

Dear Sir—Since my last, nothing of striking importance has occurred. Our regiment left camp Retreat, near Neo Emathla's camp on the 23d ult., and marched to Fort Mitchell, where we remained a few days and marched to this place. I could not learn what was the object of our march to Fort Mitchell, unless it was to guard the large number of hostile Indians who had surrendered themselves to us at camp Retreat. The Indians have been subdued by a show of our strength, and not by an exercise of it upon them.* We have had no engagement either partial or general, and the Indians may now be considered as entirely subdued, but it is thought by all the officers and others who knew our position, and the attitude of the Indians at the time we marched into Neo Emathla's camp, we would have had an engagement that night, but at the time we were bringing them to close quarters, Gen. Scott sent an express to Gen. Jessup, commanding him to halt his march and keep us in camp till further orders; we marched about immediately from the very sight of the enemy, which we did not know at the time, and retreated to the camp from which I wrote you my last letter. Whilst at camp Retreat, the friendly Indians used their influence, without any suggestion from our officers, to induce the hostiles to lay down their arms, and surrender themselves as prisoners, as they did not wish to see their blood spilt, or to participate in the butchery of their red brethren. The hostiles saw the strength which was arrayed against them, they feared it, and yielded to the suggestion of the friendly Indians. In a few days 245 warriors gave up their rifles, and from one thousand to 1200 women and children were marched in as prisoners, and carried to Fort Mitchell to be enrolled for emigration: about the same number of warriors marched to Neo Micco's camp and gave themselves up. They consisted of that part of Neo Micco's men, who had beat him severely for his refusal to join the hostile party of Neo Emathla. I do not know what number of women and children they carried with them as prisoners, but I understand that they were numerous. I mentioned in one of my letters that Neo Micco wished to pursue a middle ground, but after the severe beating mentioned above, he went up to the neighborhood of Icho Hargo's camp, taking with him all of his men who were disposed to be friendly, and to him his hostile men have returned together with some of Neo Emathla's men.

All of the men at Neo Emathla's camp did not surrender at the time we were at camp Retreat. Jim Henry, who was considered as a brave and daring warrior, and who has been at the head of those who committed depredations on the Chattahoochie, burnt Roanoke and attacked Fort Jones, remained out, still hostile with a small band of men. He was closely pursued by numerous scouting parties, and 30 of his warriors were taken last Friday and brought in as prisoners to Fort Mitchell, others have come into Icho Hargo's camp. Jim Henry himself went into his camp and was brought here to-day and delivered to Gen. Pateson, so that the Indian war may now be considered at an end in Alabama, even without the shedding of but one white soldier's blood! The battle has been fought by a show of strength!

All of those who have surrendered as prisoners will be emigrated to Arkansas immediately, except those who have been guilty of actual plundering and murdering of the inhabitants, and I have not learned how they will be treated. I learn that 1500 have been enrolled at Fort Mitchell for emigration, and that they march from there this morning on their way to Arkansas. All the others, both friendly and hostile, will be emigrated so soon as they possibly can. Gen. Jessup has the entire charge of their emigration, and has this day resigned his command of this Division to General Pateson.

I learn that 1700 men from Tennessee have arrived at Columbus, Ga. on their way to Florida, under the command of Gen. Carroll.

The war is over, the settlers are returning to cultivate their farms, and I presume that I shall have nothing more to write you.

*The whole number of forces in the Creek nation and on its borders in Georgia, at the time the Indians surrendered to Gen. Jessup at Camp Retreat, were 800 in Gen Pateson's Division with about 1200 friendly Indians, in Gen. Moore's Division 1000, and in Gen. Sanford's Division of Ga. 4000. Jim Henry says that there were only 750 hostile warriors in Neo Emathla's camp, which was all in the nation except a few wandering warriors!

To the Editor of the Flag of the Union:

TUSKEGEE, July 1st, 1836.

SIR—I am yet stationed at this place and in good health—I visited to-day Echee Harjo's camp, where there is about 2500 Indians. I got there about three hours after the surrender of the celebrated hostile half breed Jim Henry, who it is said has caused more mischief than every other Indian. I saw him start under a guard for Head Quarters at Camp Long, about 25 miles from here. Just before he left he requested permission to dress. He went off for a short time—but you cannot imagine our astonishment at the metamorphose, for instead of a naked and dirty Indian, we found a fashionably dressed gentleman, his clothes of the finest broad cloth and casimere. He looked more like a courtier than a warrior. I conversed with him a short time—he says he is about 20 years of age, which I have no doubt is true, as he looks more like a stripling than a man. He says he can make disclosures upon Indians who pretend to be friendly, that will astonish the white people, I have no doubt his disclosures will be startling.

Echee Harjo was out with 200 warriors in search of a hostile party. Since my return this evening, a gentleman has come in from the army and states he saw him with 124 prisoners—a scouting party from the army took 15 prisoners, day before yesterday—the war is considered at an end, but it is uncertain when the troops will be discharged, as they have a large number of prisoners, many of them in irons and charged with high offences. It was enough to chill the blood of any person to see the friendly Indians on their return packed with every description of articles used in House-keeping—I saw some with sitting chairs, cotton cards, fine bed clothes, dresses of men, women and children, I saw one Indian with a pair of fire dogs &c. &c., all taken from the hostile camp, they had also a large number of horses and ponies.

Very respectfully, your obt serv't,

GEO. L. MEDLOCK.

Upwards of 1500 hostile Creeks arrived in this town on yesterday, for the purpose of journeying West of the Mississippi, and are now encamped in the neighborhood of the Steam Mill, on the Alabama river. Among them are several noted Chiefs, including Neo Emathla. They will remain here for a few days, waiting the arrival of Steamboats to carry them to their place of destination.

The spectacle exhibited by them was truly melancholy. To see the remnant of a once mighty people, fettered and chained together—forced to depart from the land of their Fathers into a country unknown to them, is of itself sufficient to move the stoutest heart. We do trust that they will now find a resting place, where they can no longer be disturbed, and where they will be enabled to pursue their own customs, and carry into execution their own laws.—*Montgomery Adv.*

It is said that Gen. Alvarez of the Mexican army is a quadroon, and that many members of Congress are of African descent. The former President Guerrero was of mixed blood, and many others who are or have been high in authority. Indeed there is scarcely an unmixt race in all Mexico. Indians, Negroes and Spaniards are all amalgamated, and to such a degree that it is thought slavery can never be tolerated there. The Anglo-Saxon appears to be the only European race decidedly hostile to commingling with inferior blood. Spanish, French, Portugese and Italians all unite with the Indian and black races, and live among them on terms of the utmost harmony and equality. But it is a national and distinctive trait in the character of the English and Americans never to share the sovereignty of the soil on which they live. They will be lords or nothing; and they will preserve their peculiar national trait through all revolutions. Hence the extreme folly and absurdity of those who attempt to force the Americans to amalgamate with an inferior race.—*Nashville Republican.*

A public meeting is called in Georgetown, (D. C.) to take into consideration the propriety of re-ceding that portion of the District to Maryland. The Metropolitan says, the measure is advocated generally by the citizens of that place.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The National Intelligencer states, that on the evening of the 2nd inst. an unpleasant occurrence took place in the House of Representatives which involved a question of a violation of order by a member of the House, and which, after debate, ended in a unanimous vote of censure of that member.

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