quiring—"Mary, my child! Can it be possible that you live to witness the sorrow and misery of your wicked father? Oh, I discover in your face the age of your own poor mother! Tell me—how came you here? What breeze of fortune hath borne you onward to so favorable a condition!—Oh, my wife! would to heaven I could call thee to life again!" he exclaimed, weeping and sobbing most bitterly.

"Stay," father! she lives! she lives!" cried Mary. "why you dear creature will live to bless you."

"What! Julia—my wife! still live! Gracious heaven! may I dare to meet her! Oh lead me—yea—lead me before her. I deserve no favor from her, but she knows I am forgiven by her Mary, and she will forgive me—yes, she will forgive me!"

"Oh, I bless the fortune that has brought us together!" said Mary. "Compose yourself, my father—and you shall know all. Mother still resides in Connecticut. We were wretchedly poor and needy; but a good old gentleman, by the name of Harwood, came one day and took us to his home in Hartford, where she is invited to remain—as long as he lives. It is by his kindness and generosity also that I am here pursuing my studies. I was preparing to return—having the moment you accosted me, received a letter from my mother, desiring me to embark for home immediately."

The poor man was nearly overcome at so unexpected a meeting—with intelligence at once so gratifying, and the prospect of being again united to the bosom companion of his early days.

No time was now lost. The next packet that sailed, took the father and daughter to the shores of their native country and home. And here let me remark, that on leaving, Mary failed not to give young Jeffreys a most pressing invitation to visit America at as early a day as his engagements would permit.

I need not describe the meeting of the long separated husband and wife. Suffice to say, it was affecting in the extreme. Each felt to have been more in the wrong—and each begged most earnestly to be forgiven by the other. The day was one of mutual congratulation and joy; and that night were their hearts unitedly raised to God in humble and sincere prayer for the pardon of all their misdeeds—for His protection against the unhappy consequences of PASSION—and for His constant guidance and blessing.

In less than one year from that time, Mr. Harwood and his aged companion were both called to their reward in Heaven; and Mary Lee, his adopted and only child, came into possession of his immense estate, subject only to an annuity to her parents, sufficient to ensure them a comfortable and affluent support while living.

Mary's invitation to young Jeffreys was accepted. His visit was one of unusual interest to him, and not less so to her, whose hand he came to solicit. They were united: and blessings caused no one to attend them. They avoided the PERILS of PASSION, by attending to the voice of wisdom, "whose ways," in the beautiful language of Scripture, "are ways of pleasantness, and whose paths are peace."

The Happy Miner.

"There's danger in the mines, old man?"

I asked of an aged miner, who, with his arms bent, leaned against the side of his dim, menace vault absorbed in meditation—"It must be a fearful life."

The old man looked at me with a stead fast, but sorrowful glance and then, and then, in half broken sentences he uttered—"Danger—where is there not—on the earth or beneath it—in the mountain or in the valley—on the oceans or in the quiet of nature's most hidden spot—where is there not danger? where has not death left some token of his presence?" "True," I replied, "but the vicissitudes of life are various: the sailor seeks his living on the waters, and he knows each moment that they may engulph him—the miner seeks it in the wild woods—and the soldier in the battle field—and the miner knows not but the spot where he now stands, to-morrow may be his tomb."

"It is sacred," replied the old man—"we find death in the means we seek to perpetuate life—'tis a strange riddle—who shall solve it?"

"Have you long followed this occupation?" I asked, somewhat struck with the old man's manner.

"From a boy—I drew my first breath in the mines—I shall yield it up in their gloom."

"You have seen some of those vicissitudes," said I, "to which you have just now alluded."

"Yes," he replied with a faltering voice, "I have. There was a time that three tall boys looked up to me and called me father. They were sturdy striplings! Now it seems but yesterday they stood before me as young men in their strength and I filled too with a father's vanity. But the Lord chastened the proud heart. Where are they now? I am childless—he was the dearest, and of the flock—his mother's spirit seemed to have settled on him—crushed at my feet a bleeding mass. We were together—so near that his hot blood sprung up into my face. Molten lead had been less lasting than those fearful drops.

