

wounded, 10 in number, and one or two killed in the last attack.

A letter from an officer at Fort Drane, dated March 1st, says Gen. Gaines had 1004 men and was on his way to Tampa Bay when the action took place. They left Fort King at 8 A. M. Feb. 26, and reached the river the same day. —While the General, with General Smith, who commands the Louisiana volunteers, were reconnoitering in person, an old crossing of the river, they were fired upon by the Indians, and then the firing became general from opposite sides of the river —Among the wounded were Capt. Saunders, late Suter, and Capt. Armstrong, U. S. schooner *Motto*. The firing of cannon was heard at Fort Drane, 35 miles distant, for two days. On the 27th an express arrived at Fort Drane from Gen. Gaines to Gen. Clinch, requesting men, provisions, ammunition, &c. —The firing also was still heard. —On March 1st, another express arrived, stating that Gen. Gaines had entrenched himself, while he was preparing boats, bridges, &c.

Gen. Clinch has only about 450 men around him, 200 of those volunteers. Col. Bankhead, we learn, is on the march here from Picolata, with some 400 volunteers. Gen. Eustis is east of the St. Johns, and Gen. Scott, at the last accounts, was at Picolata; I think, however, he will be here before many hours. No supplies of any kind have reached this post yet, but we are in hopes they will soon, as there is much anxiety as well as necessity, to move down to Gen. Gaines. The wagons were sent down to Picolata on the 28th for provisions, only leaving some one or two small carts. They were dispatched before day this morning with ammunition and a few stores and 25 head of beef cattle, to Gen. Gaines, but upon receiving the express this day at 12, a message was sent after them to order them back, as the Indians would assuredly get them. Gen. Gaines, when he left Fort King had only 10 days' rations, and those Gen. Clinch took up at this place, leaving but little here. The weather is becoming very warm.

CAMP AUGUSTA, March 2d, }  
Opposite Picolata. }

We have arrived here in safety. On our march, two expresses passed us, bearing important intelligence from Gen. Gaines. The news is, that Gaines had met the Indians at Outhlacoocho, where 1300 warriors were encamped, and had fortified for the protection of their women and children. The wary old gentleman only permitted 200 of his men to appear, and kept the remainder in ambush. This was done with the hope of enticing the Indians to cross the river. The ruse did not succeed the first day, but it is said that a number of Indians passed over the river on the second, to give battle. Fifty Indians were killed, and General Gaines lost four regulars, two volunteers killed, and many wounded. If Gen. Gaines is able to maintain his ground for one week, which he will do, if Gen. Clinch supplies him with provision, there is no doubt he will humble the power of the Seminole forever.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA!

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.—The following extract of a letter received in this city from an officer in St. Augustine, dated 5th inst. furnishes some details which supply the want of completeness in the following account. It appears that Gen. Gaines had proceeded from Camp King to the banks of the Withlacooche, with eight days' provisions, and on arriving there found the Indians in considerable force on the other side of the river. He fought them for two days across the river, and on the third day having formed an entrenched camp proceeded with two hundred men for the purpose of cutting them across the Withlacooche. He succeeded, and the Indians had the temerity to attack him to his entrenched camp, when he

committed great slaughter among them, having killed 300 of their number. The trace chains were removed from the wagons and fired among them.

The force of General Gaines when he left Tampa Bay was 1110 men, composed of militia from Alabama and Louisiana. Gen. Scott was between 69 and 70 miles from him, and the Indians between them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEB. 5.—Mr. Baring, on the part of Lord John Russell, gave notice, that, on the 9th Feb he should ask leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.

Lord D. Stuart gave notice, that, on the 16th of February, he should call the attention of the House to the effects which the policy of Russia towards Poland had upon British interests.—(hear, hear!)

Mr. Ripon gave notice, that, on the 19th of April, he should move a resolution to the effect that Doans and Chapters, not having cures of souls, were useless, and that their revenues should devolve upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed by the Crown.—(Cheers.) The hon. member then gave notice, that, on the 26th of April, he should bring in a bill to relieve the Bishops and Archbishops from their attendance in the House of Lords.—(Laughter and Cheers.)

