

We would refer our readers to the opinion of Chief Justice Lewis, on the law relating to judgments, assignments and preferences in another column; it is well worth a perusal.

**A Warning.**

A few weeks ago on acquaintance of ours, largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, came to our office to subscribe for our paper. He had never been a subscriber for a paper before, assigning as a reason, that he never had time to read it. His time was devoted exclusively to his business, and he had devoted a knowledge of things as in the world of but little importance to a farmer. It often occurs that it is only a practical lesson which teaches a man the influence of a Newspaper. A publisher may represent the usefulness and advantages of a journal, but his representations are doubted by some persons until their pockets are touched, when they lose hundreds of dollars by ignorance, when the same amount might have been added to their resources by the trifling outlay of \$2 for their country paper. They then realize the necessity of information—their eyes are opened, and they subscribe for a paper, and find the time expended in reading it usefully and profitably employed. Our friend to whom we refer, failed to be posted up in the price of grain—he was not aware of the increasing demand for it. He did not understand neither did he know of the effect produced on this article by the immense shipments that have been recently made. The statement of the markets passed unobserved by him—he thought there was no necessity for reading it, and perhaps 'he had'n't time.' Here is the consequence—a few days before subscribing for our paper he sold several hundred bushels of wheat at 5 cents per bushel less than the market price, losing thereby more than would be sufficient to pay a year's subscription for a dozen of the best papers in the country. What we have stated is literally true, and is only one of the many instances where men are victimized. Every man should subscribe for a newspaper, pay for it, and take time to read it. No matter what may be his avocation, whether he is a farmer or a mechanic, a professional man or a laborer, the advantages of a newspaper to him may be almost incalculable. Indeed, the very essence and foundation of his prosperity and fortune may be discovered in its columns. It conveys to him intelligence from all parts of the world—the progress in the arts and sciences, of the fluctuations in the price of articles of commerce, the means to improve his land and make it yield more abundantly. He is made acquainted with the enactment and nature of laws in which he may be directly interested, as a citizen or tradesman. It diffuses light in his household, assisting in the development of the minds of his children, or tearing away the web of ignorance, exposing to the mental vision the advantages of virtue and knowledge, and teaching them to "act well their part" in the drama in which they are cast.—These are a few of the reasons why every one should take a paper. Don't wait to be caught as our friend to whom we have referred, but remember that "a stitch in time saves nine."

**Save Your Earnings.**

The practice which apprentices, clerks, and others, have of spending their earnings as fast as they accumulate, is one great reason why so many never attain a position above mediocrity in life. A person who receives but a small compensation for his services, will, with a little care over his exchequer, and a system of regularity in his expenditures, find that at the end of the year he is prepared to encounter any emergency or mishap. But, as a general thing, they manage to get rid of their earnings quite as quick as they are due, thus leaving them wholly unprepared for emergencies, by sickness or otherwise. A system of curtailing unnecessary expenses, if adopted by our younger folks, would bring around the most happy and gratifying results, and be the means of raising eminence and standing in society, many who now have contracted the habit of parting with their earnings so readily and foolishly—for the habit of keeping continually in debt, begets indifference and dissipation, a lack of self respect, and an utter disregard for future prospects. The real cause for a great deal of crime may be traced to the habit of a foolish expenditure of money in earlier days.

**Norristown & Freemansb. R. Road.**

At an election held at the house of Judge Longnecker, in Montgomery county, February 7th, 1853, the following named gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:  
President—Hon. Joseph Hunnicutt.  
Directors—Geo. W. Forging, Charles W. Cooper, Jacob Johnson, Aaron Schwank, Jesse Zeigler, Jacob Johnson, Jr., Michael C. Buyer, W. H. Singluff, Daniel Longaker, Wm. Warrall, Jacob Schwank, William M. Jacobs.  
Secretary—Michael C. Buyer.  
Treasurer—Abraham Exchbach.

**Illustrated Magazine of Art.**

We noticed at some length the January number of this superb Magazine. The February No. is now received, and surpasses, if possible, its predecessor. Its illustrations are the finest that appear in any Magazine in this country; while its reading contents are instructive and entertaining, in the highest degree. We have in the No. before us "King John and Magna Charta," illustrated; "A Gossip about Peru," also illustrated with several fine engravings; a capital article on "English Railways," a fine view of the "Interior of St. Paul's Cathedral," during the Internment of the Duke of Wellington," together with numerous other readable articles, nearly all of which are finely illustrated. It is published by A. Montgomery, No. 17, Spruce Street, New York, at \$1 per annum.

