

Domestic.

From the Charleston Mercury.
FROM FLORIDA.

By the Schr George and Mary Capt. Willey, we have received Jacksonville Courier of the 10th inst. containing the following latest intelligence from the sea of war:

LATEST NEWS FROM GEN. GAINES.

The intelligence from the Withlacoochee continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians. After the battle of the first day Gen. Gaines found 30 Indians killed. He had two of his men killed and several wounded. On the third day the Indians crossed the Withlacoochee to attack him. He, having taken only eight days provisions and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions and ammunition.—Gen. Clinch, being under orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the Army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. B. M. Dell started with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

They had not proceeded many miles, when an express arrived from Gen. Gaines, containing the intelligence, that he was entirely surrounded by the Indians, and unless he received provisions, he should be under the necessity of cutting his way through them, leaving his wounded. He requested the assembling of the Alchua militia to guard the provisions sent him. After receiving this unexpected intelligence, the provisions, which were on their way, were ordered back. The soldiers of Alchua, though to unceremoniously discharged, and who had refused to be disbanded in the present defenceless state of the country, assembled to the number of about 200, to go to the assistance of Gen. Gaines.

The following extract of a letter received by Col. Dell from Capt. Priest, dated 4th inst. contains some further particulars:

"You may not have heard of the recent occurrences here. General Gaines was attacked last Saturday evening, on this side the Withlacoochee and has been fighting ever since. Sometimes he has three fights in the day and one in the night. At one of the fights, there were found dead thirty Indians and one negro. The result of the others we have not heard. At the last advice the loss to the Army of 1200 men, was 4 killed and 35 wounded. At we have heard the cannon several times since, firing heartily.

"Our Alchua Companies left here about 1 o'clock this morning in a very hard rain, in order to assist in guarding provisions and ammunition to the Withlacoochee, both of which Gen. Gaines is much in want of. We understand that two days since, Gen. Scott with his forces, was at Pocolata, and that two different expresses have been for him."

By the arrival of Mr. Samuel Harrison from Alchua, on Tuesday evening last, we are furnished with still later information.

Gen. Clinch, with his forces in conjunction with the Alchua militia, making in all about eight hundred, had gone to aid Gen. Gaines. He reached the camp, Saturday last, and effected a junction with him.—With their united forces, amounting to nearly two thousand men, Gen. Gaines intended crossing the Withlacoochee, on Monday last.

His boats, floating bridges, &c. were all prepared. He has four twelve pounders, with which to cover his landing on the opposite side of the Withlacoochee. The Indians will undoubtedly make a desperate struggle to prevent his crossing. Mr. Harrison says, that on Monday the cannon were distinctly heard. It is all over now, and we are anxious to learn the result. He states that Gen. Gaines has never shown to the enemy more than about two hundred men, at one time.

That in every instance of an attack, whether by night or day, he was prepared for them, having anticipated the movements of Osceola. In this way, he made great havoc among the enemy, having killed several hundred of them. He lost, however, Gen. Clinch's horse, was only eight killed and about fifty wounded. Mr. H. says, that in his opinion, Gen. Gaines said he had men enough, and ammunition only for provisions and a short time.

From some observations made by Gen. Gaines, the number of Indians is estimated at between two and three thousand.

By some negroes, who have escaped to the whites, it is stated, that the Indians have made a fortification on the other side of the Withlacoochee, on a four miles distant. It is made of earth and fascines, and surrounded by a wide moat. This is at Osceola's town, and is probably the strong hold of the enemy. It is impossible to say, how much credit is due to these reports of the negroes. But in most other instances since the commencement of hostilities, much has been lost by not believing their statements. Gen. Gaines used to march for this place after crossing the river. There he will learn whether Osceola yet knows how to make fortifications which can withstand our means of battering them down. Before that place is taken, the one in which the women and children probably are, the struggle will be severe. It will be the fight of death to many.

Should Gen. Gaines succeed, as he probably has before this, he will have conquered the Indians, and they must either surrender, or make themselves to the hammocks and swamps for the purpose of concealing and aiding the whites. By all his movements, Gen. Gaines has evinced great skill, and has shown that he perfectly understands the enemy with whom he has to contend. The manner in which he cuts them off with so little loss to himself, shows that he has been no idle scholar in the art of war. We now confidently expect a speedy close of this

vague warfare, that Osceola's boast of five years will be a short five months.

