

### LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

*Mating and Massacre.*—The schooner *The*, Capt. Rodgers, left Oahu on the 9th of May 1835, to cruise among the islands of the Pacific for marine shells. She had been at sea but a short time when the men becoming dissatisfied, or desiring to take the vessel, laid a plan by which to effect their diabolical purpose. The ring leader and two or three others entered the cabin at midnight, and with guns approached the berths of Capt. Rodgers, and Thomas Harmington (mate) severing their hauls from their bodies at a blow.

The trading master of the schooner, hearing the alarm, clenched his cutlass and ran to the deck, where he encountered the chief master of the gang. After a contest of ten or fifteen minutes, he succeeded in killing the scoundrel, and in bringing the remainder of the crew into subjection. The trading master then took charge of the vessel, and under a rigid discipline on board, was enabled to reach the island of Ascension. He then got additional aid, and proceeded thence to Oahu where he arrived in January.

**LOSS OF THE WHALE SHIP INDEPENDENCE OF NANTUCKET.**—It is reported by the passengers in the Awashonks, at Falmouth, that while the said ship was at Tahiti, on her way home the 15th of February, they heard that the mate of the whale ship *Independence*, (Capt. Brayton,) of Nantucket, with a boat's crew, had recently been at that place, and made the following statement in relation to the loss of his vessel:

“While running in lat. 5 S. lon. 156 W. in the latter part of January, 1836, during the night, the *Independence* drove ashore on the bleak, desolate, uninhabited island, called Starbuck's island. The ship was entirely lost; but the crew succeeded in saving two or three boats, nearly all their provisions, and 300 bbls. oil. The captain and a boat's crew, and the mate and another boat's crew, each took a boat, and with the necessary provisions started for Tahiti, leaving the remainder of the ship's crew with the provisions and oil upon the island.

The two boats kept company for two days, and on the third night it being dark, they parted. The mate and his men arrived at Tahiti on the third day, and had procured a schooner to return to Starbuck's island after the remainder of the crew, and the oil &c. saved from the wreck. Nothing had been heard of captain Brayton's boat when the Awashonks left Tahiti, and it was feared they were lost.”

There is some ground for hope that this prove incorrect.

**Another Mutiny.**—The whale ship *Chelsea*, Beete of New London, arrived at Oahu on the 20th January last, having been fourteen months on her cruise, with 600 bbls. of sperm oil. The crew had mutinied on board, and were brought into that port in irons, and delivered over to the American consul, whose intention it was forthwith to send them to the United States. The *Chelsea* was shipping a new crew to resume her cruise.

**Another Massacre by the Natives.**—The schr. Honduras, J. G. Scott master, of Boston, left Oahu in May 1835, also in pursuit of shells, touched at the island of Ascension, and soon proceeded on her cruise among the neighboring groups. A few days out lost her foremast in a gale and sustained some other damage, when she went into Strong's island for the purpose of repairing and obtaining provisions.

This island is in lat. 5 12 N. lon. 152 58 E., thickly inhabited by savages. The first day after the Honduras touched there Captain Scott and eight men went on shore to obtain provisions, &c. leaving the mate, Mr. Williams the cabin boy to keep ship, which was soon visited by a great number of the islanders. The deck was literally swarmed with them.

It is supposed that at this time there was an attack upon the boat's crew on shore, for the captain cried out to the mate on board, to load the muskets, who sprang from the natives, who had now seized him, ran below and with cutlass and musket rushed to the deck, and succeeded in driving them all overboard.

He then slipped the chain cable, and with the aid only of the boy, spread the schooner's canvas, and made the best of his way back to Ascension, where he arrived on the third of Sept., having been at sea eleven days with the aid of a boy only to manage the vessel, without a foremast and short of provision.—At Ascension he shipped a native crew, took on board Mr. Dudson, (concerned in the vessel,) and proceeded to Oahu, where he arrived the first week in January last.

It can scarcely be hoped that Capt. Scott and his boat's crew survive. Such was the state in which the schooner was compelled to leave the island that no doubt they were massacred on the spot.

The editors of the *Baltimore Chronicle*; appointed publisher of the laws but deeming the pay inadequate to the work required, have refused compliance. This is right, full compensation in all such cases ought to be allowed.

The ten companies of U. S. troops which have been ordered by the war department to repair to Fort Mitchell, Ala. in consequence of the Creek Indian troubles, are taken from those which have been stationed along the sea board. They will be under the command of the veteran Gen. Fenwick. Major Irwin's company will embark to day from fort M'Henry, in the steamboat for Norfolk, and proceed thence to Charleston. Our esteemed fellow citizen, Captain Thompson, of the U. S. artillery, accompanies Gen. Fen-

wick as his aid. Three companies left New York for the south on Wednesday.