**Price of Iron—Does Labor Gain?**

The *Easton Argus* in noticing the recent advance in the price of iron, says:  
"In the public discussions that took place in former days, we always contended that a higher tariff, increasing the duty on iron, would benefit no one but the manufacturer of the article—and we now have another illustration of the truth of this argument. A few days ago, iron was brought down to \$20 a ton—now it is up to \$40 a ton and likely to remain so. But has any one heard of the laborer at any one of these establishments getting his wages increased? Does the farmer get more for his ore? No indeed. The increase of \$20 all goes into the pocket of the manufacturer, and the man who uses any article made of iron pays the additional \$20. There is no such inequality in Free Trade."

The *Pennsylvanian* copies the above and says:  
"We call the attention of our working men, who have so frequently been led astray by the federal plea of 'protection to American labor,' to this subject. The operative can now see the lack of sincerity in all the Whig arguments on the subject of the tariff. While the manufacturer gets \$40 per ton for his iron, he pays the laborer, who digs the ore and makes the iron, no more than when it sold for \$20 per ton.—Further comment is unnecessary."

Yes, further comment is necessary, in order to show the falsity of the statement. We shall be brief, however, and rely in part upon the Democracy for our proof. In the first place, iron does not bring \$40 a ton, as stated in the *Argus*, and is quoted at from \$30 to \$35 a ton. As regards the price paid for ore and labor at the Furnaces near Allentown, we have made inquiry of those who have the management of the works, and find them to be largely increased from what they were last year, or when pig iron was sold at \$20. Whether the works about Easton pay less we know not, but have every reason to believe that they also have raised the price of ore and labor, and if our neighbor would have taken the trouble to enquire, he would have found it so. For the information of the *Argus* and the *Pennsylvanian*, we will state, that the works near Allentown at present pay \$120 to \$125, for ore from mines, for which they last year paid only 95 cents to \$100. From mines they last year paid 90 cts., they now pay \$112. For course ore which brought last year \$23 3/4, fine \$22 1/2; this year coarse \$28 00, fine \$26 3/4, and in larger quantities as high as \$3 00. The haude are paid in proportion. The same is the case at the Crane Works. Now for a little Democratic authority.

Two weeks ago the Reading Gazette, one of the Democratic organs of Berks, states that the laborer's wages in the large Rolling Mill and Nail Factory of Seyfert, McManus and others of that city, were increased twenty per cent. Last week we find in the same journal the following: "The wages of puddlers in the Rolling Mills at Norristown, have been raised from \$3 to \$4 per ton."  
We might add other testimony, but "further comment is unnecessary."

**Pennsylvania Legislature.**

**HARRISBURG, February 4. Senate.**

Feb. 12.—Mr. Fry read a bill in place to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Allentown to the Reading railroad.

Feb. 14.—The principal subject of general interest under consideration in the Senate this morning, was the Senate bill No. 76, to repeal the general gauge law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which was called up by Mr. Sanderson; the vote on proceedings to its consideration being—yeas 15, nays 10.

After some remarks from Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Kunkle submitted an amendment to the bill, authorizing all railroads heretofore chartered, to change their gauge or gauges of road to any width the directors of said company may deem expedient.

Mr. Kunkle spoke at some length in advocacy of the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Sanderson, who favored the amendment, and spoke generally in favor of the bill, arguing that the law proposed to be repealed was dictated by liberal views and contrary to the true policy of the State, which ought to encourage every legal and proper enterprise calculated to enrich and benefit its citizens.

Mr. Darsie opposed the amendment, but expressed himself as disposed to favor the original bill. He was followed by Mr. Kunkle in support of the amendment, and without which he would not vote for the original bill. He wanted the bill to be made general in its provisions and in its operations.

Mr. O'Neill moved to postpone the subject and argued generally against the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Buckalew opposed any postponement of the subject in its present stage. He was in favor of passing the bill to a third reading, and then laying it over for the present.

The postponement of the subject was further urged by Messrs. O'Neill, Kunkle and Crabb, and the motion was finally agreed to—yeas 14, nays 12.

Feb. 15.—Mr. Fry presented a petition from citizens of Berks and Lehigh counties, for a railroad from Allentown to Reading.

**HOUSE.**

Feb. 14.—Mr. Barr presented five petitions containing one hundred and forty seven names of citizens of Lehigh county, in favor of the Crane Iron Company's Railroad to Macungy.