One moment and his light laugh was in my ears; the next, and the large mass came—where was no cry, no look of terror—but the transition to eternity was as the lightning's flash—and my poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It was an awful moment—but time that changeth all things brought relief—and I had still two sons.—But my cup of affliction was not yet full.—They too were taken from me. Side by side they died—not as their brother—but the fire damp caught their breath, and left them scorched lifeless. They brought them home to the old man—his fair jewels—him whom earth's richest treasures in his sight had no price—and told him he was childless and alone. It is a strange decree that the old plant should thus survive the stripping thus it shaded and for whom it would have died a thousand times. Is it surprising that I should wish to die here in the mines?"

"You have indeed," I replied, "drank of affliction. Whence did you derive consolation?"

The old man looked up—"From heaven—God gave, and he hath taken away—blessed be his name." I bowed my head to the miner's pious prayer—and the old man passed on.

HAZARD.—Since the 1st of January, a year ago, there have been shipped to the West Indies, from New Haven, 2046 horses

Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

Office of the Star & Banner: *Chambersburg Street, a few doors West of the Court-House.*

CONDITIONS:

I. The STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER is published weekly, at Two DOLLARS per annum, (or Volume of 52 Numbers,) per. to half yearly in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the direction of the editor—A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

III. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted THREE times for ONE DOLLAR, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion—longer ones in the same proportion. The number of insertions to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly

IV. Communications, &c. by mail, must be post-paid, or they will not meet with attention

saddle bags

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1838.

ENIGMAS.

I am composed of 17 letters;—my 6, 10, 13, 2 and 9, is the nest of a fowl—my 5, 11, 13, 8 and 9, is what one can see at all times be seen at sea—my 1, 12, 4, 5 and 10, is the name of a district of land in the possession of a nobleman—my 7, 11, 17, 6, 13 and 10, is a name given to a string of beads—my 5, 10, 8, 2, 13 and 6, is a point from which the followers of Mahommet number years—my 15, 7, 12, 8 and 17, is a substance used by physicians—and my whole is what all men, and women desire—the success of a newspaper, *should* do, and what every honorable subscriber *will* do. L.

I am a word of 7 letters. My 5, 2, 7 and 4 is river bordering on Russia; my 1, 6 and 3 is a river in Asia; my 5, 4, 3 and 2 is a sea of Asia; and my whole is a town of Asia. IDAN.

I am a word of 13 letters. My 1, 2, 6, 11, 4, 8 and thirteen is the name of an ancient race of giants in Sicily; my 7, 11, 9, 7, 13, 12 and 5 is the name of a city in Asia Minor; my 3, 4, 11 and 10 is the name of a city where a battle was fought between the Romans and Hannibal; my 4, 13, 5 and 10 is the name of a Roman statesman in Tuscany; whole names not recollected, and Sergeant Major SLADACK; are among the killed The whole of "Company K," of the 6th infantry are said to be killed, except some seven—making a total of 8 officers killed, and 140 rank and file killed and wounded. Of the Indians only 8 were found dead on the field, though it is said some forty or fifty bodies had been drugged off. The troops succeeded in bringing away 60 ponies.

We understand that the troops had been in pursuit of the Indians, and when they came up to the spot where they were concealed behind bushes and in the tops of trees, they were received by a volley from the savages, each shot killed or wounded its man. Col. Thompson fell at the first fire as did most of those who were slain. It is said that the Indians fought so desperately, that it was doubtful at one period of the engagement which party would be compelled to give way. The force of the Indians was variously estimated, and as they were in ambush, perhaps it would be impossible to ascertain their number with any certainty to tell.

From signs made in the sand supposed to be by Alligator, and which the interpreter Abraham has seen, the latter gives it as his opinion that the Indians intend to war to the death.

A report reached Tampa Bay on the 1st instant, that Brigadier General NELSON, of the Georgia Volunteers, had an engagement on the 26th December at the Suwannee river; but the result was not known. It is said that Gen. Nelson's horse was shot under him.

Forty prisoners arrived at Tampa Bay on the 1st from Fort Mc Rupa. They will be sent to Fort Pike, which is a depot for prisoners.

From Canada.

We have Albany dates of Saturday, Buffalo the 8th, and Utica to the 10th.

A gentleman arrived at Albany, who left Buffalo on the 7th late in the afternoon, states that he conversed with an acquaintance who had just arrived in the cars from Schlosser, who informed him that an irregular cannonade had been kept up during the day between the Navy Islanders and the British Fort Drummond. The same gentleman was present on Saturday last at Chipneva, at an interview between Colonel MacNab and a bearer of despatches to him from Gen. Van Rensselaer.

