

## Indian Affairs.

From the Columbus Sentinel, July 2.

An express came in to the Governor last night, bringing intelligence of the escape of the hostile Indians, probably under Jim Henry, and that on their way through, they have murdered fourteen whites. General Scott, it is said, started off a company of mounted men after them, but the Indians were two days ahead; but little prospect is entertained of overtaking them. The express states, that the supposed number of the Indians were near 300, and they were well mounted, &c. The Indians crossed the Chattahoochee only three miles below Roanoke, and thus with an army opposed to them of nearly 5,000 effective men, and in their very midst, have these desperadoes escaped, carrying death and destruction in their train. In justice to Governor Schley, we are happy to state, that some time since, anticipating that the Indians would escape whenever they got hard pressed, he took the precaution to order Gen. Wilcox, of Telfair county, to have a sufficient armed force stationed in Baker county, to intercept them, and that the men who were thus ordered for this purpose, absolutely refused to be commanded by Gen. Wilcox, and have thought proper to disperse, in defiance of every effort of Gen. W. to the contrary. If necessary, we will publish the order of his Excellency to Gen. Wilcox, and the correspondence between the parties, which will entirely exculpate Gov. Schley from blame.

We have just had an interview with Maj. John J. Slatter, direct from Fort Jones, who gave us intelligence that information had reached that place yesterday, previous to his leaving, that Col. Thomas Holmes, of Baker county, with his command of 125 men, had overtaken the Indians near the Florida line, and was giving them battle. In consequence of the Indians having a superior force, he was fighting, retreating and advancing, intending thereby to hold them at bay until he could be reinforced. The bearer of the information further stated, that he had met Col. Bell with two hundred and fifty men, in twenty miles of him, pressing with all speed to his assistance. The probability is, therefore, that the scoundrels will yet be brought to justice.—Lord send it.

The following extract will give our readers some idea of the present state of the Indian war.

It is latest intelligence we have received on the subject.—Ed. Jour.

"We have just learned, says the Augusta Constitutionalist, that Gen. Scott has detached five companies of mounted men, among them the Bibb Cavalry, in pursuit of the Indians that committed the depredations in Baker county, on Saturday last. They are under the command of Maj. Alford, and have received orders to follow the enemy night and day, and to surround the banks of the Withlacoochee. Our informant is of the opinion that these are not Jim Henry's Indians, who, he thinks, are still in the swamps on the Chattahoochee, entirely surrounded by the whites, and without the least chance of escape. A smart cannonading was heard in that direction on Sunday night, which continued for upwards of an hour—the result was not known."

AUGUSTA, July 2.

Extract of a letter received in this city dated BEAR CREEK, Henry county Geo. June 31th, 1836.

"We have just heard from the Indian war. A Volunteer just heard from this country, came home last evening, stating that a fight between our men and the Indians took place, I think, last Monday, and 150 Indians were killed, 25 or 30 taken prisoners, and only two of our men were wounded."

## Texas and Mexico.

From the New Orleans Bee.

### LATEST FROM MEXICO & TEXAS.

**Affairs at Tampico.**—The sublevation of Texas; the badly conducted expedition of Mejia against Tampico, with the knowledge of this expedition having been fitted out direct from the port of New Orleans; the tone of the public papers under the influence of the Mexican government, together with the threats of the government party and even of the public authorities, produced such an excitement against the citizens of the U. S. residing in Tampico, that they considered neither their properties or persons safe without some protection from their government. In consequence on the 14th of December they addressed a letter to the consul of the United States, requesting him to solicit the commander of the naval station at Pensacola to send down a small vessel of war, of a draft of water so light as to allow of her coming into the river. This solicitation they confidently believe would have been complied with, but from some unexplained cause, no vessel came down until the 3d of May, when the former Revenue Cutter Jefferson, anchored off the bar, a period of four months and a half after the request was made.

