have really came back to pay this bill on account of your friendship to me."

THE LAST SNAKE STORY.

The following occurrences are said to have taken place in the state of Pennsylvania, about twenty years ago:

A farmer was so slightly bit through the boot by a rattlesnake; as he was walking to view his ripening corn fields that the pain felt I was thought by him to have been from the scratch of a thorn, not having seen or heard the reptile.—Upon his return home, he felt, on a sudden, violently sick at the stomach, vomted with great pain, and died in a few hours. Twelve months after this, the eldest son, who had taken his father's boots, put them on, and went to church at some distance. On his going to bed that night, whilst drawing off his boots, he felt slightly scratched on the leg, but merely mentioned it to his wife, and rubbed the place with his hand. In a few hours, however, he was awakened by violent pains complained of general giddiness, fainted frequently, and expired before any succor could be applied with success; the cause of his illness also being quite a mystery. In the course of time his effects were sold, and a second brother, through filial affection, purchased the boots, and, if I remember rightly, put them on about two years after. As he drew them off he felt a scratch, and complained of it, when the widowed sister being present, recollected that the same pain had been felt by her husband on the like occasion. The youth went to bed, suffered and died in the same way that his father and brother had done before him.

These repeated and singular deaths being rumored in the country, a medical gentleman called upon the friends of the deceased to inquire into the particulars, and at once pronounced their deaths to have been occasioned by venom. The boots that had been the cause of complaint were brought to him, when he cut one of them open with care, and discovered the extreme point of the fang of a rattlesnake issuing from the leather, and assured the people that this had done all the mischief. To prove this satisfactorily, he scratched with it the nose of a dog and the dog died in a few hours from the poisonous effect it was still able to convey.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

There is no truth more undeniable than that it is the bounden duty of every community to support its own mechanics.—They are a worthy and indispensable class of men, and we find no town or village flourishing without their aid. Indeed their presence or absence is always a true index of the condition of a place—whether it is advancing in wealth and importance, or sinking in decay.—Whenever we pass through a village and hear the frequent sound of the carpenter's hammer, the clink of the blacksmith's anvil—that village, we say to ourselves, is flourishing. It cannot be otherwise; for the producers are actively employed and out number the consumers. Whenever and wherever this is the case, the people are growing wealthy, and are at the same time training up the rising generation to habits of industry and morality. Whereas, if a city or village pursue the opposite of this course—neglects its mechanics and supports those of some foreign town—those who can, will be compelled by the force of circumstances to remain, and become idle and profligate—they will cease to produce and be consumers—in a few years they will become beggars, and their children ignorant and vicious.

If there is any truth in the assertion that we ought as a nation to give the preference to domestic manufactures, the fact is equally true with regard to a community—both are sustained by the same arguments. If a merchant would have around him substantial customers, let him by every means in his power, support and foster the mechanics of his village, and as they become more wealthy, their custom will increase, especially in those articles on which he makes the greatest profit; for it is undeniable, that as men become more wealthy, they also become more luxurious; and no merchant will deny that articles of luxury always affords the greatest profits. The habit of importing large quantities of cheap and half made articles to compete with our village mechanics, is short-sighted and wrong; both as regards the mechanic and consumer; and if the merchant would look further into the operation of things, he would find that he crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring the case to his own door, and he, perhaps, may better understand it: suppose that every individual who possesses the means, and who uses in his family, four or five hundred dollars worth of goods per annum, should instead of buying of him at retail go to some city wholesale establishment and purchase his year's supply—would he not in bitterness condemn such an illiberal course, and would he not say to him with truth that he was warring against his own interest, by destroying the business of his town and giving it to another; and that his littleness would re-act upon him in double told by the decrease of his property and business? So, in the case above instanced, could the mechanic say the same to the merchant. We say, then, let all classes support each other, and by the mutual exchanges, keep that wealth at home, which if necessarily expended abroad, tends to destroy the business of your neighbour, and which in turn destroys your own.—[*Maine Cultivator.*

Legal Celibacy.—The St. Charles Clarion says there is one large Judicial Circuit in Mo., comprising seven counties, in which there are a considerable number of very respectable practising attorneys, and in the whole circuit there is not one attorney who has a wife.

