him the "rose of Sharon, and Lily of the valley." Hers was no selfish religion, but awakened a benevolence as mild and benignant as the dews of heaven. Having drank of the stream of eternal life, she was anxious that her own Riginald should drink of the same crystal fountain, whose waters are the waters of salvation. Often at the calm still hour of twilight was she at the altar of her God entreating his blessings on her absent lover. And often as the rosy fingered morning ushered in the infant day did she renew her prayer that the sun of righteousness might arise on his soul with healing in his beams. In one of her letters to Riginald she writes to him most affectionately respecting the prospects of a future state. Pardon me says she my dear Riginald if I invite your attention to the all important though much neglected subject of religion. It is that alone which correctly points out an hereafter, and intimates an eternity to man. And what at best is human life? A constant change of joy and sorrow breaking round us as the waves of the restless sea. Its space is but a span, its existence but a moment, and that moment too fraught with all the issues of a future and a endless state of being. Its ills are numberless, its joys transient as the shining of th winters sun. This soul that warms our bosoms is full of hopes and desires as boundless as the universe. And yet these passions are unsatisfied by all the proud gifts that earth can bestow. Surely then it is necessary for us to look for a resting place and home, after the drama of life is ended and the eventful curtain of oblivion shall have fallen over us forever. The inspired pen man have warned us of a fearful seperation or unmingled bliss that awails the sons of men beyond the shadows of the gloomy grave. And my dearest Riginald shall we part in that dread unknown country, which will be as new to the last who gives up the ghost as it was to the murdered Abel, to meet *no* more? Shall our love and hope perish this side of the inexorable tomb? Oh, surely that disastrous day will never come when our destiny will be divided. Surely these happy thrilling moments which we have spent in time, are but the harbinger of higher and holier scenes above. But remember that between this and a future existence rolls the stormy ocean of death, and we *must* launch our little barks upon its troubled waters. Oh! who shall grapple with the Lion in the swellings of Jordan Religion alone can be our strength. Philosophy is vain. Her arm is helpless and feeble is her power to save. She may establish her ten thousand creeds, and with nice measure mark out a line of conduct for man; but ah! her voice is silent in the tragic hour of death. Philosophy, yes, this vain philosophy which teaches of no divine intelligence, no future reward or punishment; this same principle which is preached under the sacred name of *religion*, has had its unfortunate votaries, but where are they now? Could they speak from the unknown slumber of the grave, as did the miserable Dives from the pit of despair, their language would be that of admonition, saying stranger come not hither Philosophy has tried in vain for four thousand years to offer consolation to her friends, but the noble Pluto her own darling son, could but dimly see that his soul was immortal; but where that undying essence should spend its immortality was to him utterly unknown.

"The boundless prospect spread before him
But clouds and darkness rested on it."

Come then and embrace this reviled but still life giving religion. Accept it as your guide, and it will lead you to a blissful home as enduring as the diadem of God. Then our love will increase our happiness in time, and unite us in that better world where parting can never come. And long after the toils of life are done, and its sands numbered, and the last knell of time shall have died on the ear of immortality, then will our happiness commence, yes

"After the stars shall fade away
"The sun himself grow dim with age
And nature sink in years."

we shall live. Are these not sufficient inducements? Yes Riginald, I know they will have their influence with you. My earnest and hourly prayer is, that you may choose the religion of your saviour as the guide of your life, and the living God as your portion forever. Riginald's heart melted as he read this affectionate letter. He obeyed its injunctions, and experienced its blessings.

CHAPTER V.

The deep tone of reverend bell
Is heard no more; and all the thrilling scenes
And joys and hopes and fond ambition of a College
Life, are now far far away.