The officer who landed from the Jefferson was at the bar transferred to the boat of the captain of the port; and a military officer was despatched with him for the purpose of a rigid surveillance. On his arrival in town accompanied by the consul of his nation, he waited on the military commandant, and without any preliminary enquiry or request they were informed by this functionary, that the vessel would not be permitted to come into the river. A correspondence between the consul and military commandant ensued in consequence. The next day whilst this correspondence was pending,

another officer was despatched from the schr.; he was debarred from communicating with his consul, and was conducted to the commandant, whilst his boat's crew were carried to the guard house and put under arrest. The officer spoke no Spanish, the commandant no English, their communication was through the government interpreter. Whilst seated quietly in the audience chamber, the great man in person entered the room, but as he was in his shirt sleeves without any insignia of office, and not remarkably military in his appearance, he was not recognized by the officer of the schooner, who retained his seat whilst the commandant addressed him. This it appeared enraged the great man who returned to the interpreter and in a voice of great anger said, "tell to stand up, he is in the presence of a general." Happily for both parties the interpreter had a little more discretion than his employer, and executed his translation by simply introducing the officer to the General.

The consul in an official letter demanded of the military commandant satisfaction for the insult offered to the flag. He was told officially in reply, not to bother him with official letters of that kind as he evidently only wanted to occasion a national rupture, and that he had already been told by his aid-de-camp that the state of non-communication in which the officer, was placed and the imprisonment of the boats crew, were only precaution.

The whole correspondence of the military commandant was marked by the most evident intention to offend and insult the consul, and through him the government of the United States. No Bashaw of three tails, had he occasion to write to the most inferior of his household, would have made use of such contemptuous language.

It is difficult to account for his conduct as he has always before been on friendly terms with the consul. The only rational supposition is that as the correspondence took place at the moment when the news from Texas was of the most cheering nature for the Mexican cause, he was inflated beyond his usual dimensions.

The Jefferson was on the 6th of May despatched to Pensacola with a copy of the correspondence and another request from the citizens of the United States, that a naval force might be sent down of a sufficient strength to come into the river with or without the permission of the commandant.

Shortly after the departure of the Jefferson, news reached Tampico of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna and his army.

The effect upon the national vanity was great, for all believed that Texas was conquered, and great preparations was making to receive Santa Anna on his triumphant return from his glorious successful campaign.

The government party who always seek to identify the Americans with the Texans were actively employed in exciting the populace to rise, to rob and murder the citizens of the United States residing in this place, and to the disgrace of the army he said, a number of officers had actually prepared the soldiery and held them ready for the purpose. The plot was extensive and the chiefs who conducted it, feeling that just reprisals would condemn Santa Anna to death, awaited only the official information of that event to consummate the dastardly midnight assassinations they had projected.

The Americans were certainly not free from apprehensions, but they provided themselves with arms, and to a man resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Official information of his plot and these proceedings was communicated by the consul to the commandant, the consul offering to name the persons who gave him the information.

The commandant treated the matter as trivial; assuring the consul that he would maintain order,—declined calling for the names of the persons who gave the information, and in a day or two after appointed to the responsible post of town-major, the very officer who had been most active in the plot, and whose zeal for the assassination of American citizens was so great that he could not avoid giving utterance in an open coffee house to the avowed intentions of the conspirators of whom he was the chief. Who in these proceedings does not see that if the citizens of the United States have not been sacrificed, it is not the fault of the authorities or the government of the country?

Early in this month (June) whilst the citizens of the United States were in this disagreeable predicament, the Jefferson returned from Pensacola. A few days after her arrival the Grampus made her appearance, and again a few days later the Warren sloop of war. Their arrival was hailed by the Americans with joy, believing that such a force as this was amply sufficient to relieve them from their unpleasant situation, and afford them the protection they had so long solicited.—They were all deceived. The commandant refused to allow the vessels to communicate with the consul, but through himself, nor would he allow the consul to write to any officer of the squadron unless the letter was sent open through him.—Boats were interdicted from coming farther than the fort at the bar. For this conduct he assigned the reason that the port was closed, and that he had orders from the government to prevent any communication with ships of war of any nation whatsoever. Miserable pretext! who does not know that if a ship of war of

any other nation made her appearance he would immediately say that the interdict was removed by the same order?