More Volunteers arrived.—By the arrival, Saturday the 5th inst. of 750 mounted volunteers from South Carolina, our town was made a stirring scene of din and bustle.—The steamer Essayons, was employed in assisting them across the St. Johns. They are under the command of Col. Goodwyn, Lieut. Col. Butler, and Major Simpson. They proceeded to St. Augustine where they will unite with another South Carolina Regiment of Infantry. The Brigade thus formed, will proceed to Volusia under the command of General Bull. The militia of South Carolina are well organized, and have brave and gallant officers, who do credit to the State.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The War in Florida.—An impression has been very general in this quarter, from recent accounts received from Florida, that a hostile feeling exists between Gen. Scott and Gen. Gaines, and so the letter writers have gone so far as to state, that the former was determined not to afford assistance to the latter to extricate him from the perilous situation in which he was placed, previous to the receipt of our last advices from the banks of the Withlacoochee.

An officer of the army, who arrived here on Saturday, in the steamer John D. Mungin, assures us that there is not a shadow of foundation for these erroneous impressions. On the contrary, at the moment of his leaving Pocolata, (6th inst.) there was not a man in the army of Florida, who felt more anxiously for the safety and success of Gen. Gaines and his brave associates, than did Gen. Scott himself; and it was believed, that about 2000 men, would dismount as many of them as practicable, and for the want of other sufficient means of transportation, load the horses with ammunition and provisions, and make a forced march to succor the detachment under General Gaines.

On the 5th inst. 70 wagons left Pocolata, laden with provisions, for Fort King—but we learn from passengers arrived yesterday in the George S. Munn, that after proceeding about 20 miles on their way, an express was despatched to order them back, and they returned. The Steamer Santee was passed in the St. Johns river, on her way from Savannah to Pocolata, with provisions.

From the Savannah Georgian.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from Mr. Isaac Garrison, formerly of Esfingham county, now resident at Fort Walker in Alachua county Florida, that on Thursday evening last, (3d inst.) an express arrived from Gen. Clinch, at Fort Walker, requesting Capt. Allen Williams of the Spring Grove Guards, to march with his company and three other companies in his neighborhood, immediately to Fort Drane, for the purpose of carrying provisions to Gen. Gaines at Outhlacoochee. That Capt. Williams left Fort Walker with his company (32) on Thursday night, for Fort Drane, distant 29 miles, intending to leave Fort Drane, with 100 head of cattle, on Friday morning. The other three companies also started for Fort Drane on the same mission—making in all a force of about 100 men.

The intelligence brought by the express to Fort Walker was, that Gen. Gaines had been fighting the Indians at Outhlacoochee from Sunday the 29th Feb. to Thursday: that several Indians were killed, and a small number of Gen. Gaines' command—that the situation of Gen. Gaines was very critical, for want of provisions and ammunition—that Gen. Gaines had erected a fortification, within which his men were placed, and that the Indians had advanced within musket shot, and had been repulsed. After the attack on Gaines' fortification, the Indians re-crossed the Outhlacoochee, showed themselves in numbers, and (with much abuse) dared Gaines to cross over and fight. The fortification made by Gaines is on the bank of the Outhlacoochee, where the river is fifty yards wide, and the land on both sides is open pine barren. That Gen. Gaines had communicated to Gen. Clinch, that the number of warriors opposed to him was fifteen hundred.

We also learn that Gen. Gaines was engaged in constructing floats and rafts to convey his troops to the West side of the Outhlacoochee, where the Indians showed us ourselves.

There was also a rumor when Mr. G. left Florida, that a negro fellow, the property of the late Mr. E. Rogers, who had been taken by the Indians, had escaped from their custody, and had communicated to Gen. Clinch that the Indians had fortified themselves within three miles of Gen. Gaines' position, behind an intrenchment, strongly picketed, in which they had placed their women and children.

Mr. Garrison also states, that there is no foundation for the suspicion, as a letter writer mentions, that Nettles, who was recently killed by the Indians, was living on terms with the savages, as he had been out with the volunteers till a few days before his death, and passed the house of Mr. G. only two days before his death, with a horse and cart going down to Micanopy near which he was killed.