That after reading the communication, MacNab replied verbally to the messenger that he was surprised to receive such a communication; that he might tell Gen. Van Rensselaer that he might expect an attack the next morning. Our friend further informs us that on his way from Buffalo, and while at Chateaugy Hollow, on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, he distinctly heard cannonading in the direction of Schlosser.

The following is a letter from Niagara Falls, under date of the 7th inst. which seems to be confirmatory of the above:

Last night authentic information was received by Van that an attack would be made at sunrise this morning and be preceeded by 6 hours cannonading last night.

At 12 the cannonading commenced, and continued at intervals until 4. At that hour it commenced raining hard, and it still rains, which has doubtless frustrated the attack, as none had been made.

If an attack is not made in 3 days, the Patriots will evacuate the island, and have a foothold in Canada. How, you must wait to learn. I know, but dare not tell you.

Duncombe is, without doubt, at the head of a force near Detroit—on a British Island, it is said.

There are 300 rifles on Grand Island.—MacNab will be kept from there.

MacNab's Indians have dwindled down to 100.

The patriot officers and men sincerely desire, and I sincerely believe they will obtain a victory.

P. S. I have just heard that the Grand Jury have indicted MacNab, Mosher, McCormic, Chalmers, McLeod, Leland, Jarvis, Warner, Ridgley, McDonald and Warren, for murder—in the Caroline affair.

The Utica Observer publishes MacNab's account of the affair at Schlosser, and accompanies it with this language:

"It has never fallen to our lot to publish a sheet that was more sought, or more eagerly read than the one we now issue will be; and long, indeed, will it be, ere we shall do so again. We give, to-night, mixed up with much other matter, the *official account* of the invasion of the United States, the murder of some of her citizens and the destruction of the steamboat Caroline. This document is in the last degree important. It is from A. N. MacNab, commanding her majesty's forces at Chippewa, U. C., and he distinctly avows that he sent a *Captain of the Royal Navy* to execute the service in question! This outrage then, is no act of unauthorized lawbreakers, but the *valiant* deed of a captain of the "Royal" Navy, under the orders of a Colonel of the "Royal" service!

McNABB'S STATEMENT.

Head Quarters,
Chippewa, 30th Dec. 1837
Saturday morning, 3 o'clock.

SIR—I have the honor to report for the information of his excellency the Lieut. Governor, that having received positive information that the pirates and rebels at Navy Island had purchased a steamboat called the Caroline, to facilitate their intended invasion of this country, and being confirmed in my determination by receiving the boat (supposed sailed under British colors) appearing at the island, I determined upon cutting her out: and having sent Capt. Drew of the royal navy, to do it, in a most gallant manner, with a crew of volunteers (whose names I shall hereafter mention) performed this dangerous service, which was handsomely effected. It was accomplished in the dark of night, and found to be impossible to get the vessel over to this place, and it was therefore necessary to set her on fire.

Her colors are in my possession.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your ob't humble servant,
A. N. McNABB, Col. com'dg.

P. S. We have two or three wounded—and the pirates about the steamboat "as estab lished. A. N. McNABB.

STILL LATER.

We have the back mails from the seat of war, and now learn that the British seem to have abandoned the idea of attacking Navy Island, as the militia will not volunteer. Another steamboat the Barcelona, had reached Schlosser, whose arrival was hailed by three cheers, and the band of the regiment stationed there to keep the peace, it appears struck up Yankee Doodle! She is fitting out for defence, and is to act as a ferry boat for the islanders. McNabb is scattering his forces from Fort Erie to Fort George. The Navy Islanders, a resolute band of Democratic exiles, contemplate taking a foothold in Canada, and another steamboat it is reported, is waiting for their movements. Grand Island has been fired at from the British side, and shots taken in the fact. Some say cowardice is at cause of the refusal of the militia to volunteer, and others, a secret inclination to favor the islanders.

The Rochester Advocate says, 40 or 50 French Canadians have passed through that city to join the islanders, and it was rumored that 500 more were under way with arms and ammunition.