The Jefferson had already sailed. The commander of the Grampus then opened a correspondence with the Military Commandant direct, and several letters passed between them; the Grampus and Warren got under way and went off, leaving their countrymen in Tampico in the same state of uncertainty and risk in which they found them. The result of the correspondence, is unknown, nor will it transpire till it comes through the U. States. The feelings of the citizens of the United States in this place is of deep humiliation; the inattention shown to their particular case is certainly not flattering, and has some weight in producing these feelings; but mortified national pride has by far the largest part. They are aware that had the French flag and the French Consul been treated with the same indignity as the American, and had reparation been demanded by and refused to a French squadron, accompanied by a positive refusal to allow any communication with the Consul, the fort and town would have been immediately destroyed, without waiting further orders from the Government.

The American citizens of this place are far from censuring the commander of the squadron, of taxing him with want of spirit in this transaction; they know and are proud of the gallantry of the officers of their Navy, and they know that there was not a man in that little squadron that did not in his heart curse the pacific policy of their nation, and the strict orders to which that policy gives rise.

How long will the government of the United States submit to be insulted by this semi-barbarous nation? Why is not the Mexican Republic put at once upon the footing of the Barbary Powers, or the tribes of savages that wander through the American forests? What claims have they to be treated as a civilized people?

Let the government of the United States be no longer deceived by them, but let the President be authorized to demand immediate satisfaction from them for any (the slightest) outrage or insult, and if refused, let them be chastised on the spot. This would be done with the Barbary Powers—this should be done with the Mexican Republic.

Tampico, June 10, 1836.

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN SANTA ANNA AND THE TEXIAN GOVERNMENT.

Articles of an agreement entered into between His Excellency David G. Burnet President of the Republic of Texas, of the one part; and His Excellency Gen. Santa Anna, President, General in Chief of the Mexican Army, of the other part.

Article 1st. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during the present war of Independence.

Article 2d. All hostilities between the Mexican and Texian troops will cease immediately, both by land and water.

Article 3d. The Mexican troops will evacuate the Territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

Article 4th. The Mexican army in its retreat shall not take the property of any person, without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when the owner may not be present, and remitting to the commander of the army of Texas or to the Commissioners to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed, the place where taken, and the name of the owner if it can be ascertained.

Article 5th. That all private property, including cattle, horses, negro slaves or indentured persons of whatever denomination, that may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican army, or may have taken refuge in the said army, since the commencement of the late invasion, shall be restored to the Commander of the Texian army or to such other persons as may be appointed by the Government of Texas to receive them.

Article 6th. The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other, and to this end the commander of the army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance than five leagues.

Article 7th. The Mexican army shall not make any other delay on its march than that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage &c. and to cross the rivers; any delay not necessary to these purposes to be considered an infraction of this agreement.

Article 8th. By an express to be immediately dispatched, this agreement shall be sent to Gen Vicente Filisola, and to Gen. T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texian army, in order that they may be apprised of its stipulation—and to this end they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.

Article 9th. That the Texian prisoners now in the possession of the Mexican army or its authorities be forthwith released and furnished with free passports to return to their homes, in consideration of which a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the government of Texas shall be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners that continue in possession of the Government of Texas to be treated with due humanity, any extraordinary comforts that may be furnish-

ed them, to be at the charge of the Government of Mexico.

Article 10th. Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will be sent to Vera Cruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper.

The contracting parties sign this instrument for the above mentioned purposes, in duplicate, at the Port of Velasco, this 14th day of May, 1836.

DAVID G. BURNET, President.  
JAS. COLLINSWORTH, Sec'y of State.  
ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA  
B. HARDIMAN, Sec'y Treas'y.  
P. W. GRAYSON, Atty Gen'l.

### ARMY OF OPERATIONS.

Excellent Sir,—

This instant, while I was about taking up the line of my march with the army I have the honor to command, I have received the communication from your Excellency, acquainting me with the agreement made by and between your Excellency and the Chief of the Texian troops.— Without them, excellent sir, I was always disposed to comply with your former orders, which you have officially communicated to me; in virtue of them I was marching, and am this very day marching to comply with them, and my delay will be no other than that which the transportation of the hospitals, baggage and other articles of war may require. As regards the treaties, they are with all formalities, stipulated and received by your Excellency, as the General in Chief of the army; which circumstance, and that of being the President of the Republic, leave me no other right or alternative than that of obeying, and giving them due compliance, as I have done since the commencement, complying religiously with all, respecting properly the treatment of prisoners, and the payment of every thing the proprietors have furnished for the army.