Riginald's studies were ended and with all his "honour's blushing thick upon him," he was now to return to the home of his youth. Painful and sad was the thought of parting with the dear friends of his "College days." Long and true had been their friendship. Cast together as students in the gay morning of life, their hearts were susceptible of the strongest feelings that can bind man to his fellow man. But now they were to part in all human probability till the last loud trump should call them up to judgment. Yet such is the fate of melancholy man. Our hopes and friendships flourish for a moment, and then we are divided as wide as the diameter of the globe. Among Riginalds acquaintance there was one to whom he was extremely partial. On his prospects the darkest cloud of night reposed. He was just launching on the pathless ocean of time without a chart, a compass, or a star. Fortune had smiled on his early days. He had loved a lovely woman, but his affection like the lonely rose of the desert had only blossomed but to die. The tender "mother that looked on his childhood" and his father too had travelled to the distant unknown country of the dead, and his family settled far away towards the setting sun. His home was no more, and strangers worshiped round the altar where his boyish knee had knelt. His brothers no longer drank of the paternal spring and the voice of his sisters was heard no more around their native fireside. The green landscape of his bosom had faded away, and his heart was now only the grave of blasted hopes and happiness. Riginald made him, and found in his bosom a sanctuary for all his troubles. Reader call not on the happy for friendship, but go to the desolate if you want a friend. With him Riginald's parting was extremely tender, but soon the friendly hand was shaken, the burning tear shed and he was returning to his father land. There is a deep thrilling sensation experienced on returning to ones native town after a long absence. His parents and friends welcomed him home, and he was soon in the embraces of his beloved Mary. He spent many hours in her enchanting company. Often did they weep together whilst contemplating past scenes through the magic light of memory, and often would they form to themselves new scenes yet shrouded in the uncertain shadows of futurity. During Riginald's absence at college, many offers had been made to Mary. Among that number there was an interesting young gentleman, the heir of an immense fortune and the descendant of an illustrious ancestry. He had written to Miss Mary, making the most flattering proposals of his heart and hand. His letter with a copy of its answer accidentally fell into the hands of Riginald during one of his visits Imagine his delight to find the following extract contained in her answer. You tell me that Riginald is far away, that his prospects are at best uncertain, and that he may have forgotten me. And you ask, can I love him still? Yes, I can and will love him long as the sun endures. Go count the sands that whiten an hundred oceans; number the leaves of spring, and still they all are few compared with the years I will love my Riginald. But what if he has forgotten me? That is impossible. But if he has, still I love him, and will throughout eternity. My "love is written in language brighter than the sun." A few months had passed by, and Riginald and Mary were united in Hymens golden band.

"Thus hand in hand through life they'll go,
Its checker'd scenes of joy and wo
With happy steps they'll tread;
Quit its vain scenes without a tear
Without a trouble or a fear
And mingle with the dead."

They resided in the beautiful village of Milan. Domestic happiness smiled around them, and approving heaven bestowed her blessings on all their relations. Spring came & found them happy, and summer and autumn and gloomy winter passed and still they were the same. But thus it cannot always be. Time on his rapid wing had turned over the page of their existence and they were gone, gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

But that constancy and virtue which so well marked their course here, and that religion which so often comforted them, did in this dread reality point to an hereafter as a place of rest, and an end of sorrows. Here we have presented at least "one bright page in the history of man's life. They enjoyed the privilege allotted only to man of looking through "Nature up to Natures God." Solemn and great is this privilege indeed. Amid the wastes of the winter of life faith sees a promise rise out of the dreariness, and sorrow finds an emblem of a state where we shall reap in joy. Shrouded by the winter of our moral nature may that mind be formed and those dispositions nursed, which are to be reawakened under the influence of a greater spring; and which are to exist when the revolutions of seasons are past, and when time itself shall be no more.

D.

From the Washington Globe.

PAPER *against* GOLD

One of the great points of contest between the Federalists and Republicans at present, is the diminution of small paper currency and the increase of gold and silver. The Republicans hold the affirmative, the Federalists hold the negative of these questions. To accomplish their object, the Republicans are in favor of suppressing all paper money under TWENTY dollars; to defeat them, the Federalists are in favor of extending the paper currency to the lowest denominations, even down to one dollar bills, and the fractional parts of a dollar. Of all the points of difference between the two parties, none are more distinctly presented than this; and accordingwe see the Federal Legislatures, and the Federal Governors, every where at work to extend and perpetuate the small note circulation In New Jersey, the Federal majority in the Legislature have just repealed the law against notes under five dollars; so that shin plasters are now encouraged and protected in that State by law. In Ohio, the Federalist Governor (VANCE) has just recommended a similar repeal; and in Maryland, the Federalist Governor (VEAZY) has just made a similar recommendation. Not contented with a simple recommendation, this latter Governor has argued the question, and has actually occupied three or four pages of his message in arguing for the shinplaster currency. The following is a specimen of the *galimatias* with which this champion of rags entertained his legislature:

"Although we did not think that to authorize the banks to issue notes of less denomination than five dollars would, even under the extraordinary crisis of May last, justify a special call of the General Assembly, yet we believe that the interests of the community, and the stability of the banks, would be promoted by a repeal of the restrictions which prohibit such issues We are aware that, in the expression of this opinion, we encounter an extensively prevailing *prejudice*, but, as we firmly believe, and think we can demonstrate, great and most *pernicious popular error*. We think the position that, to withdraw the smaller notes of the banks from circulation, and supply their place with specie, would improve the general currency, strengthen the banks, and tend to sustain their credit and the circulation of their larger notes, is, in each and all its parts, *entirely erroneous*"

* * * * * * * * *

"A resort to the first rules in arithmetic will demonstrate beyond dispute, that with any given amount of specie in the country, and of bank notes, the larger portion of the specie in the banks and the lesser in circulation, the greater would be the proportional means and ability of the banks to redeem their issues and sustain their credit, at a time of pressure upon them, whether for foreign exportation or from distrust of their solvency—and *vice versa*."

* * * * * * * * *

"It seems to us a matter of surprise that an *error so manifest* as the position we think we have conclusively demonstrated to be unfounded, and the very reverse of truth, should so long have prevailed, and been so generally either entertained or silently acquiesced in"

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"We therefore, respectfully recommend the repeal of the restrictions prohibiting the issue or circulation of notes of less denomination than five dollars now imposed upon all the banks in the State but one"

We have thought right to make these quotations in favor of the shin-plasters, and to make them *iteratim, verbatim et punctuatim*, that the Republicans may see how a Federalist Governor treats as a prejudice—as a pernicious popular error—as entirely erroneous—as a manifest error, the doctrine which the experience of every child in Europe, and of every little negro boy in America, knows of itself to be true, namely, that small paper banishes specie. But this is Federalism, real old '98 Federalism, which believes that the common people, who compose the Democracy, have no talents, and consequently, like young robins swallowing for bread the pebbles that boys throw into their mouths, these silly Democrats will swallow the nonsense—the pure, unadulterated nonsense—which is here served up for them. To answer such *fanfaronade* would be idle, but to expose it will be profitable, for herein lies one of the great political landmarks which now divide parties in our country. The Federalists are for imposing upon the country an exclusive paper money currency, down to one dollar, and the fractional parts of a dollar; the Republicans are for reserving paper money for large dealings, and making gold and silver the common currency for all small and ordinary transactions.

This is one of the great landmarks of party, and it deserves to be noted with what adroitness the Federalists have managed to accomplish their own purposes, and to falsify the purposes of the Republicans; for they have actually succeeded in imposing an EXCLUSIVE PAPER money currency upon the country, whilst falsely charging the Democracy with a design to impose upon it an exclusive metallic currency.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

FROM CANADA.

Two mails from Buffalo arrived yesterday, (the ninth,) two more will be due this afternoon. Those which have arrived furnish nothing but rumors and reports, various and contradictory, and none of them entitled to credit any further than they all agree that no movement of importance had taken place on the part of either belligerents, as late as Tuesday afternoon. We do not consider these rumors as worthy of repetition, and therefore omit them.

We feel confident, however, in stating that the troops on Navy Island, at the last dates, were in good spirits—well supplied with every requisite materiel—confident of safety from any attack on the island, and equally confident of ultimate success. Their strength was daily increasing on the island, and they appeared to be well assured of co operation and support in Canada, where they have, probably, ere this, attempted a landing.

Another steamboat called the Barcelona, about the same size as the Caroline, has gone from Buffalo to Schlosser, to the Caroline's place—the boat is said to be well supplied with small arms, and will be well guarded.

The report that Duncombe and Sutherland have a large force at or in the vicinity of Malden, appears to be well founded.

