

with the Brougham steamer had been released. Van Rensselaer was at Champlain at last advice, endeavoring to collect the shattered remains of his forces. Arrests are made daily. Dr. Lussignat, E. A. Fabre, Morgan and Richard are among them. Montreal dates are of Monday and Quebec of Thursday. Several arrests have taken place there. Morin has left Quebec.

The Buffaloian of Tuesday morning contains the following from the Onondaga Standard of the 14th.

STEAM B. GREAT BRITAIN BURN'T!

Just as we were putting our paper to press last evening the Packet from Oswego arrived bringing intelligence that the Steam Boat Great Britain was burnt at the wharf at Kingston on Sunday night. She was fitting out as a government vessel to be employed against the Patriots.

TOWN OF PRESCOTT TAKEN BY THE PATRIOTS.

The schooner Ellen Bronson, Captain Davis arrived at this port yesterday from Kingston, which town she left on Saturday morning. The captain was unable to obtain any information of importance. He, however is the bearer of a letter to a gentleman at this village from a gentleman at Kingston, whose reputation is a warrant for its truth, dated Friday evening, Nov. 16, which contains the following important paragraphs:— "The news to night from Prescott, is that the Patriots have a reinforcement, and possession of the Town."—Oswego Bulletin.

SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS.

The news from Prescott given below is exciting and interesting, confirming all the particulars which we gave last evening. The Patriots must be ridiculed no longer. They have covered themselves, and their cause with glory.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

We learn from a gentleman who came into the city this morning from the east, that the Patriots have been successful in the three battles at Prescott. The last battle being one unparalleled in the annals of history. The Patriots, who numbered only 131, were in a windmill about a mile from the town. On Thursday last, the royalists transported a 32 pounder from Kingston to Prescott, and commenced to batter down the windmill, but before they could bring their gun to bear upon it, Col. Van Schult, the Poland, with 50 others, rushed upon them and captured the enemy's gun. This heroic action was done in the presence of 3000 armed royalists. After losing their gun, the royalists withdrew their men and boats, and have proceeded up the Lake, probably to endeavor to quell a rising in the western part of the Province.

Up to Thursday night, it was impossible for the Canadians or their American friends to render them any assistance. Ere this, however, it is expected that they have been joined by a strong reinforcement.—Rochester Democrat.

From the Buffalo Mercury.

THE CANADA WAR, AND THE MARCH AT PRESCOTT—CONDUCT OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITY, AND BARBARIC BARBARY.

We shall make no effort at description. The bare and naked facts are horrible and bloody enough.

We have the news of Thursday morning confirmed with all the terrible particulars. According to the best information we can get about two hundred and fifty patriots, about two thirds of whom were Canadians, and the rest American and foreign volunteers, some of them the noblest and bravest spirits the world ever produced, crossed over the river, and took the commanding point, known as the Wind Mill. Perhaps a point of more danger—of more certain destruction, under the circumstances, could not be found in the whole Canada. Prescott is the strong hold of Toryism. It is the central point to which the troops could be brought in a few hours from both directions, and be perfectly surrounded—and more and worse than all, it has proved to be a place from which all supplies and all succor could be cut off from this side, by the united exertions of the English and American troops and officers.

The heroic little band sustained themselves nobly. Again and again the British forces rallied, and were repulsed with heavy losses, and not without serious loss to the Patriots. The ground was covered with killed and wounded. In the mean time, Col. Worth who for a month past is said to have been engaged in the gratuitous employment of furnishing the British officers with all the intelligence he could collect of Patriot movements, (and who, if it be true, deserves much of his country) arrived at Ogdensburgh, called out the troops and militia, and U. S. soldiers, seized vessels—we believe contrary to any existing law, and acting in concert with the British, effectually prevented all relief and succor from reaching the Patriots.

The British brought large reinforcements and heavy artillery. They now amounted to three thousand, and the little band of patriots, now greatly reduced in numbers, and harassed by continual fighting, with their dead and dying companions around them, were again attacked, and again, with almost superhuman exertion, repulsed the tremendous odds against them.—It was on this morning that the brave Pole, Col. Van Schult, at the head of fifty men, spiked one of the enemy's guns. Friday closed the dreadful tragedy. Their friends in Ogdensburgh saw their case was desperate.—Hundreds would have crossed to their assistance, to conquer or die with them, but were prevented by the United States officers, who stood coolly looking on, to see their brethren murdered!

