

A Word of Advice.

The cash system is the best one, friends, wherever it is possible to practice it. It all who could do so would, many who now cannot would be able to live upon the principle. The laborer will find it better to live a month ahead of his wages than a month behind. Much depends upon a determination to pursue a course of action—the will and desire must be fixed, and then things will be accomplished easily that now seem hard and impossible. Let every one resolve to introduce the cash system—or what is the same in effect, always fix a time for payments, and religiously observe the period.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

At an election held at Easton, on Monday, the 11th instant, to choose by ballot thirteen directors to manage the business of the "Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Easton," until the next election, as provided by the Charter, the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Frederick Seitz, John Green, Jr., P. S. Miller, D. S. Miller, R. S. Chidsey, John Drake, C. C. Field, E. B. Mixsell, David Connor, A. W. Ratley, R. Broadhead, Peter Gross, S. K. Hoiland.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Saturday last, Peter S. Miller, Esq., was elected President of the Board, and at another meeting, held on Monday evening last, the offices of the Bank were all filled by the election of the following persons:—

MEYERS FORMAN, Cashier, MELCHIOR H. HORN, Teller, JOHN KNIGHT, Clerk, WILLIAM HAMMANN, Watchman.

The new bank being now fully organized by the election of an able Board of Directors, and a competent and experienced set of officers, well qualified for its management, it will go into operation at an early day. The house selected for the use of the bank is in a business part of the borough, directly opposite Shouse's Hotel.

Money Market.

In 1834, says the Philadelphia Sun, contraction occurred under the withdrawal of the Government deposits from the Bank of the United States. The pet bank system was substituted, and we had expansion till 1837. The crisis of that year ensued, and contraction followed, until it dropped to its very lowest grade in 1843; since then we have gradually expanded until within a year or two; since then expansion has been accelerated from other causes, California being the primary and principal, and we can feel that a point of culmination can be attained under a gold excitement and a gold basis as well as with any other. It may be, and it is, a sounder basis than we had in 1837, but it is just as liable to be disordered and overdone. Perhaps we have not arrived at the point that will produce a like series of disasters as was witnessed in 1837, and that this timely warning may serve to put prudent men on their guard, and remind them that even with the gold of California money can become scarce, and the point of explosion on that foundation may also be reached. As we trust the banks and the borrowers will have heeded the admonitions of the money market, although we hardly dare hope for it, we imagine that just a sufficient check has been given to speculation, as will ensure more moderate prices ruling for all kinds of property, than we have had for a year past.

Pennsylvania.

The capital employed in the 24 railroads of our State, (embracing 1132 miles,) is \$60,000,000, and of their canals (1000 miles) \$30,000,000. Large portions of these investments were made with a view to develop the mineral wealth of the State. Iron and coal are the great sources of wealth to the State. The iron product alone, in 1845, it is said to have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes 510 blast furnaces, yielding 386,000 tons of pig iron; 950 bloomeries, forges, rolling and slitting mills, and yielding 291,600 tons of bars, hoops, &c.; Castings, machinery, stove plates, &c.; 291,600 tons wrought iron, at \$80 per ton; 121,500 tons castings, at \$75 per ton; 30,000 tons bloom iron, at \$50 per ton.

Scott, Johnston and Strohm.

All those who are in favor of the election of Johnston and Strohm, and who are opposed to increasing the State Debt, are requested to meet at the Public House of George Meyer, (this Thursday evening,) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures to form a Johnston and Strohm Club. A general attendance is requested.

"THE QUICKER PASSAGE."—In 1740, when the celebrated Swedish naturalist, Kalm visited this country, he sailed from Gravesend the 5th of August, and arrived in Philadelphia in little less than forty-one days, having made, as the captain of the vessel stated, one of the shortest passages ever known.

Let Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio and New England, raise and manufacture our silk goods, instead of France, Spain and Italy. Let us hear no more about the humbug of preserving the Union, which preservation means Free Trade—which preservation means buying everything and sell nothing.—New York Tribune.

The Panic.

