

**Indian Hostilities.**—The report had become prevalent, previous to putting our last paper to press, that hostilities against the whites were meditated by the Indians inhabiting within the bounds of the states of Georgia and Alabama, but the measure appeared to us so perfectly mad, even for untutored Indians, that we thought the subject unworthy of notice. Indeed had we referred to it at all, we certainly would have been more prone to treat it with ridicule than sober argument. It appears however, from the following extracts, that the subject is worthy of at least some attention, though we still think it should not command that importance which it does in the eyes of many. Suppose the whole statement ascribed to Mr. Crowell by the Enquirer should be fact, there appears to be no cause of very great alarm. A few of the frontier settlers might possibly fall a sacrifice to the savage tomahawk and rifle before a sufficient force could be collected to act effectively against them, and by which some valuable lives might be lost, but this is the extent of the danger to be apprehended to the state. The Indians could make no resistance against a disciplined force, accustomed, as many of our citizen soldiers are, to their own mode of warfare. Their handful of warriors would at once be exterminated, or driven to their swamps and fastnesses to perish of hunger. But—while we admit that secret councils may have been held, and resistance talked of—we cannot but believe that the account has been much exaggerated, even after making all the corrections which are subjoined from the Telegraph. We do not believe that any thing more than a defensive war, on what they conceive to be their own soil and birth-right, could ever have been meditated by the grave and sapient among them. And possibly even here we may be admitting too much. Perhaps, after all, when the whole truth comes out, the matter may be found to turn upon some speculation of the interested whites or their own wiley chiefs; by the one the more easily to obtain some valuable tracts of land, or by the other to obtain a premium for their non-resistance. We annex the article which first set these reports afloat, taken from the Columbus Enquirer, and subjoin the corrections made by the Macon Telegraph:

**Indian Affairs.**—Much alarm has been excited in this place by some recent movements of a hostile character among the Indians. Several secret Councils have been held in the Creek Nation, with a view, it is believed, of concerting warlike operations against the frontier settlements. In consequence of the general apprehension of danger, some of our citizens on Wednesday last visited the Creek Agent at Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he might possess in relation to the anticipated difficulties. The following is the information which he afforded. The statement is furnished us by one of the gentlemen who held the conversation with him.

“The Agent stated that there had been several secret councils held by the chiefs; that he had been informed that the Indians in these councils, had resolved to stay and die upon their soil; that they had also resolved to kill him, the agent, and wage a war of extermination upon the frontiers, and assassinate every white west of the Flint River; and when troops should be sent to fight them they would retire to the swamps and die to a man, fighting for the soil of their fathers. The Agent, not putting sufficient confidence in these reports, felt no alarm, until an old, respectable chief, in

whom he had always put the utmost confidence, and who had always manifested for him the greatest friendship, came to him and told him in confidence that the report was true, and he himself was a member of the secret council which passed the aforesaid resolution, and that he voted for it, but that he had so great friendship for him, the agent, that he could not reconcile it to his conscience so far to violate his faith as to see him sacrificed without apprising him of his danger. Thus much having heretofore become public, no injury can accrue from the repetition of it; but some other communication which the chief made to the agent, for prudential reasons, perhaps had best not be made too public, as they appertain to the safety of the agent. The chief also stated that deputations had been sent to the Cherokees, the Choctaws and Seminoles, to solicit their concurrence in sentiment and action with them, the Creeks, but that none but the Cherokees had been heard from, and that they had concurred; that Ross, the President, was preparing a talk for his nation, advising them never to give up their land, but to kill every white man that crossed the line."

From the same gentleman who furnished the above, we also learn, that Col. Crowell has written to the War Department concerning the affair, and that he would also have apprised the Governor of Georgia of the same, but that he (the Agent) does not apprehend any immediate danger to the citizens of Georgia.—*Col. Enq.*

*Postscript.*—After the above was in type, we received from Col. Crowell, Agent for the Creek Nation, a letter, dated on the 23d inst. in which he authorizes us to say, that the above statement from the *Columbus Enquirer* is, in many of its important facts, incorrect; and that great alarm has been unnecessarily and improperly produced by it on the frontiers. He also says,

"With regard to that part of the statement, relative to the Cherokees, I am more particularly mortified at it; not only because it is entirely incorrect, but because I have no disposition to meddle with the business of the Cherokees. So far from my ever saying what that statement makes me say, I have stated my information was, that no chiefs of the Cherokees met the delegation from this nation; the two Ridges and Vann were all that attended, and they are not in authority in the Cherokee nation.

"It is due to the public as well as myself, that the statement in the *Columbus* paper should be corrected, which is my apology for making the request of you."

In addition to the above, we are informed by a gentleman from Fort Mitchell, that he did not apprehend any attack was contemplated by the Creeks on the whites; nor was it probable that any alliance or concert would be formed by them with other Indian tribes, owing to their mutual animosity and hostility towards each other; that it was true the Creeks had held a secret council, for the purpose, it was believed, of remonstrating with the General Government, and entering a protest against being forcibly removed; but that the prospect of an Indian War depends upon a remote contingency, which he thinks can never happen.

Owing to various unfounded rumors, respecting the hostility of the Indians, our informant adds, that a good deal of excitement had been felt on the frontier, and particularly at Columbus; but that all apprehensions on the subject were fast subsiding. The Agent, he informs us, has constantly advised the Government of every movement of the Indians; and would promptly correspond with the Executive of Georgia the moment that appearances should indicate the necessity of his doing so.—*Macon Telegraph.*