Several boats attempted to cross under a heavy fire. Some were driven back and some sunk and all on board drowned in the river. As no assistance could be rendered, to sustain them, they sent a boat across, to offer their assistance to return, at every hazard. This offer was refused. They had pledged themselves to conquer or die, and were determined to maintain their ground, to the last. On Friday morning the British artillery was brought to bear upon the Windmill, an assault was made by the whole body of troops. The patriots fought with desperation, but it was of no avail.—Overpowered by numbers, all resistance was useless.

Col. Van Schult is said to have killed himself with his own weapon, rather than fall by British bayonets, and all his companions were butchered around him. Col. Woodruff, of Salina, one of the best men in the world, was among the slain. Very few escaped. Johnston threw himself into the river, and was taken by one of the United States boats, and is now said to be in jail at Auburn.

When but a few were left in the fortress, and all hopes were left, they came out with a flag of surrender. No regard was paid to it. British bayonets did the work, and they fell even when kneeling for mercy, and were pierced through and through by the hiring soldiers and infuriated Tories. One is said to have escaped from this massacre. It is also stated that Gen. Birge, the patriot leader in that quarter, was taken by the United States officers.

A letter from Ogdensburgh states that Bill Johnston surrendered himself first to his son that the rewards offered for apprehension might be secured to his own family.—Buffaloian.

OUTRAGEOUS LIBEL ON THE LADIES.—The editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers, that the ladies always pull off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, and while in positive terms, they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such were the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He persists in asserting that the accusation is nevertheless true, and that his knowledge is based upon the very nature of things.

\$100,000 FOR A CAPE.—A curious specimen of native ingenuity, and of the extravagance of despotism, is to be seen at the Missionary Rooms. It is a cape worn by a Sandwich Island Chief, which, according to an estimate, of Rev. Mr. Richards, must have cost \$100,000. It is made of small feathers, of very bright and beautiful colors, only two of which grow under the wing of a particular bird. These are skillfully wrought upon a coarse net work, so as to form stripes of several different colors. The manner of obtaining them is as follows:—An adhesive substance is placed upon the end of a long pole, and some bait a little below. This pole is held near the bird, upon the rocks and branches—it alights on the end of the pole, and by the adhesive substance is caught, and drawn up and the feathers pulled out. Mr. Richards estimated that he could have obtained \$100,000 worth of provisions, with the labor that was expended upon this cape. There are also two small tippets for the neck, made of the same materials.—N. Y. Evangelist.

FIRST LOVE.—First love, though the most ignorant, is 'the purest of all; its bandage is closer and thicker, but its pinions longer and purer.

AN ELOPEMENT.—The Boston advocate says: A young lady, the daughter of the Hon. _____ of Lynnheld, left her father's house a few days since, in a rather singular manner.—Miss N _____, went, as she stated, to visit a friend in Danvers. After some days, as she did not return, inquiry was made, but nothing could be learned concerning her. Soon however a letter was received from her dated at New York, in which she wrote that she was married to a young Scotchman, who had been her father's hired man, for some two or three years—and that they were then on their way to the far West. The affair has occasioned no small excitement in the little village—but as the young man had a few hundred dollars in his possession, and is a good farmer, and of good character, we have no doubt they will "drive a good business" at the West. Many a runaway match has happened.

When Jones, the loafer, was taken for stealing wild cat money, curiosity drew numbers to the jail to see the culprit. Among others who visited the jail was the president of one of the wild cat banks, whose notes Jones had stolen. He assured the prisoner that he was very glad to see him in limbo. Jones, looking up to the wild cat president, replied:—"Ah, sir, I did not expect that from you; indeed I did not; for you well know, that when all the country refused your notes, I took them."

