

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

By the ship Martha, arrived in Charleston, from Paris and Havre, papers of the 9th ult. were received; from which the Charleston Courier collects the following items of news:

Galvani's Messenger of the 8th says: "It is said that M. Serrurier is likely to take his departure for Washington shortly, in order to resume his functions there."

The discussion of the tax on beet-root sugar, was continued on the 8th April, but without coming to any decision upon the measure.

The latest Cherbourg Journal states that there were no less than 80 vessels in that harbor, put in on account of boisterous weather.

The storm at the end of March occasioned deplorable disasters on the shore of the Commune of Camaret. Three ships were totally lost at sea, five east on the rocks and gone to pieces, and three others stranded. Upwards of 20 sailors perished.

Accounts from the Spanish frontiers of the 5th April, afford nothing new. The Carlists to the number of 7000, occupied Enqui from the 1st to the 5th ult., who were believed to have the intention of forcing the line of Gen. Cordova. Madrid dates were to the 2d ult. The Minister Mendizabel appears to be more firmly established than ever.

PARIS, April 4.

In France, as in England, the moment a slave sets his foot on the soil, he becomes a free man; but hitherto, when any of these slaves have returned to the French colonies, they have been considered as again falling back into a state of slavery. On Friday, however, an Ordinance was signed by the King declaring that all slaves coming into France with the consent of their masters, obtain their full and perpetual emancipation.

The French Government has issued a decree forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition from France, except under special license; the object is to prevent Don Carlos from receiving his supplies from that country.

Frankfort papers of the 30th of March have been received. On the 28th, the President of the Senate informed the legislative body that Great Britain had consented to annul the commercial treaty of 1832, and that Frankfort was now a member of the German Commercial Consideration.

Paris papers to the evening of the 4th April had been received in London. The western ports of France had suffered the most in the recent gale. Cancalle alone had sustained a loss of 100,000 francs, in fishing boats.

The accounts from Bayonne, of the 31st of March, state that Cordova was at Vittoria on the 26th, with 20,000 men. The Carlists were then in occupation of Salvatierra, Salinas, Urdia, and other points, with 24 battalions. It was affirmed that Lopez had defeated Cabrera at Cuenco, but this news probably refers to what has already been stated about Cabrera's band in our last accounts from Madrid.

A letter from Saragossa of the 26th, give an account of the violent proceedings on the part of the National Guards of that place, which brought about the revision of the sentence of transportation pronounced against four Carlist prisoners, and that of death issued against them.

Highly important news from Lima.—The usurper Salaverry defeated and taken prisoner.—The New York Star says—"By a letter from our correspondent at Payta, March 21, 1836, we have the important information that the civil war in Lima has terminated by a pitched battle, Feb. 7th, on the heights of "Alto de la Luna" near Arequipa, in which the army of Salaverry was completely routed, and he taken prisoner while attempting to make his escape to Islay, on the sea coast, where his vessels of war were assembled. He had 25,000 men, while Santa Cruz numbered 6000, composed of Peruvians and Bolivians. The battle lasted 7 days, when Salaverry, after repeatedly repulsing the assaults of Santa Cruz, was ultimately compelled to yield, from fatigue and exhaustion, to an overwhelming force. Our correspondent adds—"The slaughter is said to have been terrible, and the field was covered with headless trunks, the dying and the dead." Santa Cruz acknowledges a loss of 600 men.

On the 18th February, Salaverry, together with his Generals and Colonels, Fernandez, Picon, Moya, Cardenas, and five others were shot. The officers suffered first, and when Salaverry was brought out to have the bandage placed on his eyes, he disdainfully refused, saying, "I can look my murderers in the face for fear is no part of my composition." We may admire the courage, but must despise the cruelty, and rejoice in the fate of this wretched tyrant. He expressed a wish to be shot by a guard of his own countrymen, which was complied with. This soi-disant Napoleon of South America, then carried out the farce still farther, but very inappropriately, by imitating that great captain at Grenoble, and saying, "If you will kill your General—fire!" which they did. Eighty more of his officers were shot, and about 100 more condemned to hard labour in chains, for three years, on the public works of Peru.

New Granada.—The Convention concluded last year between New Granada and Venezuela, for a division of the National Debt of the old Republic of Colombia, has been rejected by the Congress of New Granada and all the Ministers have resigned.

TEXAS.

