

WAR IN ALABAMA.

Further particulars of the Creek disturbances.—We are indebted to our attentive correspondents of the Augusta Constitutionalist, for the following details of Indian disturbances. It will be seen that at the time the extra of the Herald was put to press, a battle was being waged, on the other side of the Chattahoochee, the firing of which was heard in Columbus.

Republican Herald extra.
COLUMBUS, (Ga.)
Monday, noon, May, 19

Creek War Incidents.—In the Creek nation, at this moment, the scenes of Florida are being acted over. The wild savage, frenzied by the smell of blood in his nostrils, is prowling the wilderness, skulking around plantations, leveling the deadly rifle at the breast of the white man; scalping the unoffending wife and mother, and beholding the innocent and unsuspecting babe!

We have heard of some cases which make the blood chill in our veins. A house, in which lived a man, his wife and six children, was suddenly surrounded by a savage band, who entered the peaceful domicile, inhumanly murdered every soul, securing the scalps of all, and severing each child's head from its body! The house of a Mr. Calton was attacked, and himself butchered without a moment's warning, or the least opportunity for resistance. We believe, in all, from forty to fifty murders have been committed, beside numbers of negroes on plantations. Fires have been kindled in every direction—farm houses, cotton gins, out houses, corn cribs, and all of value swept away from the honest and industrious planter, who was laudably striving to locate himself comfortably for life, and provide for his children. The hostile Indians have been found as low down the river as Irwinton, and as high up as the Federal Road, or about thirty miles above that point.

The following towns and tribes of Indians are, without doubt, hostile: a part of the Ucheer, the Hitchatic, the Pah-lo-cho-kolos, and a part of the Ufalays. Neah Mathlee, Chief of the Hitchatic, &c. is full of ill feeling towards the white people, and determined on revenge. Old Neah-Micco, the head of the Creek nation, must be considered as hostile, having been sent for several times, to come in and hold a friendly talk—and as often refusing to comply with the request. Col. Crowell has been acquainted with this old Chief for a series of years and they have been on terms of strict friendship. Neah Mathlee refused to come in to Col. Crowell, and sent him word that the young men of his nation were bent on war.

The Indians have acted with a great deal of boldness thus far in this war. Notwithstanding Fort Mitchell is well defended and picketed in the most secure and substantial manner, yet one night last week, the hostile foe approached within thirty or fifty yards of the pickets, entered the hospital, and carried off whatever they pleased. It was not deemed prudent, of course, for the officers or soldiers to leave the fortifications. Many friendly Indians have fled for safety to Fort Mitchell, and the pickets are now full to overflowing.

On Saturday night, the mail from Montgomery to this place, was attacked about 20 miles distant from here; a driver on that route was riding along the road on horseback, about 50 yards ahead of the stage, when he was fired upon by, as he supposed, about 30 Indians, (and from what he could discover, he thought there must have been at least one hundred in the gang) who, wonderful to relate, all missed their mark.—His horse, taking fright threw him, and he thereby made his escape to the swamp.—Soon after, he heard firing behind, and when he reached the next stage stand, the horses had arrived there without the stage having about them some remains of the harness. Mr. Adams, an agent, who was in the stage, made his escape; the stage upset, which enabled him to leap into the bushes, and thereby save his life.

A driver who was on the box (Mr Green) and Mr Russel, who was in the inside, it is supposed were killed. There were 19 horses in company belonging to the stage line, out of which but three have been recovered, and they were pierced with several bullets.

Not content with their foul deeds on "terra firma," the savages have approached to the brink of the Chattahoochee, and made their death marks on board of our Steamboats. The Hyperion, Capt. Smith, while ascending our river on yesterday, was fired upon by the Indians, some 15 or 20 in number, who had situated themselves on the plantation of the Messrs. Aberrombics, about eight miles below this place. Eight rifles were discharged in quick succession, and at the first fire, Mr. Brockway, the first pilot on the Hyperion, who was standing on the boiler deck, fell dead, being shot in the throat; one of the pilots, Mr. Smith, was badly wounded, and four

other individuals, whose names we have not learned: The boat was run ashore, and the passengers fled from her in terror and dismay.

The old Georgian, whilst lying at Roanoke, was set on fire by the Indians, and burned; not a soul on board escaped, except the engineer. The town of Roanoke was at the same time fired and burned to ashes. The citizens were forced in, and we believe no lives were lost.

P. S.—We are informed that a contest is now going on between Col Spivy's company of mounted Volunteers and a party of Indians of the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee. A sharp firing has been heard within the last hour, and no doubt a severe battle is now being fought.