We always thought celibacy was "legal" any where.

THE NEWS BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

We continue to-day, our extracts of news received by the Great Western.—we make our extracts principally from the New York Commercial.

THE HARVEST.—The most important event to the country is the probable result of the wheat harvest in England and on the continent of Europe. In France most of the grain had been harvested and the crops were remarkably good.—In the southern parts of England the wheat harvest was nearly over, and the crops generally good. In Wiltshire very little was cut, up to the 22d but the crops, it is believed, will be tolerably good.

In the midland counties the prospect is not quite as favorable and the north the crops will be decidedly bad and the harvest very late. The weather for many days had been fluctuating, and so had been the prices of wheat. In Mark Lane on the 19th of August, wheat advanced 2a3s per quarter, and a farther advance was looked for the next market day, but providentially the weather cleared up, which is at all times a barometer for regulating prices.

On the whole, from personal observation, in a rapid ride through many counties, we think there will be about an average quantity harvested, should the weather, for the first two weeks in September, prove favorable. The smaller grains will be rather more abundant, but of hay, the supply will be small, and this will call for a greater quantity of grain for fodder. Perhaps the country never required an abundant supply of bread stuffs, more than at present; for, unless the tens of thousands of the discontented get bread at a cheap rate, they will have renewed cause of complaint, although they may have brought on their distress by their own imprudence.

The accounts from the Baltic are favorable, and we think the same remark will apply to the Continent generally.—From the great wheat districts, of the north of England, and from Scotland, we shall not hear fully until the return of the Liverpool.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The commercial reader is referred to the proper head for a detail of the cotton market both at Liverpool and Havre. At Liverpool large sales had been made both to the trade and for export at improving rates, and should the weather continue favorable for the harvest prices will probably improve to the extent of ⅛d per lb.

The Sales of the week

ending the	9th were	34,400
Do do	16th	23,100
Do do	23d.	39,750
Total bales,		97,250

THE MONEY MARKET.—By previous advices we learned that the money market had been tight, and it continued so until the Chancellor of the Exchequer completed his arrangement for the funding of Exchequer bills to the amount of £4,000,000, since which it has been a little more easy, yet there was still great complaining, and even on the 23d we find it stated in some of the leading city articles that ten per cent had been given in some cases, but since the sale of Exchequer bills it had been obtained at 6 per cent. Mr. Spring Rice, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to be raised to the peerage, and he succeeded in office by Mr. F. T. Baring. The Standard of the 22d has the following in its city article.

The scarcity of money continues to be experienced in the house as well as out of it. To meet the numerous applications, the period for receiving applications for discounts and returning answers at the Bank has been again extended one hour beyond the accustomed time.

As a strong evidence of the state of the money market, not only in England, but on the Continent, several gentlemen have returned in the Great Western, who had been commissioned to Europe for the purpose of effecting loans for some public improvements in the West, particularly for Illinois,* but with one partial exception, they have not been able to obtain a farthing. While on the continent, we conversed with gentlemen who had gone from the United States on a similar mission, and who will shortly return with the like success. Indeed, so general has been the desire to obtain funds from the European capitalists, that during the year persons have gone to Europe with bonds in their pockets to the amount of *one hundred millions!*—The only thing that can be said of such missions, is, that those who go scatter a little money on their way; but from the present state of the English money market, we are persuaded no new loan will be made.

Another thing has taken place, which will tend to keep money in England.—We allude to that important act of the *repeal of the usury law.* By the passage of this bill money for all purposes, except loans on lands, and on goods left with the pawnbrokers, is a merchantable article, and can be loaned on bills, &c. &c. at any rate which may be agreed upon. This will be of great importance to the merchants and others. Before the law was passed the merchant, in his transactions with his dealers, could only charge five per cent. on all advances while for the last two or three months he has been paying from 4 1 2 to 10.—Even the Bank of England at the present moment charges 6 per cent.

We find the following in a London paper of the 23d August.