The National Intelligencer in connection with the news which we published last week, of the capture of Santa Ana, adds as follows:

Letters have been received at the War Office from Gen. Gaines, we understand,

which express his confidence—founded on various information—in the truth of the above news, so far at least as regards the defeat and capture of Santa Ana; which information, together with the entire quiet of the Indians and the improbability of any disturbance on the frontier has induced him to countermand the call for volunteers from the neighboring States. This news is almost as important as the other.

New-Orleans, May 9.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Bay yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Walker, who came passenger in the above boat. It was written by Col. Hockley, of the Texian army, to a friend in Natchitoches:—

Sir—I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th, who informed us that Gen. Santa Ana and his army was across the San Jacinto, at this point. We immediately took up our line of march, and reached that place on the morning of the 20th; the day was passed in reconnoitering the enemy. Some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery, without much effect on either side—on the morning of the 21st, the enemy commenced maneuvering, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had received a reinforcement of 500 men, which made them 1200 strong; but they settled down and continued throwing up a breastwork, that they commenced at the first news of our approach. We commenced the attack upon them at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. by a hot fire from our artillery, consisting of two ordinary 4 pounders. The enemy returned our fire with a long brass 9 pounder. Our first fire having carried away their powder box, caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, limbered our pieces and gave them the grape and canister, while our brave riflemen poured in their deadly fire. In fifteen minutes the enemy were flying in every direction, and were hotly pursued by us. They left 500 of their slain behind them. Never was there a victory more complete. Gen. Cos was taken, and killed by a pistol ball from one of our men, who instantly recognized him. Gen. Santa Ana was taken the next day about ten miles from the place of action by some of our spies, who, on being brought forward immediately requested to see Gen. Houston. I happened to be passing at the time he was conveyed to Gen. Houston, who was laying on a bed in his tent having been wounded in the action, and heard them say we surrender into your hands, Gen. Santa Ana, Governor of the republic of Mexico." He was then ordered to call in his aids who were nearly all taken amongst whom was Almontic. There was then propositions made of which you will have details by express.

Houston was wounded in the ankle by a musket ball in the early part of the engagement, but remained on his horse until it terminated. There is a list of the names of the Mexican prisoners, which shall be transmitted you by express; they amount to nearly 600, among whom are six women.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

Col. A. Houston, of the Texian army, has arrived in the steam boat Caspian, and confirms the news of the victory of Gen. Houston, and he has favored us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded and prisoners.

Killed.—Gen. Castrillon, Col. Batnes, Col. Mora, Col. Trevino, Col. Don Jose Maria Romero, Lt. Col. Manuel Aquirre, Lt. Col. Castillo.

Gen. Cos and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found. Prisoners.—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, Col. Almontic, aid de camp; Col. Cospedes of the Querro battalion; Brngas, aid to Santa Ana; Portilla de la Pedreguera, aid to Santa Ana, Nunerand Valenti; Lieut. Col. Felipe Romeo, wounded; Valenti; Don Pedro del Gardo; Fernando Urriza, wounded, aid to Santa Ana; A. Cos; Encise; Monglo Don Romon Curo, private Secretary to Santa Ana; also 5 captains and 12 lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Ana made the following proposition: that his army should lay down their arms, Texas Independence be acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico, Santa Ana to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army, should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Ana, and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

INDIAN WAR.

Tallahassee, May 7.

The entire force of the United States Army left for the defence of our frontier is estimated, on good authority, at 1040 men. It is composed as follows:—

Seven Companies, 2d. Reg't. Artillery, 280

Eight " 1st " " 320

One " 3d " " 40

Nine " 4th " Infantry, 300

U. S. Dragoons, 100

Grand Total, 1040

This force is scattered at different points on the frontier, over an extent of not less than four hundred miles, viz. Tampa, Fort King, Drane, Picolata, St. Augustine and Mosquito. The consequence is that each post is so weak, as to be entirely unable to act on the offensive, or to punish the depredations committed actually within the range of the guns, as was recently the case at Fort Drane, where we are told not a single cartridge was prepared for the piece of Artillery left for the protection of the post. The Indians have become daring and impudent to a degree hardly conceivable. The inhabitants are every where flying from midnight murder, and massacre on our devoted frontier.

Mr. Sheffield the sub-agent has just returned. He confirms the news previously received of the pitiable state of East Florida. Gen. Clinch seriously contemplates resigning his commission, to relieve himself from the responsibility thrown on him by the withdrawal of Gen. Scott.

