FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Great Western.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

STATE OF THE COTTON MARKET—TERRIBLE RIOTS IN GERMANY, &c., &c., &c.

The favorite of Old Neptune and the American, the Great Western, Capt. Matthews, has arrived, and relieved us of the little anxiety that we began to feel for her reputation for speed.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult., and experienced constant and heavy westerly gales. This satisfactorily accounts for the length of her passage.

One hundred and forty-five passengers have come out in her—a larger number than ever before came in an ocean steamer.

Among the passengers in the Western, are the Hon. D. Jenifer, late U. S. Minister to Austria; Hon. W. Boulware, late U. S. Minister to Naples; and the Hon. C. Hughes, late U. S. Minister to the Hague.

There appears to be no particular change in the Cotton Market.

There is no news of importance from Ireland.

Affairs in France are apparently quiet.

There has been a very serious religious riot in Leipsic.

The Jesuits cause their share of trouble in Europe.

Advices from Switzerland state that affairs in that unhappy country are now early a crisis. It will be hastened by the dispersion of the Diet.

The health of the King of Prussia was but little improved.

There is nothing of importance from Spain. There, now, however, plenty of rumors of changes in the Cabinet, &c.

We find one fact in the Spanish news worth a thought. The Spanish Government has commenced the restitution to the clergy of the unalienated property of the Church, and has even included in this head property which had been really sold, but on which the payments have not been made. This is done with a view to conciliate the Pope.

Railway accidents in England have become what steamboat explosions in the United States have long been—too common.

The weather continued unfavorable in England.

The Roscius, Hottinguer, and Sidons had arrived out.

Queen Victoria's rambles on the continent continue.

FROM GERMANY.

There is very sad intelligence concerning the troubles growing out of the proceeding of *John Ronge*, the head of the new Church.—According to the accounts given in the Times, a riot broke out in the town of *Halberstadt*, on the 8th of August, after Divine service had been performed by the German Catholics, according to their rite. John Ronge addressed the populace from the balcony of a house on one of the public places of the town, and concluded a vehement speech by the words, "Rome and her supremacy shall and must fall, Amen." A citizen of the place exclaimed, "Rome will not fall so soon as you." The interruption exasperated the people, who attacked the person and the house of the individual. A troop of cuirassiers rode into the market-place, and cut down the populace in the streets, and several of the soldiers were dragged from their horses and severely wounded before the crowd could be dispersed. The Catholics of Haibersadt kept at home, but it was apprehended that their houses and Churches would be assailed by the mob.

A letter in the Times says that the man who first cried out against Ronge endeavored to throw a stone at him. The letter adds:—"The persons who were near this fanatic held him back and prevented him from realizing his culpable intention; but at the same instant a young man struck, with a heavy stick, a violent blow upon the back of Abbe Ronge, who immediately fell on the ground. The Abbe got up and ran away; but soon afterwards was further ill-treated by several other men; and it is only with great difficulty, and through the protection afforded him by a great number of his friends, that he succeeded in gaining the hotel he lodged at."

About 150 of the persons engaged in the riot were arrested.

A still more fatal disturbance occurred on the 13th at Leipsic, of which the Times gives the following account:

"Prince John of Saxony had arrived on the morning of that day to review the Commercial Guard of that City, and it seems that this personage, who is himself a Roman Catholic, had excited the popular anger by his conduct with reference to some of the villages which have joined the new sect of German Catholics. He was ill received on the parade, and when he had retired to an hotel the house was surrounded by an immense crowd of ill-disposed people. The usual military serenade was performed, and the Prince appeared upon the balcony, but he was immediately hooted by the mob, who proceeded, after they had given this sign of their displeasure, to sing with one voice Luther's celebrated psalm *Edin fester burg ist unser Gott*, (our God is a fortress) which was the great popular air of the Reformation in Germany. By this time a considerable body of troops was collected, and, as the crowd seemed little inclined to disperse itself, the soldiers fired five rounds upon the people. *Nine persons*, belonging to the middle rank of the citizens, were *killed on the spot*, and *ten* were dangerously wounded. The students repaired to the University with their arms, for two of their number had been shot in the fray; the civic guard was brought out, and the Prince thought it prudent to quit the city, pursued by the imprecations of the people."

The Prussian Government has taken vigorous measures to repress the agitation. All sectarian controversies are to be excluded from the secular press, and the schismatics have been precluded from publishing announcements or reports of their proceedings.

THE ENGLISH CROPS.

The New York Express says:

"We have taken some pains to inform ourselves as to the true state of the crops in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain.—The accounts, without exception state that the crop will be a poor one. The rains had fallen so frequently and so heavily in some of the lowland counties of England, that the wheat and potatoes were partially under water. Cold and damp weather was a common complaint in the eastern counties. Mark Lane Express (very good authority) remarks, that the yield of wheat will be small in quantity and defective in quality can no longer be doubted; the extent of the deficiency will still, in a great measure, depend on the character of the weather experienced next month; but even under the most favorable circumstances which can now occur, an average produce cannot be expected."

The Express under its commercial head, remarks that Flour on Thursday was in active demand in New York, and that several thousand barrels Genessee were sold at $4 75, a price that could not have been readily obtained the day before.

The Baltimore American of Saturday says:—"The English accounts to the 19th August, published here yesterday morning, were regarded by those engaged in the Flour and Wheat Trade as calculated not only to prevent any advance in prices but as likely to produce a decline, especially in Wheat. In our explanation of the market yesterday morning we found this opinion to be general."—The more full details brought on Friday evening, the American thinks, put a somewhat different face upon the matter.