Notwithstanding the late arrivals of bullion from America and some portion of the Continent we find, as will be seen from the following official returns, that it is still exported to some extent, chiefly to Hamburg, for the Russian mint in that city. From the 16th to the 1st instant the exports of gold coin amoted to 2830 oz. and of bars 642 oz. Silver, the exports in coin have been during the same period, 60,104 oz., and in bars 11,993 oz.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMNT.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament in person on Tuesday, the 17th day of August. There were reports in London that the prorogation was to be by commission, in order that mention might be made of the intended marriage of the Queen, but this report, although stated by the Morning Post, as by authority, proved to be unfounded and her Majesty is yet to enjoy the sad advice of my Lord Melbourne. Among the bills to which the royal assent has been given is that called

THE PENNY POSTAGE AC.

The following is a summary of the important bill:

Sec. 1. Every letter of a given wight, to be hereafter determined, one penny; with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking abolished.

Sec. 3d. The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend, wholly or in part any parliamentary or official privileges of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Sec. 4 Relates to the two penny post in London and Dublin, and leaves it to the Lords of the Treasury to say whether they shall be continued, or whether the rates shall be reduced.

Sec. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Reates to stamp papers.

Sec. 9 and 10. Unimportant.

Sec. 11. Authorizes the Lords of the Treasury to make any reducuon they may consider expedient in the allowance to masters of vessels for letters conveyed them.

Sec. 12 That whenever the word 'letter' is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers, but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privileg they now possess of passing free of postage.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—It is now reduced to a certainty that this great work will be completed and that too within a very short period. Mr. Brunel has notified the Lord Mayor that the work is completed to within *five* feet on the Middlesex side.

The British Queen was at Blackwall, about four miles below London Bridge, when the Western sailed. She was undergoing some little change in her interior arrangements. She had a large number of passengers engaged, and will probably come out full.

Steam Packets to the West Indies.—It is already known that steam ships are building to run twice a month between England and Halifax. It has been officially announced that the government intend to have steam communication with all the West India Islands.

THE CHARTISTS.—Most of the leaders of the chartists have been tried and found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to two years, leaving the party without a head to direct their movement. Although they are still agitating various parts of the North of England, it is believed that little mischief will be done. Those men who were concerned in the riot at Birmingham, and who were sentenced to death, have been reprieved and will be transported. The chartists in many places are adopting a new and singular method of annoyance. They assemble at some public place and proceed in a body to the parish church, excluding thereby all pew holders, &c.—Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with his efforts.

Generally, the clergyman proceeds with his subject in a manner not very gratifying to the Chartists, and this leads to tumult. At Sheffield, seventy-two persons were arrested; but two only had been committed for trial. On the 18th of August they filled the old parish church in that town and also crowded the church yard. They had proclaimed their intention of attending the same place on Sunday the 25th, and had sent a request to the clergyman to preach from 5th James, first six verses—"Go to, now, ye rich men," &c

One of the chief leaders of the Chartists was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

THE CANADAS.

The act for making temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada received the royal assent on the 17th of August.

The 1st section provides that the Special Council shall consist of not less than twenty members, and no business to be done unless eleven be present.

Section 2, repeals the provision of the act of 1 and 2 of Victoria ch. 9, preventing the making of permanent laws. All permanent laws to be laid for thirty days before Parliament previous to being confirmed.

Section 3, repeals the provision of the late act prohibiting taxation. No new tax to be levied except for public works and objects of municipal government and such taxes not to be appropriated by government.

Sec. 4. Repeals the provisions of the late act prohibiting the alteration of acts of Parliament, but no law to be passed affecting the temporal or spiritual rights of ecclesiastics or the law of tenure.

Sec. 5. All laws to have a publication in the Gazette before going into effect.

The venerable arch-deacon Strachan has been consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Upper Canada. This prelate will probably return to America by the Great Western, in October.

Bishop McDonald, of the Roman Catholic Church, is in England. He arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the 1st of August.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th of August.

*Since the above was in type we are informed that Gen. Rawlings and Col. Oakley, who came out in the Great Western succeded in negociating a loan of four millions Illinois bonds on favorable terms.

THE RACE OF THE STEAM SHIPS OUT.

