alone can perform all their office. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it saves a vast deal of manual labor.

There is another question of interest to farmers, which relates to the mode of harvesting the crop, that is whether it is best to top the stocks, or cut the whole at the ground when the grain has fully ripened. According to the experiments of Mr. Clark, of Northampton, one of the best practical farmers of our country and of other gentlemen, grain suffers a diminution of six to eight bushels the acre by topping the stocks; and there seems to be no counterbalancing benefit in the fodder, unless at the expense of carrying the stocks to the borders of the field, that they may be secured before they become blanched and half ruined. And it is no protection against early autumnal frosts, but rather exposes unripened grain to be more injured. Hence, so far as regards these two modes, all who have made a comparison, seem to concur in the opinion, that *stripping the* corn of its tops and leaves is a bad practice.

William Carmichael, of Virginia, has given us in the Farmer's Register, his experiments in this matter, which go to corroborate the conclusion we have drawn. He took, promiscuously, one hundred ears from corn that had been topped and one hundred ears from that which had not been topped, growing side by side. The first, weighed on the cob, fifty pounds—shelled, forty one pounds, and measured twenty-one quarts one pint. The other, fifty-four pounds—shelled, forty-six pounds, and measured twenty-six quarts—showing a difference of nearly one fifth, in favour of unstripped or untopped corn. The fact is, that topping not only prevents the further elaboration of the sap, which can only take place in the leaves, and which is necessary for the growth of the corn, but it deprives the grain of much that is already elaborated and on its way to the grain. If a fruit tree is deprived of its leaves, before the fruit has attained its growth, or mature flavor, the fruit will no longer grow, nor will it attain high flavor, for its supply of elaborate blood or vegetable food, is cut off by the loss of leaves, We have noticed this particularly in the plum.

Satisfactory experiments have not been made to determine, whether it is most advantageous to cut the crop when the grain is merely glazed, or to wait till it is perfectly ripe. This will depend upon the amount of loss, if any, in the grain, by early harvesting—the relative value of the grain and fodder, and the prospect of both being injured by early frosts—for neither are liable to suffer from frost after the crop has been cut and put into shocks. It is to be noticed that, in early cutting, the stalks are succulent, and abound in elaborated sap on its descent from the leaves to the grain, and that this supply of food to the grain continues to flow probably for some days after the corn is in shock, and if so, the grain itself continues to improve, though we think it likely that the corn undergoes some trifling diminution. But if frost is likely to intervene before the complete maturity, there is no doubt but the corn will suffer less in shock than it will standing, while the fodder will be materially injured by frost. Admitting that there is a small loss in grain by early cutting, though it is undoubtedly less than when it is topped, the difference in the value of the fodder, under the two modes of management, is vastly in favor of early harvesting.

We do not pretend to calculate to a nicety the difference in nutritious properties of cornstalks cut in a succulent state, early in September, well cured and well housed, and those left standing till October or November in the field, but we should think to fifty per cent.—Well cured corn stalks afford an excellent winter food for neat cattle.

Several of our acquaintances have kept their neat stock almost entirely upon this fodder during the past winter, & we have done the like, having first cut ours in a cutting machine; and so far as we can learn, the cattle kept upon them are in excellent condition.

The preceeding considerations justify us in recommending, that in the management of the Indian corn crop, the following rules be observed, at least partially, so far as to test their correctness.

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be substituted for the plough in the culture of the crop.

2. That the plants be not hilled, or but slightly so—thus not to prevent the soil being often stirred and kept clean.

3. That in harvesting the crop be cut at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.—*Albany Cultivator.*

'The Ne Plus Ultra of Thieves.—The Parisian thieves have not an absolute monopoly of cleverness and audacity; at Copenhagen also these anti social operatives furnish instances of bold exploits. For sometime past the warehouses and markets of every kind have suffered by their depredations.—The officers of the general depot of the customs especially are obliged to keep a strict watch. One of them lately awoke in the middle of the night, and after listening a moment he heard a noise and got up instantly. After a fruitless search for some minutes he went to lie down again, but could not find his bed. He at first doubted whether he was awake, but he certainly was, and during his temporary abscence some body had stolen his bed, nor could he find the least trace of the robber. It must be confessed that it was an awkward mishap for the poor officer, and that its authors were ingenious rascals.'