A BACKWOODS HEROINE.—A friend, writing to us from Helena, Ark., under date of the 12th inst. says: "Last week Mrs. M. Bride of Monroe county, a widow lady, was informed by one of her children, that the dogs had treed a panther within a half mile of the house.—Having no ammunition, she sent to a neighbor's and procured powder and lead, moulded some bullets, loaded her gun, and proceeded to the place and brought down her game at the first fire. The report of the gun started up another panther near at hand which ran up a tree within half a mile of the other. She again loaded her gun and killed the second also at the first fire, from the top of one of the tallest trees. What would your city ladies say to this? I happened there the same day and received the statement from herself."—Louis. Jour.

Shortly previous to the late presidential election, the editor of this paper went to the latter's shop, (seven miles off) and made a speech in favor of the Whig candidate, Judge White. As soon as he was done, an old friend of his took him one side, and the following dialogue took place. "Jones," says our friend, "we don't know anything about these men you have been talking about, and we don't know about voting for 'em.—'Spose you come out yourself. Every man of us will go for you down this way." "Why Jake! I am too poor a man to bear the expense of electioneering on such a grand scale. My pocket would give out before I had treated one fourth of the nation. "Ah, that indeed," said our friend, and he seemed puzzled; he kept repeating "that indeed," "that indeed." At length starting from his reverie, he says, "Jones: since you can't offer for President, 'spose you come out for Sheriff."—Salsbury N. C. Watchman.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Smithfield Union Bank was entered on Saturday, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning, and robbed of \$3,400, all in bills of the Bank, a portion of which can be identified. The cashier left the Bank in the morning on some business; the robbers entered a vacant tenement over the Bank, and cut through the floor, by which means they effected a passage into the banking room, and were able to carry off the money without the trouble of forcing the vault. A reward of \$500 is offered for the recovery of the money and the detection of the robbers.—Prot. Jour.

A great row was kicked up in Danbury, Fairfield co., Conn. on Thursday night last, in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Clowry, from New York attempting to deliver an abolition lecture in the Baptist church. A great multitude of the people of the place gathered around the church; broke in the windows, pelted the lecturer with rotten eggs, and prepared a rail on which to mount him but he escaped. He resolved however, to make a second attempt on Saturday night, and the trustees of the church gave their consent that he should again occupy their shattered building. The rest of the last trial has not reached here.—Boston Post.

MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1838.

BANKING IN OHIO.—The charter of most, if not all the Banks in Ohio, will by their clauses of limitation expire in 1843. At that time, if it is not done before, the party then in power will be obliged to assume the responsibility of supplying their places with institutions either by the same or of some other nature or the still greater responsibility of letting those places go unsupplied. We suppose that the party now holding the ascendancy in the state does not, at present, dream of laying down its rule before the advent of the year 1843, and as it claims to possess a platform of principles sufficiently ample to meet all the exigencies that can possibly arise in our manifold commercial relations, we should like to know what it would do in the case stated above.

The dominant party in Ohio cannot long remain unenlightened upon the subject of finance while it enjoys the lectures of a Shannon or an Allen, and the essays of a Medary and a Brough—they must be fully indoctrinated, not to say impregnated even now; and we should be doubly surprised that the manner in which the places of the Banks of Ohio are to be supplied, has not transpired, were we not induced to hope that some great plan is secretly in agitation, which is ere long to be developed, startling us all with the sublimity of its conception, the comprehensions of its views, and its astonishing adaptation to our peculiar position and wants. The party is no doubt fully apprised of all that needs to be done, otherwise its leaders would not have predicated their claims to success with the people upon a question of finance. They would not have drawn the attention of the whole state upon a single point, unless that point had been fully considered, and the way marked out by which, through it, they might perpetuate their power. We do not complain of this. They judged correctly in the estimate which they made of the importance of good financial regulations. It is, and should be, an all absorbing topic, for in some shape or other it effects, and strongly, the interests of every person in the state.

Well, what will the party do to supply the place of the present credit system of Ohio? And this is a question to be considered now as well as five years hence; for if the principle is accepted that we want the use of capital employed in banking, it is easy enough to see that we need more thus employed than we now have—or, in other words, we now need more Banks. Ohio, with a population of one million needs more machines for facilitating the business of the money market than when she possessed a population of only three fourths of a million; with ten millions of acres of land under cultivation, she needs a greater extension of the credit system, than with only five millions. Thus, if the present system is a good one, something should be done under it, by the Legislature every year, to keep pace with our growing commerce, agriculture and manufactures. If it is a bad one its places should be supplied with some other, and that speedily.

