

And oh! 'tis doubly sad to see  
The hearts we love in woe;  
To mark their brighter prospects flee,  
And view their tear-drops flow.

I never find thee in the past,  
Each happier moment fled,  
A veil of deep regret doth cast  
Around my youthful head.

At times, the future beams with light,  
And glows with dreams of bliss,  
But ever lurks some cloud to blight  
This fancied happiness!

Where shall I find thee, Pleasure?  
Where meet thy smile again?  
I have sought thy gilded treasure;  
I have wooed thee, but in vain!

## REPUBLICAN OFFICE,

Savannah, March 10, 1842.

**IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.**—By the arrival of the steamer Gen. Clinch, capt. Brooks, in possession of the St. Augustine, and the Herald, of the 4th and 5th together with interesting intelligence relative to the war, to a late date, from our correspondents.

A letter of March 4, from Picolata, states there were hopes that Major Belknap might induce Assynosis, with his band of 100 persons, including 20 or 25 war captives, to come in.

An officer of the army arrived in town by the steamer Gen. Clinch, we learn that the chief has surrendered to Major Belknap his whole party, consisting of 21 warriors and 57 women and children. This surrender is much more important than a battle.

The enemy is pressed vigorously in all directions and yet so few are his numbers, so great his ability to elude search, that it is almost impossible to seize him. We refer our readers to the following letter from our kind correspondents. We regard the advancement of these new settlers into the heart of Florida, as the beginning of a new era in the Florida war. This move is the most important thing which has occurred in Florida for years past. The time has arrived when the remaining Indians are few, and the loss of life and treasure too great to justify offensive measures on a large scale.

Hereafter the efforts of our troops will be mainly directed to the protection of the new settlers. We therefore mark a new era in this date in Florida affairs. The enemy will be pressed and may be compelled to surrender at discretion, but the probability is strong that the diminished bands now out on the frontier at large if they please, as they do. To collect these small remnants would be a Herculean task.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

FLORIDA, Feb. 28.

Twenty three settlers, with their baggage, slaves, and one with his family, have departed the Withlacoochee on their way to Annukulga Hammock to open a settlement. More are to follow, some probably to Water Harbor, west of Tampa, where Harrison was located. This is the first time a settler has advanced South of the noted Withlacoochee since the Fall of the commencement of the war. This marks a settlement in the ancient and

delighted to persevere; but they have ranged mostly in regions singularly fitted for the abode and hiding place of the Indian, and just as remarkably unfitted for the wants and occupation of the whites.

## TRIAL OF CARROLL.

Willis G. Carroll for the murder of Isaac Lindsay, was tried before his honor, Judge Maney, at the last term of the circuit court holden for the county of Sumner, and resulted in his conviction of murder in the first degree, without any mitigating circumstances. The trial was one of deep interest—and drew together a great number of spectators who gave unwearied attention during the whole investigation, which lasted about a week. The case was one that rested alone on circumstantial evidence. The deceased was an inoffensive, harmless old man—a preacher of the gospel, credulous and unsuspecting. Carroll had known him from his boyhood, and had received many acts of kindness at his hands. Carroll induced him to believe that he had discovered a valuable silver mine in the State of Missouri, whence he came in the spring of 1841; and that he had brought with him ninety three pounds of the ore, which he had concealed somewhere in the bottom of Cumberland river, between the residence of Lindsay and Nashville.—He proposed to sell the ore to Lindsay at a very reduced price—saying he only had use for \$100 or \$150. Lindsay left home with about \$100, and met with Carroll on the north side of the Cumberland river, who was to conduct the old man to the place where the ore was concealed, and it was then to be taken to Nashville to be tested. Carroll conducted the old man to an unfrequented spot on the river, and while the deceased was in front of him on his horse, shot him in the back, then dragged his body to the river, and concealed it in the water, and rifled his pocket book of its contents. He then made his escape down the river, and concealed himself in the Indian Nation on the borders of Arkansas. He changed his dress, his name, parted with his gun, and resorted to various stratagems to avoid detection; but he was overtaken and brought to justice. The prosecution was conducted by George W. Allen, Attorney General, R. J. Meigs and R. M. Burton; the defence by Joseph C. Guild, Wm Trousdale, A. J. Blythe, Pepper and Smiley. The sentence of death was pronounced upon him by his honor Judge Maney, in so eloquent, impressive, and solemn a manner, that many were moved to tears—but the prisoner remained undaunted.

Nashville Union.

## PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.

We learn from the Southern Journal, published at Monticello, in this State, that Mr. Andrew Jackson Holliday, and Mary Louisa and Lucy Arrington, daughters of Mrs. Joanna Williams Arrington, of Lawrence county, were drowned in Pearl river on the 15th inst. They had gone to a convivial party, and in returning the boat in which they had

## THE CALEDONIA SAFE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The mail steamer, Clyde, from Halifax arrived last night, bringing us the welcome tidings of the safety of the Caledonia. The joyful news, which will be hailed with enthusiastic gladness throughout this continent, was brought to Halifax by the Acadia which arrived there on Monday night.

The Acadia brought dates to the 4th of February. The most important and interesting item is the

### RETURN OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th of February, with the mails and a large number of passengers. She had a fair wind, and 'walked the water' admirably, for the first three days; but on the 7th, the wind chopped round, and blew very hard from the Westward. On the 8th the storm increased, continued on the 9th, and raised to such a tremendous pitch on the 10th, that the fore starboard bulworks and ice-house were carried away, the fore cabin filled with water, the passengers washed out—the bedding saturated—and the rudder sprung. Part of it after bulwarks, and the iron rail on the tail rail were twisted off—the wheel house damaged, and the larboard paddle box partially stove in.

In this dilemma the ship was navigated by her sails, while they tried to secure the rudder with chains and bolts. The storm raged with fearful violence on the 11th; and at six o'clock on the evening of that day, the Captain and officers decided upon returning, and putting into Cork, for repairs—the rudder being completely twisted and useless, and the sea running very high.

The Caledonia was Telegraphed off Holyhead on the morning of Thursday the 17th and about midnight she arrived at Liverpool. The Acadia was got ready with extraordinary despatch and left Liverpool with the mails and passengers of the Caledonia, at 3 o'clock on Saturday the 19th.

The passengers bear testimony, that the Caledonia is an excellent sea-boat—that she rode through the gale like a duck; and they speak in high terms of the courageous and seamanlike Captain Lott, throughout the whole storm. They passed a series of resolutions expressing their high opinions of the vessel and her commander.

**Royal Christening.**—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the throne, was publicly admitted member of the Christian Church, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Tuesday the 28th of January.

The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendor. The name given to the infant prince was Albert Edward, after his father, and his illustrious grandfather, the Duke of Kent.

The Queen opened Parliament in person in a speech of the usual length and dryness. The difficulties with this country are not mentioned.

Mr. D. E. Morris, proprietor of the Hay