The pressure in our Money market, now raging, is just what every man, sound in his views of political economy, predicted when the Tariff law of 1846 was enacted.

But for the famine in Europe in 1846, 1847 and part of 1848, this pressure would have reached us long before now.

It has come now, because we buy more than we sell; because we bring here an enormous amount of foreign goods which we ought to manufacture ourselves, and which must be paid for in stocks or coin.

Our Stocks are all sent to Europe, or held by foreign capitalists. Our Canals and Railroads earn money which is sent off, in the shape of dividends, to pay interest on our debts. The amount of Dry Goods and Silks imported into this country last year, as shown by the Treasury reports, exceeded \$64,000,000, besides, Railroad Iron, Bar Iron, Crockery, Ware, Iron-Ware, Brandy and Sugars, amounting to more than \$6,000,000, in addition to the dry goods.

By reference to the returns of Specie contained in the Banks of New York, London and Paris, in 1848, we find that New York possessed, in round numbers, \$7,900,000; London, \$73,143,000; Paris, \$46,589,000; while in 1850 New York possessed \$10,800,000; London, \$68,720,000; Paris, \$111,035,000.

We here see that the Specie has increased only \$2,910,000 in New York, while in Paris it has increased near \$65,000,000, in the two years.

The plain truth is, all the gold which we have got from California has gone to Europe to pay for goods imported, which we ought to have made in our own country.

We spent \$150,000,000, first and last, in the Mexican War, to acquire new Mexico and California. We have carried into the harbor of San Francisco \$500,000,000 of property. We have sacrificed 50,000 lives in California. We have lost the work and labor of 300,000 men for three years in California, and, as the only recompense for all this, we have received about 80 to 90 millions of gold from the Pacific coast. And this has mostly gone to France, under our blessed system of ad valorem duties, made upon a foreign valuation. A man in Paris makes Brandy to sell. He can make it for 50 cents a gallon—he will swear that it is the market price. The brandy pays a duty of 100 per cent. at valorem; hence his brandy can be sold in New York at one dollar per gallon, freight added.

This manufacturer now opens a store or counting-room in New York, and sells his Brandy, and receives orders for it at \$1 per gallon.

The American importer sends to Paris for his Brandy; he is now charged 60 cents a gallon for the same article which the French manufacturer invoices at 50 cents per gallon. Duties are now paid by the American importer, 60 cents a gallon, or 100 per cent. In other words, by the Tariff Law of 1846, the American importer finds that his Brandy has cost him, laid down in New York, \$120 per gallon, besides freight and commissions, while the Frenchman sells his Brandy, by the same Tariff Law of 1846, at \$1 per gallon.

Who does business under such a Law as this? The Frenchman or American?

These are the blessings of Free Trade. All of our importing business is thrown into the hands of the foreigner; all our money slides off to France, and in the mean time money is now demanding twenty to thirty per cent. usury for the best commercial paper in Wall street. Free Trade says: buy all our necessities abroad; let the foreign merchant do all our import trade.

Let the Matthew Company assign to pay its laborers; let our cotton factories break; let our iron mines stop; let the furnaces go out; let our woolen mills cease to do business; let our stocks fall off; let us run in debt; let us appoint committees by tens and by fifties and by hundreds, to preserve the Union, lest some wild Yankee should break it; let us stand before the powers that repealed our Tariff Law of 1842; let us shout, God save the Union! according to the Castle Garden system; let us read homilies from "The Journal of Commerce" on Free Trade, and on the Blessings of Slavery as a feature of Republicanism. But it is no matter whether our flour sells for \$3 or \$7 per barrel; whether we buy twice as much as we sell; whether our stocks are owned in America or Europe; whether Bankruptcy is universal in our country or not.

A man of common sense will tell us, that the remedy for the difficulties which now beset us is to restore our Tariff to a home valuation; to give us specific duties on our imports; to set our artisans and mechanics and manufacturers in operation; to sell our manufactured goods abroad, and to supply our own market with the products of our own labor; to carry away our cotton, leather, iron, and woolen goods to foreign countries, after they are made up into fabrics by our own people, instead of exporting the raw material. Let us no longer carry on a ruinous trade with France, at the tune of \$22,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year for imports, while we sell that nation no more than from 6,000,000 to \$13,000,000 a year exports.

