well remarked by the editor of the Boston Courier, that these facts show at once the folly of the Abolitionists and the Southern Agitators who have endeavored to augment and keep alive the excitement which has existed in consequence of the conduct of the Abolitionists. From the great industry which has been employed by the Abolitionists, the probability is that the names of very nearly all such as would be willing to see the country involved in difficulty on the subject of slavery, are on those memorials; from the readiness with which many persons sign memorials upon almost any subject, and for almost any purpose, to gratify their friends, without reflecting upon the consequences which it may sometimes produce, it is reasonable to suppose that many of those by whom the memorials have been signed, seeing the dangers and difficulties which have resulted from their presentation to Congress, and the evils to which they might have led, if they had not been prudently handled, have since regretted having signed them, and when it is remembered that a smaller number of persons than 47,700 are not entitled to a single representation in Congress, it must be perceived that it was a great piece of folly in the Abolitionists to suppose that Congress could grant their request, and thereby endanger the peace of the country as they would have done, by adopting the course which was desired in those memorials; and it is equally obvious that it was a great piece of folly for the Southern Agitators to pretend to apprehend so much danger and so much difficulty as they represented as likely to result from the conduct of the Abolitionists under such circumstances.

The scenes through which we have passed have been exceedingly unpleasant, and at one time appeared to be full of danger and difficulty. The conduct of the Abolitionists has merited the most decided reprobation; and is viewed by the people generally, in every section of the country in the light which it merits. Had they persevered in the course they pursued last summer the most disastrous consequences might have resulted from it. But by petitioning Congress on the subject of slavery, although they displayed their folly, and manifested a disposition to create, if possible, a civil war and separation of the Union on account of it, they have exposed their own weakness, and their want of ability to create the difficulties they appear to be desirous to produce; the course taken by Congress in that body to suffer any difficulty to arise upon that subject, if it be possible to prevent it; and from what has occurred, and the course which has been pursued, the people of the South, who are disposed to look at matters as they really are, may be convinced that the apprehensions which have been entertained of dangers likely to grow out of the question respecting slavery are without foundation. From what has been seen and done in relation to the question, the people generally of the different sections of the country have been enabled to understand better than they have formerly done the feelings and dispositions of each other upon this subject; and we trust, therefore, that the past evil will be productive of some future good, by inducing the people in the different sections of our widely extended country to place in each other a greater degree of confidence, and entertain towards each other a better feeling than they have hitherto done.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Camden Journal.

**Mr. Editor:**—While a portion of my fellow citizens are nominating their favorite, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our much and worthily lamented Col. Manning, permit me also, through the medium of your Journal, to nominate mine.

If the Honorable JOHN P. RICHARDSON, whose stern integrity is only equalled by his splendid talents, can be induced to serve as a Member of Congress, he gets my vote, as sure as my ploughshare is made of iron, if I am able to go to the poll on the day of election.

AN OLD FARMER.

For the Camden Journal.

**Mr. Editor:**—Whereas my name has been proposed through the medium of the Journal, as a candidate for a seat in our next State Legislature, by a portion of the electors of Claremont electoral district, (without my knowledge or consent) I wish through the same medium, respectfully to decline being considered as a candidate.

J. E. REMBERT.

Plain Hill, Sumter Dis. May 31, 1836.

**Mr. Editor:**—As you have for some cause (unknown to me,) withheld your paper for the last few weeks, I find myself quite behind the times in relation to the domestic news of the day. It was not until Saturday last that I was apprised of the fact that my name had been announced to the public, as suitable to be run for Congress. I was surprised, and somewhat mortified, inasmuch as I had not been consulted, directly or indirectly; nor had I any intimation that such a move was contemplated. It would, however, I suppose, be thought ungenerous to fall out with friends for wishing to do me an honor, (which I verily believe was intended) however much I might disapprove of the course pursued by them.

I would now beg leave, through the medium of your paper, respectfully to decline the honor intended me, for reasons which I deem unnecessary to make public, but such as satisfy me of the propriety of my course, and such as will be given to any friend who may desire it.

Respectfully,  
F. L. KENNEDY.