The Georgia and Alabama Frontier

We have been allowed to peruse a letter of late date from a gentleman in Georgia, of which the following is an extract.

Nat. Int.
COLUMBUS, (Ga) May 16, 1836.
"I have troubled you before in regard to our Indian massacres; but the half has not been told. Roanoke was taken yesterday morning, and its inhabitants butchered. The steamboat Georgian, lying there, was also attacked, and her crew massacred; and yesterday evening about 2 o'clock, the Hyperion, another boat, was attacked at Woolfolk's sand bar, only six miles from Columbus, the pilot shot down, and several others killed & wounded.

The steamboat Columbus is deserted at Uchee shoals. All the boats have valuable cargoes on board, and are now at the mercy of the Indians. An express reached here on last night that the town of Tallassee [not Tallahassee] on the Tallapoosa was destroyed. The work of murder goes on in Chambers county, four white men and a negro were killed there on last Thursday morning. Two men were killed this side of Tuskegee, and yesterday morning the stage horses broke across the bridge here and ran bleeding into town, two being badly shot. Two men were killed in the stage, one made his escape, who got in last night, after being pursued by the Indians all day. The stage had been stopped for several days, but the contractors thought they would venture again, and the result of the rash attempt was as I have related.—The man who escaped was one of the stage agents. Many persons are missing, and many, we presume, are killed. The amount of property destroyed is immense, and that fair portion of Alabama, included in the late treaty, will never be occupied again as long as an Indian resides within the Territory. Very few friendly Indians have come in. Alabama has no troops in the field. Georgia is doing all she can for her own safety, though not a single company has arrived in Columbus yet for her defence."

St. AUGUSTINE, MAY 8, 1836.

Dear Sir: Yesterday morning three men belonging to our city, and who had been with the army as guides, went into the country early in the morning, and returned about 9 A. M. having discovered about 2 and a 1/2 miles from town, tracks of a large body of Indians. The men were examined by General Scott, and he immediately ordered out a party of United States troops, mounted; a number of volunteers accompanied them, eager to gain a scalp. After reconnoitering the country for some miles they returned. In the night Mr Abraham Dupont came in from his plantation, about twenty-one miles from town, on foot, with his two sons, quite boys, and three of his negroes, having escaped from a large body of Indians, who had attacked his house at about 9 o'clock last night. A Mr. Joseph Long was killed close by Mr Dupont, in his yard; the Indians succeeded in taking all Mr Dupont's negroes, and those of Gen. Hernandez that were at work on the plantation of St. Joseph's close to Mr Dupont's.

Sav. Republican.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

During the night of the 10th ult., after the skirmish between the Mexican and Texian forces, Gen. Houston made a movement with 600 men and all his artillery, and at daybreak met the Mexican force 1100 or 1200 strong also in movement and gained a position within rifle distance of the enemy; before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms, and cannon loaded with musket balls, settled the affair—the Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing, and begged for quarter, 6 or 700 killed. The officers broke and endeavored to escape, the mounted rifleman, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest—him they ran 15 miles, when his horse bogged down in the prairie, near the Brassos timber—he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers in the eagerness of the chase, dashed into the same bog hole—left their hor-

ses and continued the pursuit on foot following the trail of the fugitive—which was very plain, owing to the recent rains—until they reached the timber, where it was lost. The pursuers then spread themselves, and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old hunter, that the chase might, like a hard pressed bear, have "taken a tree." The tree tops were then examined, when lo! the game was discovered snugly ensconced in the forks of a large live oak!

The captors did not know who their prisoner was, until they reached the camp, when the Mexican soldiers exclaimed "El General! El Gefel! Santa Anna!"

Pa. Advocate.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

(From Paesding's Life of Washington)

"All accounts agree that the unfortunate Braddock behaved with great gallantry, though with little discretion, in his trying situation. He encouraged his soldiers, and was crying out with his speaking trumpet, 'Hurray boys! lose the saddle or win the horse!' when a bullet struck him, and he fell to the ground exclaiming—'Hah, boys! I'm gone!' During all this time, not a cannon had been fired by the British forces. It was at this moment that one who was with him at the time, and is still living, and on whose humble testimony I rely even with more confidence than on the more imposing authority of history, thus describes Washington: 'I saw him take hold of a brass field piece as if it had been a stick. He looked like a fury; he tore the sheet lead from the touch hole, he placed one hand on the muzzle and the other on the breach; he pulled with this and pushed with that, and wheeled it round as if it had been nothing. It tore the ground like a barshare (a kind of plough.) The powder monkey rushed up with the fire, and the cannon began to bark, I tell you. They fought and they fought, and the Indians began to holla, when the rest of the cannon made the bark of the trees fly, and the Indians came down. That place they call Rock Hill, and there they left 500 men dead on the ground.'