The following we cut from the Albany Argus.—On Monday morning all was quiet, so far as was known at Buffalo; nor had any thing transpired from Navy Island, beyond the reported arrest of two individuals there, in the attempt to spike the guns. The Commercial Advertiser conjectures that McNabb will never attempt to attack the Island with the force now under his command. Notwithstanding guns had been ranged on Friday, bearing on Navy Island, for a mile and a half above and below Chippewa, evidently for the purpose of covering an attack, the enterprise seems to have been abandoned, at least for the present—and it is said, the Commercial Advertiser states, by persons from the other side, from the refusal of the militia under McNabb, to enter the boats prepared for the expedition.

The following affidavit from Mr. Longley, a respectable merchant of Buffalo, is very important.

Samuel M Longley, residing in Buffalo, being sworn, deposes and says, that he has just returned to this city from Canada; that while there he was in the village of Queenstown. That he was in said village on the evening of the 30th of Dec 1837; that while in the bar-room of the Queen's Hotel, where he put up, he saw there a number of persons, among whom was a man whom this deponent was informed was Lieut. McDonald or McDonough, of the militia; also a young and tall man of the name of Allen, as the deponent was informed. There were several others with the said McDonald and Allen. The said McDonald or McDonough stated in the presence of this deponent, that he was one of the party who crossed from the Canada side to Schlosser, to attack the steamboat Caroline; that there were, in all, from 40 to 70 persons in the boats which crossed; that there four boats in all that crossed. That the boats were under the command of three naval officers; that the enterprise was undertaken to excite the people of the United States to war; that they were acting under authority; that before leaving Canada, they knew where the boat lay; that on approaching the boat they were hailed by the sentry on board the boat; that they replied 'friends;' that they immediately boarded, and commenced firing upon the persons on board the boat, who were then rushing up from the cabin. The said McDonald further stated that the names of the naval officers who were in command, were Warren, Mosier and Drew. On answering to the sentinel that they were friends, they were fired upon by the sentinel from the steamboat.

They immediately fired at and killed him; that on ascending the boat, they commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, giving no quarters. A man by the name of Arnold, attacked a man on board the steamboat, who resisted; the said Arnold received a wound; he then knocked down the man, and with his foot held him down, and with his pistol beat the man's face until his teeth were all beaten out; that Arnold then knocked his brains out with his pistol, and then continued beating him until he had shattered his pistol; that Arnold carried the pistol over to Chippewa, and covered with the brains of the murdered man & boasted of the deed, exhibiting his pistol as proof of the fact; that after firing the boat, and cutting her loose, the said Warren remained on board the boat to prevent any persons who might be below, from escaping; that on several persons coming up from the cabin, they were all stabbed with a sword by the said Warren; that the said Warren remained on board the steamboat for said purpose of preventing said escape, until he was obliged to leave the boat on account of the fire. The said M'Donongh further stated, that they knew that the persons whom they attacked, were citizens of the United States; and that they took two prisoners, and that they were now at Chippewa; and that violent means had been used to force the said prisoners to unfold the plans of the force on Navy Island, and on the frontier.—The said M'Donough further stated, that they knew the boat was from Buffalo, and that she did not belong to Navy Island that they expected that there were a great many persons on board, and that having gone over in order to murder so many persons, they were disappointed in finding so few persons on board; that there were killed twelve or fourteen persons. The said Allen also was in company with the said M'Donough or M'Donald, and stated the same matter and fact as M'Donough. They were then on their way to Cobourg, where they resided.

S. M. LONGLEY.

From the N. Y. Daily Express, Jan. 22.

THE NAVY ISLANDERS.

The following extracts from the Buffalo papers of Tuesday, comprise all the intelligence from Navy Island:

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The Patriot Army Disbanded—The Barcelona.—Night before last the so distant Patriot Army on Navy Island evacuated that position, crossing in their boats to Grand Island, surrendering their arms to the United States authorities, and disbanding their forces. The cannon belonging to the State were returned in scows to Schlosser, and on the way, with all the men on board, came near going over the Falls.

The British Flag was yesterday morning hoisted on Navy Island.