We find in the London Sun the following data, furnished by a correspondent, of the progress of speed (as per log) each day of the Great Western and British Queen, after they left New York:

	Great Western.	British Queen.	Gain of G. W. *Miles.*	Gain of B. Q. *Miles.*
Aug. 1 say*	90 say	84		1
2	177	178		
3	219	207	12	
4	251	230	21	
5	354	230	24	
6	240	220	20	
7	244	224	20	
8	253	250	3	
9	238	202	36	
10	244	237	7	
11	246	238	8	
12	250	262		12
13	221	267		14
14th		277		
Distance run by G. W.	do 2957 by B. Q.	3104 2957	151 26	27
Miles			147	124 Miles

gained by the G. Western, *6, allowed for half hour start.

Total gain of the Great Western, 118 miles.

Thus the total gain by the Great Western on the British Queen, in eleven days, i. e. from 2d to 13th inst., was 118 miles, or 10 miles per diem.

*The Great Western started half an hour before the British Queen.

The Great Western went out in 12 1-2 days: the British Queen in 13 1-2.—They kept in sight of each other till the afternoon of the third day out, when the Great Western bid 'the smoke of the British Queen adieu.'

The Penny Postage Act.—The chief item in the British Penny Postage Act is, that the postage on every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, shall be one penny: with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking is to be abolished. It is found by computation that the number of letters required to make up the amount of the nett post office revenue equal to that of 1838, amounts to 561,537,120.—The revenue of 1838, amounted to £2,339,738.

It will be recollected that an agent was despatched not long ago from the Post Office Department in this country to examine all the details of the new English regulation. If Great Britain, with her enormous debt and large yearly expenditures, can venture upon the experiment of reducing postage to this minimum rate, a similar trial in this country, we think, need not occasion any very great apprehensions. It is believed by many judicious persons who have looked into the subject, that there will be, in fact, no deminution of revenue at all, but that the great increase of correspondence encouraged by the lowness of the rate will make up the full amount of postages usually received, notwithstanding the vast number which the computation made above shows to be necessary to this result.—[Balt. Amer.

SILK.

From the subjoined letter from Ohio, taken from the 'Silk Farmer," some idea may be formed of the immense importance to be attached to the raising and manufacturing of silk, if as it is stated, the value of the article, when converted into rich goods, is double that of sewing silk; thus increasing the worth of a pound of silk to twenty dollars. There exists ample room for the lucrative employment of numbers who are now either idle, or perhaps employed at rates insufficient to sustain life by honest labor.

The support and countenance of all philanthropists and well-wishers of their country, cannot be misdirected in promoting by every means in their power, the onward progress of the enterprise.

To the Editor of the Silk Farmer.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ohio, August 27.

In my last I informed you that we were preparing to weave velvet. This is to inform you of our success. We have our first web of velvet in the loom, and have silk enough reeled to make two hundred yards more, which will soon be ready for the loom. I am much gratified to find that the manufacturing of velvet is not near so difficult as I expected, and that the profits will be greater than we anticipated. We are fully satisfied now that we have nothing to fear, if we can obtain a supply of the raw material sufficient to keep our hands employed. I observed in one of your late numbers (but I have lent or mislaid it, therefore cannot refer to it,) that a lady had offered some reeled silk for sale, that was too fine for your market, being reeled about twelve fibres to the thread. I intended to have written to her, and informed her that we would purchase two or three thousand weight of silk reeled from six to ten fibres to the thread, and will give fifty cents a pound more for it than can be given for silk reeled 15 or 20 fibres, say $6 or $6,50; but I have mislaid your paper. You will confer a great favor upon us, and perhaps many of your readers who have silk for sale, if you will give this a place in one of your future numbers. It is astonishing that we hear nothing of a silk factory in your city that manufactures fine goods: it is selling silk at half price to make it into sewing silk. Will you please to inform us what cocoons are worth in your Market. We do not wish to overbid you, but are determined to have a supply if they are to be had in the United States. We are giving four dollars a bushel, but do not wish to give more or less than is given in your city.

Yours with respect,

THOMAS WHITE.

Sale of Morus Multicaulis.—A sale of about 30 000 Morus Multicaulis trees, by M. Thomas & Son, took place at Mount Airy, near Germantown, on Thursday last, as follows: 5 326 about five feet, 22 1-2 to 26 cents; 2,313 three feet, 11 to 14 cents; 20,586 one to two feet, 6 1-2 to 10 cents. Terms, one-third cash; balance ten months.