From what has already transpired, it cannot be expected that the party now in power will ever regard the present banking system of Ohio with any especial favor. Indeed, the last political crusade was directed expressly against the institutions and the like of them, and from what has been said and done, we are left to infer that their destruction is determined upon, or at the least, that they will be suffered to expire, without a prospect of their re-creation.

Throwing then, incorporated monopolies out of the question, we have reason to expect from the party in power, either.

1st. An exclusive specie currency, with a law preventing the circulation of bank bills from other states, 2d. A currency composed of specie and the bills of banks out of the state.

3d. A credit system organized under a General Banking Law, or

4th. The repeal of all laws upon the subject, and a return not to first principles, but to no principles at all.

We shall take an early opportunity to discuss this matter further.

PATRIOT MOVEMENTS ON THIS FRONTIER.—Wars and rumors of wars—men marching this way and that way, saying, most profound nothing, but looking as profoundly wise and significant—nods, winks and wretched smiles, pass words, sly consultations, slaps on the shoulder, hints very broad, and a great deal of nothing. So we go; patriot army going to take Fort Malden, on Tuesday last—took it several times last winter, but it would not stay taken. Gathering of people at Brest—eating victuals, baking bread, walking about, saying nothing. American troops took a schooner there, with guns, powder, and so forth on board—owner of guns, powder and so forth replied his property—had as good a right to own guns, powder and so forth, as any man—Great rumpus at Detroit—secret societies—heroes in plain clothes, and some with scarcely any clothes—good many men in a brown study, chewing tobacco furiously and spitting immensely—ambitious young men in a terrible stew to know which side they shall join—arms of the Brady Guards stolen, lock stock and barrel, swallowed and entombed in boxes. Tall distillate looking men are seen walking the streets with their military looking whiskers, and an ominous white-ribbon visible at the side pockets—loud whistlings pierce the night air—the cracking of ice in a gutter alarms the whole neighborhood—post offices thronged whenever the mail comes in—men shake their heads, and then for the want of something better to do, shake

them again, and then others shake their heads in return, whereupon they cast wise looks at each other and separate, each to tell others what he has learned—women are very badly scared, and afraid to trust themselves in the streets, in consequence of which they take tea with each other oftener than formerly. All are on tiptoe—parturiant montes—vot of 1!

A POLITICIAN BY TRADE.—Many years since, a gentleman of distinguished standing in society, then holding the highest executive office in one of the Eastern states, had occasion to pass several days at one of the principal towns upon the Hudson river. During his stay an election occurred, and being at leisure, he amused himself with observing his fellow citizens in the exercise of the highest prerogative of freemen. Among those who were taking a spirited part during the canvass, this gentleman's attention was called to one who seemed peculiarly forward, unprincipled and successful. He was of a light, dapper figure, florid complexion, sandy hair, with a spice of dandyism mingled with vulgarity in his carriage and address; smooth, insinuating, artful, humble and full of flattery to his superiors, active and watchful. At one time he might be seen leading a staggering Dutchman to the polls, and thrusting a ticket into his hands that he was too blind or too ignorant to read; at another drinking and carousing with a knot of drunken Irishmen, whose votes he was soliciting for his candidate, and again talking loudly about Aristocracy and the rights of the people, seizing upon the prejudices of his auditors and moulding their feelings and passions to suit his purposes. The gentleman was constrained to inquire the name of this cockerei demagogue. It was Martin Van Buren! And here was the school in which Martin Van Buren commenced the trade of a politician, a trade which he has followed with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, and which has eventually raised him to a position that should never be occupied by a mere political aspirant. He is the first of the politico-presidents: may he be the last.

MASSACHUSETTS PERPENDICULAR.—It is needless to state that the Whigs have succeeded in Massachusetts, they always do so. Everett is elected Governor by about eleven thousand majority, and the whigs have a majority in both houses, though the Locos tried very hard to ride the striped pig in to power, in the which they slipped up.