Let us stop buying sugar from Brazil, and Cuba, while we have millions of acres of land in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, waiting for cultivation with sugar.

Let us eat our own wheat and flour at the iron mines, copper mines, and coal mines of the United States, instead of sending them to Sweden, Russia, Siberia and Staffordshire, to feed foreign laborers and workmen.

Let Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio and New England, raise and manufacture our silk goods, instead of France, Spain and Italy.

Let us hear no more about the humbug of preserving the Union, which preservation means Free Trade—which preservation means buying everything and sell nothing.—New York Tribune.

Popular Law in California.

The California news by the Prometheus has a strange and solemn interest. To those who have traced the history of our first Pacific State through all the marvellous phases of its short existence, the present time assumes, says the "Tribune," the nature of a crisis, in which order and anarchy, violence and security, are struggling for the mastery. On the one hand, we have a sickening succession of murders, robberies and incendiary fires; on the other, a rapidly increasing list of trials, condemnations and executions, perpetrated with relentless severity by the summary action of the people.

To those who are unacquainted with the difficulties under which California has labored, ever since the adoption of her State Constitution, the latter alternative may appear even more terrible than the former; and a course dictated, in fact, by the most awful necessity which can be imposed upon any community, may seem little else than the lawless outbreak of unbridled popular passion. The Tribune has been somewhat sharply taken to task by some of its cotemporaries for justifying the motives of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance, and the members of the Committee themselves have been made the subject of a violent denunciation; yet every successive arrival from California proves more clearly the justice of what our cotemporary urges it first asserted—that the lynch law now in operation is not mob law, but the result of a universal sentiment of Order, a conscientious belief that it cannot be obtained by trusting to the regular authorities, and a sense of danger which impelled them to immediate action.

We have professed our inability to judge, at this distance, whether other means might not have been employed to enforce the laws, avoiding a course which must be always hazardous to the future peace of society, even when the sternest exigency compels it. The disclosures which we have published, show clearly the reality of the dangers to which the Californians were exposed; they show how nearly hopeless was the reliance to be placed on the ordinary operation of law. So far as the evidence goes, they prove, at least, that there have been sufficient reasons for the action of the Committee of Vigilance, to exonerate them from the violent charges which have been made against them on this side of the Continent.

While, therefore, continues the Tribune, we do not commend and cannot condemn the course pursued by the citizens of San Francisco, Sacramento City and Stockton, we would not withhold the strongest expression of abhorrence at the lynching of a Mexican woman in one of the remote mining localities. Every circumstance connected with this act invests it with most criminal character, and illustrates the extreme peril of setting an example to a whole State, which may be followed by communities wherein prejudice usurps the place of justice, and the names of Law and Order are made a plea to gratify a brutal desire for revenge. In taking the execution of the criminal laws out of the hands of the authorities, necessary as it may have been, the San Franciscans have established a dangerous precedent, of which this case is one of the first fruits. We can only hope that they will fulfil their design of ridding the country of the swarms of thieves and murderers that infest it, and restore the administration of law to its proper channel, before they shall have given license for a similar tragedy.