Mr. Barr read a bill in place to incorporate the Keystone Lodge, No. 78, of I. O. of E., in the borough of Bethlehem, Northampton county.

A *Wealthy Ambassador*.—Veli-Pacha, the new Turkish Ambassador in Paris, is only thirty years of age, and is so immensely rich as to be called the Musselman Rothschild. It is said he spent fifty million francs on his journey from the Sublime Porte to the Barrier de l'Etiole. All his attendants were, during the whole trip, the Turkish costume. He gave away twenty thousand dollars in gratuities to servants, postillions and chambermaids from Marseilles to Paris.

**The Silver Coinage.**

The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed the bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, amendatory of the existing law regulating the coinage of the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime, and providing for the coinage of three dollar gold pieces.—The bill received no amendment in the House, and therefore requires only the signature of the President to become a law. As the subject possesses general interest, we insert the provisions of the bill at length, as follows:

Sec. 1. That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty three, the weight of the half dollar or piece of fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety two grains, and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall be, respectively, one half, one fifth, and one tenth of the weight of said half dollar.

Sec. 2. That the silver coins issued in conformity with the above section shall be legal tenders in payments of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

Sec. 3. That, in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the subdivisions of the dollar authorized by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a warrant of the Director or the mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. That such coins shall be paid out at the Mint, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to the assistant treasurers, depositories, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, That the amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes, shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. That no deposits for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall hereafter be received, other than those made by the Treasurer of the Mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

Sec. 6. That, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness; but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases when the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals of one half of one per cent. The money arising from this charge of one half per cent. shall be charged to the Treasurer of the Mint, and from time to time, no warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transferred into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, however, That nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the dime and the half dime.

Sec. 7. That from time to time there shall be struck and coined at the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformity in all respects to law, and conformity in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars, or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty nine, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be applicable; but the devices and shape of the three dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

**Strange Phenomenon.**

We learn from the Holmes county Farmer and Free Press (O) that a wonderful natural curiosity has been discovered in that county, in the shape of natural "gas works." This discovery was made on the farm of a Mr. Purdy. We take the following extract from an article giving a description of it, by a correspondent in the Farmer: "Some eight or ten rods south of the house, is a curious kind of earth, resembling dark saw dust. The owner for some years has been aware of the existence of some wonderful phenomenon. The place on which the discovery has been made has been cultivated for a number of years, and it has been observed that in a number of places, everything planted or sown, and all kind of vegetation would dwindle and die, and seemingly burnt up. After the late rains the water was discovered to be agitated, and to bubble up in a number of places, which led Mr. Purdy and others to experiment, by collecting a bottle of this gas, and setting it on fire; when, the instant a lighted match was touched to it, the vapor ignited, and sent the bottle whizzing through the house. "I found the extent of the space from which this ingenious and inflammable vapor issues, to be about two rods wide, and 15 or 20 rods in length; the soil to the depth of six inches or thereabouts is, as above stated, loose, and resembling dark saw dust, beneath this is the common clay soil. Examination in this led to the discovery of small holes, perhaps half the size of a man's little finger, out of which the vapor issues. There are undoubtedly many hundreds of these holes?"