GALENA.—Does that handsome spirited paper come from Galena? Yes, it comes from that place. What! from Galena, away in the furthest corner of the great West, among the Indians? Exactly so—it comes from the very place you are thinking of. And do they print such a paper as that in that out of the way place? They do indeed. Well now I am beat. See here!—why they have merchants enough for a city—a theatre too, and a new one building—doctors, lawyers and all sorts of exerecences as the political economist, call them, and one of the most spirited papers in the whole west. Exactly, so they have.

JOHN B. MAHAN.—The trial of this gentleman took place at Washington Ky, and resulted in his acquittal of the charges made against him. Judge Reid charged the jury, "that the prisoner had not violated the criminal law of Kentucky, unless he aided personally in the escape of fugitives from Kentucky, or was near enough to assist in case of alarm or danger." Mr. M. was held to bail for the price of two negroes in whose abduction he had assisted, and for want of sureties was committed.

Wisconsin Enquirer No. 1, published at Madison the seat of Government, by J. A. Noonan, a good, spirited and truly Western paper of equical politics came to hand a few days ago. The editor talks of the "uncommon doings" they have in the eating line, begs about his "chicken fixens" and such like, with all the gusto of a well fed gourmand. Friend, won't you buy our jaws? We have no kind of use for them things, now a days. We have used them for a lantern, a spell, but lanterns is a luxury we can't afford no longer.

SLEEPS OF WAR.—Six vessels of this description, of small size are to be built immediately at the different navy yards in the United States, with a view of experimenting for the obviation of the defects in the sailing of our government vessels. The ships of our Navy, built within the last twenty years are said to be dull sailers, while our merchant vessels are the fastest in the world.

It is rumored that Gov. Marcy and C. C. Cambrell are the sureties of the defaulting sub-treasurer, Mr. Swartwout, and that Gov. Marcy has gone to Washington to see about it. Sorry—sorry—the ex Governor will still be obliged to have his breeches mended at the expense of the State, and will have no money to work his farm in the bargain.

CANADA MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.—Great meetings of sympathies with the Canadian patriots have been held in the city of New York. The notorious McKenzie and others who had skulked from the dangers of the rebellion or had been allowed to escape through the leniency of the Government, were present. Alexander Ming, the Locofoco, takes an active part in the meetings, one of which was held in Vanuxial garden and attended by several hundred persons.

GOVERNOR OF THE CANADA.—Many persons are spoken of as candidates for the office vacated by Lord Durham. Among these Earl Spencer is the most prominent. The English correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer thus describes that nobleman. "He is a droll, good humored, farmer-like character in dress

& manners, and the entire absence of aristocratic haughtiness: resembling more a cattle drover of the better order than an English nobleman—not devoid of good common sense, but as a statesman, dependent entirely upon Chancelor of the exchequer upon the influence which he exercised, by the honest drollery and uncertainty of manner in which he was accustomed to acknowledge, and in that manner to overcome, in the House of Commons, his innumerable and thoroughly stupid errors in finance.

DEFEALCATION.—Samuel Swartwout, late collector of the port of New York is said to be a defaulter to the Government to the tune of one million and a quarter. A pretty good haul for these hard times. However, as Mr. Swartwout is now travelling in Europe, he will probably expend the revenue to as good advantage at least, as if it had been thrown into the mud-holes of Florida. Perhaps, after all, it is only one of Mr. Woodbury's mistakes, for we are told that gentleman was not very good in arithmetic, when he was examined for a schoolmaster in New Hampshire, though he bragged on his grammar.

Navigation has, we believe, about closed on lake Erie. Our boats have laid up—the Monroe at Buffalo, and the Com. Perry and Gen. Wayne at Toledo. We know not whether all the goods have come on, though we are inclined to think they have not. During a few days, freights were taken at Buffalo at one dollar per hundred.

The Common Council of Cleveland have determined to borrow twenty thousand dollars to be expended in protecting the shores of the lake in front of that city from the action of the waves.

The steam-ship Great Western arrived in New York in nineteen days from Bristol, having encountered very rough weather on her passage. She arrived on the 15th, with a full load of passengers.

The steam-ship Liverpool left Liverpool on the 20th ult., seven days before the departure of the Great Western, and at the latest dates, had not arrived. The son of President Van Buren is said to be a passenger on board the Liverpool.