The New York Herald also, in speaking of the execution of the decrees of the Vigilance Committee of five hundred, (not quite so numerous as the old Venetian Council,) in the prompt punishment of criminals, and in the preservation of law and order says, "strange as it may sound in this longitude, these oft-hand trials and summary executions are, in good faith, designed for the preservation, or rather the restoration, of law and order. The criminal may be a murderer, a horse thief, a burglar, an incendiary, a common shoplifter, or a petty rogue, if the Vigilance Committee catch him, and convict him, he is instantly carried out and hung up at the nearest convenient tree, or beam, or rope and tackle. The crime, the pursuit, the apprehension, the indictment, the trial, the judgment, and the execution may all take place in the same afternoon. The whole business, in the case of Jenkins, was done in the course of an evening, by moonlight; and in the case of Stuart, another Botany convict, tried also as a thief, the interval between the commencement of his trial and the hanging was about five hours. In the case of the Mexican woman at Downieville—who, for fatally stabbing a miner, was tried by the popular process in such cases established, and convicted of murder—the blood of her victim was not yet cold, when the woman, having been tried, convicted, and condemned, was swinging lifeless in the air. The Anglo Saxon institution of the rope, by a sort of *written-genote*, or *commune consilium*, may be considered as pretty well established in California; but the rapidity with which it brings the criminal to his quietus is somewhat startling to a community accustomed to the slower formalities of law. This quickness of the penalty is even more astounding to our preconceived notions than the range of crimes which come under the death penalty by the new California code. We have no nice distinction between murder and manslaughter, nor between highway robbery and a petty theft; the same judgement of strangulation makes short work of them all. Truly, this is a terrible state of things, and is deeply to be deplored.

But the people of California, it appears, not only have reasonable excuses for these summary and indiscriminate executions, but their situation is such as imperatively to demand them. The Australian convicts of England, the most desperate and lawless vagabonds from every nation under the sun, have been concentrating their forces in California since the golden discoveries of 1849. They have become formidable,

dangerous and criminally mischievous. Murders and robberies were multiplying. San Francisco was in the power of incendiaries, and her citizens and their property at the mercy of thieves and assassins. The existing laws were insufficient; they were so slow, and the means of confinement of offenders so insecure, that the chances were in favor of their escape. Such was the state of things which led to the Vigilance Committee, and its summary execution of the judgements under the new code. It appears that this Vigilance Committee act as such without pay or emolument; but simple to maintain the supremacy of the rights of life and property. There may be, then, no help for the existing state of things in California. It may be that the imperative necessities of self preservation have driven the people to these extremities. We trust that law and order may soon be re-established, and assigned to some effective guardianship under the regularly constituted tribunals of the country.—We have no doubt, whatever, that the active, honest business community of California, are laboring to this end, nor have we any doubt of their final success in attaining it.

Protection to Home Industry.

Rail Road Iron.—About 1,900 tons of railroad iron have arrived from Wales for the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, and will soon be shipped to Selma.—Mobile Herald, July 12.

To pay for the above iron, \$70,000 in specie had to be carried to England. Every week we notice similar arrivals of iron at all the principal ports in the country, and in connexion with each is a similar export of our specie. And all this time we have hundreds of furnaces, and billions of tons of iron in our mountains; we have a vast number of but half-employed workmen, and a great scarcity of money! Why do we not keep our money, employ our own people, and use our own iron? Why encourage foreign iron in preference to home labor?

In the Boston Atlas, which has come in since the above was written, we find the two following items:

Ex-Governor James C. Jones, of Tennessee, is about to visit England for the purpose of purchasing railroad iron for the Memphis and Charleston railroad, of which he is president.

The steamship Atlantic left New York yesterday for Liverpool, with seventy passengers and \$500,000 in American gold.

A friend points out to us the following in the Albany Journal:— Out of the two hundred and ninety-eight furnaces in Pennsylvania, one hundred and forty-nine (just one half) have stopped within the last eighteen months, and the workmen thrown out of employment! And yet every vessel that arrives in this country from England is loaded with railroad iron.

These 149 furnaces, when in full blast, employ, on an average, (directly and indirectly,) at least 50 men each. One-half of them would earn \$2 a day; but, for the purpose of making a low estimate, we will suppose them all to earn, when employed, \$1 a day; the whole number of men would be 7,450; at \$1 a day, would earn, per week, \$46,700. Aggregate annual earnings \$2,428,400.

There are at least an equal number of furnaces out of blast in other States; and the aggregate sum lost to the iron workers of the country, is not a dollar below five millions.

These five millions, which, but for the present Tariff policy would go into the pockets of American mechanics, is now sent from this country in gold and silver, and in State or corporation bonds, and paid to the iron-workers of England, Scotland, Russia, and Wales.

