

whole party, consisting of 21 warriors, women and children. This is much more important than a bat-

emy is pressed vigorously in all directions yet so few are his numbers, that his ability to elude search, that it is impossible to seize him. We readers to the following letter from our kind correspondents. We regard the cement of these new settlers into Florida, as the beginning of a new Florida war. This move is an important thing which has occurred in Florida for years past. The time has passed when the remaining Indians are to be found and the loss of life and treasure too great to justify offensive measures on a large scale hereafter the efforts of our troops are mainly directed to the protection of our posts. We therefore mark a new era in Florida affairs. The enemy is pressed and may be compelled to retreat at discretion, but the probability that the diminished bands now out there are at large if they please, as they are. To collect these small remnants is a Herculean task.

Evidence of the Savannah Republican.
FLORIDA, Feb. 28.

By three settlers, with their baggage, and one with his family, have returned to Withlacoochee on their way to the Kitka Hammock to open a settlement there are to follow, some probably to Winter Harbor, west of Tampa, where a settlement was located. This is the first settlement has advanced South of the Withlacoochee since the Fall of 1854, the commencement of the war. This is a settlement in the ancient and formidable strong hold of the Seminole. They are prepared to encounter stragglers and to occupy the country, as our men of this nation have always done, with the powder in one hand and the rifle in the other. A block house is to be built for the troops, at such a point as they can be situated in the Hammock, and that will be an allaying point for such operations.— They go with their eyes open, and know that the surprise is one which will place them in the neighborhood of some of the Indians, and are aware that if nothing is risked, nothing will be gained in such a country. It is an important movement. It is the beginning of the end. They go to a point at a striking distance of the once redoubtable Boca and Cove of the Withlacoochee, the favorite haunts of the Honosapam on the Gulf side.

The armed occupation and settlement is a matter of good. It is truly pleasant to see the apparatus of the pioneer advancing to the use of civilization, those settlements, blessed with a climate so mild and active. The western coast on our Gulf possesses a blander climate

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 gone was driven by the current against a tree, and broken to pieces. Mr. Holliday perished in attempting to rescue Miss Louisa. Mr. Francis J. Larkin (late of this city) was of the party, and exerted himself to the utmost to save Miss Lucy. He attempted to swim out with her clinging to his waist, and sunk several times, when she separated from him, exclaiming "we are gone," and sunk. Mr. Larkin then seized her dress and attempted in vain to raise her, the treacherous garments giving way. All his efforts proving unavailing, he, with difficulty, himself reached the shore. Dr. Arrington, brother to the sisters, was on the shore with a younger sister, having left the boat to lighten it, a short time before the awful catastrophe; he rushed into the water, but soon became chilled and disabled by exertion, and only saved his own life by clinging to a tree.

The same paper also announces the death of Dr. Z. E. Pendleton, of wounds received in an affray with Mr. Edward Englehart. The verdict of the coroners inquest was that Dr. P. came to his death by wounds inflicted by Mr. Englehart in self defence.

[Mississippian.]

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 mail 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 a 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 Haymarket Theatre, died on the 17th of February.

Corn Laws!—Triumph of the Ministry.—Sir Robert Peel's policy with reference to the Corn Law Question, has been favorably received by the House of Commons, by a clear majority of 123.

Representative of Liverpool.—The Conservatives have agreed to bring forward Sir Howard Douglass, late Governor of the Ionian Islands.

The Steamship *Britania* arrived at Liverpool, the 15th February, in 11 days from Halifax.

France has refused to ratify the proposed treaty, between the Five Great Powers for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Creole Case.—In the House of Lords, Feb. 14, Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice, brought under the consideration of their Lordships the case of the *Creole*, by moving for copies of any correspondence upon the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that house, and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of opinion that even for the mere purposes of good neighbor-