

Indian Affairs.

From the Milledgeville Standard. The following letter from an officer of the Warren Riflemen, contains the latest and most interesting intelligence from the Creek war.

CAMP GEORGIA, Alabama, 15th June, 1836.

News has just reached here, that the Troops below, have taken Neah-Mathla and his son prisoners, and that the war is at an end.—That they have scoured the country west of Irwinton.

I do not doubt that the news is true. I have just learned that Neah-Mathla was decoyed off by some friendly Indians, and given into the hands of Gen. Jessup. Extract of another letter, from a private of the same company:

"CAMP GEORGIA, June 16th, 1836. We have just received intelligence of a battle fought between the Alabamians and Jim Heary, which is said to have been fought yesterday about thirty miles below this place—the report is that the Indians were badly whipped, and their town burned, but I can't say the report is true,—although it was expected that they would have a battle yesterday—I hope it may be true. It is also said that Neah-Mieco and one hundred warriors have given themselves up.—If these reports be true, we shall soon end the Creek Campaign."

From the Milledgeville Recorder. We have been favored with the following items of news, received by the last mail, from a most respectable source in Columbus:

Neah-Mathla, (the great warrior of the Creeks, and at the head of the hostile party,) and his son, have been taken prisoners and brought to Fort Mitchell, by Gen. Jessup. Gen. Jessup marched from Tuskegee with seven hundred white men, and five hundred friendly Indians. They passed near Neah-Mathla's camp, and took him and his son prisoners. This morning Gen. Scott was sent for from Fort Mitchell, and has gone there.

Should the above news be correct, and there is the best reason to credit it, Neah-Mathla's capture must have a powerful influence in bringing hostilities to a close: as he is the very soul of the hostile party.

The troops at Fort Jones, we are informed by the same authority, consisting of the Gwinnett, Monroe and part of the Stewart companies while scouting, had another brush with the Indians. They were over-powered, and had to return to the Fort. It is said the commissary James H. Warren, formerly of Pulaski, was killed.

From the Savannah Georgian.

The Creek War.—We glean from the Columbus Herald, of the 21st ult., the following particulars:—Col. Hardiman's battalion of 240 men left Columbus on the 16th, for the protection of the country between that place and Roanoke. The force now on the river below is little short of 1000 men, and two steam boats cruising up and down. Five companies of United States Troops arrived at Columbus on the 17th, under command of Major Lomar, formed in line in front of Gen. Scott's quarters, and marched for Fort Mitchell. An express from Fort Jones brought a letter of the 16th, stating that a fight had just taken place with the Indians in Jasne's fields, in which the whites were worsted, and one James Warren was killed. A letter from Lumpkin county states that scores of Indians were on the Georgia side of the river. On the 20th, 2500 Georgia troops, under Gen Sanford, came into Columbus from their encampment, and marched down the river on the Georgia side. A steam boat is at Fort Mitchell with provisions for the army, and 3000 stand of arms were expected from Apalachicola, to supply the present deficiency of arms. Gen. Scott was to leave Columbus on the 22d ult., for the scene of active operation.

We copy the following from the same paper:

"The steam boat Metamora, having on board Captain Dawson's command the French Volunteers, and a part of the Independent Artillery of this place, returned after a cruise of five days. From Captain Dawson's report to the commanding officers, we glean the following, and will, if possible, give the entire report next week. Gen. Moore, at the head of about 800 Alabama troops, left Irwinton on the 12th ult. Subsequent reports from him stated that he had taken Tuskenugge Hadgo and Artismicoe prisoners, and proceeded on through the nation. Capt. D. with his command went ashore opposite to Fort Jones, and marched to the protection of the Fort. He there met with Gen. Love at the head of 200 men, who had promptly repaired thither with a view also to protect the Fort; but they all arrived too late. During the passage Capt Dawson captured and destroyed eight canoes, batteaux, and skiffs, belonging to the Indians, and which were daily used by them in crossing."

From the Savannah Georgian.

FROM COLUMBUS. The following extract of a letter dated Columbus, June 25th is all the information we could obtain by last evening's mail.—"Yesterday a party of us, in company of the Governor and suit, went down on board the steamer Metamora, to Fort Mitchell, to see the Indians that came in the day before and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. There is I think about seven hundred in all, men and women and children—250 were warriors, and were all well armed and equipped. Jim Henry with his party was supposed to be some 10 or 11 miles below in a large swamp,

and Gen. Scott on one side of the river and Gen. Jessup on the other in pursuit of them, and it is thought they will have a fight with them in a day or two, I have no doubt myself but the war is nearly over with the Creeks. They have taken two of the Indians that were engaged in robbing the mail, and killed another.—They were on their way to Fort Mitchell with them, but had not arrived when I left—I have heard but little of the Small Pox since I have been here.