Lawrence (Mass.) Courier.

The above indicates but a trifling amount of the extent to which the importation of foreign iron has been carried. It is probable that more than 100,000 tons of railroad iron is annually required in the Southern States alone, all of which will be imported direct. The interest has suffered more severely by the late conflicts of opinion than any other whatsoever. The protracted Congressional session of 1850, unprofitable, except that it adopted a compromise of opinion, was fatal to the hopes of the industrial interests which relied upon legislative protection against the pauper labor and mammoth capitalists of Europe. But the distraction and distress of that session, and the little short of civil war which followed it, has been fatal heretofore to all conference or co-operation. Northern Whigs have been infuriated against each other. Southern Whigs have been excited against the North, and unwilling to expose themselves to the reproach of giving bounties to their sectional and political enemies. We may hope a better day, however, for the depressed interests of the manufacturing operatives when an universal acquiescence in the present relations between the North and South shall allow some modification of the present tariff, moderate, staple, and so adjusted as to secure the largest amount of revenue and the protection of the great interests to which the Courier has adverted.

An Orchard that will Pay.—Messrs. Morse & Houghton, of Cleveland, have 93 acres in an orchard, 3 1/2 miles east of that city. They have 6500 peach trees of the best varieties; 2000 apple, 400 cherry, 750 quince, and about 7000 pear, apricot, nectarine, plum trees and grape vines. There will be several thousand baskets of peaches, and as they are rather scarce this year, speculators at Cincinnati and Buffalo have already offered three dollars per bushel for the crop. This, we should think, will pay—as it ought.

Suony Passage.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic, Capt. J. J. Comstock, reached the New York Battery at 20 minutes past 6 on Saturday morning from Liverpool, which she left at 4 P. M., on Wednesday the 6th inst., making the passage in nine days, fourteen hours, twenty minutes apparent, or nine days, eighteen and three-quarters hours actual time, from port to port. If counted from the time, she passed the Bar at Liverpool, (5 P. M.) her passage is, above. It is at all events the shortest passage ever made.

There are 240 expresses, in Boston, communicating with 1600 cities and towns. It is estimated that they carry at least 15,000 packages daily.

Terrific Balloon Ascention.

The Parisian papers give the annexed account of a recent balloon ascention there. For interest, we give the fact in unparallded:

On Sunday last, M. and Mme. Poitevin made their second ascent in a carriage and two horses. Leon Faucher having been induced to take back his prohibition. Immediately beneath the balloon was a small car, in which an assistant took his place; from this hung the ropes and irons to which the carriage was made fast. The balloon rose, at the given signal, with its ponderous load, with all the grace of a butterfly. Mme. Poitevin showered the spectators with roses, and if he was driving a slow team out to Bloomingdale. But the most wonderful part of the spectacle was not down upon the bill, and was only visible to those who had fortified themselves with lorgnettes and telescopes. At the point where the naked eye lost the power of vision, the magnifying glass revealed the following scene:

The man in the car let down into the carriage, some 12 feet below, a rope ladder; up this walked M. Poitevin, with a glibness and unconcernedness positively frightful. Mme. Poitevin was just on the point of following suit, when the strongest magnifiers gave out in their turn, and the spectators remained in doubt as to the successful issue. A thunder storm coming up, these intrepid aeronauts thought it best to get out of its way, by going above it. They therefore penetrated the muttering clouds that veiled the face of the sun, and in a few moments were high and dry. They descended an hour and a half afterwards, and found themselves about 45 miles from Paris. The next morning, the hotel where they had taken lodgings for the night was besieged by a crowd so dense, that the gentleman had to be called upon to procure an exit for the party. All the way back to the Capital it was a triumphal march. It was no use trying to travel incognito, having, as they did, a balloon to take care of, and one that you couldn't hide under a bushel. They re-entered the city, safe and sound, after an absence of twenty-four hours.