**(Communicated.)**

Ma. Error.—It is very amusing to reside in Allentown, and to be an unobserved listener to all the arguments, for and against certain Railroads. The citizens of Allentown, for a number of years have been endeavoring to obtain a communication by Railroad with New York and Philadelphia, and about the same time, when this long desired end might be accomplished, we find the people all divided in opinion as to where these roads ought to be located. One man wants it to run near his farm, another don't want it to run so near; one wants the mountain tunneled, another thinks it mad to tunnel the mountain; one man owns a nice little lot of ground, and thinks the road will never prosper unless the depot is upon his ground; one owns a mill, and thinks it impossible to run anywhere else except right by his mill door; and so every man is looking out for his own individual interest, and not seeming to care a straw for public good; popular opinion is divided—there is no union, and when the subscriptions are added up, they don't amount to enough to build two miles of road. But though the people are divided as to particular places for depots, and for particular routes, yet they are all united upon the one idea, that all railroads ought to run through Allentown somewhere. All unite in opposing any road that don't lead right into Allentown, if such a road is asked for.—It is sufficient argument—that A, B and C residing in Allentown, will lose a few dollars trade, and that road must be opposed. There is an application before the Legislature at present, to charter the Railroad from Cataqua to Fogelsville, commonly called the Macungy Railroad. The road, of course, receives opposition in Allentown. The arguments are, it don't lead into Allentown—it will take to Cataqua a some of the trade which Allentown now has. A, B and C in Allentown, won't sell so many goods, or do so much business as before. Cataqua will grow in strength and become a rival to Allentown. The Crane Iron Works are rich enough, they are a grand monopoly, and we must oppose them. Allentown against Cataqua forever, and so on never giving one idea in the vast benefit the road will be to the country through which it runs, and the rich resources it will develop— but basing their arguments upon self interest alone. I understand that an anti-railroad meeting of about 20 citizens assembled at Esbach's Eagle Hotel, on the 7th inst., and after organizing appointed a committee of ten to draft resolutions. I have read the resolutions, and they show how very much the people of Allentown love the dear people of the country. I can't see the names of the committee published, and being somewhat surprised at this, I have made some inquiries, and have been informed that you, Mr. Editor, was called upon to publish the proceedings, upon examining them and not finding the committee's names, you asked for the names,—whereupon you was informed that the committee did not wish their names published, and upon receiving this information, you refused to publish the proceedings. I should like to know whether this is the fact, inasmuch as it will be another proof of the disinterested love and regard of our citizens for the people of the country. EQUAL RIGHTS.

To our friend *Equal Rights* we answer, that not being at all favorably disposed towards the Macungy Railroad; we were called upon to publish resolutions of an anti-railroad meeting, held at the Eagle Hotel, Feb. 7th, 1853. Upon examining the resolutions, we did not find the names of the committee appointed for that purpose; we inquired of the gentleman who brought them for the names of the committee, and he informed us that they did not wish them published, whereupon we as stated above refused to insert the proceedings.

Chester Lead Mines.—The Lead mines South East of Phoenixville, it is said, yield 7 per cent. The present machinery is capable of producing 4000 pounds per day—double the quantity now made. The lead is said to be gotten out for less than three cents per lb. It now sells for 7 cents, and handsome profit.

Large Apple.—The West Chester Record notices a "Fallawater" apple sent to that office, weighing fourteen ounces. This variety of apple is of Berks county origin. The correct name is "Forwelder," so called after the family to whom it owes its introduction, and whose descendants still reside in this city. So at least say those who profess to know all about its history. The "Forwelder" is a great bearer, and the fruit grows to an extraordinary size, though rather insipid to the taste. It is found in almost every orchard in Berks and the adjoining counties.—*Reading Journal.*

Iron Enough.—Over six hundred thousand pounds of iron were used in the construction of the new St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. Of this amount two hundred thousand pounds were wrought iron. A portion of the iron in the old building was used in the new, but about one hundred thousand pounds of it were sold.

Shoemaking in Massachusetts.—There is an army of at least 600 shoemakers in Marlboro', Middlesex county, Mass., who manufacture 6000 pairs of children's shoes every working day.—One journeyman has worked on the bench for thirty years, without losing a day in consequence of sickness, and during that time has saved ten thousand dollars. One firm, during the last year has manufactured 217,000 pairs of shoes. Another of the firms do an immense business, employing one hundred men in that State, and one hundred and fifty in their shoe village in New Hampshire. Last year they made 280,000 pairs of shoes in Massachusetts, and at least as many more in New Hampshire.

More of it.—On the 7th inst, Wilson Pearson of Telegraph township, Bucks county, says the In, Solibery, killed four pigs, eleven months and one week old, that weighed 407, 400, 377 and 364 pounds respectively; and their mother, that weighed 668 pounds. This is about as fair a specimen as we have chronicled.

**Important Decision.**

We publish below a highly interesting and important opinion delivered in the Supreme Court of this State, by Judge Ellis Lewis, on the law relating to judgments, assignments and preferences. It is marked by all that clearness and cogency of reasoning which has made this able jurist so eminent, and will be read with interest by all classes of the community.

**SUPREME COURT—MIDDLE DISTRICT.**  
*Worman & Stoneback vs Philip Wolfberger's Executors.—Error to Common Pleas of Dauphin county.*

Lewis, J.—This is an issue between subsequent and prior judgment creditors of Levi Wolfberger & Co., for the purpose of determining the rights of the first judgment. It is admitted to have been given for a just debt, but the objection to it is that it was given by the debtors when in failing circumstances, with a view of preferring the plaintiffs therein, the debtors knowing at the same time that they were insolvent. The debtors never made any assignment for the benefit of creditors, and the only title of the plaintiffs in this issue to enter into the contest is founded upon their subsequent judgment and execution.