Lancaster C. H. May 25th, 1836.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster District, convened in the court-house on the 25th May 1836, on motion, Wm. McKenney, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. H. Witherspoon, Jr. appointed secretary. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were introduced by J. H. Witherspoon, Jr.

**Resolved,** That as a manifestation of the approval of the conduct, the promptness and spirit with which the requisition made upon the patriotism of this district, in behalf of suffering Florida, was met by our company of volunteers, we greet them on their return, with a hearty and affectionate welcome to their homes and families, and tender to them a public Barbecue or Dinner, to be given on the 15th day of June next.

**Resolved,** That a committee, consisting of 15 persons, be appointed by the chairman of the meeting to make preparation, &c. for the dinner.

**Resolved,** That to the parents and relations of Sempel Douglass and Thos. Addison, (two of our volunteers,) who, by death, have been prevented from returning to their homes, we tender our heartfelt condolence; and to those, who, by sickness, yet linger behind, our sympathies, and desires for their speedy recovery and return.

**Resolved,** That the volunteers from the adjoining districts, are herewith respectfully invited to attend the dinner, to be given to the volunteers from this district.

The following persons constitute the committee under the 2d Resolution: John Stewart, Capt. M. S. Perry, Francis Ingram, Alex. Wright, Col. John Sims, Capt. John Burnes, S. Beckham, D. Belk, A. J. Nesbitt, Wm. Williams, Capt. Wm. Read, Capt. B. S. Massey, A. Mayer, J. Funderburk, and John M. Doby; and on motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the committee.

On motion of Dr. G. W. Dunlap,  
**Resolved,** That the committee of arrangements be requested to select some person to deliver an address to the volunteers, and that said committee meet at Lancaster C. H. on the 1st Monday in June next.

On motion of Col. Sims,  
**Resolved,** That the secretary transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Editor of the Camden Journal for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. H. WITHERSPOON, Jr. Sec.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

At a very large and respectable meeting held at Calvary Church on the 4th inst., Mr. CHARLES CONNORS was called to the chair, and Mr. HARVEY SKINNER appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, Capt. JAMES S. SIMS rose, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with the deepest and most solemn feelings. Never, perhaps, has any meeting exhibited such keen and excited sensibilities, as were manifested on this occasion. The following is the preamble and resolutions:—

When in the wise dispensation of a ruling Providence, a great and distinguished man is taken from his sphere of usefulness in this world, it becomes us to endeavor to perpetuate, and commend his virtues to the imitation of those who are to come after him.

In the death of our late Representative in Congress, RICHARD I. MANNING, society has lost one

of its most useful members, the State one of its most distinguished citizens, & Clarendon its greatest benefactor. As men, as patriots, and as citizens, it would become us to mingle our regrets on some occasion like the present for the loss of a man, so eminent, so virtuous, and so useful. But, as his neighbors, his friends, his constituents; and that portion of his constituents in whose service his public life commenced and terminated, his death is felt as a calamity peculiarly afflictive. If a sense of such a deprivation could be alleviated by condolences, we are sensible that we have the sympathies of the whole State, and every citizen in the State, to mourn, to lament, and to mingle their regrets with ours; for there was scarcely indeed an honor which the State had in its power to confer, that he did not receive; there was scarcely a service to be rendered his country that he has not performed; and there is perhaps not one citizen of Carolina, to whom the man, and the character, and the virtues of MANNING, were not familiar as the events of his own life, and to whose heart his death did not bring some feelings of regret. But, in every one of us, he had a friend; to each of us, he was a benefactor; and in the multitude now assembled to pay this tribute to his worth, there is not a heart, not one, that has not some act of kindness to remember. It may belong to others to deplore and lament a loss, which as citizens and patriots, we feel and show in common with them; but to us, it is something more than a public calamity: it is a domestic affliction, a bereavement of our best and dearest friend. His character, his worth, his talents, his services, and his patriotism, claim the homage of every heart, and the gratitude of every citizen; but of Clarendon, his own native Clarendon, his devotion and fidelity demand the tribute of tears—a everlasting regret. It is then with no ordinary feelings, with no common sympathies, that we adopt the following Resolutions, in testimony of our respect for a man who stood pre-eminent in our esteem, our confidence, and our affections. Therefore

**Resolved,** That we deplore the death of the late Col. RICHARD I. MANNING, as the loss of a faithful and able Representative, an useful and distinguished citizen, a virtuous, brave, talented, and upright man.