Queen Victoria and Yankee Doodle.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal consorts have been extremely attentive to the United States portion of the Industrial Exhibition, and pursue their walks through Yankee avenues, filled with works of art, greatly to the satisfaction of Brother Jonathan, who albeit they revere the Republican modes, seem highly honored at the Royal condescension. A few days ago, says the London correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, she was present, and Mr. Pirsson, of New York city, who has a large double grand piano in the American division, somehow or other forestalled his neighbors by getting wind of her coming, and engaged four splendid performers, and had them all waiting. As Her Majesty approached down the grand aisle, he gave a signal, and they struck up "Yankee Doodle," with variations, much to the Queen's admiration, for she leaned on the arm of the Prince, and waited until it was over. Pirsson, with shrewd discrimination, saw by the pretty smiles that lit up Her Majesty's face, that she was pleased with the national idea, and immediately there was an encore. With the promptness of Julien, he jumped upon the platform, seized a cane, and using it for a baton, recommenced the same "good old air," and his performers dashed through it, executing the sparkling but difficult variations with a force and elegance that again enchained the Royal presence, and elicited the cheers and vivas of the whole assembly.

Distressing Accident.

At Chainville, Montgomery county, on Saturday evening last, Thomas Clark was killed from the effects of carbonic acid gas in a well. Subsequent to the unfortunate man being overcome by the foul air, efforts were made to hoist the body by grappling irons, says the Norristown Herald, and several times they succeeded so far as to get it within ten or twelve feet of the surface, but the clothes giving way it would fall downward, thumping and striking, and chilling the blood in the veins of the hundreds who had assembled at the scene of the disaster. Experiments were then resorted to drive the foul air from the well, and shavings and straw were burned in a large bucket, which was lowered into it. A large cedar bush was then procured, which was worked up and down in it by means of a rope, and by this means the foul air was so far expelled that a lighted candle would burn at the bottom of the well. A man then descended, and having fastened a rope round the feet of Clark, he was hoisted to the surface. His clothes were found to be entirely stripped from his body, his neck broken, his head very badly fractured and his body lacerated.

A Southerner at the North.

The Savannah Republican publishes a letter from a Democratic Senator of the last Georgia Legislature, now at Boston, from which we glean the following extract:—"One thing I have ascertained to be a certainty, that we are making more fuss at home on the subject of slavery than the most bitter fanatics are at the North. After travelling through all the Northern and Eastern States, I have seen but one Abolitionist, that I could put my finger upon, and even he was willing to stand by the Compromise. I am a more steadfast Union man than ever, and hope to return to my native State in time to give my vote for Cobb, Hopkins and the Union."

Big Horn Young.

The President of the Mormon settlement in Utah Territory, has made a discovery of an ancient city in ruins, in the South Indian range the Mexican war. In the ruins he found immense quantities of broken burnt earthen ware, painted according to their taste; arrow points, adobe, burnt brick, a crucible, and every color of flint stones. The ruins were about two miles long, and one wide; one of them appeared to be the remains of a temple, and covered about an acre of ground. In digging into one of the ruins, pottery, abbes, a fire place, and the burners of the fire were found.

During the week ending the 7th instant, 9205 emigrants arrived at New York from Europe.

A Desperate Gang.