Head Quarters, Second Military District, E. F. Fort Gilliland, June 14, 1836.

The following force is stationed at this post:

One Company of Regulars, under Capt. Thompkins, 25
One Company Florida Militia, under Capt. Beckham, 51
Women and Children, 400

Sick of the Regulars, 13 } Chills and fevers.
" Militia, 20 }
" Women & children 70 }

Total, 113
All measles except two cases fever.

Scouts out every day. An occasional engagement with the enemy who are frequently found in small parties in the neighborhood, gathering and driving off stock. We have every reason to suppose that a large number of Indians are now between this and Micanopy. Within a week from this time, a reinforcement of one hundred mounted men from Columbia and Duval, are expected to arrive at this post; with this recruit, and a co-operation with a company of Dragoons under Major Heileman stationed at Micanopy, we shall be able to hold the enemy in check until the campaign of the ensuing fall shall open. They have lately taken a fresh start in burning houses and letting down and burning fences around our corn fields, &c. We have some hopes of retaliating on them in some way.

L. GILLILAND, Adjt. 2d Military Dist. E. F.

Texas.

TEXAS.

The New Orleans Bulletin of 14th ult. says:—"the Texian armed sch. Independence, commanded by Charles E. Hawkins, seven days from Velasco, Texas, anchored yesterday below the Point, and fired a salute of 13 guns. P. W. Grayson, and James Collingsworth, Esqs. came in her as passengers. These gentlemen are clothed with full powers to negotiate with our Government, for a recognition of the Independence of Texas, and will leave to-morrow for Washington, City, with that view. From these gentlemen we learn that an armistice has been entered into between the Texian and the Mexican commander-in-chief, Filasola, and that the remains of the Mexican army are by this time on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, and are firmly resolved never again to face a Texian rifle. Santa Anna remains strongly guarded at Velasco, from whence he has no chance of escape, and will be retained there with the other prisoners, until communications shall be received from the Mexican government. Until then the fate of the Texian invader will be kept in suspense. If Congress has not ere this recognized the Independence of Texas, we entertain but little doubt as to its consummation, upon the arrival at Washington of the Commissioners. Would that upon the joyful commemoration of the Fourth of July, we could at this time rejoice in the effectual recognition of the independence of our sister republic of Texas.

By the Independence, we learn also that the armed sch. Invincible was riding at anchor off the Bar, at Velasco. The Mexican armed brig reported for some time to be cruising off Texas, is ascertained to be in port, wanting men for service, and arms and other means for equipment."

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 16th ult. says that it is authorized to state, on the authority of Texian Commissioners just from Velasco, the present Texian seat of Government, that an agreement in nature of an armistice, had been entered into between the Texian Government and Santa Anna, stipulating that the Mexican forces, then in Texas, should evacuate the country, and retire beyond Rio Bravo del Norte; that Texian property captured should be restored; that all Texian prisoners should be liberated for an equal number of Mexicans; and that hostilities, by land and sea, should cease for the present—Santa Anna agreeing not to take up arms personally, nor cause others to do so, against Texas, during her struggle for independence. The same paper states, on like authority, that the Mexicans are rapidly retreating in compliance with the armistice, having, when last heard from, been already beyond San Antonio and Goliad, and that Filasola, next in rank to Santa Anna, had, on receiving a copy of the armistice, officially engaged to obey its terms, as far as it applied to him.

From the Charleston Mercury.

SIR:—The following extract from the New York Evening Star, having met with a very extended circulation, I trust I shall stand excused for adding a brief commentary which I feel to be due to myself.

The following is from Hudson's Correspondence, Washington.

"I am enabled to state, on undoubted authority, that a plot is now on foot to deprive Houston of the command of the army of Texas, and place Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, at its head. The proposition has been made to the Texian Commissioners, and is now under consid-

eration. If Hamilton can be placed at the head of the affairs of Texas, it is said that \$10,000,000 will be pledged to the cause. It is alleged Houston is not the man to carry the plans of Texas into effect, and a strong party in the south is ready to take hold of the struggle if Hamilton can be elected to the chief command."

I am sure that those who know me, will believe that I am at least, innocent of the charge of sanctioning any "Plot," to deprive a gallant soldier of the command of an army to which he has vindicated a paramount claim by his own sword, more especially at a moment when wounded in a battle which has covered him with laurels, he is at once the object of mingled sympathy and admiration.

