

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION. —SHAKS"

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GETTYSBURGH, PA. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

[VOL. 9—NO. 24.]

THE GARLAND.

"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens cull'd with care."

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE TO THE HONORED OF FAME.

BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PEIRSON.

I HEARD the tuneful voice of Fame,
That voice so sweet to mortal ear,
Hymning in choral lays a name
To every patriot bosom dear.
A name which on her glorious page
In living lines shall ever stand,
Rever'd through every coming age,
By August Wisdom's studious hand.

Genius shall bring his works of might,
And Poesy wreath her richest dreams,
For him who op'd the gates of light
And bade them drink her living streams.
Ah! richer than the monarch's crown,
And brighter than the hero's wreath,
Is the proud chaplet of renown
That binds his brow in life, in death!

But, hark! upon the breeze there came
The low and humble voice of pray'r;
And I that brilliant, honor'd name,
Was utter'd with thanksgiving there!
One knell beneath the moon-lit skies,
Her arm was round her infant boy,
Tears lay like dew-drops in her eyes,
And on her lips was smiling joy.

Her heart had known each piercing ill,
Her eyes had shed the bitterest tears;
Neglect and penury keen and chill
Had lain upon her heart for years.
And she had struggled with despair,
And wrestled hard with poverty,
And buffeting the waves of care
Pour'd forth her simple melody.

He heard her humble numbers blend
With the wild breeze's minstrelsy;
And prov'd himself the torn one's friend,
By ROBE'S GENEROSITY!
She clasps her little one with joy,
He now will thrive by Home's dear hearth;
Nor dreads she that her crippled boy
Will be an outcast on the earth!

And she entreates the bliss of heaven
For him who never met her eye;
Yet has a HOME, with affluence, given
To her rejoicing family!

Then brighter grew the brow of Fame,
And swell'd her hymn more loud and clear;
The while she gazed his laurel'd name
With Gratitude's delicious tear.
The blessing of the desolate,
She said, are on thy name bestow'd!
My honor'd one is truly great,
Ah, nobly great! and greatly good!

Not thine alone the fluent tongue,
The dauntless brow, the daring mind,
But generous hands to thee belong,
And heart munificently kind!
Well may'st thou be a NATIVE'S PRIDE!
A glorious, freeborn people's choice!
And mountains, floods, and plains replied
In joyful echoes to her voice!

LIBERTY, Tioga County, Pa.

THE REPOSITORY.

ON HEALTH—TO MOTHERS.

BY MRS. L. H. BOURNET.

Have we not all of us seen, with pity and regret, some sickly mother, hardened with the cares of her household? Feeling that there were employments which none could discharge as well as herself—modifications of duty, in which the interest of her husband, the welfare of her children, the comfort of her family, were involved—duties which she could not depute to another, without loss—she continued to exert herself, above and beyond her strength.

Still her step is languid and her eye joyless. The "spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."—Her little ones observe her dejected manner, and become sad; or they take advantage of her want of energy, and grow lawless. She, herself, cannot persist in a course of labor, that involves expense of health, without some mental sympathy. A temper the most amiable, will sometimes become irritable and complaining, and the demands of toil, and the claims upon painful thought, are perpetual. Efforts, which to one in health, are like dew drops shaken from the eagle's wing, seem to the invalid like the ascent of the Alps, or like heaping Pelion upon Ossa.

Admitting that a sickly woman has sufficient self control to repel the intrusion of fretfulness, and preserve a subdued equanimity, this, though certainly deserving of praise is falling short of what she would wish to attain. The meek look of resignation, though it may cost her much to maintain, is not all that a husband wishes, who, coming from the vexed atmosphere of business or ambition, would find in his home the smile of cheerfulness, the playful charm of a mind at ease.

Men prize, more than our sex are aware, the health beaming countenance, the elastic step, and all those demonstrations of domestic order, in which unbroken activity delights. They love to see a woman equal to her own duties, and performing them with pleasure. They do not like to have the principle theme of domestic conversation a detail of physical ills, or to be expected to question, like a physician, into the variety of symptoms which have supervened since their departure. Or if this may be occasionally done, with a good grace, when ill health is supposed to be temporary, yet the saddening effects of an enfeebled constitution, cannot always be resisted by him who expected to find in a wife a "yoke fellow," able to endure the rough roads and sharp accents of life. A nature possessing great capacities of sympathy and tenderness, may doubtless be softened by the exercise of those capacities. Still, the good gained, is

only from the patient, perhaps the christian endurance of a disappointment. But where those capacities do not exist, and where religious principle is absent, the perpetual influence of a sickly and mournful wife is as a blight on those prospects which allure to matrimony. Folly, moroseness, and lapses into vice, may often be traced to those causes which rob home in gloom.