### FROM TEXAS.

*From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 14.*

#### TEXAS.

Incredulity as to the successful result of a battle gained by the Texians over the Mexicans, and of the capture of Santa Anna, must now give way to the light and conviction of truth—“the probation now bears no hinge or loop to hang a doubt on.”

Now that the enemy is in their power, and such terms can be stipulated, as to secure all the reasonable demands of intelligent freemen, it is to be hoped, that imprudence or oversight on the part of the Texians, will in the least jeopardise the successful attainment of all, that they have so gallantly contended for. They should not rest satisfied, until they had driven the enemy from the banks of the Rio Grande, and caused their flag to wave in triumph over every mound, hillock, and fortress in every part of the extended prairies of Texas.

**SANTA ANNA.**—It seems “resolved to remain as a prisoner of war in the hand of the enemy, rather an involuntary resolution we presume, under all circumstances. It is well however to allow him even in his “fallen state,” to talk like a conqueror. Had he been the fortunate victor, his resolutions would have been of a more sanguinary character, but a kind Providence has decreed it otherwise. Poor human nature—to gain a province—it has lost an empire. Santa Anna was Mexico's king, now the prisoner of a humble Texian general.

The following are copies of letters and documents direct from Houston's camp, received yesterday morning by the steamer *Levant*, from Natchitoches. The orders are copies of translations from the original Spanish.

St. Anna to general Philasola.

Army of operations, coast division under my command.

Having yesterday evening had an unfortunate encounter I have resolved to remain a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy.—After having taken every precaution, I therefore hope that your excellency will cause the division under the command of general Paiz to counter march to Bexar, where he will wait for orders. Your excellency will also return to the same place, and order general Viesca, with his division to Gaudaloupe Victoria. I have agreed on an armistice with gen. Houston, interim, until we can agree upon terms of a lasting peace. Your excellency will such measures as may be necessary for the subsistence of the army, which will remain under your command. The money that has arrived at Matamoras, and the provisions of that place and these at Victoria will be subject to your orders, also, 20,000 dollars that may be in the treasury, are to be taken from Bexar. I trust that your excellency will without fail comply with these dispositions, advising me of the same, by return of couriers, as also, if any should oppose its accomplishment. God and liberty.

**ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.**  
Camp Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

#### [Order No. 2] Army of Operation.

Excellent sir: Inasmuch as I have ordered your excellency by official note of the day that you cause the troops to return to Bexar and Gaudaloupe Victoria, I charged you to instruct the commandants of the several divisions, not to permit any damage done to the property of the inhabitants of the country, holding that these dispositions will be punctually complied with. God and liberty.

**ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.**  
Camp of San Jacinto, April 22, 1836.

#### [Order No. 3] Army of Operation.

Excellent sir: You will immediately order the military Commandant at Goliad, to put all the prisoners made at Capano, at liberty, and send them forthwith to Felipe de Austin, and for which purpose your excellency dictates such order as may be conducive to the object. God and liberty.

**ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.**  
Camp of San Jacinto 22d, April 1836.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Head Quarters army, San Jacinto river, }

April 26th, 1836.

All the troops on their march from the east, will report at Head Quarters as early as possible, marching by way of Harrisonburg for the present—but all turn out, the enemy have been badly defeated and are retreating precipitately for the purpose of concentrating.—One bold push will drive them entirely out of the country, and secure liberty, independence and peace to Texas. Let all turn out; our standard is a victorious one, and waves beautifully under the smiles of a beneficent Providence.

**THOS. J. RUSK, sec'y. of war.**

Copy of a letter from gen. S. Houston, dated San Jacinto, 26th, April, 1836.

“Tell our friends all the news, and that we have beaten the enemy, killed 630 and taken 570 prisoners. General's Santa Anna and Cos are taken and three generals slain; vast amount of property taken, and about two thousand five hundred stand of arms, many swords and one 9 pound brass cannon. Tell them to come on, and let the people plant corn. Signed

**SAMUEL HOUSTON,**  
Commander-in-chief.

### Indian Intelligence.

#### PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM GEORGIA.

Extract of a letter received at the Philadelphia exchange, dated

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 12.

Dear Sir:—At this time, all is consternation and painful anxiety in consequence of the news received by the last mail from the West, which is truly distressing. The Creek Indians have commenced plundering and laying waste the country in the neighborhood of Columbus. Some twenty or thirty families of the white settlers have been murdered in Russell county, Alabama, (which is directly opposite to Columbus.) An express reached here last night from Columbus, calling upon the Government for arms, and this morning a team has left laden with arms and ammunition destined for the defence of that town.—The mail stage was stopped, and all the teams have been removed from “the nation,” so that direct communication with Alabama is entirely broken off. Yours, &c.