But I am confident, sir, you will believe with even a bribe of "Ten Millions to the cause of Texas," I am incapable of being made the instrument of this injustice. I may envy Gen. Houston the glory of having fought with consummate bravery and conduct, one of the most decisive battles in the annals of Ancient or Modern war—but if I know myself, I could never "plot" or sanction any "plot," to the prejudice of claims infinitely greater than my own.

I should not have noticed this rumor if I did not desire to relieve myself (if there is a single man who believes the accusation to be true,) from the imputation of the gross and offensive arrogance of "plotting" to take the command from a successful General of the Confederates of his glory, in the very hour of his victory.

I remain very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. HAMILTON.

Political.

We solicit the attention of our readers to the annexed article—its principles are those which will no doubt prove correct. The enlightened citizens of the United States will never consent to pay duties in order to raise a superabundant revenue—any revenue the excess of which in its results will repeal the tariff more effectually than legislation ever could. Hence the necessity for its removal.—[Ed. From the Globe.]

THE COMPROMISE.

We are surprised to hear members of Congress—representatives of the people who are under no obligations but those by which they are bound to their constituents and the constitution—holding the patched up compromise between Clay and Calhoun as of greater validity than any other law. We ask what authority had Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, or any who acted with them, to make terms to put the public will under duress? Mr. Clay, when he pressed his compromise bill on his friends in the Senate, told them that it was the only means to preserve the tariff. He knew popular sentiment was against it; and to forestall the people, he urged his friends to acquiesce in his scheme. He told them that a President was then already elected who proposed to reduce the taxes so as to meet merely the wants of the Government. He told them that a majority of those returned to the then next ensuing Congress were pledged to the same object, and would act with the Executive in the work of reduction. This, he told them, would inevitably result in the overthrow of the tariff, and his bargain with Calhoun was avowed by him to be an effort on his part to arrest the force of the popular will, which concurred in the views of the President, and offered the only hope to maintain the tariff—a tariff which he knew would bring more money into the Treasury than was required by the wants of the government, and more than the great body of the people were willing should be levied on them.

At the time this compromise was made by the leaders of the discomfited factions in Congress, we gave notice of the deception about to be practiced on the people, in the Globe of the 22d of March, 1833, immediately after the arrangement, we thus alluded to the game which was subsequently played off by Calhoun and his instruments in his section of country:

"The Nullifiers, for the sake of the political objects of their leaders, will conceal from the honest and deluded people, the fact, that Mr. Clay declared it to be his strongest motive for entering into an agreement, that he foresaw at the next session the South would get all it asked. Were the Nullifiers to confess, that if they had waited till the coming of the new Congress, they would have obtained the same gradual reduction of the tariff unclogged by the hard conditions imposed by Mr. Clay—in the cash duties—the home valuation—and the increase of the duty on coarse wools from 5 to 50 per cent., what would the planters say to their Representatives who were in such haste to make sacrifices at the shrine of a political coalition? And especially, when they bind themselves in shackles to adhere to the terms, however willing a subsequent Congress may be, to make the adjustment concluded is not to take effect in the way of reduction until after the next Congress shall have been convened, whereas the increase on the wools begins, as we understand it, before any reduction takes place. Thus Mr. Calhoun has bargained for an immediate increase of duties—and remote reductions coupled with hard conditions—and all as Mr. Clay says to prevent the next Congress from granting a relief that would have been at once fatal to his system, for which he has obtained a reprieve of nine years."

In the same article we went further, and predicted what is now fully verified. It will be seen we predicted that the result would show the fallacy of the pretences which were made the basis of the arrange-

ment; and that a surplus would be the consequence of the meagre reduction.—We said:

"By way of giving color to their bargain, Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, assume the principle of compromise which the President recommended—viz: 1st A gradual reduction on the protected classes. 2d The standard of necessary revenue, as the measure of the whole amount of duties to be levied. While the contracting parties have pretended to adopt both these principles, which the country has sanctioned in the re-election of the President proposed it, they really only acted on one of them. THE CLAY AND CALHOUN BILL WILL NOT REDUCE THE DUTIES TO THE REVENUE STANDARD, AND, IN DESPITE OF THEIR ATTEMPT TO TIE UP THE HANDS OF A FUTURE CONGRESS, A GREATER REDUCTION MUST BE MADE ON THE UNPROTECTED ARTICLES, TO AVOID THE CURSE OF AN IMMENSE SURPLUS WHICH THE ASPIRANTS HAVE SOUGHT TO PRODUCE, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PEOPLE'S HARD EARNINGS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING APPROPRIATED TO POLITICAL LOG ROLLING. The scheme of the Coalition reaches only half way accomplishing what the public will demands; and Mr. Calhoun consents, on his part, not only to this partial reduction, in addition to other hard conditions, for the benefit of his confederate, but gives up all his constitutional scruples, for the promise of Mr. Clay, that he will abandon the discriminating principle, by an uniform 20 per cent. ad valorem, at the end of the contracted term. These gentlemen must calculate largely on their authority in this country, if they suppose their schemes can interfere with future legislation."