Independence.—A wife, joining her husband in a conveyance of real estate, was asked by the judge who examined her in private, according to the act of assembly, whether she acted without compulsion on the part of her husband. She stuck her arms a-kimbo, and replied, 'He compel me, no—nor twenty like him.'

Office of the Journal of Commerce,
New York, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Roscoe, Captain Delano, we have received London papers to June 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th inclusive. Our previous dates from Liverpool were to the 18th, and from London to the 20th.

The papers are filled with documents and proceedings connected with the decease of the King.—The interment of his remains was to take place on the 6th of July. For two or three days previous, the body was to lie in state at Windsor The Court went into mourning on the 22d, and the general mourning was to commence on the 24th.

Princess Victoria was proclaimed Queen on the 20th, and on the 21st the oaths of allegiance were taken by the two Houses of Parliament. All things appeared to be proceeding quietly, and public manifestations of loyalty to the new Sovereign were every where displayed.

The cotton market had improved, and the sales, particularly American, quite extensive.

The money market was in a quiet state, and quite abundant, English Funds rarely so high as quoted by this packet.

News had been received from New York, by the Mediator, to June 21.

There had been two more failures in Liverpool of houses connected with the American trade.

Letters received in Paris mention the failure of the great (Hebrew) house of Duncker and Co., of Warsaw. It was said they had large connexions with Dantzic and Berlin.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian was married on the 23d of June, in London, to Miss Catharine Sinclair.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, June 22.

At five o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, when there was a very full attendance of peers.

Shortly afterwards Viscount Melbourne entered the house. In the course of a few minutes the noble viscount rose, and said he had been instructed by her Majesty to present a message to the house.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

The message was then read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

'Victoria, Regina.

'The Queen entertains the fullest confidence that the House of Lords will participate in the deep affliction which her Majesty feels on the death of the late King, whose constant desire to promote the interests, maintain the liberties, and improve the laws and institutions of the country, will ensure to his name and memory the heartfelt and affectionate respect of all his Majesty's subjects. The present state of public business a this period of the session, when considered in connection with the law which imposes on her Majesty the duty of summoning a new parliament within a limited time, renders it inexpedient, in the judgment of her Majesty, that any new measure should be recommended for your lordship's adoption, with the exception of such as may be required for carrying on the public service, from the closing of the present session till the meeting of the new parliament.

(Signed) 'VICTORIA. Regina.'

PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY.

On Wednesday morning, June 21st, at ten o'clock her Majesty proceeded from Kensington to St. James's Palace. In the carriage with her majesty was her august mother, and their carriage was preceded by several members of the household, and 2 other carriages. Her majesty and the Dutchess of Kent appeared in deep mourning, and their attire was of the plainest discription.—The Royal party was escorted by a squadron of the First Life Guards and the Blues. Her majesty was received by the assembled crowds of her people with the most affectionate demonstrations of loyalty and respect. At their arrival at St. James's, the air was rent with the shouts of 'Long live the Queen!' and her majesty acknowledged these sentiments of attachment by gracefully bowing as she passed along. Her majesty looked in good health, but somewhat paler than usual.

At ten o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremonial of her majesty's proclamation at St James's all the courts of the Palace, as well as all the approaches to it and towards Charing-cross, and the whole route of the procession, were crowded to excess. Many of those present appeared in mourning.—In the first line of spectators were observed many members of parliament, and among them Mr. O'Connell, who exercised his powerful lungs to very great effect in hailing his new sovereign.

Precisely at a quarter past ten a preparatory bustle in the rooms of the palace which looked on the Court-yard announced the approach of the sovereign, and her majesty, who attired in very deep mourning, and who was supported through this trying ceremony by the presence of her mother and other royal relatives, appeared at the window, amid thunders of acclamations and shouts of 'Long live the queen!' 'Long live Queen Victoria!' the gentlemen waving their hats, the ladies their handkerchiefs, and all joining in the most cordial and heartfelt cheering. On her approach to the window her majesty was accompanied by her illustrious mother, by the Marquis of Lansdowne and other distinguished personages.