The Commercial Advertiser contains the affidavits of several respectable citizens of Buffalo and Niagara, contradicting those accompanying Col. M'Nabb's official report of the burning of the steamboat the Caroline. The Mississippi case came up to day, and produced more excitement and commotion than any thing in the House before during the present session.

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After a loose and irregular debate on this proposition, Mr. Wise offered a resolution that the contest and evidence be referred to seats within the Hall; and allowed to participate in any debates that might arise on the subject of their application.

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From the Chambersburg Whig.

FRANKLIN COUNTY A. M. MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, the friends Masons and others opposed to the misrule and corruption of the National Administration, met at the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., and were organized by calling *Jos. B. Pomeroy*, to the chair, and appointing *John Cressler* and *William Bratton*, Esq. Vice Presidents, and *A. I. Durborow*, Secretary. The objects of the meeting have been stated by R. M. Bard, Esq, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Capt. William Smith and Andrew B. Rankin, be delegates to represent the county of Franklin, at the Anti-Masonic State Convention to be holden in Harrisburg, on March 5th, 1838, and that A. I. Durborow, be recommended on the part of this county, as a proper person, to represent, in part, in said convention, this senatorial district.

Resolved, That the above named delegates, together with the officers of this meeting, be empowered to supply all vacancies that may occur in this delegation, and to confer with our Anti-Masonic friends of Cumberland and Adams, respecting the appointment of delegates to represent this senatorial district in said convention.

Resolved, That the present State Administration, by its wise measures, sound policy, and judicious economy, has largely contributed to the welfare, prosperity, and best interests of the commonwealth, and that a true regard for the dictates of the people as well as justice to faithful public servants, requiring the re election of our present chief magistrate, JOSEPH RITNER, to the executive chair of Pennsylvania; and that our delegates, by supporting his nomination in the convention, will respect the voice and the wishes of their constituents.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting in the patriotism of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON—their gratitude for his public services—respect for his talents and belief that he is the most suitable man in all respects to be supported as a candidate for President in opposition to the head of the present corrupt Administration at Washington, resume unmanimed, and they therefore, earnestly urge him on the consideration of the entire opposition to Martin Van Buren, as the most eligible person to receive their suffrages.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the different papers in Chambersburg.

JOSEPH B. POMEROY, Pres't.
JOHN CRESSLER, } Vice Pres'ts.
WM. BRATTON, }
A. I. Durborow, Sec'ry.

From Washington!

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

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Good Sense Returning.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that the House of Representatives of Ohio, have passed a law to repeal the act which prohibits the establishment of a branch or agency of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, in the State of Ohio.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, January 23. 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER!

Worthy of Attention.

☞According to the terms of our paper, those of our subscribers who neglected to pay off their subscriptions on the 1st of April last, are indebted for each year, at the rate of Two dollars and fifty cents, for the time they have been in arrear, and if not paid in advance, or satisfactorily secured, we should make such a remark.

The Speaker enforced the rules; and order was finally restored. The communication of Mr. Claiborne was then read; Mr. Howard moved that it be printed; and after a desultory debate it was so ordered

Col. Dawson of Geo. then offered a resolution of censure upon the language which had been used in presence of the House by Messrs. Gholson and Wise; and calling upon them to apologize for their language.

Mr. Wise said he was glad of the opportunity thus offered him, to set himself right as to his relations to the House. When the paper was presented by the member from Baltimore, Col. Howard, he took it for granted it was a statement of facts similar to that presented by Messrs. Prentiss and Word, and he had simply stated that the statement emanated from gentlemen, and not been printed by order of the House; & therefore it was not necessary that they should be printed in order to place the opposing claimants on a footing of equality.

To his astonishment, one of the sitting members from Mississippi had thought fit to allude to him in a taunting manner. It was said that the confidence of this member, coming from any other person—but coming from him, *it excited his anger;* and, said Mr. Wise, with remarkable emphasis, "I have been taught to believe that he is the most suitable man in all respects to be supported as a candidate for President in opposition to the head of the present corrupt Administration at Washington, resume unmanimed, and they therefore, earnestly urge him on the consideration of the entire opposition to Martin Van Buren, as the most eligible person to receive their suffrages.

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The above Gentlemen were also appointed a Corresponding Committee, to correspond with Franklin and Cumberland Counties, as to the appointment of Senatorial Delegates to said Convention from this district—and the meeting proposed DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq. to the consideration of said Committee, as a suitable person to be appointed a Senatorial Delegate to said convention from this District. Also that the above delegates have power to fill vacancies.