Some idea of the cruelty and suffering which were exercised and felt in the three years of savage warfare which succeeded the defeat of Braddock, may be gathered from the subjoined sketch, which was obtained from the lips of Washington himself, and is now first presented to the public.

"One day," said Washington, "as we were traversing a part of the frontier, we came upon a single log house, standing in the centre of a little clearing, surrounded by wood on all sides. As we approached we heard the report of a gun, the usual signal of coming horrors. Our party crept cautiously through the underwood, until we had approached near enough to see what we had already foreboded. A smoke was slowly making its way through the roof of the house, while at the same moment a party of Indians came forth, laden with plunder, consisting of cloths, domestic utensils, household furniture, and dripping with blood. We fired and killed all but one, who tried to get away but soon was shot down."

"On entering the hut, we saw a sight that though we were familiar with blood and massacre, struck us, at least myself, with feelings more mournful than I had ever experienced before. On a bed in one corner of the room, lay a young woman swimming in blood, with a gash in her forehead, which almost separated her head in two parts. On her breast lay two little babes, apparently twins, less than a twelve month old, with their heads also cut open. Their innocent blood, which had once flowed in the same veins, now mingled in one current again. I was inured to scenes of bloodshed and misery, but this cut me to the soul, and never in my after life did I raise my hand against a savage without calling to mind the mother with her little twins, their heads cleft asunder."

From the Harrisburgh Intelligencer. REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

The following beautiful notice of the little and ancient republic of San Marino, is copied from one of Mr. Brooks' letters, now in Italy. Mr. Brooks has written home about 70 letters, which have been published in the Portland Advertiser, all of which are full of interest.

"Not far from Rimini, upon a high and steep hill, among savage rocks, overlooking the despotism and slavery of men all around—there firmly and proudly enthroned, sits a little republic of an age of thirteen hundred years—one of the oldest if not the oldest governments of the world; but alas! the last of all the Romans—the last of those glorious republics that once dotted and sparkled upon all the Italian plain! Liberty, that inspiring word, when no longer heard in the Roman Forum, and no longer fought for on the isles of Venice, when the very whisper of it was death, upon the banks of the Arno, even then found a refuge in the forbidden cliffs that overlook the Adriatic, and was proudly blazoned forth upon the portals of San Marino.

The oldest republicans of the world are there in one little town, as some proud eagle in her sky built eyrie. The waves of despotism have for ages beat against this rock, but have never

overtopped its summit. The invading armies of Romagna, the Hun, the Austrian, and the Frank, have never clambered up its sides. Even the "thunder of the earth," as the French once styled the last man conqueror of theirs, who, by the noise and confusion he made, well deserved the name, hurled no bolts of wrath against this little republic, nestling in the very heart of his achievements. Even when flushed with triumphs, and seizing every thing for himself and France, with his own hand he complimented the little miracle of a government, and promised it an increase of territory, which the people had the wisdom to refuse, with thanks for the offer, but with the avowal that they had no ambition to aggrandize their territory, and thus compromise their liberties. Even despots then, and the subjects of despots, respect a government thus consecrated by age; and the interest of an American is redoubled upon seeing this fac simile of his own far off land; upon feeling, as it were the pulse of a people whose sympathies are in unison with his. The little heart that is beating here upon the rock of San Marino is in the new world, sending life blood through ten thousand mighty veins, and flushing with its health the broad spread surface of a country that reaches from the seawrought battlements of the bay of Fundy to the sands of Mexico, and though the hope is wild, yet it will spring up, that humble work of the honest Dalmatian mason, who, flying from persecution, founded his city upon the Titan's mount, may become what the like government was that arose on the Palatine Hill, and stretch ed at last from Scotia to the Euphrates, or like that nobler empire of those wandering pilgrims who first landed on the rocks of Plymouth. Italy would thrice save the world and redeem it from its indifference, if but the principles and purity of Marino's republic could extend from the frozen needles of the Alps to the blazing mouth of Vesuvius."

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1836.

REPORT UPON ABOLITION.

Mr. Pinckney, from the select committee on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, by general consent made a report, which he said had received the unanimous assent of the committee, and which he hoped would be unanimously approved by the House.

Mr. P. asked that the report be read; which was objected to.

Mr. Claiborne insisted upon the reading of the report; and it was read through to the conclusion, which is as follows:

"Your committee conclude by reporting the following resolutions, conformably to the instructions given them by the House:

Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the "District of Columbia."