This was a protest, on the part of the official, (as our good neighbors are pleased to call the Globe,) against the attempt of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, to frustrate the known will of the people. We denied then, as we now deny, the right of the Members of one Congress, by bargains among themselves, to tie up the hands of their successors, and "interdict future legislation." If the compromise for nine years, as to what taxes should be levied can make a vested right of the tariff, and privilege a class in its enjoyment against the will of the nation, by whom it is to be borne, then a system of taxation may be established to endure nine times nine years, or like the old leases, for ninety-nine years, or nine hundred and ninety-nine.

But the honest politicians who, as we foretold at the time, arranged the tariff to accumulate in the Treasury "THE CURSE OF AN IMMENSE SURPLUS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING APPROPRIATED TO POLITICAL LOG ROLLING," insist on giving their compromise supremacy over the constitution itself—its constitutional provisions are merely "leges sub graviori lege." All admit that the constitution confers no power on the General Government to raise a revenue for distribution among the States. It can only raise a revenue for the common defence, and the other specified objects of the constitution. But the compromise tariff is found by actual experiment to raise a surplus from year to year, beyond the necessary expenditure, and it is now to be distributed from year to year among the States. And this is to go on in violation of the fundamental principles of the Government, because Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, by compromise, voted by a majority of a former Congress against the known will of the people; against the will of their representatives then already elected to succeed the body, who on making the compromise, undertook to anticipate their duties, and to interdict them from the exercise of their right of legislation.

So the compromise supplants the will of the people, the right of their representatives to legislate, and the constitution; and is to continue for years to come to raise a surplus for distribution among the States, against the inclination of the country and the plainest provisions of the fundamental law.

From the Savannah Georgian.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The extract from the Richmond Enquirer, exhibiting the independent course of Mr. Van Buren on voting for the engagement of Mr. Calhoun's bill, to prevent the circulation through the mail of incendiary publications, must arrest the attention of our readers. His conduct on the occasion, as detailed by the correspondent of the Enquirer, is worthy of an American Statesman.—There is no shuffling in Mr. Van Buren—no track to calm the fears of the timid, or to excite the prejudices of the impudent. He votes in favor of southern rights, (though unsupported by southern men as a body)—he records his disapprobation against the violent and impudent abolitionists, though in doing so, he views but four Senators from the northern states standing by him. His vote on this occasion is an offering on the shrine of his country, which can never be consumed by the violent wrath of his enemies. He stood as a Vice President of the people of these states should, before the altar of the constitution, and invoked the genius of his offering. Was his conduct that of a time-serving politician? that of a friend of the abolitionists? No! As a friend of his country—as one attached, devoted to the Union of these states, he met the question fearlessly, and as a true Union man should meet it. As the champion of the people of the Union, he rebuked the abolitionists—gratified his staunchest friends—confounded his worst, his imbecile enemies."

Communications.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL. THE HEALTH OF CAMDEN.