Sale of Morus Multicaulis.—1350 Morus Multicaulis trees were sold in this town on Tuesday last, of all sizes, from one foot to eight, at 48 cents per tree—the purchaser paying for them on the spot, and taking all future risks of the season.—[Wilmington N. C. Advertiser.

NOT SO BAD.—Capt. Marryatt relates the following:

An American told me one day, that a company had been working a coal mine in an Eastern State, which proved to be of very bad quality; they had sent it to an influential person as a present, requesting him to give his opinion of it, as that would be important to them. After a certain time he forwarded to them a certificate couched in such terms as these: 'I do hereby certify that I have tried the coal sent me by the company at —, and it is my decided opinion that when the general conflagration of the world shall take place, any man who shall take his position on that coal mine, will certainly be the last man who will be burnt.'

AN EASTERN STORY.—A certain man went to a dervise, and proposed three questions: First, "Why do they say that GOD is omniscient? I do not see him in any place, show me where he is." Second, "Why is man punished for crimes since whatever he does proceeds from GOD? Man has no free will, for he cannot do any thing contrary to the will of GOD: and if he had power he would do every thing for his own good." Third, "How can GOD punish Satan in hell fire, since he is formed of that element? and what impression can fire make upon itself?" dervise took up a large clod of earth and struck him on the head with it.—The man went to the cady, and said, "I proposed three questions to such a dervise, who flung a clod of earth at my head, which made my head ache.—The cady having sent for the dervise, asked "Why did you send a clod of earth at his head, instead of answering his questions?" The dervise replied, "The clod of earth was an answer to his speech; he has a pain in his head, let him shew where it is, and I will make GOD visible to him; and why does he exhibit a complaint against me? what I did was the act of GOD; I did not strike him without the will of GOD; what power do I possess? and as he is compounded of earth, how can he suffer pain from that element." The man was confounded, and the cady highly pleased with the dervise's answer.

INTERESTING SIGHT—*Race between a Deer and a Steam Engine.*—While the cars were coming down on Wednesday, a fine buck made his appearance on the track, and had a trial of speed with the locomotive. He kept the track for two miles when he was finally run off, or he would have been run over. The sight must have been deeply exciting and highly interesting, as the line of road is perfectly straight, every inch of the contest was witnessed by the passengers.

[*Wilmington (N. C.) Gaz.*

The Marlbro' (Md.) Gazette of Thursday says 'that there are now growing in the garden of L. H. Early, Esq. near Nottingham, 5 Cucumbers, one of which has attained the length of 5 feet 1 inch! and the other four upwards of 4 feet!'

MR. CLAY AS A SLAVEHOLDER.

When Mr. Clay visited Canada a few weeks ago, he took with him his servant man Charles, who we believe, was born in his service, and has attended upon him for many years. At Montreal, we believe it was, some of the subjects of her Britanic Majesty approached Charles with assurances that he was as free in Canada as Mr. Clay, and that he could now leave him without the least fear of being compelled again into his service. For some time Charles listened to these suggestions with silent disregard—but, as they were pertinaciously pressed upon him, he at length put a stop to the entreaties of his philanthropic friends, by telling them that he was as well aware as they were of the ease with which he could now gain his freedom, but that in fact, in the service of Mr. Clay, he had as much liberty as he needed or desired; that he preferred to remain with him, and that, in short, HE WOULD NOT LEAVE HIM FOR BOTH THE CANADAS. We heard the anecdote from an authentic source, and we give full credit to it.. The attachment of Charles to his kind and illustrious master has many parallels all over the Southern country, and was still more common before the pestilent abolitionists commenced their systematic schemes of sowing distrust between the races whom an overruling necessity has placed towards each other in the relation of master and slave.

We know not in what paper the annexed eloquent remarks first appeared, but they ought to be republished in every Whig paper of the Union:

HENRY CLAY.

The exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi, secured by Mr. Clay's exertions alone.

'At the treaty of Ghent the British Commissioners demanded as a *sin qua non*, that Great Britain should, during all after time, enjoy an equal right with the people of the United States, to navigate the whole of the Mississippi. And strange as it may now seem, it is an historical fact, that a majority of the American Commissioners were in favor of granting this most unreasonable and arrogant claim. It should be remembered, however, that the sun of Napoleon had then set—that the glory and power of Great Britain, were at their zenith—that the news of the battle of New Orleans had not reached Europe, and that the American Commissioners had little hope, while those of Great Britain were big with confidence.