Her majesty had to acknowledge at least a dozen times the spontaneous acclamations of her people, and was evidently much affected by the hearty congratulations of all on whom her eyes rested; as she was observed to weep nearly all the time, and was frequently obliged to use her handkerchief.

When the national anthem had ceased Sir William Wood, king-at-arms, advanced from the heralds and read aloud the proclamation of her majesty as Queen of England, by the style and titles of Queen Alexandrina Victoria the First, concluding with the formula 'God save the Queen,' which was instantly taken up by the whole assembled people, and repeated amid renewed cheering, her majesty courteseying gracefully the whole time, and acknowledging the obeisances of her subjects.

The crowd during the early part of reading the proclamation, not aware of what was going on, continued their shouting until the loud and full-toned voice of Mr. O'Connell calling silence, was heard above all.

Her Majesty remained at the window a few moments after the conclusion of the ceremony. On her departure to the state apartments, the procession to march into the city and proclaim the Queen was formed, and accompanied by a considerable portion of the assembled crowd. The ceremony lasted about a quarter of an hour, and passed off with the utmost eclat.

From Lockhart'e Life of Sir Walter Scott.

SCOTT'S DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

In 1805 Mr. Skene soon discovered an important change which had recently been made in his friend's distribution of his time. Previously it had been his custom, whenever professional business or social engagements occupied the middle part of his day, to seize some hours for study after he was supposed to have retired to bed. His physician suggested that this was very likely to aggravate his nervous headaches, the only malady he was subject to in the prime of his manhood; and contemplating with steady eye a course not only of unremitting, but of increasing industry, he resolved to reverse his plan, and carried his purpose into execution with unflinching energy. In short, he had now adopted the habits in which, with very slender variation, he ever after preserved when in the country. He rose by five o'clock, lit his own fire when the season required one, and shaved and dressed with great deliberation—for he was a very martinet as to all but the mere coxcombries of the toilet not abhorring effeminate dandyism itself so cordially as the slightest approach to slovenness, or even those "bed-gown and slipper tricks,' as he called them, in which literary men are so apt to indulge. Arrayed in his shooting jacket, or whatever dress he meant to use till dinner time, he was seated at his desk by six o'clock, all his papers arranged before him in the most accurate order, and his books of reference marshalled around him on the floor, while at least one favorite dog lay watching his eyes just beyond the line of circumvallation. Thus by the time the family assembled for breakfast, between nine and ten, he had done enough (in his own language) *'to break the neck of the days work.'* After breakfast a couple of hours more were given to his solitary tasks, and by noon, he was, as he used to say, 'his own man.' When the weather was bad he would labor incessantly all the morning, but the general rule was to be out and on horse-back by one o'clock at the latest; while, if any more distant excursion had been proposed over night, he was ready to start on it by ten; his occasional rainy days of unintermitted study forming as he said, a fund in his favor, out of which he was entitled to draw for accommodation whenever the sun shone with special brightness.

It was another rule that every letter he received should be answered that same day.—Nothing else could have enabled him to keep abreast with the flood of communications that in the sequal put his good nature to the severest test—but already the demands on him in this way also were numerous, & he included attention to them among the necessary business which must be despatched before he had a right to close his writing box, or as he phrased it, 'to say *out damned spot*, and be a gentleman.' In turning over his enormous mass of correspondence, I have almost invariably found some indication that when a letter had remained more than a day or two unanswered it had been so because he found occasion for inquiry or deliberate consideration.

SYMPATHY OF ANIMALS.

Animals which are unable to associate with their own species will sometimes form most strange attachments. I had last year a solitary pigeon, being unable to procure a mate, attached itself to an old barn-door fowl, whose side it seldom left at night, roosting by him in the hen house. The cock seemed sensible of the attachment of the pigeon and never molested it, or drove it from him. I had also a tame hedge-hog, which nestled before the fire on the stomach of an old lazy terrier dog, who was much attached to it, and the best understanding existed between them. I have also seen a horse and pig associate together, "for want of any other companions, and Mr. White in his Natural History of Selborne, mentions curious facts of a horse and a solitary hen spending much of their time together in an orchard, where they saw no creature but each other. The fowl would approach the quadruped with notes of complacency, rubbing herself gently against his legs, while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest caution and circumspection, lest he should trample on his diminutive companion.