The Barcelona went down to Schlosser yesterday morning. Three armed British schooners, upon the supposition that she was to bring up the munitions of war of the disbanded army, were stationed below Black Rock to intercept her, with orders to hail her, and upon her refusing to lay to and be searched, fire upon her.

We understand that the proper representations having been made to the British Commandant by Gen. Scott, one came up early this morning without molestation, to Black Rock Dam, where she now lies. We trust that this vexatious war, so far as the Navy Island men are concerned, is ended, and that no measures will be taken to re-concentrate the disbanded forces.

The disbanding of the forces at Navy Island has furnished an opportunity for ascertaining the number who were there assembled. They mustered in all 510, who were enrolled. Besides these there were something like 150 supernumeraries.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, of the late Patriot Army, Navy Island, was arrested last night by one of the U. States Deputy Marshals, and liberated on giving bail for his appearance at the next session of the United States' Circuit Court

The bail taken was Mr. Van R.'s own recognizance in the sum of $3000, with Dr. E. Johnson, George P. Barker, and H. K. Smith, Esqs. in the additional sum of $1000 each.

From the Buffalo Journal.

THE PATRIOTS.—The influence of our government officers, and the course which they have adopted to prevent the accumulation of additional force upon Navy Island, from this side, together with the difficulties to be encountered in removing from the Island to the Canada shore, are, we suppose, the reasons which have induced the Patriots to abandon the Island. The war, notwithstanding this movement, is far from being ended. The patriots are only seen in detached companies without arms, and are wholly silent as to any future movement We believe it is their intentions to avoid any violations of our laws, or to do any thing which can in the remotest degree connect our government with their movements in Canada.

The Barcelona came up this morning as far as Black Rock Dam, without molestation; but the schooners are still there, and show no disposition to remove. In passing up from the Rock the boat will be exposed to a battery from the Canada shore, and our community is now awaiting with some anxiety to see whether she will be allowed to pass to Buffalo, which she will attempt as soon as the wind subsides.

IMPORTANT FROM MICHIGAN.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Great excitement pervaded our city yesterday afternoon. It had become generally known that the Brady Guard, a volunteer corps, had received orders from Governor Mason to march to Dearbonville for the protection of the U. States Arsenal at that place.

It was announced on official authority that apprehensions were felt for the safety of the arms both at the Arsenal and in the Magazine in this city. Intelligence was also received that about 400 muskets had been taken from the depot at Monroe, and, as some accounts stated, after a spirited resistance on the part of the citizens.—Some old pieces of cannon lying upon one of our wharves, were also said to have been secretly removed. And finally a meeting in behalf of the Canadians had been called at the Theatre, for that afternoon, and some very important and delicate measures were enticipated on the part of the officers of the U. States Government. We shall hazard no remarks upon these occurrences until we have more accurately ascertained the exact facts. In the meantime, let every private citizen conduct himself in a manner becoming his own character and the reputation of the community. *The Laws must be obeyed.*

OFFICE OF THE GEORGIAN,
Savannah, Jan. 7.

FROM FLORIDA.

We yesterday transmitted, by Express mail, to our exchange papers, the following disastrous intelligence,—disastrous, inasmuch as this eternal warfare has thinned, still further, the ranks of our gallant officers and men, who in the discharge of a patriotic duty, are encountering the privations of an arduous service, the impenetrable swamps of a territory where the ambushed foe lurks in temporary security, soon dispelled by the firm hearts and steady hands of American troops, many of whom have, with the devotion of a Dade and his gallant band, of an Izard, a Mollon, a McNeill, and other heroic predecessors, evinced in their untimely deaths, American intrepidity—and, in the success of their brave survivors, confirmed American invincibility.

We now turn from this disastrous battle to record from the best sources of information, the progress of the detachment of our army, on the march to drive from their fastnesses the ruthless Seminoles, and exterminate them as a race, unworthy, from their atrocities, of the sympathies of any true American.

A writer from camp, 27 miles, south of the lower crossing of the E-con-laik-hatcheee, East Florida (22d Dec. 1837,) says:—

The Indians are, you will find by reference to the last map *completely hemmed in*, and the very judicious arrangement of the army now on the march from different points will prevent, I think, the possibility of eluding us entirely.

They cannot go to the west of Kissimmee, as Col. Taylor's force will intercept them.