Expresses have continued to arrive during the last three days, in rapid succession, bearing the most disastrous intelligence from the frontier. No success has yet been sent, to the relief of

Capt. Holloman, where he was ordered by Gen. Scott, and abandoned without enquiring or caring for his fate. Gen. Clinch, we learn is wholly unable to afford succor to this devoted band. It would be madness to attempt to penetrate into the nation with less than one thousand men, and this number it is utterly impossible to assemble. We now feel the want of those gallant Georgia troops dismissed with so little courtesy. With their aid we could now hold the open country in Alachua, and relieve our own district from the horrors of Indian warfare.

Captain McCants, with nine men, a few days since, saw a party of one hundred Indians, near the Wacassia Bay. They had collected about four hundred head of cattle, which they had enclosed in a pen. They have undisputed possession of the whole open country South and East of the Suwannee.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Col. WHITE, of Florida, arrived in this city yesterday, and departed in the steam packet for Washington. Having obtained an appropriation of a million of dollars to carry on the War, he had set out for a flying visit to Florida. Learning at Augusta that the whole militia force was disbanded, and no new levies called for, the General in "summer quarters" luxuriating in the refreshing sea breezes of St. Augustine, and Florida about to be desolated, he has called on the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia, to send mounted men to the Florida line, and to Tallahassee, to prevent a union of the Creeks and Seminoles, and to save that beautiful region from rapine and conflagration. The government have an awful account of responsibility to the country, for this most disgraceful Indian and servile war. Tallahassee is a healthy country for military operations in summer. Abundant supplies can be had from New-Orleans. We hope these States will not wait for the formality of a requisition from a United States officer. The whole South must see that this war is terminated speedily.

Col. WHITE saw and conversed with the passengers who arrived at Augusta, the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families are reported to have been murdered, and 2000 people to have fled to Columbus for protection. The state of the frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creek and Seminole lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee.

Charleston Courier.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From a gentleman, a resident of, and who left Columbus on Tuesday last, we gather the following information: The lower Creeks are decidedly hostile. The number of persons known to be killed at the time of his leaving, was 11, among which was Major FLOURNOY, already reported. A family consisting of a man, his wife, child and servant, on their way to Columbus, were all killed, except the wife, who escaped with two shots through her hand. This happened on the old federal road, at the Ochee Bridge, 12 miles west of Columbus. The Indians have entire possession of that road, within that distance and all the settlements in the neighborhood, below the road, the settlers having all fled.

A train, consisting of 50 wagons, with about 150 fugitives on their way to Columbus, were fired upon on Monday, when the first wagon descended a hill. It is supposed that the Indians got possession of the abandoned settlements of from 15,000 to 30,000 bushels of corn. They destroyed every thing on them—furniture, bedding, &c. then burning the buildings. A Dr. RICHARDS, (we believe to be the name) who lived below Major FLOURNOY, abandoned his place after the death of the latter, leaving two negroes in charge of it. He subsequently sent three back to bring away the others, when they were all detained by the Indians, four of whom were released, pretending that it was their desire to join them again after going for and bringing their wives.

The Indians had sent word to Columbus, that they would burn that place on a certain night, which time, however, had passed when our informant fled. He subsequently conversed with Col. CROWELL, formerly Indian Agent, whom he met in Augusta, he believes on his way to the seat of Government, and who left Columbus on Wednesday last, nothing further had transpired at that time. From the perfect knowledge this gentleman has of the Indian character, he seems satisfied that they are for war, the scalping of Col. FLOURNOY being almost a certain indication of it. A party of about forty armed men went on the road with the Accommodation Stage Coach to pick up stragglers. They fell in at one of the settlements with a child three or four years old, who could give no information of its parents, they had probably fled. A known friendly Chief, who had been sent for to Columbus—returned word that he could not come, that his young men were beyond his control. The communication beyond 12 to 15 miles West of Columbus, on the old Federal Road, being cut off, many more murders, than the above stated might have been committed, but of course could not be known. From 1500 to 2000 souls were left in Columbus, and its suburbs who had left their homes and fled before a savage foe.—Ibid.

It is said, eight warriors of the Seminoles have lately been among the Creeks, stirring up their hostility, and that Osotla himself will soon be among them, with a particular view of visiting Columbus. There are a few soundrels in that place, it is a great pity we cannot catch. They are at the bottom of the whole disturbance. We hope their hour is not far off.—Augusta Cour. 16 inst.