☞Democratic resolutions were adopted, but we are compelled to omit them this week.]

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

JOHN DICKSON, Chair'n.
JOHN L. GUERNSTON, Sec'ry.

Young Men's Convention.

MR. MIDDLETON:

With pleasure I noticed in your last the suggestion thrown out by your correspondent the Young Men, friendly to Governor Ritner, to organize themselves into a party, and hold a State Convention. I hope, sir, your suggestion may—as I have no doubt it will—meet with a cordial response of your Editorial brethren; and that their efforts will be united to yours in accelerating a speedy county organization throughout the State of a Young Men's River party—leading to a meeting of their representatives in State Convention to perfect a State organization.

The reasons which should induce the young men to take an active part in political contests which involve, not merely the question of who shall make, or who shall administer our laws, but oftentimes, the safety and permanency of our republican institutions, are so numerous to attempt to enumerate them. And, indeed, were it otherwise, it would be superfluous. It is enough, that the now young men will in a few years be called upon to take the places of their fathers, and receive under their charge the institutions and principles established by their ancestors, to be transmitted unsullied, uncontaminated, to rising generations. They will soon become the Legislators, the Judicial and the Executive officers, and the (still more responsible) *People*. A consideration of these things should induce a watchfulness, and to diligence in acquiring political knowledge. And it justifies—aye, compels young men forward into organization of distinct parties—the better to yield a firm and cordial, and as one essential support to those men for the different offices in our Government, whom they believe have been, and will continue to be, zealous and firm in guarding, strengthening, and defending our State Institutions from all actual or attempted innovations; and who will administer the laws faithfully and fearlessly—regarding neither the frowns of demagogical opponents, nor the smiles and plaudits of sycophantic flatterers, nor sught else than the laws and the interests of the Commonwealth. For, I take it that for such persons alone should the young men cast their suffrages.

I wish, sir, to see a speedy organization, because, in a little more than a month the parties will be fully organized for the Gubernatorial campaign, and all should then take sides who are true citizens.

Among the foremost of those who, disregarding advice of friends, denunciation of foes and popular applause, "pursues the even tenor of his way" in discharging the duties of his station independently and justly, in conformity to the spirit of the Constitution, stands JOSEPH RITNER, our worthy Governor. Despite all party machinations and gerrymandering he has nobly, firmly, honestly executed the trusts confided to him, for the maintenance and execution of the laws. He has preserved the interests of the People, and the institutions of the State from the demoniacal spirit of party, without faltering or evasion. And I should think that the young men of the state are bound by every tie which can or should bind free citizens, to support him.—Why, sir, can they do else than sustain him, if they are, and will be, considered, friendly to their State interests and institutions.

I will trespass upon your indulgence, sir, no further than to suggest to the young men of this county to hold a county meeting on the 22d of February next; and that prior to that time, the township meetings be held. F.

January 19, 1838.

Bank of Gettysburg.

☞Having been politely furnished by our members in the Legislature with copies of the Auditor General's report of the condition of the Banks of this State, we extract therefrom so much of said report as relates to the Bank of Gettysburg, made on the 7th of November last:

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	$123,233 00
Notes in circulation,	190,700 00
Due to other Banks,	29,824 96
Due Depositors,	46,304 93
Dividends unpaid,	2,830 91
	$392,913 80
RESOURCES:	
Bills and Notes discounted,	$190,805 05
Specie,	34,429 97
Bills and Check of other Banks,	35,383 80
Due by other Banks,	68,254 10
Real Estate and other property,	21,395 08
Expense Account,	960 00
Stock,	2,335 05
Miscellaneous,	39,250 55
	$392,913 80

From Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Gettysburg Star.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1838.

To-day the Banking Committee on Banks reported a Bill, the leading features of which—or rather the restrictions added to the law are—

1st. No dividend over 8 per cent. to be declared. All profits above this to go to the State—provided that Banks now paying tax on dividends be hereafter exempted therefrom.

2d. Liabilities not to exceed — capital paid in, except some due depositors; and in case of excess, directors absent not responsable, and if present and protesting, not liable.