At Aston Hall, in Warwickshire, I remember to have seen a cat and a large fierce bloodhound who were always together, the cat following the dog about the yard, and never seemed tired of his society. They fed together, and slept in the same kennel. A gentleman residing in Northumberland assured me that he had a tame fox, who was so much attached to his harriers, and they to him, that they lived together, and that the fox always went out hunting with the pack. This fox was never tied up, and was as tame, playful, and as harmless as any dog could be. He hunted with the pack for four years, and was at last killed by accident.

But a most singular instance of attachment between two animals, whose natures and habits were most opposite, was related to me by a person on whose veracity I can place the greatest reliance. Before he took up his abode at Hampton Court, he had resided for nine years in the American states, where he superintended the execution of some extensive works for the American government. One of these works consisted in the erection of a beacon in a swamp in one of the rivers, where he caught a young alligator. The animal he made so perfectly tame, that it followed him about the house like a dog, scrambling up the stairs after him, and showing much affection and docility. Its great favorite, however, was a cat, and the friendship was mutual. When the cat was reposing herself before the fire (this was at New-York) the alligator would lay himself down, place his head upon the cat, and in this attitude go to sleep. If the cat was absent, the alligator was restless; but he always appeared happy when the cat was near him.—The only instance in which he showed any ferocity was in attacking a fox, which was tied up in the yard. Probably, however, the fox resented some playful advances which the other had made, and thus called forth the anger of the alligator. In attacking the fox, he did not make use of his mouth, but beat him with so much severity with his tail, that had not the chain which confined the fox broken, he would probably have killed him. The alligator was fed on raw flesh, and sometimes with milk, for which he showed a great fondness.—In cold weather he was shut up in a box, with wool in it; but having been forgotten one frosty night, he was found dead in the morning—This is not I believe a solitary instance of amphibia becoming tame and showing a fondness for those who had been kind to them. Blumenback mentions that crocodiles have been tamed; and instances have occurred under my own observation of toads knowing their benefactors, and coming to meet them with considerable alacrity.

Col. Montague, in the Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary, relates the following singular instance of an attachment which took place between a China goose and a pointer who had killed the mate. The dog was most severely punished for the misdemeanor, and had the dead bird tied to his neck. The Solitary goose became extremely distressed for the loss of her partner and only companion; and probably having been attracted to the dog's kennel by the sight of her dead mate, she determined to prosecute the dog by her constant attendance and continual vociferations; but after a little time a strict friendship took place between these incongruous animals.—They fed out of the same trough, lived under the same roof, and in the same straw bed kept each other warm; and when the dog was taken to the field the lamentations of the goose were incessant.

Some animals of the same species form also strong attachments for each other. This was shown in the case of two Hanoverian horses, who had long served together during the peninsula war, in the German brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseperable companions in many battles One of them was at last killed, and after the engagement the survivor was picqueted as usual, and his food brought him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them; and he shortly afterwards died, not having once tasted food from the time his former associate was killed. A gentleman who witnessed the circumstances assured me that nothing could be more affecting than the whole demeanour of this poor horse.—*Jesse's Gleanings.*

From the Farmer and Gardener. July 11

CLINE'S COMBINED PLOUGH.

The inventor of this implement made a trial of one of them at our place, a few days since, in the presence of several gentlemen, farmers and machinists, the result of which was highly satisfactory to all present.—They are constructed with from two to five shares.—The one used upon this occasion had two steel shares, and was worked by one horse, which power was sufficient to enable it to do its work with great ease and exactness. As the reader will suppose, it carried two furrows, which were laid with much nicety. From the peculiar mathematical propriety with which the proportions of the plough are arranged, there is no jostling or inequality in the resistance, so that whether regard be had to the horse or the ploughman, the labor is lighter, much lighter, than with the common plough. Mr. Cline managed it most of the time with his finger and thumb resting on the reins placed on the cross-bar extending from handle to handle. The wood-work is got up pretty much upon the plan of a harrow with handles, is compact, strong, and competent to perform any work with proper force. The work performed at any place was ploughing in a small field of corn, and we were surprised to observe the closeness with which Mr. C. was enabled to approach the corn without injury. Indeed so exactly does it do its work, that there is little left for the hoers to perform; for, in fact, that as well as turning up the ground is done by the implement itself. So satisfied are we of its immense superiority, that we have engaged one, with a view of working our corn. To us it appears, that his double shared implements are competent, with the propelling force, to do as much more work in any given time as any other plough we have ever seen without increasing the labor to either man or beast.