From the Mobile Commercial Chronicle of May 10.

Arrived at this port last evening the sloop Eagle and Magella, from Tampa Bay, from which port they sailed on the evening of the 5th with the Fayette and Pickens companies of volunteers. Dr. C. L. Strother, Assistant Surgeon, informs us that a general battle took place on the 27th ult. at Onotosassa creek near camp Shelton, between the army composed of the Alabama volunteers and two companies of the regulars, and a large body of Indians, in which the latter were totally defeated and driven from the field. We are also indebted to him for the following:

Report of the Killed and Wounded at the Battle of Onotosassa, 27th April

Capt. Dent's Company—Mins Jemison, Quarter Master Department, killed; Samuel N. Archibald slightly wounded; Henry Webb, do

Capt. Capers's Company—Lenj. Parker, slightly wounded; Joshua McIvry, do.

Capt. Martin Company—James C. Butts, slightly wounded; Felix G. Jodson, do; James W. Dodson, ditto,

Capt. Minter's Company—John Morgan, slightly wounded; H. Rairford; W. Randedl badly wounded.

Capt. Campbell's Company—Peter Feeley killed; Wm. Horr, killed; W. J. Couch, severely wounded; S. P. Lewis, badly; Henry Taylor, do; L. B. Straug, do; Daniel Prentiss do; Luke White do.

Capt. Nutt's Company—J. I. Evans, killed 26th April; James Saniege, badly wounded, 27th.

Capt. Water's Company—Lieut. R. H. Moble, slightly wounded; Ensign S. Handley, do; J. C. Boyd, do.

Capt Bonham's Company—James Vickers slightly wounded.

D. S. BALL, Surgeon.
T. J. NORRIS, Ass't do.
C. L. STROTHER, A. do.

Savannah May 14.

The Steam Packet Dolphin. Capt. Penoyer, arrived here yesterday afternoon from St. Augustine, having left that place on Thursday afternoon.

We learn that a few nights since the plantations of Gen. Hernandez, and Mr. Dupont, from 18 to 25 miles of St Augustine, were visited by Indians and the negroes carried off—that the latter, with the exception of two or three of Gen. H's escaped from them, and proceeded to town. Mr. Dupont and his two sons (lads) were in the dwelling at Mr. D's plantation with a Mr. Long, when the Indians approached—that the Indians fired at night upon the house. Mr. D. returned it, but Mr. Long, in endeavoring to make his escape from the Indians, was killed. The Indians retired when Mr. D. and his two sons fled to St. Augustine with the intelligence. Capt. Dimick and a company of U. S. Infantry (mounted) were despatched after them. They fell in with a party of about fifteen driving cattle, whom they dispersed, killed two of them. The rest fleeing to a swamp returned the fire, wounding two of the whites, and killing Capt D's horse, which he rode, and Gen. Eustis' horse, which young Dupont rode. The swamp being impenetrable, they could not be followed.

Gen. Scott was left at St Augustine.—Capt. Elmore's S. Carolina Corps of Rifle-men returned in the Dolphin, which boat with the volunteers has proceeded to Charleston. Georgian.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Indian War in Florida.—We have been furnished by a passenger in the schr. Hudson, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Tampa Bay, with the following particulars of an action fought on the 27th ult. between a party of about 500 Seminoles on the one hand, and the Regiment of Alabama Volunteers, and a portion of the U. S. Regulars on the other. The battle occurred at a place called Thonatsasse, 14 miles from Fort Brooke. The troops engaged were the Regiment of Alabama Volunteers and eight Companies of the 4th Regiment U. S. Infantry, and one Company of the 2d Regiment U. S. Artillery, with one field piece, consisting in all of about 750 men. This force was sent from Fort Brooke to Fort Alabama, for the purpose of destroying the latter fort, and bringing off the sick, wounded, and provisions. They left Fort Brooke on the 26th ult., and reached Fort Alabama on the following day. After securing the provisions and stores, a quantity of powder was so placed in the magazine, that it would explode on the opening of the door. This done, the troops commenced their return, and when about a mile and a half distant from the Fort, heard a loud report, proceeding, no doubt, from the explosion of the magazine. Proceeding about two miles further, they found the dead body of their men, who had been missing the previous day—one of these bodies was horribly mangled the other untouched. While the whole force was beholding this scene, they were fired on by about 500 Indians, as was supposed, from a hammock about thirty yards distant. A general action ensued, which continued for an hour—the Indians retreating only after they had received seven rounds of grape shot. On the hammock being charged by the Infantry, the savages took to flight. Several dead Indians were found on the field of battle, and numerous traces where they had dragged off the wounded. The loss of the whites was 3 killed and 22 wounded—they behaved with great gallantry on the occasion. Col. Lindsay having been confined from sickness, the command devolved on Col. Foster of the regular army. The troops returned to Fort Brooke, on the 28th ult., and the Volunteers have since been disbanded, and are waiting the first opportunity to return to their homes.