Endowments to Literary Institutions.

From the Baltimore American.

There are persons who object to liberal endowments to literary institutions, on the ground that they are apt to induce indolence and want of exertion on the part of those connected with their management. To a certain degree this view is correct, but it must be received with no small share of modification. Where persons are to be fitted for the every day occupations of life, in which learning is of secondary importance, whatever tends to make instructors active and energetic, promotes the general usefulness of institutions. It must be borne in mind at the same time that colleges and universities have a two-fold object. It is their aim on the one hand to turn out such scholars as may be able to discharge professional or other duties creditably on the score of information; and on the other to make profound scholars, whose pursuit is learning and nothing but learning, and whose researches become available to the world indirectly, as it were, but not the less efficaciously. Much has been said about the fellowships of the English Universities, as calculated to promote idleness, and make drones, who pass their lives quietly, and therefore, in the opinion of some, uselessly. It is true the learned men here alluded to do not go forth and teach; they do not busy themselves in keeping large schools, and instructing children how to read, write and cipher, but they do what is infinitely more important to the cause of literature: They devote themselves to studies without the lights of which those who undertake the active pursuits of teaching would be most woefully at a loss, and by teaching teachers they are eminently useful in their generation. Nor could such be the results with out the aid of liberal endowments. Were these persons forced to have recourse to active bodily exertions for a livelihood they could not acquire the learning which is so desirable. It is to her Universities and their munificent endowments that Great Britain has to look for the men whose learning has at various periods excited the admiration of the world; and it is for this reason that we would desire to behold in our country institutions, the endowments of which would be such as to insure a succession of learned men—not mere common place scholars. For what is termed useful knowledge, in the every day sense of the term, we are willing to look to our grammar schools, academies and colleges, but an acquaintance with the hidden portions of science, and a knowledge of the abstruse and difficult works of ancient lore, are only to be found where men can devote their whole energies to the acquisition of them. Every man is useful according to the place he fills in the world, and those to whom is allotted the quietude of scholastic life, although their claims to consideration may not force themselves upon the eye of the casual observer, have an enduring right to the veneration of those for whose benefit they seclude themselves.

SCARCITY OF WIVES IN TEXAS.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Texas under date 25th July, says:—

Our Congress has passed a law, granting a bonus of two thirds of a league, or 2,962 acres of good land, to every woman who will marry, during the present year, any citizen of this republic who was such at the time of our declaration of independence. The consequence you may easily imagine. Every single lady, young or old, good looking or ugly, has been sought out and led to the altar, and yet nineteen out of twenty of our bachelors are not only unmarried but unengaged, although their dispositions are the best that can be imagined, and their efforts corresponding.

A few weeks since a family arrived from Ohio, bringing with them a young woman as a servant—Our young men took it very much in dungeon that so precious a commodity should remain in a situation so unbecoming and unprofitable, and accordingly held a meeting at which a considerable sum of money was raised by subscription, with which the young damsel was placed as a boarder in a respectable family. Then they clubbed together and bought a young man's head right of 1481 acres, which they presented to her as a dowry; and this evening she was married to a respectable planter, who receives with her the 2962 acres in addition, from the government.

Among the objects of Internal Improvement to be prosecuted by the State of Ohio,—for be it remembered that the system are those which are most anxious for its extension,—is the improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum River, by cleaning out the channel and by the erection of suitable points of locks and dams. For some time past, great and well founded dissatisfaction existed throughout the Muskingum Valley, at the determination to which the State Commissioners had come, of having the locks of such limited dimensions as to be unsuitable for the passage of steamboats through them. It is stated, however, in the Zanesville Republican, of the 19th ultimo that the Commissioners, "at their recent session in Columbus, after a full investigation of all the facts con-

ected with the improvement of the river Muskingum, have rescinded their order for reducing the size of the Locks; and upon the array of facts and arguments addressed by the indefatigable Committees of Washington, Morgan and Muskingum counties, they agreed to increase the size thereof from 150 to 175 feet long, and from 34 to 36 feet in width. This will be joyful intelligence to the people not only along the Muskingum valley, but to others who are less directly interested in the improvement."—*Balt. American.*