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever to the subject of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

Mr. Pinckney said he was instructed to move that 5,000 extra copies be printed.

[After considerable debate on Wednesday and Thursday, the usual number of copies, were ordered to be printed.]

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE.

On the first trip of the Andrew Jackson Capt. Pollock, down the Alabama river, a child fell from the deck into the hold and was slightly hurt. The mother, a deck passenger, being sadly frightened, was kindly invited by the Captain into the ladies' cabin, the inmates of which, with a mingled feeling of sympathy and curiosity, soon drew from her the following narrative of her "traveller's history."

She was the wife of a German emigrant a gardener, who came out to America at the solicitations of an opulent gentleman, residing near Cincinnati. On their arrival there, they were disappointed in obtaining the promised situation, and had since wandered away to the South, in hopes of receiving employment. The husband leaving his wife and child in North Alabama, had proceeded to Mobile to seek some means of subsistence. Here worn out with fatigue and despair, a stranger, homeless in a strange land, he was suddenly taken ill, and his faithful wife, hearing of his destitute situation, was now hastening to succor him.

The circumstances becoming known,

some of the passengers determined to make a purse for the unfortunate and interesting stranger. It being Sunday, it was proposed the bell should be rung—a meeting of the cabin passengers called, and a collection taken. When all had assembled in the cabin, it became necessary that the business of the meeting should be stated. No one seemed willing to "take the responsibility." At length, at the request of several of the passengers, a "gentleman in black," who was presumed to be a clergyman, from his gravity of face and manner, was induced to make the requisite statement, which he did briefly, as follows

"Follow passengers—Although I have preached many sermons, I never delivered one on Sunday. I am called on to state the object of this meeting, and cheerfully comply. A woman, and she a foreigner—a mother, with her little one, is on her way to join her sick husband, and is destitute of funds. It is said in the good book, that 'Whosoever giveth to the poor, it shall be returned to him an hundred fold;' and in another place, 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' Now, if we get thirty or forty per cent. on our cotton, we think we are doing pretty well. Here's an opportunity of getting an enormous per centage; you lend it to a first rate paymaster. All I have to add is, (in the language of Dan Swift,) 'you know the terms so down with the dust.'"

The preacher here deposited a \$5 note in his hat, which after being handed round to the passengers, was returned to him containing about sixty dollars, which he poured into the lap of the poor woman, whose gratitude knew no bounds. She has since found her husband, and they are now living happily and comfortably in Mobile. The preacher looking man, who do you think he was? Why he lives in Mobile too, and did you know him as well as we do, you would 'give the world' to shake hands with *Old Sol. Smith the Comedian.*

Spirit of Times.

ASTRONOMY.

From the Winchester Republican.

The laws of nature are founded in truth, or rather are truth itself; and when explicitly opened to the mind of man, they attract his attention, and discover to him that sublimity of beauty of which he before could have no adequate idea; and of all science cultivated by man, astronomy opens a field to the mind the most extensive, noble, and exalted. The pupil here by becomes acquainted with some of the most magnificent laws of nature, and that sublimity and grandeur of the works of creation with which he before must have been ignorant. It not only has a tendency to lead the mind from the low and grovelling pursuits of the vulgar, but it prepares him to take a more comprehensive view of other branches of natural science, which he may pursue consequently, the study of geography, natural philosophy, chemistry, &c., become much more interesting to the student than they other wise would do. By many it is thought to be necessary that the pupils should become acquainted with the above named branches, before he can gain a knowledge of the general principles of astronomy. This is a mistaken idea. If the pupil is capable of comprehending the earth as being a globe, what is understood by its equator, the tropics and polar circles, together with its axis, the man who has a clear idea of the general principles of astronomy, and is provided with good and sufficient apparatus for illustrations, can easily communicate his ideas to such a one; but without apparatus and diagrams, he would undertake a very difficult task; and it is for the want of these, and some times, no doubt, for want of clear ideas in the teacher, that so few gain other, than confused notions in the science.

SINGULAR CASE OF DOUBLE VISION.

At a London Medical Society, Mr. Field related a remarkable case of double vision which in some particulars differs from the usual symptoms of such affections. The patient was a young man, aged 22, of abstemious habits, and so studious in playing and writing music as frequently to lose a great portion of his night's rest. He first began to see objects double about two years ago, but he did not pay any attention to the circumstance. Since then the affection has continued to increase and he now sees two distinct objects, one a few inches above the other, that which he takes to be the real object, appearing rather the brighter of the two. It is only at a certain distance that he experiences the phenomenon. When near, objects are not doubled. There are no symptoms of disease of the brain. The eye is dark and the pupil does not contract to the usual extent of healthy action. What is most remarkable in the case is, the fact of both eyes being similarly affected; so that if the patient closes either, the same result follows as when they are both open.