MACON, MAY 12.—The Creek Indians risen.—We receive the most alarming intelligence from the West. The Creek Indians have risen, and are murdering all within their reach; men, women and children are indiscriminately butchered and scalped. The white settlers in the Creek Nation are leaving their homes and their property, and flying for their lives. It is said 37 have been massacred.

The mail stage from Columbus west, after going 10 or 15 miles, and finding the road filled with women and children, some barefoot, others with nothing on but their night clothes, flying from the Indians, the passengers became alarmed, and the stage turned back.

The Chiefs we understand profess to be friendly but state they cannot restrain their people. It is said many discontented Cherokees have joined them.

From the Columbus Enquirer, of May 13.

CREEK WAR AND MASSACRE These misguided Indians have at length commenced the work of death, which has so long been apprehended by our settlers in the new counties of Alabama. A large body of them, variously estimated from 500 to 1500 warriors, have congregated about 25 miles south east from this city, and are scouring the country in all directions from their hiding place, or head quarters, indiscriminately butchering our neighbors, men, women and children—plundering their houses, destroying their stock, and laying waste their farms.

On Monday last this city presented a scene of confusion and distress, such as we never before witnessed. Our streets were crowded with wagons, carts, horses, and footmen, flying for safety from the rifle and tomahawk of the Indians—many of them having left behind their all of earthly possessions—and some their protectors and friends, husbands, wives and children, who had fallen before the murderous savage. We are unable to ascertain with any certainty the names or the number of those who have been murdered by these lawless savages—Wm. Flournoy, Hammond, McKissac, wife and overseer, Davis, Hobbs, several negroes, and in all probability many others, (we fear Dr. Welborn among them,) have been killed, and the Indians are yet pursuing their bloody work. Where it will end, heaven knows.

Extract of a letter dated COLUMBUS May 16, 1836.

Taltessee, a little town about 12 miles from Tuskegee, is also burnt, and several inhabitants killed; Tuskegee, I believe, is yet safe, but I know not how long; the inhabitants have fortified themselves, and will with their forces stand a considerable attack from the Indians. I have been unable to get there on account of the several attacks made upon the stages; several of the stage-stands in the nation are burnt, horses shot and drivers killed. A horrid state affairs, I assure you—a perfect Seminole war is fast approaching; all the forces of Georgia are collecting and marching in the nation; the Governor of Alabama will do nothing will not even order out the forces at his command. Powell, the great Semmole Chief and Commander of the Seminole forces, is now in the Creek nation; he was recognized by a gentleman a few days ago in Chambers county, where his father resides—he will most assuredly head the forces of the Creek nation, and will cause many a hard battle to be fought, and many a gallant Georgian to fall. Houses and property are daily set fire to in the nation, bridges burnt, and crossing places obstructed. There will be five or six months hard fighting before those savages can possibly be exterminated; their forces are strong, and they are well prepared with ammunition and provisions for a long battle.

Augusta, Thursday Morning, May 19.

From the Republican Herald.—Extra. COLUMBUS, MONDAY, MAY 16.—Noon.

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, levelling 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, scouring the scalps of all, and severing each child's head from its body.—The house of a Mr. Colton 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, besides 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 Uchees, the Hitchatics, the Pah-lo-cho-ko-los, the So-wok-ko-los, and a part of the Ufallays. Neah-Mathlee, Chief of the Hitchatics, etc., is full of ill-feeling towards the white people, and determined on revenge. Old Neah-Micoo, the head of the Creek Nation, must be considered as hostile, having been sent for several different 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 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 to 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 100 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 set up, which enabled him to leap into the bushes, and thereby saved his life.