But the master spirit—the great champion of Seamen's Rights' was a member of that memorable council, and peremptorily refused to sign any treaty which contained the conceded right of Great Britain to navigate this 'father of waters.' In this struggle Mr. Clay had not, like General Jackson, cotton bags for a breast work, nor Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen to aid in levelling with the dust an opposing foe. No, it was an open field fight—CLAY against three *friends* and the masters of Europe, and the conquerors of Napoleon. At this day the five hundred steamboats, exclusively American, floating upon the Mississippi, tell who won the victory, and throw a feble flickering light upon the dawning value of that achievement.

If the gratitude of the nation elevated Andrew Jackson to the presidency, for defending bravely a single engagement, what measure of thanks shall it bestow upon Henry Clay, the man who saved, in spite of the too willing concession of friends, and the determinate arrogance of a powerful enemy, a mighty river which is yet to become the prolific mother of a *hundred cities!*'

STILL MORE.—It was but yesterday morning that we gave an account of the defalcations of the Post Masters, at Mobile and New Orleans, and the "probable" loss to the government of heavy sums of money. This morning we have another to add to the list. The Rushville, Ill. Phœnix, of the 27th ult says: "The postmaster at Huntsville, we learn this morning, has been arrested upon the charge of purloining from the mail, goods and chattels which did not rightfully belong to his office.' The receipts of his office are not large enough to be worth stealing from the government, and he walks into the mail bags for his share.

As exhibiting another way in which Uncle Sam's change goes we copy from the Alton, Ill. Gazette, a true grit loco foco paper, the following paragraph:—

On 6th inst a young man, calling his name George W. Dalton, was arrested on board the steamboat North Star, at Alton, for swindling or winning four thousand eight hundred dollars from A. C. Cooley, Indian agent. When the prisoner was arrested, no money could be found upon him. We were well aware he had not lost the amount; but he was too smart for the Indian agent. All we could get from him was, he had lost the money the same way he won it. He has been held to bail in Lee county, Iowa territory, to the amount of $5,000.

Here an Indian agent, in the employ of the goverament, sits down to a card table with some of the professional gamblers who are almost always to be found on the Western steamboats. He has no money of his own, but he takes that of the government with which he is entrusted, and risks it at play—he loses and then brings the winner and puts him in jail in order to recover it back. It is but due to the government that this last course should be pursued, but it is also due to the people that the unfaithful agent should be removed. Has this been done? We infer not from the Alton Gazette and the St. Louis Republican, both of which notice the circumstance.

The Hon. Amos Kendall, Postmaster General was in this city yesterday. We suppose we must have been out, when he called upon us, as we did not see him, except when he passed through the street. We are sorry for this, for we could have given him such an explanation touching the late election, as would entirely exonerate from all blame, the faithful 'hirelings' of the government in this State. They did all they could, worked night and day; promised, threatened, lied and cheated, and disposed of the money very judiciously, and as honestly as could have been expected, no one keeping to his own use more than half the amount entrusted to him by the party. The great fault lay in the people, who perversely, obstinately and willfully refused to give their support to this most excellent and praiseworthy administration.—[Providence Jour

"THE SPOILS OF VICTORY."—The Augusta Age newspaper has been reviewing the events of the illustrious Governor Fairfield's war against the "myrmidon's." From this article we learn that not a single cubic foot of the lumber that was taken has been sold, and not a single cubic foot remains. Poor encouragement, this, for "going to the death for the saw-logs." Uncle Sam will have a very pretty bill to foot for that Maine war,—a war which is likely to become as celebrated in history as the "battle of the kegs."—*Balt. Chron.*

The New York Post, after copying from the Cincinnati papers the statement respecting the absence of Mr. Surtees, the cashier of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, adds—

We learn that during Mr. S's. stay in this city, several drafts were presented at one of the banks in which there was no deposites and with which no arrangement had been made. A letter from Cincinnati states that it is ascertained that drafts to the amount of one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars have been sold, and that the Cashier, who is an Englishman by birth, is supposed to have returned to England.

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