Likewise and in consequence of the mentioned treaties, I will exchange engagements with the Chief of the Texian forces, in order that both on his and my part, they shall have the desired compliance; and that the necessary reclamations may be made, if there should be any cause.

God and Liberty, town of Goliad, 26th May, 1836.

VICENTE FILISOLA: His Excellency Gen. President of the Mexican Republic, Don Antonio Lopez Santa Anna.

(True copy.)  
ROMAN MARTINEZ CARU, Sec'y. Velasco 5th June, 1836.

**Texian Flag.**—The Texian Flag, is a plain red flag, with a single white Star of five points, and between the points the letters TEXAS.

It is said that a celebrated Banker in Boston in conjunction with some mercantile houses of high standing in Europe, has guaranteed to Don Carlos a loan of 174,000,000 francs.

### DR. B. PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE.

THE Subscribers have just purchased a supply of the above instrument, which has been successfully used for the last two or three years for that distressing complaint, sore or excoriated nipples; or where the nipple is entirely wanting; or where the child's mouth is so sore that it cannot nurse on the natural nipple.—The artificial nipple is recommended by the highest medical authorities on the subject, in this country. Dr. Dewees of Philadelphia, and Dr. Sewall of Washington City, as the certificates annexed will attest; to which the medical faculty of this place, give their entire concurrence, having witnessed its successful application.

#### Dr Eljah Pratt

DEAR SIR: As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess a means of lessening the terrible suffering from sore nipples; I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the shield you offer for the preventing and cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have hitherto seen. In two or three instances, I have known them to be used—such satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish, that our City, through the various Apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am, yours, &c.  
M. P. DEWEES, M. D. Philadelphia, Jan. 13th, 1834.

Washington City, February 4th, 1834.

Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented nipple shields, and witnessed its practical applications among my patients I take great pleasure in recommending it as a decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, sore nipples, a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWALL, M. D. Prof. Anat. & Physiology, Columbus College, D. C.

The Instrument is accompanied with printed directions for its application, and preservation.—It can be packed up in a small compass, and sent to any part of the country by Stage—price \$5.—Address YOUNG & McKAIN, Camden, S. C.



## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS OF THE GROWTH OF

- 1835  
FOR SALE BY P. THORNTON.  
Among which are the following:
- |                          |     |    |                               |          |
|--------------------------|-----|----|-------------------------------|----------|
| Early York CABBAGE       | Ice | do | Early White head              | do       |
| do Dutch                 | do  | do | do Carl'd                     | do       |
| do Sugar loaf            | do  | do | do Summer bush                | SQUASH   |
| do Savoy                 | do  | do | do crook neck                 | do       |
| Drum Head                | do  | do | do Crook neck                 | Caulaw   |
| Late Dutch               | do  | do | do Long Green                 | Cucumber |
| Green Glazed             | do  | do | do Early                      | do       |
| Large Eng. Savoy         | do  | do | do Prickly Gherkins,          | do       |
| Early Lond. Cauliflower, | do  | do | do (for pickles)              | do       |
| Lato                     | do  | do | do Georgia or                 | do       |
| White Broccoli           | do  | do | do Sea Island Water Melon     | do       |
| Scotch Kale              | do  | do | do (a superior kind)          | do       |
| Coleworts                | do  | do | do Apple seeded               | do       |
| Early Spring TURNIP,     | do  | do | do Winter Citrue,             | do       |
| Ruta Baga, or            | do  | do | do (for preserving)           | do       |
| Yellow Russia            | do  | do | do Large Musk Melon           | do       |
| Large Norfolk field      | do  | do | do Cantelupo                  | do       |
| Late Flat Dutch          | do  | do | do Nutmeg                     | do       |
| Aberdeen or Scotch       | do  | do | do Vegetable Oyster,          | do       |
| Yellow Malta             | do  | do | do Nasturtium,                | do       |
| (choice kind)            | do  | do | do Large Bell Pepper,         | do       |
| Red and White Onion,     | do  | do | do Cayenne                    | do       |
| White English Mustard    | do  | do | do Round smooth Tomatoes      | do       |
| Brown                    | do  | do | do Garden Cress,              | do       |
| Large Flanders Spinage,  | do  | do | do Peppercorn,                | do       |
| Round                    | do  | do | do Curled Parsley,            | do       |
| Prickly                  | do  | do | do Solid Celery,              | do       |
| New Zealand              | do  | do | do Sage,                      | do       |
| White White Okra,        | do  | do | do Red Clover Seed,           | do       |
| Early blood Turnip Beet  | do  | do | do White Marrowfat PEAS       | do       |
| do yellow do             | do  | do | do Early June                 | do       |
| Long blood               | do  | do | do "Charleston                | do       |
| Mangle Wortzel or        | do  | do | do Sugar                      | do       |
| Early Scarcity           | do  | do | do Sibshops prolific dwarf do | do       |
| Swirling Parsnip,        | do  | do | do Early Mohawk Beans,        | do       |
| Guernsey                 | do  | do | do do China dwarf do          | do       |
| Orange Carrot,           | do  | do | do do white Kidney do         | do       |
| Long Scarlet RADISH,     | do  | do | do do dwarf do                | do       |
| Short top do             | do  | do | do Superior white pea do      | do       |
| Salmon                   | do  | do | do Variegated Cranberry do    | do       |
| Long black winter        | do  | do | do Lima                       | do       |
| White Turnip             | do  | do | do Early Tuscarora Corn       | do       |
| Large Cabbage Head       | do  | do | do do Sugar do                | do       |
| LETTUCE                  | do  | do | do do Golden Sioux do         | do       |
| Magnum Bonum             | do  | do | (a choice kind)               | do       |