Mr. Robinson gave notice, that, on Tuesday next, he should move a series of resolutions relative to the present state of the taxation of the country, with a view to its revision.—(Cheers.) And, on the 24th Feb'y he should bring forward a motion relative to the manufacture of foreign grain in bond, into flour for exportation.

Sir A. Agnew gave notice, that on the 1st of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to secure the better observance of the Sabbath.

Mr. D. W. Harvey gave notice, that, on the 17th of March, he should move for the appointment of a select committee to revise all pensions charged upon any fund under the control of Parliament, with a view to ascertain whether the continued payments thereof were justified.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice, that on the 8th of March, he purposes bringing in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative to the stamp duty on newspapers.

A proclamation has appeared for the issue of a new silver coin of value of four pence.

The intelligence from the Continent does not change the aspect of affairs; but in consequence of a proposed increase of the naval force, it is apprehended that the relation with the Northern Powers is not upon the most satisfactory footing. It is even said that the Earl of Durham, in his Despatches, expresses fears of an approaching tempest. On that account, it is said, the passage in the King's Speech relative to the close alliance of England and France, was inserted.

The trade and commerce of Great Britain is represented as being remarkably good; and the manufacturers are very generally in active employment. The country is tranquil.

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING.—The shipping belonging to the Port of Liverpool have so increased of late, that we can now boast of possessing upwards of one thousand vessels owned by Liverpool merchants and others engaged in the foreign trade of this port. Several hundreds of other British vessels, the property of Yarmouth, Plymouth, London, Whitehaven, Workington, and the shipowners of other British ports are also engaged in the foreign commerce of Liverpool.—*Liverpool Standard.*

From the Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 12.

We can conceive nothing more frivolous than the ground upon which the Duke of Wellington moved an amendment upon the Address in the Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the Commons. The part of the Royal Speech which afforded a pretext for this display of petty party spirit was that wherein His Majesty says,

"You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded on the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland."

As an amendment on this passage, the Duke moved that the following be substituted:—

"Being in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, we will proceed, without delay, to the consideration of any defects and evils which have been shown to exist in those institutions, for the purpose of applying such remedies as may obviate just causes of complaint, and insure the impartial administration of justice."

As there is abundance of "damning proof" of corruption and misrule contained in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporation of Ireland, the object of Ministers will be accomplished if the Duke of Wellington and his party will honestly abide by the pledge given in this amendment, which was adopted by Ministers as a harmless concession to the irresponsible and hereditary legislators.

Sir Robert Peel so far mistook the essential difference between an unreformed House of Commons, as to venture upon the *sumo* experiment in the latter which the Duke of Wellington had made in the former; but his failure was as miserable as was the logic which he employed on the occasion. He would not, forsooth, pledge himself to a principle which he did not understand! Now the principle was that of the English Municipal Bill; and if Sir Robert does not understand that by this time, he must be a very dull scholar, and not a very fit man to be the leader of any party, if it be true, as we are told, that "when the blind lead the blind, they shall both fall into the ditch."

But if Sir Robert Peel does not understand the principle of the English Municipal Reform there is one thing which he must fully understand by this time; and that is, that he and his party cannot shake the stability of the present administration, supported, as it is, by a commanding majority in the House of Commons, and by a vast majority of the people of Great Britain.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Albion Mares' Store, on Monday, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon: That WELL-KNOWN FARM,

at Fox Brook, East River, formerly occupied by one Colin McKay, containing one hundred Acres;—the soil of said Farm is of excellent quality and is well wooded and watered.—there is a

GOOD FRAME BARN AND HOUSE

on the farm; from thirty to forty acres of it are cleared and is situated within one mile of Gray's Mills, at Hopewell, and the main Road leading from Hopewell, to the Middle River runs through it. For terms of payment and further particulars, please apply to the subscriber. An indisputable title will be given.

JAMES GERRARD.

Albion Market, April 1th, 1839.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber.

40 Sides Neats Leather,

6 sides sole do.

1 dozen Calf skins.

Flour and Oatmeal will be taken in payment.

March 30.

J. DAWSON.