Mr. Garrison left the neighborhood of Fort Walker on Saturday morning last. He understood before he left, that a body of about 30 Indians was seen in the immediate vicinity of Micanopy, on Friday morning. We further learn from Mr. Garrison that the people of Alachua county have generally ever been ready to serve their country, and have performed their full share of duty.

From the correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

St. Augustine March 5.

Dear Sir.—I have purposely refrained from transmitting you any account of the Seminole campaign, as the various contradictory statements in regard to the movements of the enemy until within a few days since, did not deserve notice, and were too brazen to be credited. The simple fact, however, that St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Pocolata, Camp King, Tampa and Key West, have been for such a length of time kept in a constant state of alarm, and each moment dreading an attack, evidence of talent never before displayed by Indians—conduct they always did exhibit—but that a body of fifteen hundred or two thousand men, should make such demonstration, and such dispositions of their forces, is like the massacre of Major Dade—unparalleled. We knew that they must be concentrating on some point, and so the result has proved. You are aware that Gen. Gaines approached within four or five miles of Fort Drane—took eight days provisions, and returned to the Outhlacoochee, for the purpose of discovering, whether any Indians were on the prowl. On arriving at that stream his passage was disputed by a body of savages, amounting, it is surmised, to fifteen hundred—a fight commenced across the river which narrow, is deep and rapid and continued two days, neither party gaining any material advantage. The third day Gen. Gaines retired, and threw up a breast work—after which he advanced to the river with two hundred men, recommenced the skirmish, and then retreated with a hope of deceiving his enemy, and decoying them into an ambush. After dark on the same day, the entire body of Indians, now largely re-inforced by the arrival of scattering squads, crossed the river, and had the bravery to attack him in his trenches. The strategem was thus far successful—the cannon opened upon them, and played with such effect, that it is presumed, three hundred Indians and Negroes were killed. I say presumed, as it is not known whether that number was destroyed in the single engagement, or in the entire rencontre. When the cannon opened, the savages began a "terrible howling," and no wonder, for I am told that all the trace chains belonging to the pagans were used instead of balls, and literally mowed them down like grass beneath the scythe. Two of our officers were wounded in that engagement—one of whom, it is understood has since died. Gaines has since sent into Clinch for provisions—but afterwards, countermanded the order, as the Indians would capture the waggon. He is understood to be surrounded. His provisions must be gone—and unless a reinforcement has been sent by Scott, his fate, and that of his gallant army, are sealed.

I was in Camp, between this and Hanson's, when Prin e, the Express came in; he having attacked him in true military style, within eleven miles of this, and ordered him to the "right about," with a shower of fifteen or twenty bullets. The top of his cap was literally shot away, and several balls passed through his coat. A detachment from Lieut. Colonel Hewitt's Battalion was on this morning ordered out to skin the country, and cut up the varlets like a group."

The Postscript to another letter dated St. Augustine, March 2.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn officially, that Gen. Gaines had been attacked on the night of the 29th of February, by about 1500 Indians as he supposed, and after two hours hard fighting he succeeded in beating them off. The loss on our side is 4 killed, and 20 wounded, among the latter two officers. Gen. Gaines is in a dangerous situation, to use his own expression, "his wounded are increasing and his horses decreasing." He is short of provisions and entrenched and surrounded by the enemy.

On Friday last, Jim, a free black, and Carl, a slave went in the county in the neighborhood of Palatka, to drive in some cattle for Mr. Solano. They had collected 15 head, & were returning with them when in crossing Deep Creek they were surrounded by a party of Indians 22 in number, and made prisoners, about noon on Saturday. The Indians travelled with them until dark when they encamped and killed a beef and feasted, sung and danced several hours till they all got asleep, and the negroes made their escape, arrived in town Monday night about 10 o'clock, having travelled through the woods all the way, and avoided every path.

Political.

From the Globe.

We give the following quotation from the Intelligencer of 1812, to show how entirely it has now reversed all the principles of the Republican school which once gave character and weight with the people of this country. The National Intelligencer is quite in triumph at the late tact of the minority Legislature of Pennsylvania, which over-shadows the Government of the State, by a Bank Government, controlling 35 millions of dollars, and which associates its influence with all the common schools in the State, and with all its internal improvements; thus sapping free government in its primary institutions by a moneyed influence, which, like the whirlpool of Norway, draws every thing into the gorge of the monopoly. What the Intelligencer; when under Republican councils, thought of the various attempts of the Bank in 1812 to secure a State charter, will be seen in the following article:

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 25, 1812.