The Courier and Enquirer states that Dodge, the patriot officer, who escaped from the Montreal prison is in limbo in the city of New York, for debt.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—We shall probably see full returns from the Empire State, by the opening of navigation, and perhaps before. Seward's majority will be a few short of eleven thousand, and the Congressional ticket probably stands 21 Whig to 19 Locofoco. The State Senate will stand 14 Whigs to 18 Locofoco, and the House 81 Whig, 44 Locofoco.

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.—We call the attention of our farming friends, to an advertisement in this week's paper, of a quantity of Italian Wheat for sale. We have witnessed the cultivation of this grain for several seasons, and can truly say it has realized the expectations of all who have embarked in it. We commend it to a fair trial.

Who will give us a pair of skates? Come now—don't all speak at once. We want just to step out upon the ice, stretch our legs, revive old recollections, and be a boy once more. We want to skim over the frozen element till the blood bubbles up fresh into our cheek as in days of old, bringing a warm hearty soul cheering laugh up with it. Oh! 'twas 'tis, 'twill be glorious! Give us them skates.

POETRY.—Our friend Smead lately did a very pretty thing in the poetry line. His effusion purported to be the soliloquy of our old governor on his discomfiture. The last stanza ran thus, (True Capt. Kid.

Oh! I wish I was a greese, all forlorn, all forlorn, Oh! I wish I was a greese, all forlorn, Oh! I wish I was a greese, For they eat their grass in peace, And 'emulate much greese, Eatin' corn, eatin' corn."

It is stated that General Scott has been ordered to the frontier, to suppress disturbances.

They are talking at Buffalo of the propriety of petitioning Congress for the establishment of a Steam Revenue Cutter upon Lake Erie. It is the very thing that is wanted, and should be attended to immediately.

RETURNS FROM MICHIGAN.—Official returns, nearly complete have been received from Michigan. They make Cray's majority 254. According to the Free Press, the Legislature stands thus:

	Whigs.	Locofoco.
Senate	5	18
House	21	31

FORNIO NEWS.—GARRAGE, TURKEY, HENO [A] at &c.—Gov. Vance has issued his proclamation, appointing the 18th day of December next as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the state.

The Emperor of Austria was crowned in the Cathedral of Milan, as King of Venetian Lombardy, Sept. 3. The street from the police was carpeted and canopied, and the processions, bishops, grand-archbishop, major domo, archbishops, cushions bearing regalia, kneeling, praying, anointing and the iron crown, globe, sceptre, &c., were apparently a faint imitation of the mummeries of the similar ceremonies for Victoria.

Samuel L. Southard has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the New Jersey Legislature.

HOT WORK.—French papers state that there was recently a disturbance in the church of Dussac, in the Dordogne, and that the people rang the bell all it was nearly red hot.—Civ. News.

BLACK LIST.

Regumuffs and ringtailed roasters— "Black spirits and greens, Blue spirits and gray,"

rise up from the vasty deep—return from Canada, Texas, Illinois and Wisconsin, and listen while we overhaul the log-book of your characters, and then take our receipt and go hence without delay. Verily your name is legion, and poor devils ye are in earnest, to cheat a printer out of his paper.

Each honest foot should wear a cow-hide boot, To kick such smoking rascals from the world.

A. BRANDED CROSBY, Constable of Waterville, evaporated between two days—gone to Winnebago county, Illinois. The poor goose owes us \$7,50

PETER ORENSHAIN, (apells his name All-up) a literary constable from Maumee—dried up and blew away to Illinois. He did much credit to the place—especially when he left. Owes about 5,00

JAMES PORTER of Brunenburg, popped off from a superabundance of fixed air. Owes 3,50

WILLIAM SPAFFORD, steam saw-mill man at Marango—steamed off to Delaware county, and forgot to pay for his paper. Amount 3,50

WILLIAM C. CHAMPTON, painter of Perryburg—got cramped in his circumstances, and put through the black swamp—he is now at Lower Sandusky, if he has not run again. Total, 1,50

A. H. LANGDON, Providence—long legged fellow, and much given to drinking cheap liquor—gone to parts unknown. Provisionally owed us only 1,50

ELI HENDERSON, Maumee, ran a Justice of the Peace, and then ran away—succeeded the last time, and disappeared in a blaze of glory, like a genuine loco loco. Dr. to tickets and paper, say 5,00

This is but the beginning of a long roll, and we intend to amplify and enlarge as our custom increases in that line. It is not those alone who have run, that will get served up, but those that stand, but won't deliver—those that cry "never subscribed," "don't like your paper and won't pay for it," and the like, and those that promise and neglect to perform, and many other difficult cases. In short, gentlemen delinquents, pay, or look out!