A driver, who was on the Box, (Mr. Green) and Mr. Russell, who was inside it is supposed, were killed. There were nineteen horses in company belonging to the stage line, out of which but three 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 Steam-boats. The Hyperion, Capt. Smith, while ascending our river on yesterday, was fired upon by the Indians, some 15 or 20 in number, who had stationed themselves on the plantation of the Messrs. Abercrombies', 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 Roan-

oke, was set on fire by the Indians, and burned; not a soul 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. Spry's company of mounted Volunteers, and a party of Indians on 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.

An express was sent to Talbot county, this morning by Maj. Howard, ordering a Regiment from that county. Also a Battalion from Harris county—should these troops come, they will afford us great assistance.

From the Standard of Union.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 17.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS!! An Express from Maj. Gen. Baily, reached the Governor, about 12 o'clock, on yesterday, detailing a number of murders and outrages committed upon the citizens of Alabama, from which we have been favored with the following extract:—

La Grange, Troy City, }
May 13th, 1836. }

His Excellency Wm. Schley:

Sir—The party which was sent out the day before yesterday from West Point, to ascertain the facts in relation to the reported murders by the Indians, returned yesterday evening, after having found and buried the bodies of eight persons, mostly women and children that were killed, scalped, and otherwise inhumanly mangled near the plantation of Mr. Brittain Harris, about 25 miles south-west from West Point.

The citizens of this town sent an express to me last night between midnight and day, informing me of these facts, and representing their own situation to be a very unpleasant one—their inhabitants are very much alarmed, and their town over-crowded with refugees from the Indian country. They have implored me to give them aid, and I have ventured to anticipate your Excellency's orders by making a requisition on the Col. of the 17th Regiment, for two companies, one of them the Beat Company at West Point, the other, Capt. Glaze's company of cavalry, which will be assembled with all possible speed at West Point, and there await your orders.

If it is found to be necessary, I shall add to this force, and perhaps establish on the dry line higher up; as yet, however, I have heard of no hostile movements in this quarter.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

LATEST FROM THE CREEK NATION.

Extract of a letter from the Post Master at Columbus, to the Post Master General:

COLUMBUS, Ga. Monday Evening }
May 16, 1836.—at Dark. }

Sir—Two drivers have this moment arrived bringing the distressing intelligence that two stages containing five heavy letter mails, accompanied by a guard of six men, and several passengers, making in all 14 persons; were attacked this day about noon, 18 miles from this town, by a large body of Indians, and overpowered. The drivers left the stages, and have reached town. They know nothing of the guard or the passengers. I have employed fifty friendly Indians at an expense of \$200 to go out to night and bring in the mails. They will start immediately, and by morning we shall know the fate of the mails.

Very respectfully,
J. VAN NESS, P. M.

Tuesday May 17—12 Noon.

The friendly Indians sent out last night, have this moment returned, and report that on their arrival at the place where the mails were left, they discovered the stages in the road, and also the mail wagon, together with three dead men and two dead horses. They state that they saw in the wagon three large mail bags, untouched, and a quantity of newspapers strewed on the ground; that they commenced collecting the newspapers, when an Indian made his appearance near them, and on ascertaining who they were, plunged into a cane break near them, where these friendly Indians suppose a large party of the hostile band were concealed, and that they immediately fled. This statement embraces their whole story.

Every thing here is in utter confusion—no system—no organization—but perfect anarchy. Two hundred men could keep the road open from this to Montgomery, at least until troops are collected in the nation; but at present all command and none obey. It is to be regretted that there is not on the spot some distinguished military officer of the General Government, to assume the command, and give force and efficiency to the imperfect arrangements making to secure the safety of the frontier; for as to the property in the nation, that is all destroyed.

Very respectfully,
JAMES VAN NESS, P. M.

Another letter from the Post Master at Columbus, dated 17th inst. states that James Green, the driver, who left that place the day previous, was seen by the Indians who went to bring in the mails, killed and half burnt, the stage was also burnt. The steamer Hyperion was brought up with all the wounded men, and Brockway, the engineer, who was killed, was buried that day at 12 o'clock.

Extracts from Gen. Scott's letter to the Secretary of War, dated at Picolata, April 30, 1836.

"To end this war, I am now persuaded that not less than 3000 regular troops are indispensable; 2,400 foot, and about 600 horse; the country to be scoured and occupied, requires that number. I have no particular desire to conduct the operations of the new forces. That is a duty which I shall neither solicit nor decline.

"Of the 3000 good troops (not volunteers), five hundred will be necessary to garrison five posts for the deposit of sup-