Bank of the United States.—We have the pleasure to announce the rejection of the application of the trustees of the late Bank of the United States to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a charter for a bank of \$5,000,000.

"We have been favored with the following copies of two propositions which were made by the agent of the trustees to the committee to whom the subject was referred."

Here follow the propositions of the trustees made through their agent Horace Binney, offering a large bonus to be expended in different sections of the State upon works of internal improvement, &c. The Intelligencer, after giving those, further says:

"The bill before the House of Representatives predicated on these propositions was negatived in committee of the whole, and on the 20th inst. the House concurred in their report; sixty-nine yeas, twenty-two nays.

"Those of the nays in italics are democrats; the rest are federalists. There is not a federal in the list of yeas.

"In this magnanimous refusal of the legislature to aggrandize the State at the expense of her neighbors, the people will see new evidence that Pennsylvania maintains her high political character, with a consistency which must insure her the respect of every friend to American interest. May others imitate so noble an example!"

From the Richmond Enquirer. MR. LEIGH.

The conflict is over with Benjamin Watkins Leigh. The Rubicon is passed!—The Senator's letter is now before the public, and will excite the strongest feelings in the bosom of every republican of Virginia. For our own parts, we can scarcely find words sufficient to express our amazement and disapprobation. We cannot doubt that his letter will be regarded as a tissue of the finest sophisms, which ever emanated from a public man of any distinction in Virginia. How truly typical is its zigzag character of the anomalous, unsteady, and crooked course which its author has pursued! When was there a paper of this description dressed to the representatives of freemen, by one of their own "servants," so strongly characterized by such overweening and arrogant presumption—so utterly regardless of all the maxims of moderation? Mr. Leigh affects, indeed, to play a bold and lofty part—he assumes the mock buskins of heroic dignity; but he should have recollected, that his audience consists of a free and independent people—who are able to distinguish rashness from wisdom, and passion from principle. Mr. Leigh seems to have formed too high an opinion of his own abilities, and to have calculated too largely on the credulity of his countrymen. Let him be assured, that such filial sophistry and such flagrant inconsistency as this, cannot bewilder the understandings of the people. No! They will require (in the language he has applied to others,) acts, and not professions—some other and better proof of his devotion to the principles of the constitution, and to the doctrines of our republican fathers, than idle and ridiculous vaunting. He is right, too, in supposing that so daring an attempt to bring into contempt the essential principle of a free government, and to defy the people and their representatives, will call forth a spirit, and kindle a flame from one end of this commonwealth to the other. It will sweep from the mountains to the ocean, and will teach Mr. Leigh and his competitors, (Mangum, Southard, and others,) a lesson, which they will never forget.

And who of all men breathing ought to have been the last to pursue this extraordinary course? From whose arm would not the blow have come with a better grace? Had not this essential principle of a free government enemies enough already, without arraying against it the name of Benjamin W. Leigh! Was it for a man like him to sacrifice every principle of consistency, upon the altar of faction? Was it for the author of the celebrated report of 1812; to be the first Senator of Virginia to trample it under foot? to strike the only national plume which he ever wore in his cap? to commit suicide on his own political reputation?

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Friday last, contains the following:

THE RUMOR OF THREATS.

"For two or three days past, rumors have been prevalent among us, of plans at Washington to defeat the purposes of Pennsylvania, in incorporating the United States Bank. It is said that the President is determined to bring the surplus revenue with all its vast magnitude, equally nearly the full amount of silver and gold in this country, to operate against the Bank. That he will also direct that the accumulation of United States Bank notes, at the land offices, shall be sent to the Bank with a view of drawing out its specie. The effect of such measures actually pursued, would of course be ruinous to the trade of the city upon which it should fall. We speak of these rumors as in circulation; we cannot, however, believe that the President of the United States would countenance such acts. We would not entertain so mean an opinion of the Executive of the nation; but as some of the party attached to and existing by his name have undoubtedly held forth threats of such measures, it may not be improper to express our belief that the President of the United States Bank will fearlessly and cautiously meet the thunders of the executive, and it may not be too much to sup-

pose that he will have still enough to avert the flash intended for Philadelphia, and conduct it to some portion of the Union, that is more the favorite of the Government.

