

## TROUBLES IN THE CREEK NATION.

### A FRIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

*From the Little Rock True Democrat of October 12th.*

The "abolitionists" feel that in losing the Indian nations they have let a bird loose. They are making efforts to neutralize the action of Gen. Pike, and have succeeded in getting a number of the Creeks to array themselves in opposition to the Southern Confederacy. To this end they have promised payment of all the annuities to the few who would join them, and the aid of thousands of "Kansas ruffians." The following letter was sent to Gen. Pike:

"CAMP PLEASANT, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

"GEN. PIKE—SIR: We have just now seen a runner from the opposition party to-night and one yesterday, both of which state that they design attacking this regiment in five days. We have had news from them daily, and threats upon threats, but apprehended no difficulty until their Northern delegates returned. They have returned now with forces to the amount of six thousand men to aid them, so says the runner, and we will be attacked right away. Sir, the time has come when this matter must be looked into. I would suggest that you send over the forces in the Cherokee nation, and those in the Choctaw nation, that, with the regiment here, we go up and put an end to the whole matter. I think this is all-important, and ought to be done immediately. Your obedient servant,

D. M. McINTOSH, Colonel C. C. R.

The following editorial from the Fort Smith Times and Herald shows that Gen. McCulloch has taken prompt measures to crush out this outbreak:

"Hopotlehohlo, one of the chief leaders of the old Creek party, is at the head of seventeen hundred men, near the Creek agency, in arms against the South. They have ordered the Confederate flag to be taken down, which was raised by McIntosh's regiment, and the 'Stars and Stripes' substituted in its place. Gen. McCulloch, to repel and crush this outbreak at once, has ordered 1,100 Cherokees, 500 Osages, and 1,000 Creeks, and a battalion of Cooper's regiment to march upon them at once. Major Clarke has been actively engaged for the past two days fitting out the expedition. Col. Cooper will assume command of the forces. Enemies are still lurking in our midst, and two much vigilance cannot be used to crush out these foes that spring up so unexpectedly on our frontier."

Since the above was written we have received an extra of the Van Buren Press, from which we copy the following:

"A despatch from Gen. McCulloch to Capt. Davidson, dated Fayetteville the 10th, urges the immediate movement of Capt. D's company to headquarters, and says General Sterling Price has fallen back from Lexington, to a point in Johnson county fifty miles south of Lexington and that Gen. Fremont is concentrating all his forces at Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific railroad, which is about forty miles from the county seat of Johnson county. Capt. Davidson's company will leave Van Buren on Sunday. Col. Province's flying artillery left on Wednesday evening for Camp Jackson. The following despatch was received last night from Major George W. Clarke, addressed to A. J. Ward, of this city, whose son, Charley Ward, is the one alluded to in the despatch below. We have no belief that A-poth-le-ho-la has more than three or four hundred men with him, but having raised the Union flag he should be looked after:

FORT SMITH, SEPT 9, 1861.

A J WARD—Charley returned this evening with letter from Jesse Howell stating that all is excitement at North Fork. Men, women, and children are leaving. A-poth-le-ho-la, at the head of 3,000 men, (over-estimated no doubt,) has hoisted the Union flag, and sent notice to the women and children to leave North Fork, as he intended to sack and burn the village. No one would stop in the place. Charley and Jesse slept in the woods. Both returned to the trains in the Choctaw Nation. Jesse is with the train. To-morrow Charley will return with despatches to Col. Cooper to send a force of men to protect the train. Jesse will receive orders to fall back or remain in the nation.

G W CLARKE.