Notwithstanding the late heavy rains, Camden continues to enjoy its usual health. Predictions of a sickly season, it is true, were hazarded, in spring, from the abundant promise of fruit, and from the late frosts which almost ruined the crops. Those forebodings, however, have not as yet been realized. Never has the town been more exempt from disease of local origin. But as the period of trial has not elapsed, it is of vital importance that all proper efforts should be made to prevent the dreadful scourge of southern countries, and also to rectify false impressions of its recurrence. If Camden must be considered on the decline, one prominent cause of its injury must, unquestionably, be traced to the ill-founded rumor that the town is sickly. The citizens, who, in the summer of 1817, fled to the sand hills, from the fever which fatally prevailed over almost every section of the state, by that removal struck the first blow of ruin to the character of health, the transaction of business, and, of course, to the value of property previously held by them. In vain has the repeated effort been made to arrest the consequences of this mistaken policy. The migratory habit which was assumed on the plea of necessity, has been continued from choice. Strangers seemed forbidden to enter a place (even for merchandise) from which the natives thought themselves compelled to withdraw. Hence a large amount of trade from the neighboring districts, and from North Carolina, has been diverted to other channels; and the merchants, who were supported by a lucrative business, have been obliged to seek residences more suitable to mercantile speculation. Nor is this all—the periodical removal of the wealthier citizens to their summer retreats, has not only destroyed the confidence of safety, in those persons, who are necessitated to be permanent residents of the town; but has given good reason for the apprehension of disease. Not feeling any personal inconvenience from the neglect, proprietors of town lots permit them to be overgrown with rank and unwholesome vegetation; drains to be choked with the washing of soil; and other nuisances to accumulate and produce, if they can, the noisome persistence, that walketh in darkness and destroyeth in the noon-day. From such masses of vegetable matter acted upon by an almost tropical sun; and generating more or less pestiferous Malaria, is there no reason to apprehend autumnal fevers? The most salubrious spot on earth, from such causes, might be converted into a graveyard. The fact is, Camden ought to be as healthful as any other inland town of the Union. Located at the slope of a hill, which affords ample facilities for draining, surrounded by pine land streams of pure water; and thickly shaded with the native growth of oak and pine, which acts as an evergreen barrier to swamp miasma, there is no cause for alarm at its approach, other than such as the vigilance of a strict police may remove. To facilitate this desirable object, it is recommended to establish a Board of Health, to consist of a certain number, whose duty it shall be to supervise the health of the town, by districts or wards; to inspect every lot whether vacant or occupied; and to adopt such regulations as shall promote the cleanliness and good keeping of property, public and private. If, at the suggestion of the Board, individuals refuse to fill, or drain their lots, free them of weeds, and have them properly ventilated, the town council should then take the matter in hand, and enforce the sanitary regulations by certain assessments and penalties. Adopt these measures and health will be insured to Camden.—Merchants and tradesmen will then not be forced to the inconvenience and expense of a summer and winter residence. And however wealth or fashion may approve this mode of living, as a pleasing change, there will be no necessity for its general adoption.

PRECAUTION.

For the Camden Journal.

- Crossword—I am a word of eight letters, plural number, feminine gender.
1—My 5th, 3d and 7th portend anger.
2—My 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th commands esteem and respect from mankind.
3—My 2th, 5th and 6th entered the world coeval with Divine Law.
4—My 2th, 1st, 5th, 6th and 8d glitters.
5—My 1st, 7th, 5th and 3d is a person who may be known by his name.
6—My 6th, 2d, 3d and 4th is a noted individual.
7—My 2d, 4th and 5th is a French word, pointing out a personage who may have lost his head.
8—My 6th, 4th, 5th 5th and 2d is antipode to opposite real.
9—My 2th, 5th, 3d, 2d and 6th is an ancient deity, fabled as a very cannibal.
10—My 3d, 5th, 2th and 2d denotes a change of responsibility.
11—My 5th, 4th and 6th is the fruit of matrimony.
12—My 1st, 7th and 6th is a domestic fowl.
13—My 5th, 3d, 4th and 6th is a metal.
14—My 1st, 7th and 3d is, sometimes, fair enough.
15—My 1st, 4th, 3d, 5th and 2d is a beast of burden.
16—My 2d, 5th, 6th, 5th and 2d denotes cleanliness.
17—My 2th, 6th, 1th, 3d and 7th is indicative of specific sensibility.
18—My 2d, 7th, 5th, 6th and 8th is part of a bridge, and a component part of the human system.
19—My 1st, 7th, 3d and 2d denotes a place present.
20—My 8th, 5th and 3d is a term of politeness.
21—My 4th, 6th and 2d is a numerical.
22—My 6th, 4th, 5th and 2d is a prominent part of the human system.
23—My 3d, 4th, 5th and 7th is a flower.
24—My 1st, 5th, 3d and 7th is remuneration for services rendered.
25—And, tout ensemble, I combine objects alike to be esteemed, by the savage as well as the civilized. O. P.

SUMTER HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by J. Goodman and more recently by J. J. Exum as a Hotel in the Town of Camden, and near the Court House, where he is prepared to receive company, and flatters himself that those who favor him with their company will be satisfied with their accommodations. A. R. RUFFIN. May 23.—20.—tf.

DARLINGTON DISTRICT IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HUBBARD REGAN vs. Wm. Y. FRISER. Case in Attachment. WHEREAS the plaintiff in the above action did, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1836, file his declaration in the office of the Clerk of this Honorable Court, against said defendant, who is absent from, and without the limits of, this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, on whom a copy of the said declaration with a rule to plead thereto, within a year and a day, might be served.—It is, therefore, Ordered, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, in that case made and provided, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be awarded against him.

JNO. B. BRUCE, C. C. P. Office of Common Pleas, } 15th pr's. fee \$6. Darlington, July 23, 1836.