Mr. Cline is a resident of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, a practical farmer, and knowing the deficiencies of the old plough, set himself sedulously to work to produce an implement that should supply them, and we think we hazard nothing in saying, that he has been triumphantly successful. *He* has a patent, and as we believe he deserves it, we sincerely hope he may reap a fruitful harvest of profit as the reward of his ingenuity and perseverance; for certainly he has rendered a most important service to his agricultural brethren, by reducting the expenses of cultivation so far as the plough is concerned, fifty per centum. As 'money saved, is money gained,' so has Mr. Cline placed it within the power of every husbandman, to economise his ploughing expenditures to the amount named by us. At times like the present, when from the precariousness of our seasons, crops are uncertain, it becomes the farmer or planter to avail himself of every possible opportunity to curtail his costs of labor, therefore, it appears to us, that a more eligible means of effecting this object, has seldom been presented to the public than the present, in the shape of labor-saving machinery.

We did not learn from Mr Cline that he had disposed of any rights; but for the benefit of the community, we trust he may diffuse them in every direction of our widely spread country; for his plough is worthy of the most extended patronage, and we doubt not, when its advantages become generally known, it will receive it.

SHOCKING CASUALITY.

Edw'd. Carroll formerly of Charlestown, S C. died at Barnwell, on the 11th inst. The occasion of his death is thus related in the Charleston Courier—'He had been appointed to deliver the Fourth of July oration in the neighboring town of Aikin. At day light, on the 3d inst he entered his sulkey, with the intent to start for Aikin, but scarcely had he seated himself, when his horse dashed off, and after running about 130 yards, brought the sulkey in contact with a tree.—The shock threw Mr. Carroll out upon one of the wheels, and his legs became entangled in the spokes; and the horse continuing to run, Mr. C. was whirled round six or eight times, his head striking each time against the ground, which was very hard. In this situation he was kept until his leg was snapped off, and the spokes of the wheel breaking at the same time, he became disentangle from the sulkey. It was so early in the morning that few of the villagers were up, but the noise soon brought many to the spot to sympathise with and aid the sufferer.—Mr. C. was then in possession of his senses, and continued so for several hours afterwards. His leg was immediately set and every thing was done, which skilful medical assistance, and numerous friendly attentions, could devise. All was, however, in vain. The severe contusion of his head brought on a fever of the brain, and after lingering in a state of insensibility for seven days, he breathed his last at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon last.'

The following from the New York Commercial Advertiser, reveals the mystery of the Wandering Piper. His rank the reader will find out in perusing the expose.

'Piping to Good Purpose.—The Wandering piper performed in Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, being his last appearance as a piper in this country. Although the night was wet and stormy, the audience was highly respectable, and appeared much gratified with the several performances which were provided by the piper's friends, to enliven the amusements of the evening. The whole receipts at the door amounted to four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, four hundred of which were given by a gentleman from the south for his admission to the performance. We are acquainted with two gentlemen who were present when the money was delievered to the doorkeeper, and are also in possession of the donor's name.—When the piper arrived at Philadelphia in June last, he found himself according to his reckoning *minus* six hundred dollars by his *piping* excursion through America, but the proceeds of Tuesday evening, and a present of one hundred dollars which he received some weeks ago, have made him as free as the deer on the mountains of his native Caledonia. We received the following epistle from him this morning.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

BROOKLYN, 17th July, 1837.

Gentlemen: A paragraph appeared on Tuesday last in a scurrilous cent publication, yclept the New York Sun, stating among other things, that I had sent them two advertisements for insertion in their paper, to the last of which was added the following very expressive note:—*'That I did not care how often a set of d—d yankees like them called me a rascal, so long as they noticed my piping.'* The truth is, that I never sent the advertisements alluded to, nor did I write to them or any one else, a single scrap concerning the late meeting at Tammany Hall.