Various opinions were expressed in the society with regard to the cause. Mr. Kingdom thought that the habit which the eye had acquired at looking at two bars of music at once, together with the abstemious habits of the patient, might have had considered influence to the production of the disease. Mr. Pilcher considered it either to be the result of incipient amaurosis, or an irregular action of the muscles of the eyes. Mr. Dendy and the President thought that the cause must exist in the ball of the eye itself, some alterations, perhaps in the humors. It was the general opinion of the society that the great application to music should at once be dispensed with by the patient. *Lancet.*

MURDER!

Considerable excitement has prevailed for several weeks in the western part of his township, in relation to the disappearance of a boy named CHAT-ROPER LOCKER, aged about 17 years,—and much search was made, which proved unavailing until last Sabbath, when the body was found buried on the farm of Mr. DAVID WORK. It was in an advanced state of putrefaction, but was recognized by the clothing and other marks, as the body of the missing boy. A Coroner's Jury was summoned, who, after a most patient hearing, occupying nearly the whole of Monday, returned "that the deceased came to his death from strangulation, by means of external violence applied to his throat by a certain David Work, in Locking township, Fairfield county." Mr. Work has been taken, and is now in custody awaiting his examination, which, owing to the absence of Counsel, was set for this day at ten o'clock. In justice to the accused, we forbear any comments or particulars at the present time.

Ohio Eagle.

THE LATE COMMODORE PERRY.

The citizens of Buffalo are going to commemorate the battle of Lake Erie by erecting a monument to Perry in that city. The monument is to be 100 feet high surmounted by a colossal statue of Perry, fifteen feet in height. On the sides of the pedestal, which is 34 feet square are to be sculptured *relics* representing the battle of Lake Erie, and other prominent events in the life of the hero. The whole work will be constructed of American white marble, and cost \$75,000. It is to be built by Frazer and Lunnitz, of New York. The design is by Frazee. Its style and architectural character are purely Grecian.

The legislature of Rhode Island voted some twenty years ago to publish a biography of the hero of Lake Erie and appointed a gentleman to prepare it—which is the last we have heard of the subject.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

A cause involving questions deeply interesting to steamboat proprietors and the public, has occupied the circuit court, sitting at Albany. The suit was brought by John Smith, who with his family, were on board the steamboat Advocate when she blew up, at Coeymans Landing, in May last. Three of Mr. Smith's children died of the injuries received, and his wife was seriously scalded.

The plaintiff claimed to recover on the ground that the boat was of a novel construction, and that the engineer and firemen were unskillful and incompetent men.

The summing up of the case occupied the whole of yesterday. The counsel on both sides acquitted themselves with great ability. The jury was addressed by Salem Ducher and Samuel Stevens, esqrs, for the defendants, and by A. L. Jordan and Dudley Marvin, esqrs, for the plaintiff.

P. S. The jury came into court this morning, and delivered a sealed verdict for the plaintiff of eight thousand dollars. *Albany Paper.*

The President and Ex-President.

The singular spectacle is presented at this moment of a contest of veracity between the President and Ex-President of the U. States,—a matter of personal importance to these two distinguished individuals. Mr Adams has declared that Gen. Jackson was in favor of the treaty made by the administration of Col. Monroe, which gave to Mexico the beautiful and luxurious province of Texas. Gen. Jackson denies the charge through the Globe, and Mr Adams on yesterday maintained his original position upon this question in the House. We look for an exhibition of the Ex Presidents note book which doubtless he kept during the time referred to. We will await the issue of this singular controversy with no little interest.—*Telegraph*

The Methodist Episcopal Church and Abolitionism.

The following are extracts of a letter from one of the Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding its session in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference of said Church to a gentleman of this District, dated Cincinnati, May 13, 1836.

"Yesterday we fixed the location of the Book Concern at New York, by a vote of 94 to 37."

"The battle of Abolitionism was decided this afternoon. The result was such as I had anticipated. The expression of the church is unequivocal. That you may form some idea of the act of the General Conference, I will give you the second resolution, which is the pith of the matter. It reads as follows:

Resolved, by the Delegates of the Annual Conference; in General Conference assembled, That we are entirely opposed to modern Abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any rights, wish, or intention, to interfere with the civil and political relation of master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding States of this country."

"The question on this resolution was divided, and the first branch, which refers to Abolitionism, or the part preceding the word 'and' was carried by a vote of 122 to 14. After which the latter part of the resolution was unanimously adopted.