They cannot get to the last of the St. Johns by the two crossings of the river, one near Lake Pickell (named after Lieut. Pickell, who discovered the same,) and the other about 15 miles further up, as Gen. Hernandez's force will prevent such movement, and they cannot go west, as we will intercept them.

Thus, you find they are nearly cornered. Two weeks will, I think, determined the result of the campaign.

We are surrounded with Indian villiges that were, I presume, abandoned immediately after our first expedition under Col. Bankhead to Lake Harney.

Our command is in good health. Gen. Jesup is expected here from Lake Harney to-morrow.

We are now where white man never was before, and, of course, every thing is more or less interesting to us.

But it is late, and I am fatigued, therefore I must bid—good night."

A letter from Camp, 7 miles S. W. from Fort Lane (Dec. 23, 1837,) says—

Col. Coffee, with his battalion of Alabama volunteers has joined us.

Gen. Eustis' command in camp is about 1500 strong, the number of wagons about 80."

From the Southern Merchant.

NEW ORLEANS,
January 11th, 1838.

The news from Texas appears so contradictory, that we cannot give our readers any portion of it. One account says, that there has been a battle at Bexar, between the Bexien and Mexican troops; another says that those who were taken for Mexicans were marauders, and bent only on pillage. Much alarm and excitement had existed at the seat of government, but was subsiding. We have no opinion that Mexico will again attack Texas,—her internal affairs demand all her attention.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th instant, says the schr. Corine, which left the mouth of the Brassos River on the 2d inst. brings the subjoined intelligence, marked as a postscript on a letter from Columbia:

COLUMBIA, Texas, Dec. 27, 1837.

"It is rumered here, that a body of 1500 Mexicans have attacked Col. Carnes, & that a portion of the Texian army under his command, near San Antonia, (date unknown.) The result of the engagement has not transpired. Neither is it known whether these Mexicans composed the vanguard of their army, or were main body, but it is thought to be a feint to draw our army to the west, that the enemy may the more successfully land his troops on our coast."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNOPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1838.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Tidball presented the proceeding of a meeting of the citizens of Washington county relative to a location of a certain route of the B. & O. R. R. Co. referred to the select committee.

Mr. Risteau presented a petition from Baltimore County, praying the erection of an additional Election Districts. Referred to the committee on that subject.

The Ways and Means Committee on motion of Mr. McDaniel were granted leave to report a suppliment to the act to invest the State's portion of the surplus Revenue. The Judiciary Committee on motion of Mr. Kerr, obtained leave to report a bill relative to promissory notes and bills of Exchange.

The Committee on the Currency, on motion of Mr. Blocher, were directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issuing of notes for a circulation of less denomination than five dollars.

The unfavorable report on the petition of Ann Lloyd of Balt and

The unfavorable report on the expediency of directing the Managers of the Colonization Society to apply the means given by the State for colonizing the free people of color to the deportation of such as were free before the act of 1831—was concurred in.

The Resolutions from the House relative to the election of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—and the deposite of the funds, were referred to the Internal Improvements Committee.

The bill from the House authorizing the Commissioners of Baltimore County to provide a suitable house for the purpose of the Poor of said Connty was passed.

In the House, Mr. Hillen presented a petition of Edward P Roberts relative to culture of silk—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Tuesday, January 16th,

Mr. Parker, a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying the Legislature to authorise the commissioners of Cecil county, to levy the sum of six hundred dollars, for the purpose of building a bridge over Little Elk Creek.

Mr. Parker, also a petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for the extension of the Eastern Rail Road to a point on the Pennsylvania line therein mentioned.

Mr. Carpinter, chairman of the Committee on corporations, reported a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Washington Lyceum of Baltimore.

And Mr. McDaniel from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled a supplement to the act, entitled, an act to invest the States share of the surplus revenue of the United States, and for other purposes, passed at December session, 1836, chapter 220.

The bill from the senate, entitled, an act, further to continue an act, passed at November session, 1795, entitled, an act to incorporate the Maryland Insurance Company, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The bill from the Senate, entitled, an act to divorce William Harris, of Talbot county, from his wife Elizabeth L. Harris, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.