In 1835 when the editors of the Sun were busily employed in swearing information against the gamblers, an opprobrious term was so often applied to them, that it would be superfluous to repeat it. The praiseworthy intention of the *learned editors* are as plain as the *sun* at noon *day*, they thought that their paragraph would stir a few congenial souls to *kick up a row* at old Tammany. But the best laid schemes of men and mice are frequently defeated.' The Sun is perfectly correct in one instance; I certainly do not care what the riff-raff part of the press may say against me. I have had many a hearty laugh at their productions, and shall be truly sorry, (to use a favorite phrase of the Sun,) when such fellows shall cease to write against me. I can plead no other excuse for introducing you to such a batch of ******, but that I am enabled, (having finished my *piping* in America,) to conclude with the name given me by my godfathers and godmothers at my baptism, and with what little else added to it by his sacred majesty George the fourth, I trust you will find it neither wanting in latitude or longitude.

I am with the highest respect, your much obliged and obedient servant,

ALEXANDER GHRAME STUART DE VERE.

Another Revolutionary gone!—Married on the 12th inst. after a courtship of *two* hours by Squire McGuire, Mr John Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier, aged about 85, to Miss Nancy Rockmore, rising 18—both of Bibb.—*Southern paper.*

If the hymenial pair had not been *'both of Bibb,'* we should still have had little doubts of their fitness for the nursery.—Although the damsel has changed her name from Miss A. Rockmore into *Mrs.* I. Wilson, we doubt whether she will ever have occasion to *rock more* than she already has, or to reply to the importunities of any little male responsibility, *I will son.*'—*N. Y. Courier.*

'My Friend and Pitcher.'—Every body remembers the beautiful old song with this burden. In this day of toast publishing, we are reminded of an appropriate and happy application of the above at a supper given by the young men of Boston to Henry Clay, on his visit to their city, which we do not remember to have seen in print. On that occasion, an elegantly chased silver pitcher was presented to Mr Clay—Mr *H* a gentleman present, on being called upon unexpectedly for a toast, gave with singular felicity—'Our guest and gift—'Our friend and pitcher!"

N. Y. Courier.

From the New York Gazette.

A MOST DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

We learn that the German Reformed Church in Forsyth street, was, on Sunday last, desecrated by a scene of violence and disorder, reflecting the deepest disgrace on all parties concerned in it.—The following are the leading particulars as they have been communicated to us:

At about 11 o'clock, two clergymen followed by their respective friends, simultaneously entered the church and made for the pulpit. On reaching the sacred desk, the passage was mutually disputed *vi et armis*, and sticks & clubs were put freely in requisition, being supplied by breaking up the rails around the altar! Possession of the pulpit was gained alternately by both parties, and both parties alternately dislodged. While matters were in this frightful state of victory and defeat, the alarm bell was rung and the firemen rushed to the spot, determined we believe to throw cold water upon the fiery valor of the reverend belligerents. In the meantime, however, a strong party from the Police Office, parted the combatants, cleared the church and closed it; very much to the satisfaction of both parties. The clergymen are said to have fought like very Bluchers, having their clerical garments torn to rags, and one of them retiring with a remarkably bloody nose received *ad ostium ecclesiæ.* On the whole, it is the grossest outrage that has ever occurred in this country, and it is mortifying to record a transaction so deeply disgraceful to the city, and especially to the ministers of religion engaged in it. If any of the particulars here given are exaggerated or erroneously stated in any respect, they shall be corrected with greater pleasure than we here give them.

GALE IN NEW YORK.

The Courier and Enquirer, of Tuesday, says: Our city yesterday afternoon was visited by an infant hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain, which though it lasted but a few moments, did an infinity of mischief.

'Foremost was the ship Fortune, just arrived from the Baltic. She had just come up and anchored off the Battery, and before the sails could be clewed up the squall, struck her. The foremast went by the board, and carried with it the main topmast, the head of the mainmast, and mizen top gallant mast. Fortunately no person was injured, and the anchor having good hold, she did not go ashore. The Danish ship Laura, laying in the East river, lost her royal skysailmast; and had her sails split.