3d. No loans on pledges of stock or other securities than such as are usually received by Banks. Loans to Directors to be under the same restrictions as others. No person to have a loan of more than one—capital paid in. No one to be elected Director more than two out of 3 years, except President.

4th. Stockholders to be made individually liable to creditors to an amount of stock held by them, on refusal to pay specie.

5th. No bonus to be paid hereafter other than excess above 8 per cent. profits. All new bank stock to be sold at auction, and profits to be paid to the State.

6th. After the 1st of May next, all banks to resume specie payments.

7th. On refusal to pay specie in May, application to be made to a Judge as heretofore.

8th. After 1841, no notes under $10' to be issued or received.

9th. Banks to publish statements annually.

10th. If provisions prove injurious, power to annul.

11th. All acts altered, are hereby repealed.

In all probability there will be a minority report as the 4th section does not meet the views of all the Committee. Next Wednesday evening is set apart for the action of the House on this bill.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1838.

This morning, Mr. Foster, Committee, presented petitions, signed by upwards of 400 citizens of York and Adams counties, praying for a new County out of parts of those counties. This is a subject which will be warmly contested by the citizens of Adams county, and which should be acted upon. If I am well informed, the new division in Ohio, has been accomplished.

A petition was presented by Mr. Thompson to day, signed by about a dozen names, against the Gettysburg Rail Road.

Doings of the Convention.

Correspondence of the Gettysburgh Star.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 1838.

The Convention met this morning at the usual hour and sat continuously, without adjournment, till 7½ o'clock this evening, when the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Martin to the first section of the third article, which has been under consideration for the last two days, viz: "The amendment is to insert the word *white* before the word "freemen" in the said section. On agreeing to the amendment, the vote of the members present was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Barclay, Barndollar, Bedford, Bigelow, Bonham, Brown of Northampton, Brown of Phil., Clapp, Clark of Indiana, Clearwine, Cline, Crain, Crawford, Crum, Cummin, Curll, Darrage, Dillinger, Donagan, Dunnell, Doran, Dunlop, Fleming, Foulkrod, Fry, Fuller, Gamble, Gearhart, Gillespie, Grenell, Harris, Hastings, Hayhurst, Helfenstein, Henderson of Dauphin, High, Hopkinson, Houpt, Hyde, Ingersoll, Keim, Kennedy, Krebs, Lyons, Magee, Mann, Martin, Merkel, Merrill, Miller, Nevin, Overfield, Payne, Pollock, Purviance, Read, Riter, Ritter, Rogers, Russell, Saeger, Scheetz, Sellers, Seltzer, Shellito, Smith of Columbia, Smith of Centre, Snively, Sterigere, Stickel, Sturdevant, Taggart, Weaver, Woodward.—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Agnew, Ayres, Baldwin, Biddle, Carey, Chandler of Chester, Chandler of Phil., Chauncey, Clark of Beaver, Clarke of Dauphin, Coates, Cochran, Cox, Craig, Cunningham, Darlington, Denny, Dickey, Dickerson, Farrel, Farrer, Forward, Hays, Hiester, Jenks, Kerr, Kimmacher, Maclay, M'Call, M'Dowell, M'Sherry, Merkel, Montgomery, Pennypacker, Porter of Lancaster, Reigart, Scott, Serrill, Sill, Thomas, Todd, Weidman, White, Young, Sergeant (Speaker.)—45.

The section as amended is as follows—viz:

"In elections by the citizens, every *white* freeman of the age of twenty one years having resided in the state *one* year, and in the county upon such deposoritors to be retained by the depositing officer.

5th. Many provisions are proposed, by bond and otherwise, for the security of money in the hands of those officers.

6th. Exclusive specie payments, for all dues and debts to Government, to be required after a certain time: say, four or six years hence.

Another feature, if we understand aright, annuls the requisition of specie payments at the land offices, permitting the alternative of paying the money into the Treasury at Washington, certificates of such payment to be received as cash at the land offices."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Victims in Florida.