**Resolved,** That we sincerely sympathize with his honored family; and that in their afflictions we share, with the deep and bitter sorrows of men, who feel they have lost a friend which neither time or circumstances can replace.

**Resolved,** That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to his family.

**Resolved,** That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the Camden Journal.

CHARLES CONNORS, Chairman.  
HARVEY SKINNER, Secretary.  
June 6th, 1836.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

### THE CAMDEN ACADEMY.

The prosperity of this Institution is intimately connected with the best interests of the community. Every good citizen must feel the deep importance of Liberal Education, not only in the preparation of youth for the business of life, but as sustaining the moral character, if not the very existence of this Town. It is a matter of notoriety, that the reputation of our Academy, under the supervision of that accomplished scholar, and Christian gentleman, its late Teacher, contributed, in an eminent degree, as a preventive to the emigration of several families; and also to the residence, probably permanent, of many others. The fear was reasonably entertained, that his place, well vacated by resignation, could not be adequately supplied. Time only can prove the merits of his successor. Justice requires us to believe that he will redeem the pledges given at his election.

Dr. HOLBROOK brings with him testimonials of the highest respectability, as to literary attainments, and moral character. He is a Graduate of Harvard University, Mass. (one of the oldest and best reputed colleges in the United States). He is a Physician, licensed to practice by the Medical Society of South Carolina; he has been successfully engaged as teacher in several schools, public and private; he was a candidate for the Professorship of Greek and Roman Literature, at the late election of officers, in the South Carolina College, (and his testimonials of competency were pronounced by the Trustees, to be "very good.") To crown the whole, the Doctor is recommended as a gentleman fully competent to the duties of the responsible station he is called to occupy. Under the active and zealous care of such a Teacher, the School ought to flourish. Parents and guardians of Youth, in the town and vicinity, are assured, that no efforts will be spared to sustain the high character of the Academy; to exercise over the manners, as well as the minds of the pupils, a mild, but judicious sway; and to pursue their minds, by proper instruction, either in the classical pursuits of collegiate life, or the ordinary employments of the world. With such pledges, it is to be hoped, that the prejudices which usually attach to a stranger in office, will not operate to the disadvantage of Dr. Holbrook, in the confidence and patronage of the community generally.

CURATOR.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

At a meeting of the citizens of Kernhaw District, convened at the court house in Camden, on Saturday, the 4th instant, pursuant to public notice, the Hon James Chesnut was called to the chair, and J. C. West appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was stated to be, for the purpose of making a public expression of feeling, relative to the loss this District has sustained in the death of our honored and lamented representative, the Hon. R. I. MANNING. In consequence of the continued rains, which had been such as to prevent a great number from attending the meeting, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

**Resolved,** That in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, this meeting stand adjourned till Saturday next, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. Adjourned.

JAMES CHESNUT, Ch'n.  
J. C. WEST, Sec'y.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

### THE VOLUNTEERS FROM FLORIDA.

A meeting was held at Sumter court house on Monday, the 6th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements to give a dinner to the late volunteers who went from Sumter District to Florida. Joseph Montgomery, Esq. was called to the chair, and C. W. Miller, Esq. appointed secretary.

The following resolution was adopted, on motion of John Watson, Esq. viz:

**Resolved,** That a public dinner be given at the Swimming Pens, in Sumter District, on Saturday, the 25th inst. in honor of the Sumter Volunteers, who have recently returned from Florida, and that the chairman appoint a committee of twenty to obtain contributions for this object, and present them at the Swimming Pens on the 18th inst., when further arrangements will be entered into.

In accordance with the above resolution, a committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed, viz: James E. Witherspoon, James English, James R. Law, John G. M'Faddin, John M'Elvain, G. S. C. De Schamps, James E. Rembert, Robert L. Wil-