KANAWHA VALLEY.—The Valley of Kanawha, so justly celebrated for the fertility of its fields and the bold and romantic character of its natural scenery, appears to have escaped the drought which has burnt up so many agricultural districts of the country. The Valley, about 100 miles in extent, is said to be blessed, as usual, with fine crops. An unusual quantity of corn was this year planted, and although it may fall short of what some seasons would have produced, still the crop will be abundant and good. France and Germany (adds the Enquirer, from which we derive this information,) may boast of the Rhine—but to Western Virginia alone belongs the "Valley of Kanawha."

The Constitution.

From the American Sentinel, a Van Buren paper

Let Well Alone.

No. XII.
I have in the preceding numbers gone through with the new Constitution, article by article, as I promised, and compared it with the old one, and I hope that I have satisfied many of the readers of this paper, that we have done very well so far under this old Constitution, and that many of the amendments are likely to produce worse evils, than any that are imputed to the present system. I have one thing more to say about it, however, which strikes me as pretty serious.

If I remember rightly, the Convention was called to propose amendments to the Constitution, which were to be submitted to the people. Why have they not done this, and given us a chance of voting upon them separately? Instead of this, they have made an entire new Constitution, and they want us to swallow it all in a lump. Now this is a thing which I do not approve. Did they suppose that the people were not able to vote upon the amendments separately, or were they afraid to try them in that way, lest some of them should be rejected? I can't tell what was the reason, but I know this, that many will vote against the new Constitution, although in favor of some of the amendments; because they think that others are of a dangerous character. I hope all thinking and prudent men will keep this in mind: that if there is a single amendment which they disapprove of, they may do more harm by voting for the new Constitution than by letting the old one stand. Nobody knows what mischief may be done by a single mistake of this kind. We know by experience that our old Constitution works well, whatever fault the political philosophers of the Convention may find with it; but nobody can tell how the new machine will work.

I will conclude these remarks with a short history, which I have been reminded of by the proceedings of our Convention.

There was lately living in one of the middle counties of this State, a worthy and respectable farmer, with a good farm, well stocked and cultivated, an honest careful wife, and a large family of fine healthy children. He was born on that farm, and his father before him; and they had always contrived to do well and lay up money by good management. He never bought what they could not afford, and never borrowed from any bank; but bought and sold for ready money. They were not near, or miserly however, for they gave their children good schooling, and there was enough and plenty for every body. One or two summers ago, there came into the neighborhood a travelling merchant, a real New England schemer, who had all sorts of things to sell, and various patents and improvements to trade with. Among other places, he resorted to our Pennsylvania farmer's, where he undertook to teach them what he called agriculture and political economy. He told our farmer that he would never grow rich if he went on in his slow, old-fashioned way of farming; that he had a patent way of doing things by which he could get twice as much grain out of his farm as ever was raised before; and he talked so smooth and leaved about rotation of crops and reforms in planting, that our farmer, though he turned his deaf ear to him for a long time, was finally over persuaded and agreed to take him in the house and let him try his experiments. The first thing he did was to persuade our farmer to send away all his old hands that were working on the farm and get a set of new ones; because, he said, there ought to be a rotation in men as well as in crops. So there were new men employed, who did not work half their time. Then the old style of farming was done away with altogether; and new methods of ploughing and sowing introduced; and new varieties of corn and grain were tried; and all sorts of experiments were tried with every thing; and every thing failed. In stead of twice as much grain being raised, there was not half as much as before. Then the cattle all died in consequence of some reforms in the manner of feeding them, and the great barn was destroyed by lightning in consequence of some amendments in the lightning rod. The result was, that our farmer had to borrow money, which he found he could not pay, because he could raise nothing; and then he was sued and the

sheriff sold him out; and he had to pull up stakes and go to the far west with all his family, bitterly regretting that he did not LEAVE WELL ALONE, and cursing the radical reformer who had persuaded him to quit his good old ways and try the patent method of farming. The last I heard of him was that he was somewhere in Missouri, trying to make a living; which in his old age he found no easy matter.