**GEN. SCOTT.**—A letter from Tallahassee, published in the Savannah Georgian, says:

“The community is dreadfully incensed against Gen. Scott for leaving us in a worse position than we were before he came into the country, and nothing will appease the citizens short of a strict examination by the Government into Gen. Scott's management of the campaign.

I will send my family hence by the first vessel, as I do not consider any part of the territory safe.”

Charleston Courier office, May 13.

#### RENEWAL OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

TALLAHASSEE, May 6.

Since Gen. Scott has disbanded the Army and sent our troops home, the Indians have left their fortresses and are rallying forth upon our defenceless inhabitants. On the evening of the 4th, they killed a negro on Judge Randall's farm and took off his horses and mules; and on the 5th, last evening, they were seen at Col. Gamble's within fifteen miles of this place; Randall's is 25 miles.—These reports are undoubted, our scouts have returned and reported them to be facts; but we cannot hear what numbers are embodied; it is believed here not many. We are prepared to defend ourselves, and should they make an attack on the city to-night, the conflict will be a desperate one; the one party contend for booty, the other for their wives and children.

“P. S. I have just read a letter from Col. Gamble to his lady, written this day, in which he says two men have been wounded by the Indians near where he and a few neighbors are posted. The Col. left this place yesterday morning and has made a fort of Cotton Bags. We have sent about sixty men to his rescue, we could spare him no more, and if there should be a large force of Indians, the whole will be butchered. I am sorry I have not time to write you further, but can spare no more time, as I must prepare to meet the savage foe.”

Another letter which has been communicated to us, without date, but postmarked at Tallahassee, 7th inst., states that Col. Gamble had taken to the swamp, with his negroes, and that his cotton house and other buildings had been burnt by the Indians.

It was supposed by some, that these depredations were committed by Indians from the Creek nation.

We have been favored with a copy of the following General Orders of Governor Call:

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

TALLAHASSEE, 5th May, 1836.

The commander-in-chief, announces to the troops of Florida, that the campaign against the Indians, from which it was hoped peace and tranquility would have resulted to the people of the territory, has, at length, closed, without terminating the savage war, in which we have so long been engaged. The volunteers of the neighboring states, who, with so much spirit and patriotism, marched to our relief, have been disbanded. The regular troops of the United States have returned to their fortifications for the summer, and the whole line of our frontier is left exposed to the murderous invasion of the enemy. Scarcely had the army withdrawn from the field, when the population of Alachua was driven from their homes, and compelled to seek protection in the neighboring stockades. The enemy is now in possession of their country, and masters of all they left in their flight. Recently an attack was made by a band of the enemy, at a plantation within 25 miles from the capitol of the territory. Blood has been shed, a scalp has been taken, and the enemy has retired exultingly, with his savage trophy. The offensive measures of the government have been suspended until the autumn, our flag has been furled to a more propitious season, but the war of extermination waged by the savages will continue with all its horrors. The Indians will not stop in their career of blood and carnage, because the summer's sun beams too fiercely upon them.

We are left for the present to our own resources. Shall we remain quietly at home, until our slumbers are broken by midnight yell of the savages and our houses are consumed over us, or shall we meet the enemy in the field, and drive him back from our settlements? The alternative is placed be-

fore us, and we cannot hesitate in the choice. If the frontier settlements are destroyed, the tide of war and conflagration will still advance, until the last house within our limits shall have fallen by the hands of the savage, and Florida becomes once more a wilderness. Let us then to arms, and organize a sufficient force for our protection, until we can receive the assistance of the government. One hundred and sixty mounted riflemen are immediately required for the defence of middle Florida. They will be furnished by the different counties in the following proportions: Jackson county 25, Gadsden, 35 Leon 50, Jefferson 25, Hamilton and Madison 25.

The officers commanding the militia of the several counties will cause the men to assemble forthwith, at such places as they may designate for the purpose, and to proceed, by volunteer engagement or by draft, to raise their respective quotas. The troops thus detailed will repair immediately to rendezvous at Wellaunee in Jefferson county, except those of Hamilton and Madison, who will assemble at San Pedro, and await the further orders of the executive.

The troops, when assembled, if volunteers, will elect their own officers. If a draft is resorted to, officers to command them will be detailed from those commissioned in the militia. The troops when organized, will be mustered into service for four months, unless sooner discharged. The principal rendezvous will be established at some convenient point between the Suwanee and St. Marks, and the troops will be required to range through the intermediate country. Orders have already been given for the organization of a similar force to protect the frontier of East Florida, but the executive deems it his duty, at the present crisis, to require every man subject to perform military duty in the territory, to hold himself in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to any point which may be assailed, and to earnestly recommends the organization of volunteer companies, which shall at all times, be ready to enter the service should it be required.