At common law, a debtor, in failing circumstances, so long as he holds dominion over his property has an undoubted right to prefer one creditor over another. Many debts are contracted with a knowledge of the existence of this right, and upon the full confidence that it will be exercised to secure those who have the strongest claims upon the conscience, and even upon the gratitude of the debtor. Loans made from motives of friendship, and endorsements and other liabilities incurred as surety, without expectation of profit, are of this character. At least they are so esteemed by the community in general and any enactment which takes away the right of a debtor to prefer them, would produce a sudden change, so extensive in all business transactions, that its policy is somewhat questionable. The project is supported by a refinement in morals which is certainly in advance of the commercial spirit of the age in which we live. At all events a change so important, in the commercial dealings of the people, ought not to be put into operation by the Courts, until the Legislature will, to that effect, be plainly expressed.

The act of 1843, prohibiting preferences in assignments for the benefit of creditors, makes no such extensive change in the course of dealing. It goes no further than to forbid preferences, in and by the instrument by which the debtor surrenders to his creditors all dominion over his property. In such a case, it is provided that the assignment shall ensure for the benefit of all in proportion to their demands. This was the construction given to the act in Blakey's appeal, 7 Barr, 451. It was there distinctly declared by this Court, "that it is only when a man loses dominion over his property, and transfers that dominion to another, that the right of the creditors to a pro rata dividend attaches. Whilst a man retains dominion of his property, he may encumber and convey it as he pleases, if not directly forbidden by law, and prefer such creditors, by payment, or transfer as he chooses." And it was there added, "if it were not so, an individual can get together with his business." This construction, limiting the prohibition to cases in which the debtor surrendered his property to others, was but the judicial acknowledgment of an inevitable necessity. If the dominion be not surrendered by the debtor, who shall deprive him of it, for the purpose of making a pro rata distribution among his creditors? It cannot be taken from him "unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land." That is, by due process of law—by judgment and execution; and in these proceedings, the maxim applies "Vigilantibus non dormientibus servit ius." The first in time being the best in right, the only effect produced by vacating one judgment, because voluntarily given, would be to let in another, whose vigilance, more than any peculiar equity in his claim, placed him next in priority on the record. The second judgment would get the whole fund, instead of the first; and thus the equality in which equity is said to delight, and which it was the main object of the Legislature to secure, would be defeated; and the act of 1843, with this construction engrafted upon it, would be made an instrument for securing preferences instead of defeating them. In the one case, the favorite would be the severe and exacting creditor, who pursued their rights by adverse proceedings at the costs of the debtor—in the other, the confiding friends who advanced their money or incurred liabilities from motives of benevolence alone, and whose judgments were obtained without the harshness of adverse proceedings, by the voluntary consent of a grateful debtor. It can scarcely be supposed that the Legislature desired to produce a result so unimportant in its general policy, and which has at the same time so little to recommend it on the score of justice. It follows that the only admissible construction of the act of 1843, is that which confines it to cases where the debtor executes an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

The act of 1849, being in part materia, must be construed in connection with that 1813. Judgments obtained for debts honestly due are not to be defeated "by the subsequent discovery of the insolvency" of the debtor, "unless they were obtained with intent to evade the provisions of the act of 1813. The 'intent to evade' the act of 1843, is what vitates the judgment. That act, with an exception, in favor of wages, makes provision for an equal distribution among all the creditors in proportion to their claims where an assignment is made. The 'intent to evade' an equal distribution, is what is forbidden by the act. Where no assignment is made, there is no provision for equal distribution; and, in such case, the confession of judgments can have no tendency whatever to defeat such distribution.—It is only tendancy is to change the order of preference, from those which would inevitably be by a passive submission to the recovery of judgments by adverse proceedings according to law.

To say that a debtor may not voluntarily do what the law compels him to do, and punishes him with costs for not doing, is to expose the justice of the country to public contempt and ridicule.