We are unable to state the number, but since the commencement of the Seminole campaign, many of the most distinguished officers of the American army have been pierced by the bands of the Indians while engaged in the service of their country. The deepest sympathy has been expressed for these brave spirits, by the whole American people; but alas, as yet, we believe, that no effort has been made by Congress, to provide for the necessities of their relatives—for the wants of their wives and little ones. Surely such a cold and indifference upon such a subject are discreditable to the National character. The pay of our officers of the army, is barely sufficient for the every day purposes of life, so that in nine cases out of ten, the families of those who fall in battle, are bequeathed little else than the glorious name of the deceased. Surely one act, at least, some provision should be made for the wives and children of those who peril all, and suffer all, in vindication of national wrong, or in support of national honor. The history of the Florida war, presents many and painful instances of the description adverted to; young men cut off in the very morning of life, leaving aged mothers and sisters wholly dependent on them—hopes and fears cut down, or backed to pieces by the infuriate savages—their dying moments agonized by the reflection, that poverty and want must be the portion of their families. We believe that ours is the only civilized country on the face of the earth, where the widows of those who fall in battle are not adequately provided for. We can wonder then, if, under such circumstances, men should hesitate, ere they incur all the dreadful penalties to which we have alluded. Death in the arms of honor, is the truly gallant and patriotic spirit, seldom thought of with feelings of painful emotion. But a termination of life that entails indigence and misery upon beloved relatives, is a lot that every every man, true to his duties, and the ends of his being, should avoid whenever such a course does not involve dishonor. We trust that our contemporaries from every part of the country to another, will allude so feelingly to the victims and their necessitous families, in a spirit calculated to rouse the attention of the representatives of the people upon the subject. Our country must be poor, and the treasury famished indeed, if the offspring of those who laid down their lives in defending the firesides of their fellow citizens—should be rescued from the unwalled condition in which many of them at this moment are placed.

From the Frontier.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15, 1838.

DEAR SIR—I avail myself of an express, on the eve of starting for the east, to say that the force assembled on Navy Island yesterday last night, that there was now somewhere on our shore, it is understood, endeavoring to make their way to some point higher up, to embark *for where is not precisely known*—without arms. The State cannon are being recovered. The Marshal is on the qui vive with his deputies, assisted by the District Attorney, to serve civil process on the parties, *if they can be found.*

From personal examination, I am satisfied that the six or seven hundred guns, shot and shell, thrown upon the Island killed but one man. That by the enemy's force, it is believed, lost sixteen killed by the current fire. Gen. Marcy and General Scott are here doing all that existing laws permit to maintain neutrality. The Governor has been very active and efficient under circumstances of great difficulty.

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a detachment of the Schlosser, Jan. 15, two o'clock P. M.—Gen. Marcy and General Scott, who came up from the Falls last evening, left in extra cars, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Wool, about half past twelve to day, for Black Rock, and will perhaps proceed to Grand Island. Two companies of artillery, with two field pieces, also left here for that quarter.

"This step, we understand, is in consequence of intelligence that an armed British schooner, (probably one of those alluded to above,) is lying in our waters, down the river, with hostile intention towards the steamboat Barcelona, or any craft that may have been employed in aid of the Navy Islanders."

"While writing the above, several dispatches from Gov. Head have been sent from that direction. A gentleman just arrived, says that the schooner alluded to had been firing at, he supposes, either the Barcelona, or squads of disbanding Navy Islanders."

A messenger from Upper Canada passed through New York on Wednesday last, with despatches from Gov. Head to Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.—We learn from the Pittsburg Gazette of Friday, that the Board of Directors of the above work, have instructed their chief engineer, Col. Douze, to proceed immediately with the survey and location of that portion of the Canal which lies between Pittsburg and Beaver. In a notice of the subject, the Pittsburg Gazette remarks that, this great line of communication will not be perfected until that link, is completed, so that a canal boat may take in a cargo at Cleveland or Portsmouth and discharge it at Pittsburg or Johnstown.—*Balt. Patriot.*

WILSON SHANNON, of Belmont county, was unanimously nominated as the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio, by the convention convened at Columbus on the 8th inst.

UNITED STATES BANK IN LONDON.—We find in a London paper of the 9th of December, an article from which we extract the following paragraph:

"The opening of the United States Bank, which has been established here, conducted by Mr. Samuel Jaudon, has already been of material importance to the American trade, in providing the means of easy and safe remittances. The orders received for British manufactured and other goods by the packet ships Orpheus and Sampson, which have come in this week, are considerable, by the increased employment will be given to the inhabitants of the manufacturing districts, during it, is hoped, the greater portion of the inclement season of the year."

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE FRIENDS O