'A schooner apparently full of persons, was upset in the North River, nearly opposite Beach street, but the Hoboken Ferry Boat was fortunately near enough to rescue all on board, who clung to the side of the vessel. As far as we have been able to ascertain no lives were lost.

'The roof of a three story brick house in City Hall place, which was being moved to make room for Centre street, was blown off, but fortunately no persons were passing at the time. Several Chimneys were blown down in Reed street and in that neighborhood, and in Trinity Church yard; and on the battery several of the finest trees were stripped and bereaved of many of their limbs.

'We have heard of no personal accidents. If we except the case of a young lady who was carried by the wind a crossing Canal street by the 5th Ward House. She was thrown down and rolled to a considerable distance before she was picked up, by some gentlemen passing.'

The hail storm on the evening of the 11th inst. passed over a considerable portion of New Jersey, doing great damage to the crops. The Woodbury Herald says—'It began raining between six and seven o'clock, and continued for one hour and a quarter, raining very fast during the whole of the time, accompanied here and north of our village with a slight sprinkling of hail; but below us, for several miles along the river, and for two or three miles from it into the country, the hail shower lasted above half an hour, doing great damage to the corn and oat crops, and almost wholly destroying the wheat and rye crops. The vegetable crop, melons, nutmegs, pickles, etc. etc. are entirely cut to pecies.'

The ever ready plea.—A man was lately tried at Monmouth, N. J., for murdering his mother and a lodger in the house, and then setting fire to the premises for the purpose of concealing his atrocities—that was all. The jury acquitted him on the all-convenient plea of insanity. We have not seen the proceedings on this trial, and of course have no right to decide upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of the facts proved as to the actual commission of the deed, but we have the right to conclude, from the ground stated in justification of the acquittal, that the testimony was full on that point. The facility with which the most atrocious villians are allowed lately to escape punishment for great crimes by merely interposing the pretence of insanity, is rendering jury trials in this country a mere mockery. Here is this miscreant, for instance, who, after committing the crime of matricide, and adding another murder to the enormity, is cunning enough to add arson by way of concealing the double murder, and still the jury acquit him on the ground of insanity. It would have done him no harm to have hanged him at any rate. The verdict of this jury is nothing more nor less than a guaranty of another murder or two from the same wretch, whenever, it suits his inclination or convenience.

New York Gazette.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

Some days since information was left at the office of Mayor Conrad of the Northern Liberties, in relation to a supposed counterfeiter, and Mr. Little, the vigilant police officer, went in pursuit of the criminal. He repaired to a house in Poplar Lane, above Apple street and inquired for John Wood. Wood's wife stated that he was out; but Little being joined by officer Elmore, it was determined to enter the house and make a search. In the second story they found the object of their search, a well dressed, good looking Englishman, about 35 years old. He affected astonishment at the arrest and ignorance of any offence, when, however, he was taken down stairs, he watched his opportunity, bolted, and ran some distance before he was retaken. On further search the officers, found, between the beds, about four hundred counterfeit quarter dollar pieces, with a dye, and every thing requisite for the prosecution of the nefarious business. The coin was admirably executed. The culprit was next morning brought before the Mayor, where he still affected ignorance, and was held in $1,000 to appear at the next Recorder's Court. It is said that Wood has been extensively engaged in the business of counterfeiting for the last four years; & has, until recently avoided detection, by trusting no one with his secret. Justice though sometimes tardy, is sure and this cunning and cautious scoundrel will receive the reward of his long and successful career of crime. As the circumstances of the affair have been misstated in some of the papers, the above account, which we know to be correct, is thought proper.—Philad. Sent.

CINCINNATI, July 18.

The River has fallen very rapidly, and continues to fall. The weather continues fine and fair.

PRODUCE.—The water, by Canal, arrived last evening; boats will arrive to-day of course, and the large quantity of Flour and Whiskey which has been collecting in the country for many weeks, will be pushed into market and bring down the price.

HOGS.—We have heard of a large contract for Hogs, to be delivered the coming fall, at $2,50 per hundred.—*Post.*

The Louisville Journal of the 17th instant says the crops in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana are abundant, and the grain very heavy and perfect.

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