Now it strikes me that this experiment may be a lesson for all of us. A state is like a great farm; and if the people will be contented to go on in the way that they have found by experience to be safe and profitable; if they will "hold fast to that which is good," as the scripture says, they will be sure to be prosperous and happy; every honest man will be able to sit down under his own vine and fig tree with none to make him afraid; but if they will run after every political pedlar that comes among them with his notions and patents for improvements in government and wooden-nutmeg amendments to the Constitution; and if they will be taking medicines when they are not sick, and trying on new constitutions that will never fit them why I have no doubt that like the poor farmer, they will find reason to lament that they ever listened to the advice of reformers, and like the Italian, have inscribed on their tomb stone, "I WAS WELL, BUT I WANTED TO BE BETTER, AND LO! HERE I AM."

I will now only add this advice to all good citizens of all parties, whether democrats, whigs, or antismasons. Go to the polls next October; vote for PORTER or RITNER as you think right; but LET WELL ALONE, and VOTE AGAINST THIS NEW CONSTITUTION.

Deferred Articles.

From the Harrisburg Chronicle.

David R. Porter, vs. Robert Campbell.

After David R. Porter became a candidate for Governor, there appeared, in a paper of Union county, a letter, said to have been written by Robert Campbell, of Huntingdon, making some grave charges against this individual. A suit was instituted in the criminal court, by Mr. Porter, against Mr. Campbell. It was boldly asserted by some who were acquainted with Mr. Porter, that HE DARE NOT STAND A TRIAL—for, if he did, those charges would be proved against him, and he would be the instrument of his own infamy. This suit was set down for trial at the August term, but has been put off by Porter—showing, clearly, that he is afraid to bring it to a trial, before the election. The excuse for postponing the suit, is, because the original copy of the letter could not be obtained. But, as bringing the suit, at first, was only a pretence in Mr. Porter, so this excuse is only a contrivance to get out of the scrape. Mr. Porter could have prosecuted the printer, and the copy, as published would have been evidence, let the author of the letter be who he might.—But Mr. Campbell stands ready for this trial—and Porter's shrinking back, proves him afraid of the result.

David M. Murtrie, vs. David R. Porter.

The papers which support Mr. Porter, have still said that HE WAS PREPARED TO PROVE HE did not owe the claim of David Murtrie. This suit has been pending for more than a year, and was to come to a trial at the present August term. When the cases for trial were called up, Mr. Murtrie's counsel said THEY WERE READY. The counsel for Porter said they were NOT READY; that a rule must be taken out to get the deposition of a man more than 2,000 miles away whom Porter believed was a material witness. Now, if this witness was material, why was not means used to obtain his deposition before the trial came on, as there was plenty of time? The leaving it off till the very time of trial, shows, most conclusively, that David R. Porter DARE NOT let the suit come to a trial, at least before the election.

Samuel Sturgeon, vs. David R. Porter.

This suit was referred to arbitrators, and it is known that Porter and his papers stated that the arbitrators had awarded no cause of action. The arbitrators said this was not true—but Porter took the benefit before the award was made out. When a debt stands undisturbed twenty years, the law supposes there is no claim. Mr. Sturgeon, aware of this, and knowing that in eleven days the twenty years would be up, by his counsel moved to have the rule of reference stricken off, and a rule on Porter to produce the article of agreement and the books and accounts, without which, Sturgeon could not proceed. Porter's counsel objected to this motion; and Sturgeon's counsel finally succeeded in obtaining a motion, that will give him a chance some future day. Sturgeon desires a jury of twelve men, to decide whether Porter is not indebted to him; and Porter, by his own conduct, has shown HE IS AFRAID to let the case come before a jury. If Porter felt satisfied he owed Sturgeon nothing, would he not, as soon as possible, have the case tried by an impartial jury, and thus establish his character; but it appears he dare not do it. The inference, therefore, is, that Porter does owe Sturgeon, the poor collier, \$700, and that he refuses to pay his honest debts.

The Philadelphia American Sentinel says that "a number of the old democrats, who were originally in favor of a moderate reform of the Constitution of the State, have become

alarmed at the dangerous doctrines advanced by some of the ultra-radicals, and are disposed to sustain the old Constitution, rather than run the risk of having the foundation of their safety and prosperity rudely broken up by reckless innovators."

A Sad Blunder.—Porter Announced by Mistake!

