The Emigrating Indians.

We copy from the Journal of Commerce, the following extract of a letter from a gentleman acting for West, in a friend in Little Rock, Arkansas, dated December 29th.

"There are now arriving West Gibson on the road between Charlotte and the Mississippi river, over ten thousand Creek Indians, under command of the government of the United States to their new country in the Arkansas river. The request is made by a company of contracts, the government being willing to pay the expenses of the companies and the fees of the office of government appointed to receive them in the first place of their new country.

These contractors are bound to confirm them on their journey, and the several of Indians is to them under a contract of speculation. It becomes of their interest in ing the same, regardless of their interests or connections to the Indians. And in fact, these contractors could not be reasonably expected to confirm the several of the Indians to much extent, at their own individual expense.

These people have necessarily, from the unprecedented condition of many of them, no more clothes, and perhaps more so as it was anticipated by the speculators previous to their arrival. Consequently, they may not be able, without incurring much additional expense, to operate to the benefit of the Indians, in the event of defeat in the future.

Whether they comply with their obligations or not, I am not prepared to say, but this is as it may. An portion of the American history can furnish a parallel, in the misery and suffering of present endured by the emigrating Creeks. They consist of all ages, sexes and states, and of the survivors of Indian battle and condition, from the civilized and tenderly associated countries and nations, in the wild and savage, and of the present age.

Thousands are entirely destitute of shoes or covering of any kind for their feet; many of these are as warm naked, as if they had nothing more on their persons than a light dress embroidered only for the occasion, or for very superstitious, and the weather being cold, they feel it; and many of them left their winter clothing of cattle, replacing them with their blankets, or some such covering. Their clothing has been partially done. In this condition, they are ready to be driven as bartered over the frozen ground, without any defense. Many of these are seen in the same way in the Indians, and being unable to travel in the rear of the main body, and in this way are left to the mud and snow the ability of the government to assist them. Many of them not being able to endure their miserable state of health and suffering, cut off, and are found in the same by the side of the road, and are carried over only with bread, etc., where they remain until removed by the weather.

How long this state of things will exist, is hard to express. It is now not the middle of December, and the winter though short is by no means of its worst stage, and when the extreme winter does fall, the consequences of this suffering and disadvantageous conditions, the destruction of human life will be most deplorable. The American people, it is presumed, are yet unprepared with the condition of these people, and it can be expected when they become acquainted with the facts, the philanthropic spirit of the community will not be found wanting in their efforts to alleviate, so far as practicable, their extreme suffering. They are in want of almost every article in common use, particu-