R. K. CALL, Gov. of Fox.

#### THE CREEK INDIANS.

Letter from a citizen of Georgia, to a member of congress, dated

COLUMBUS, May 10, 1836.

“It is with feelings of deep sympathy that I address you. Our Alabama neighbors are now pouring into this city with the greatest possible precipitation. Several men, women and children, are murdered on the road, in making for this place. Small children are picked up, wandering in the forest, not able to tell who their parents were. Such a state of misery and distress I never before witnessed. Nothing, as yet, has been done by the Alabama military. The Indians are going from one plantation to another, destroying every thing that they cannot convert to their use. The head chief has been waited on by some of our citizens to know the intentions of the Indians; and he stated unequivocally, they were determined on war, and that he could not prevent it; and for us to be on our guard. It is some what feared our city will be attacked by them. At this moment we are poorly provided for defence, but hope to be in a few days. All those fine farms which a few days ago promised so much reward to the owners are deserted: the fencing thrown down, the inmates of the houses either killed or runaway, they present nothing but a dreary waste. The time has now arrived when nothing short of conquest and immediate removal or extermination, will give peace and stability to our agricultural neighbors.”

[Columbus is on the eastern bank of the Chattahoochee, the river which divides Georgia from Alabama. Fort Mitchell is on the west bank of the same river, about 15 miles above Columbus. —Nat. I. J.]

Letters from the post masters at Columbus and Macon fully confirm the above in its worst aspect. One letter, dated Macon, Geo., May 11, says—There was no mail yesterday, west of Columbus, which goes to confirm the accounts received. I have just heard that the stage, that left Columbus on the 9th, to go west, returned after getting into the nation about twenty miles. Men, women, and children were leaving their homes and flocking to the town, in droves. They told the passengers not to venture further; that the Indians were in arms, and had committed murders.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

“Quincy, (Fla.) May 13.

“The people are all leaving their plantations, and many leaving the country—I confess I am now more uneasy than I have been.—Scott has sent the patriotic men who came for our deliverance away, without doing any thing for us. Two friendly Indians (women) who were prisoners, have made their escape, and say that Scott marched near enough to the principal town for them to hear the army pass along, and that they were observed by the Indians—every movement was watched, our army fired guns and made so much noise that the Indians had no trouble to keep out of the way. A great deal of time lost in the beginning, unaccountable delays!! and when operations commenced, too much hurry to look for the enemy, who deemed it prudent to let them pass on, as our force was superior—and furthermore, one company (Holloman's) was left in a blockhouse on the Withlacoochee, not discharged nor relieved, and very little to support them—these poor fellows were overlooked and forgotten, and as soon as our men left the field, the enemy be-

came of them. The two women who escaped as above, say this block house was besieged by 1000, and Powell said he would have them. We are at our wit's end, and no way to give them relief.”

#### INCIDENTS OF THE CREEK WAR—THE LATEST.

The Charleston Courier of the 23d inst. gives the following particulars of the progress of disturbances in the Creek nation. The Indians are evidently driven to a pitch of desperation which must lead to the most revolting extremities of savage warfare.

We derive the following from the Macon Messenger of the 16th inst. giving an alarming account of the extent of the Indian insurrection in the Creek country, the chiefs, although not disposed to be hostile, being wholly unable to control their tribes. The family of a Mr. Davis, consisting of 7 persons, were murdered on the Friday previous, a few miles above the Federal Road. Mr. Chas. Reed's wagon, laden with corn, and his negroes, have been taken about six miles from Columbus.—On the Saturday previous, 5 men went out to bring in some horses and stages from the line, and when coming in with 10 horses and two stages were attacked and fired on by a considerable number of Indians. Four of them escaped with their horses; the fifth (Green) is ascertained to have been killed. The loss of the mail contractor had been very great—not less than 40 horses are known to have been taken or killed, and three stages and one mail wagon lost—two mails are also lost. The steamboat Hyperion, capt. Smith, of the attack on which account has already been given, was got afloat and brought up by Col. Spivey and a number of his neighbors whom he had collected for the purpose. A skirmish took place on the 12th inst. about 15 miles above Columbus, between a party of about 30 whites, under Wm. Davis esq. and about 50 Indians. One Indian was killed and several wounded, without loss on the part of the whites.

On Tuesday morning Tom Brown and ten or 12 friendly Indians were induced by an offer of reward to try and procure the mail, which had been abandoned, in consequence of the attack on the stages, about 20 miles from Columbus. They returned about noon with a number of packages and reported