According to all the decision upon statutes enacted to prevent frauds upon creditors, the party who obtained a security or conveyance in good faith was not affected by the wrongful intent of

From the lofty branch on which he had taken up his position, Ferguson watched the monsters' approach—they were of the fiercest specie, white with glowing red eyes and he saw that all was over with his faithful horse. They rushed on their victim—Ferguson fired among them; but in a moment the animal was devoured, and the empty bridle left hanging on the branch. The wolves, with gaping throats, and their white tusks grinning horribly remained round the tree; for the horse had scarcely furnished each with a single mouthful. On the Captain's slightest movement they jumped up, as if to seize him before he could touch the ground. Ferguson enjoyed a sort of feverish pleasure in killing a number of them with his carbine. But night was closing in, and quite exhausted, unable even to reload his arms, he was seized with a sudden giddiness. He was forced to close his eyes lest he should fall from his green fortress.

Then a deep roaring was heard in the neighboring prairie. At the sound, the wolves pricked up their ears, and darted off simultaneously in pursuit of a new prey.—In a short time Ferguson opened his eyes and descried in the plain on the border of the wood an enormous buffalo surrounded by the ravenous wolves, who were tearing him to pieces despite his furious effort to escape.

The Captain, profiting by this fortunate diversion descending from his tree, and hastened to kindle the dried branches scattered on the ground. He shortly succeeded in surrounding himself with a rampart of fire. Feeling then comparatively safe, he roasted one of the dead wolves and ate a small portion of the flesh, notwithstanding the natural repugnance inspired by such unclean food. Being somewhat strengthened by his strange repast he collected a supply of wood for night.

In about an hour afterwards, the wolves returned to the charge, but Ferguson, thanks to his flaming fortification, was in such perfect safety that despite the continued howling he slept profoundly until morning.

On awaking, he found that the wolves were gone in pursuit, doubtless, of some easier prey, and the Captain was able to resume his journey on foot, carrying with him his pistols, his cutlass and his carbine.

After a week of incredible fatigue and privation, he arrived in safety at the American camp, but no tidings were ever heard of his unfortunate companions. They probably had either been massacred by the Indians, or devoured by the wolves. As to Captain Ferguson he was seized with a fever which confined him to bed during many weeks. When convalescent, he happened one day to look in a mirror and started back affrighted. His beard remained black, but the hair of his head had become white as snow.

**Stoy's Remedy for Hydrophobia.**

"We give in full the celebrated Stoy prescription for the cure of Hydrophobia, which is becoming widely known and extensively used with such success as to entitle it to the confidence of the public. The following is the genuine recipe as prepared by the discoverer:  
"Take of the 'Hubia Annagalii Rubra' or Chick Weed, that has been dried, one handful; pour two quarts of good beer on it and boil it in a new earthen pot, (the pot must be covered with a close lid) until one half the liquor boils away: it must be boiled enough, and strained through a clean cloth and well squeezed so that the substance may be well taken out of it,—then add to the decoction two drams of the best Venice Treacle and mix it well with the decoction.  
Of the above decoction, give a man of strong constitution one pint, and that at one time, if possible, if not, though at short intervals; if taken at one draught it is best.—If there should be symptoms of madness, the medicine must be taken two or three mornings in succession, and a larger portion of the herb added to the aforementioned quantity of beer.  
A woman should take less of the medicine than a man, say about three and half gills; for children the medicine must be regulated according to their age and constitution it must be observed that children can bear more of the medicine than a grown person in proportion. The mother or person who nurses a child, should take an extra portion. If the child, would receive one or two spoonfuls of it, it would be best.  
A dose for a horse is one pint, a cow 20 table spoonful; a heifer 10; a calf according to age; a hog 3 years old 7 or 8; a dog according to age, size and strength.  
The medicine should be taken warm, in the morning before breakfast, and even the fast ought not to be broken for 3 or 4 hours after. No cold or fresh water must be taken otherwise serious consequences might arise.  
In cases of necessity, were there are actual symptoms of the disease, no delay should be made but the medicine given as soon as it fits off the patient; should he eject it, it must be administered in smaller proportions, at short intervals, until the person is relieved. On the day when the medicine is taken, the patient must abstain from drink of all kinds, most especially Ardent Spirits, milk or beer. Cattle must have no water the day after the decoction has been given.  
Persons must abstain for two weeks from the following articles, viz: all kinds of meat cabbage, beans, peas, fish and water fowl. When the person is bitten through the skin the wound must be rubbed with a chip until it bleeds, and washed with the decoction, this should be repeated two or three days, care must be taken not to use the same twice. Should the wound require a bandage any simple saline may be used mixed with a portion of Venice Treacle. This must be done twice a day until the wound is healed, before the bandage is applied the wound should be washed clean with the decoction.

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