"If we loved our party better than the State of Pennsylvania, we might well wish for the warfare. It would effectually wrest Pennsylvania from Mr. Van Buren. There would not, in three months be left enough of the party to sign the proceedings of meetings concocted at Washington."

This carries with it the impress of bank official. We do not believe that there has been in Philadelphia any such rumors, unless fabricated there—fabricated for the purpose of endeavoring to throw upon the Government here the odium of creating the evils which the whole community are destined to experience arising out of the wicked increase by the Bank of its paper issues during the past year; an increase beyond the amount it ever before reached during the existence of its charter. This circulation is pouring back upon the Bank—it will continue to return.—In place of the Government directing the accumulation at the land offices of the notes of the Bank of the United States to be sent to the Bank for the purpose of drawing specie, it is much more probable, in our opinion, that the Government will prohibit their receipt at the land offices altogether. The insinuation of the President of the bank conducting "the flash intended for Philadelphia to some portion of the Union, that is more the favorite to the Government," is not without its meaning; we understand it perfectly well. New York is selected out to feel the power of the Bank. We have for some time past been aware of the plan of operations. The specie in the branch at New York is to be transferred to Philadelphia. The five millions of local debt due there are to be collected and specie withdrawn to Philadelphia as fast as they fall due. This is not all. The many millions of domestic bills purchased in other places, and running to maturity there, are also to be collected in specie. To justify the bank managers in their course of operations previously determined upon, has the above tale been fabricated by the managers of the Bank.

The last paragraph of the above article, is not less arrogant than most of the others which derive their origin from those "masters of the heal waters of corruption." What is it but saying to the great demagogues party of Pennsylvania, against whom the Bank has been warring for years, but could not succeed in subduing, "Though we fail to conquer you by the sword, we hold you suspended by the purse strings," and that they have no alternative but to be strangled, or vote according to the Bank's behests.—Globe.

The Whigs have lately canted at a great rate about Virginia's being fallen—Virginia disgraced—Virginia's being put at the feet of the Executive, by the passage of the Expanding Resolutions. But look at the other side of the question. She could indeed be fallen—disgraced forever, if she were to permit one of the "vital principles of her free Institutions" to be contemned—and herself trampled in the dust, by one of her own "servants"—(so Mr. Leigh, in his own Report of 1812 calls the United States Senators)—She might indeed hide herself in sackcloth and ashes, if she becomes the slave of her own servants. She would indeed be fallen—disgraced—if she permits E. W. Leigh, with impunity, to treat her as Mangum has treated North Carolina, and Southard, N. J. say. When we heard of the abuses which were practised by other Senators, we were astonished as well as indignant. But the case is now our own. The insult is brought to our own doors. Shall we acquiesce? Shall we, who have sold sacred the Right of instructing a Senator, at all times, and under all circumstances, without stint or qualification, now suffer those very Senators to be heard of in their seats? Shall we, who boasted of having kept alive the flame of Liberty, now permit it to be extinguished by our own servants? Forbid it, Patriots! Freemen of Virginia! Arise and vindicate yourselves—or never talk more about your right of Instruction!

As the signs go, Mr. Tyler will find little favor among the Whigs of the other States. The N. Y. Commercial calls his course disheartening and vexatious—says he has "suffered himself to be circumvented"—has "no harsh or wicked feeling against him; but he has acted upon a principle of error," and "has sacrificed his duty to the United States to his deference for the wishes of a few political partizans in Virginia—not for his constituents, the people of the Union." (For the answer to that doctrine, see Mr. Leigh's own Report in 1812.) and so on, as Dr. Cophagus would say.

The Raleigh Register of the 6th takes the thing more highly in judgment.—This friend of Citizen Mangum thus brings Mr. Tyler's "eloquent production" "home to his own business and bosom"—we mean, the Editor of the Register.

"The resignation of Mr. Tyler suggests the question to our minds, whether the Whigs of North Carolina can, with a due regard to their principles, to say nothing of their honor, support him for the Vice Presidency. Our own opinion is, (and we speak for ourselves alone,) that to continue him on our Ticket, under existing circumstances, is to jeopard the vote of the State. At the time of his nomination he was taken up, in preference to others, simply because he had accepted the Maryland nomination, and from a wish to avoid