ALSO,  
**Pamphlets on Gardening.**  
Calculated by the subscriber, to answer for Camden and the adjacent country, near the same latitude.  
The above Seeds are warranted. Should any one find them otherwise, after a fair trial, others will be given in their place. Nov. 21.

## HISTORY OF South-Carolina.

D. J. DOWLING, 83 Broad-Street, has commenced the re-publication promised some time back, of Dr. DAVID RAMSAY'S HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Citizens of the City and State, will be waited on previous to the issue for subscribers. In order to place it within the reach of all, it will be printed in numbers of from 80 to 100 pages each, price 50 cents per number. The cost of the 2 vols., in this manner will not exceed \$5. To those who wish it, they will be furnished, bound in sheep, gilt and lettered, at \$3 per volume, of 500 pages more or less. The first volume will be embellished with a correct VIEW OF THE CITY AND HARBOR OF CHARLESTON, Engraved expressly for this Work, which will be drawn from the most favorable situation. The second volume will contain a MAP OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The Work will be printed on the finest quality of paper, in new and clear type, with stitched covers to each No. As the expense will be considerable, a list of 1000 names is required to warrant the undertaking. The first specimen number is expected to be ready about the 1st August, and the whole will be completed previous to 1st January, 1837. It is hoped in the mean time, and respectfully solicited, that the citizens will patronize this truly Southern Publication in preference to the numerous Works of a foreign nature, which annually receive their support, and generally contain animadversions on their Institutions.

Should further encouragement warrant it, the history will be continued up to the present time, by a competent Editor.

As an instance of the scarcity of this Work, the Publisher would state that he could find but one complete copy in the City—this copy belonged to the Charleston Library Society.

Persons being near any post office in the State where there is no agent, by forwarding a \$5 bill, at our expense, or a responsible City reference, will have the work regularly forwarded to them in Nos. by mail, the postage of which will scarcely ever exceed 6 1-4 cents per No.

In addition to the Editors of the different papers, the following persons are our authorized agents:

- |                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| James Smith,           | Charleston,   |
| J. R. & W. Cunningham, | Columbia,     |
| A. Young,              | Camden,       |
| John Ryan,             | Barwell Dist. |
| P. O'Sullivan,         | Sumter Dist.  |
- Charleston, June 1-20-36

## SILKS, AT NEW YORK COST.

Figured and plain colored Silks, a hand some assortment of the above article suitable for spacing will be sold at COST.

ASLO  
A few pieces DUFFIL BLANKETS, and NEGRO CLOTHS, will be sold at cost by

H. LEVY. April 2  
LAW BLANKS  
For sale at this Office.