In some sections of the south western part of our country, there are gangs of lawless depredators who indulge in the most outrageous excesses, and by the desperation of their conduct seem to set justice at defiance. It was the existence of such gangs which originated the body called "Regulators" in Mississippi some years since, and similar "committees of safety," under other names, in various others of the new States. It was their custom, where the arm of the law was not long enough to reach, or strong enough to punish offenders, to interpose their powers, and inflict summary vengeance upon culprits, either by the cord or rifle. That the system was in itself a bad one, and in many instances went far beyond just bounds, is a matter of notoriety; but, it must be conceded at the same time, that had not some barrier of the kind been raised against the commission of outrageous crimes, the region referred to would unquestionably be much farther behind a state of civilization at the present day, than it now is. We find in a Southern paper an article detailing the discovery and arrest of a gang of villains, who have carried on, for years past, a regular system of kidnapping slaves, horse stealing, forgery, thieving and murder. Their headquarters were on Wolfe's Island, Kentucky, near the corner of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.—The band was discovered not long since, through the failure of an attempt, by one of the ringleaders, to murder a Dr. Swayne, who had recovered a judgement for some ten thousand dollars against Newton E. Wright, another prominent member of the gang. In May, 1850, Wright gave Abe Thoms, a man of desperate character, one hundred and fifty dollars to kill Dr. Swayne, accordingly, Thoms, pretending to visit the Dr. to visit his sick father, enticed him from home, and attempted to murder him; but the Dr., after being shot in the arm, gave the alarm, and the desperado escaped. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to ferret out the villain, so deeply was the plot laid, that he was only accidentally discovered a short time ago; and his discovery led to the disclosure of the whole affairs of the company. They seem to have made a regular business of stealing slaves in one State, running them off to another, and there selling them. Another of their modes of speculating in negroes seems to have been as follows: Some of their emissaries would make a tour through some of the neighboring slave States, enticing slaves to run away and providing their victims with means to get into southern Illinois. Arrived there, the fugitives were arrested by others of the gang on the look-out for the run-aways; fictitious claims to them were then set up and maintained by false testimony and perjury. The slaves were then taken into one of the slave States and sold. They carried on another species of swindling upon an extensive scale, by means of fictitious claims against estates of deceased persons. Having forged notes for large amounts against such estates, they would prove the validity of the claim by some of their gang. In some cases they had gone so far as to take depositions; and were provided with conny seals, and every thing requisite to give their proofs the semblance of legality.

Medical Use of Salt.

Being once on board a steamboat on the Delaware, on a cold, unpleasant day, the passengers were nearly all crowded into the cabin. Suddenly one of them fell down in an epileptic fit, attended with strong spasmodic action of the muscles. A gentleman present immediately called to one of the servants to bring him some salt, with which he crammed the sufferer's mouth until we feared he would smother him. Almost instantly the muscular action ceased, consciousness returned, and the poor fellow manifested as much haste to get the salt out of his mouth as the other did in getting it in. We thought the incident worth remembering, and it is now brought to mind by a paragraph which we find in the New York Courier, on the medical use of salt, which we know from experience to be true. That paper says, "in many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent pain termed colic, a teaspoonful of salt, dissolved in a pint of cold water, taken as soon as possible, with a short nap immediately after, is one of the most effectual and speedy remedies known.—The same will relieve a person who may seem almost dead from receiving a heavy fall."

Heavy Failure.

A large dry goods firm, on Baltimore street, Baltimore, stopped payment on Saturday, with liabilities of about \$300,000, over \$100,000 of which are caused by losses in California shipments. There is a panic among the Baltimore merchants, and several other large houses are wavering, says the "Clipper," caused by California losses and endorsements.

The Richest Man in Iowa a Miner.

Thomas Seven, a persevering industrious lead miner, who has pursued his vocation with great patience and perseverance, and amid great discouragements and difficulties, has at last reached the point of his hopes—the richest lead mines in the Union, which makes him the richest man in Iowa. The discovery was made about six months since, but not till of late fully developed. It is a cavern, full one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, and its walls, and floor, and roof, almost the pure ore.—Chicago Ad.

New Ballast for Ships.

It often happens that a vessel has to sail from one port to another without a cargo, and in that case the vessel has to be ballasted with something or other, whether it be old iron or gravel. A method has been introduced into one of the New Castle vessels, at the suggestion of a Dr. White, which appears to be an excellent plan. The system is a tier of water proof bags along each side of the keel, inside, and one or two forward and aft. These are filled with water, and which can be easily pumped out again. There can be very little loss of time either in receiving or discharging such ballast, and there is no expense in getting as much of it as is required; for every vessel carries it below her bottom.

Time from California to England.

The news received from California, on Wednesday, by the Prometheus, was carried out in the Niagara, and will reach Liverpool, therefore, in about thirty-nine days from San Francisco.