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
It seems to be pretty generally conceded by the Loco Focos, that the nomination of David R. Porter was a sad political blunder. He was never supposed to be particularly strong; but even his worst enemies did not believe him so utterly weak and fallible as the investigation of his history has shown him to be. It is too late, however, he cannot be withdrawn; and instead of assisting to bury up the Sub-Treasury scheme, he will go down with that measure, "never to rise again."

It seems that the Hon. Mr. Keim, the Van Buren member for Berks, recently observed in a conversation with another citizen, that HAD THE CHARACTER OF DAVID R. PORTER BEEN KNOWN, HE WOULD NEVER HAVE RECEIVED THE NOMINATION OF THE CONVENTION. Mr. Keim was then asked whether the statements of the Riter party in regard to him were true—to which he replied "I have not seen them contradicted." He further said that he believed the affair of Porter with the woman in Lewis town was TRUE, and that Porter should never have suffered her to marry a Negro, as she had been his house-keeper.

The admission of all this by such a gentleman, naturally produced much fluttering among the Loco Focos of Berks. Not that they disagree with the General as to the error in nominating Porter—not that they disapprove his sentiment with reference to amalgamation—but that coming from a leader of their own party, such concessions could not but have a fatal effect. They therefore got up an excitement, and Mr. K. soon after published a note, denying the charge preferred against him, and alleging that he had never made the admissions attributed to him. Under these circumstances, the gentleman on whose authority the statement was made, authorized the publication of the following:

STATEMENT OF MR. GROVE, TO THE PUBLIC.

During a conversation respecting the statements in regard to Porter's dishonesty, held with George H. Keim, about the beginning of the present month (August), the said Keim asserted that had those things in regard to David R. Porter, been known he would never have received the nomination of the Convention. We afterwards talked of the statements made by the friends of Riter in regard to Porter's bad character, when Mr. Keim was asked whether the statements were contradicted. He also said that he believed the statements made with regard to Porter's connection with the woman at Lewis town to be true, and that he should never have suffered her to marry a negro, as she had been his house-keeper.

SAMESON GROVE.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Porter and Perjury.

In our last, we offered to bet the Loco Focos the sum of

500 DOLLARS

that David R. Porter, the candidate supported by them for Governor, is a PERJURED KNAVE; to be entered as an amicable action and tried in the Court of Dauphin county; they to give us one week's notice.

As the friends of Porter have not dared to take up this offer we hereby agree to DOUBLE THE BET; the bet to be taken and the trial to take place, on or before the middle of September inst.

We also charge David R. Porter with being a PERJURED KNAVE, and will stand ready to prove him such if he will dare prosecute us. This fact is well, clearly and unequivocally established by the testimony of competent witnesses, as will be seen by reference to the affidavits of the Messrs. Stonebreaker's, and the statement of Mr. Allison, in this week's paper. Let them be examined if they do not convince them that Porter is guilty of WILFUL DELIBERATE PERJURY, human testimony cannot do it.

PENNSYLVANIA.—This State being one of the "big guns" of the Republic, much interest is felt in the election of Governor, which is to come off on the 9th proximo. The candidates are the present incumbent, Joseph Ritner (who received but a plurality of votes at the time he was elected, there having been three candidates in the field,) and David R. Porter, a thorough-going Loco Foco. So much are the hopes of "the party" expected either to wax or wane by the result of this election, that no means are spared, foul or fair, to carry it: aid has been volunteered by the papers of the neighboring States, and it is even said that no small quantity of the "needful" has been forwarded from Washington to assist them in their struggle.

We cannot see why the Administration presses in Virginia should anticipate the election of Porter with so much pleasure, if, as they pretend, the preservation of the institutions and the general welfare of the country depend upon the maintenance of their party ascendancy. The position of the candidates on one single subject—that of the right of the master to claim his fugitive slave—should induce them to deprecate the election of Porter. On this subject, letters have been addressed to the candidates by the Anti-Slavery Society of Pittsburg, to which Gov. Ritner has given an open and manly reply, whilst his competitor has, in the true non-committal spirit of the great head of the party, declined to answer—thus being either for or against, as interest may prompt. In reply to the letter mentioned, Gov. Ritner says—

"I am in favor of extending the right of trial by jury to all cases involving the question of personal liberty, with the single restriction that in case of fugitives from labor in other States, who are admitted to be slaves, it should be granted. This exception I believe to be due to the sister States in which domestic slavery constitutionally exists, and in which, however we may deplore it as a misfortune, we are bound to respect it as a constitutional institution."