SHADE TREES.—Be careful not to transplant before the leaves have fallen—as soon after as you please.

The trees should be taken from open ground. If taken from the dense forests, they will not bear the exposure.

Select trees of sound growth, they have better tops and better roots than the first.

Transplant the tree entire. The leaves are the lungs of the tree, and effect its growth as much as the roots. The frequent practice of lopping off the top is very bad.

Be sure and get all the roots. Remember the small fibres are what absorb nourishment for the tree. Strip off these, and the main body of the roots become only a contrivance to hold the tree up. Do not expose the roots to the sun and air longer than absolutely necessary. Let them carry with them as much of the soil as they can hold on to.

In setting out the trees be careful to make the hole so large that the roots shall be coiled; neither let them be crowded together, nor then they will decay.

Throw upon the roots at first fine mould; never any manure, then throw water, and shake the trees till the mould ed all the interstices between the roots, for the ground is somewhat dry, fill the hole and tread down the earth. Never let a tree so that water can stand over its roots.

RUSSIAN PAPER MONEY.—No money is seen in circulation here, all is paper; blue, red, and white notes, torn and dirty, representing five, ten, and twenty-five roubles, &c.; they are the only medium of change, which never varies; an attempt to circulate foreign gold coin would be attended with great loss, as you would never obtain its real value. There exists a law to prevent this paper money from being carried out of the country, and what may appear paradoxical, another to confiscate it if afterwards attempted to be introduced again. The rouble which in former times, was worth from thirty-six to forty pence English, is now only worth ten pence in its paper shape. We have seen the time in England, when a one-pound note was not intrinsically worth more than fourteen shillings; but here the depreciation, owing to the enormous issue of paper, is far more serious, the silver roubles being equal to three and a half or four roubles of the latter. This paper money has one advantage, that it never varies in value, but the original silver coin fluctuates daily, and is, therefore, almost entirely driven out of circulation in the common purposes of barter.—Rail's City of the Czar.

TARRANT.—The New York Courier, speaking of the receipt of the first intelligence from Pennsylvania, which was favorable to the whigs, says:

"It is calculated that between the time the accounts were received here—one or two o'clock in the morning and day-light—at least eight thousand dollars were bet and lost in one hotel in this city."

BANK REFORM.—The Loco Focos are beginning to discuss the kind they will have. The Advertiser breaks ground in favor of a General Banking Law, as the ne plus ultra of Bank Reform in Ohio. That is, they would reform the present "rascally institutions," by letting John, James and Samuel, issue 'trags at pleasure!—Did the people so understand the meaning of Bank Reform at the polls?—Cleveland Herald.

Do not interfere Mr. Herald! let the Locos have Bank Reform in their own way. If they do nothing worse than adopt a general banking law, we shall rejoice. The system works well in New York—this far—why may we not have it here?—It would have one good effect at least, it would stop the mouths of demagogues about the monopoly of banking. Since gogues about the monopoly of banking, in New York, it is estimated of very little value, and Bank, Dick and Harry are as fat from being bankers as they were before.—Western Watchman.

NONO SUFFRAGE.—The New York Emancipator publishes extracts from the minutes of the New York Constitutional Convention, to prove that Martin Van Buren voted to grant negroes the right of suffrage in that State.

LOSS BY THE CALON THE LARK.—The Buffalo Commercial says: The amount of loss, as far as ascertained, is variously estimated. It will probably range from \$100,000 to \$200,000—being much larger than ever before experienced on our lake from a gale of so short duration. It is gratifying to be able to state, that no loss of human life has been heard of.