Were there a candidate for Governor of Virginia, who would decline committing himself on this subject, there would not be a paper in the State which would dare to advocate his election, and yet the Administration papers here, without an exception, are rejoicing over their embryo victory in Pennsylvania. That which would not be tolerated here is all right and proper elsewhere. The gentlemen may "love Rome," but this is some indication that they love the spoils more.—*Winchester Republican.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Our worthy friend of the American Sentinel talks of electing Porter, as Governor, by the joint vote of Muhlenberg and Wolf, 12,000. Will you bet on it? How will this answer: A basket of Gil Davis' Nuptial Champagne that you do not elect him by 12,000—another basket that you do not elect him by 5000—another basket that you do not elect him at all—and another that Ritner will be elected Governor. Your answer, Alderman.—*Noah.*

The Elections.

ILLINOIS.—Sufficient returns have been received to warrant the belief that a Whig Governor and Legislature, and a majority of the Whig candidates for Congress have been elected. The Senate will consist of 11 Whigs, 6 Administration, and 2 Conservatives. In the House there will be 42 Whigs, 31 Administration, and 4 Conservatives—last year the House contained 24 Whigs and 40 Administration men. Stuart, the Whig candidate for Congress in the third district has a majority of 135 over his opponent.

RHODE ISLAND.—The House of Representatives will contain 46 Whigs, 25 Administration men, and 1 Conservative. The Senate, consisting of 11 members, is entirely Whig.

MISSOURI.—The Van Buren majority in the next Legislature will be 26 on joint ballot; the majority last year was 82!

THE WHIGS OF OHIO.—The Columbus Journal says—A most excellent spirit prevails among our Whig friends in this State. The blustering of the Loco-focos has aroused a degree of energy and well directed activity on the part of the friends of the country which ensures a result in Ohio equalled only by the triumphs of Indiana and Kentucky. Every where our nominations have been made with great judgment.

TORNADO.—A tornado of the width of three to four hundred feet, passed near Providence on Thursday week last, prostrating houses, uprooting trees, and carrying complete devastation in its track.

FALL CROPS.—The Franklin (Pa.) Repository, expresses the opinion, from all it has seen and heard, that in that county there will not be one fifth of an average crop of Corn, Buckwheat, or Potatoes. The pastured fields in that region were generally dried up, and the drought there still continues.

BRITISH AMERICAN.—It appears that the Governors of the British provinces, including New Foundland, are about to assemble at the summons of Governor General, the Earl of Durham. Sir George, the Governor of Upper Canada, was met on a tour he was making, by an express which called him forth with that place.

Sir John Harvey and Sir Colin Campbell, are ordered there, or have arrived, and the Andromeda frigate has gone to Newfoundland, from whence she is to take Captain Prescott, the Governor of that Island, and on her return call at Prince Edward's Island for the Lieutenant Governor, Sir C. Fitzroy, and convey them to Quebec.

"TALL CORN."—Some of the Pennsylvania papers boasting of corn stalks 12½ feet high, as uncommonly tall for that region.—A stalk measuring 14 feet was left at our office last week by some person unknown—and another, 14 feet 7 inches in height by Mr. George T. Mixer of this town, who says he has one hundred stalks now standing in the field from which this was taken, which are as tall as that brought to us.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

FROM FLORIDA.—We have a slip from the Savannah Georgian which gives us later intelligence from Florida. An express had arrived at Jacksonville bringing intelligence that, on the 18th ult., an attack had been made by a body of Indians, on a train of wagons loaded with provisions, between camp Pinkney and the Okfeenokee Swamp, the wagons burnt, one man killed, and two others supposed to be mortally wounded. The Indians escaped unhurt.

ROBERT DALE OWEN is the (V. B.) member elect of the Indiana Legislature from Posey.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE!—An elegant sword is to be presented to Brigadier Gen. BRADY, of the U. S. Army, at Harrisburg on the 17th September in conformity with a resolution unanimously passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

MORE OUTRAGES.—According to the New Orleans Bulletin, two citizens of Mobile were tarred and feathered during the week ending on the 18th ult.

In a shop window not far from Scotland Place, London, is the following announcement—Wanted a man to make ladies work.