Wilmer & Smith's Times of the 19th says:

Alternate days of rain, and the absence of it, keep the weather wise on the *qui vive*. Of sunshine there has been but little; the temperature continues low, and the progress of ripening is necessarily tedious. The Corn market seems to rise slowly and the state of uncertainty seems to deter speculations on a large scale. The later the harvest, as we before have occasion to remark, the greater the risk about the yield. In many parts of the country the heavy falls of rain have prostrated the corn, and the absence of warmth prevents the injury from being adequately, or even partially, repaired. Even in the southernmost parts of the island harvest operations can scarcely be said to have commenced.—The daily papers fill column after column about the "weather and the crops," and public attention is fixed intently upon the result. The best accounts come from Ireland.

The same paper in another article, says:

"A glance at our ample Corn Market reports will show that the rise in the price has been gradual and unexcising. Speculators still act cautiously, remembering probably, the fate of those who, in former years, dabbled "not wisely but too well." The first fall in the duty occurred last week, after being stationary many months, and as the averages will no doubt continue weekly—at the sailing of the last packet the six weeks' average, on which the duty is levied, was 49s., and it is now 51s.—the fall in the duty will be uniform. At present the duty is 34s. a quarter on Foreign Wheat and on Flour 11s. 5 1.2d per barrel. One reason why prices have not advanced more rapidly has been, that the farmers are found to have had in their possession, and to have brought to market, a greater quantity of last year's Corn than it was believed existed in the granaries."

Faithless Wives—Two Murders and one Suicide.—When a person gets on the highway of crime, there is no knowing the result, so rapidly does the perpetration of one crime lead to another. The Minden Journal of the 12th ult., published in the Parish of Claiborne, Louisiana, gives a terrible illustration of this principle. Three men, Robert Goodwin, Mr. Henry, or McHenry, and another man, whose name the Editor did not learn, married each one of three sisters, and lived all near El Dorado, in the county of Union, Arks., about seventy miles from Minden. One of the sisters—she whose husband's name is not given—sometime since died; the other two a few weeks ago eloped—Goodwin's wife with a Doctor Waugh, and Henry's with a man named Henderson. Besides abandoning their husbands, they left behind each of them a young child. They rendezvoused it appears at Opelousas. Henderson returned to the neighborhood of El Dorado to arrange some business. Henry heard of it, and went with his brothers in-law in pursuit of him; and the next day he [Henderson] was found dead on the road, with twenty-four buck shot ranging from the pit of the stomach upwards.—Waugh returned and was killed, it was thought, by the brother of Mrs. Goodwin, and Mrs. Henry cut her throat. Such are the results of crime.

Another Murder!—We learn from the Cassville (Ga.,) *Pioneer*, that on the 10th instant, during Lumpkin Court, a horrid murder was committed on the body of Russell Dobbs, by Leander Belk, both residents of that county. Belk, after a short race, was caught and committed to jail, to await his trial at the March term of the Superior Court.

Ploughing by Wind.—The Boston Courier copies from an English paper, the Sussex Advertiser a lengthy account of an invention lately patented in England, by which ploughing is quickly, effectually, and cheaply performed, by the application of *wind power*.

It must be viewed as a curious circumstance, that the British Government at this moment, is employing two natives of the U. States to translate all the public documents issued by the Celestials, of importance to be known. One is Dr. Peter Parker, and the other Mr. Bridgeman, both sent out by the American Foreign Missionary Society.

Candles.—Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, wet with spirits of turpentine, put them in the sun until dry, then mould or dip your candles.

Candles thus made, last longer, and give a much clearer light. In fact, they are nearly, if not quite equal to sperm, in clearness of light.

Loss of a Steamboat.—The Detroit Advertiser says that the Steamboat New Orleans, on the morning of the 6th, struck a rock in the Detroit River, some two miles above Malden. She proceeded on her course for a mile or so, when she was found to be filling with water, and was run upon the Canada shore. The passengers all escaped without difficulty. The New Orleans has some ten feet water in her hold. Her deck cargo will be saved.—She is owned by the Western Transportation Company at Buffalo—Capt. Brundage commander.

A fact for Espy.—In Arkansas they have been suffering from a long, dry and sultry season. Some persons in the neighborhood of Fort Smith, recently set fire to a prairie, which spread widely and rapidly. It was immediately followed by a fine shower, extending from west to east, which satisfied the thirsty earth and cooled the atmosphere.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer.

Wheat.

Preparation of the Wheat Ground.

The sooner ground intended for wheat shall be ploughed and put in order for the reception of the seed, the better chance will there be of the crop being a good one, as the ground once ready and in good tilth, the farmer may choose his own time for sowing. And we would wish to impress this fact upon the mind of the wheat grower,—that *wet lands* are not adapted to the successful growing of the wheat crop as they never fail to exert a pernicious influence upon the plants in the alterations of the weather during winter and early spring, and that it is impossible that healthful vegetation can be carried on, where the roots of plants, during those periods, are buried in masses of mud and water. Besides good ploughing and fine tilth, it is essential that wheat fields should be secured by judiciously arranged water-furrows, at intervals of some sixteen feet apart, so constructed, and so levelled, as that the water, which may fall will speedily pass off, and be conducted to leading drains around the field, of sufficient depth and descent to receive and convey it away.—It would be better that *fields* abounding in a *superabundance of moisture* should be blind-drained; but as there is not now time left for such labor, the next best plan is, to do as we have advised above, provide them amply with sufficient furrows.

Should the ground allotted to wheat not have *lime* or *marl* naturally present in it, the wheat grower should be sure to put at least ten bushels to the acre on it, and, if possible, add as much ashes to the lime, as both are necessary ingredients in the constitution of the straw and grain—and not only tend to prevent the lodging of the former, but to promote the fructification of the latter.

It may be said, that the present price of wheat will not justify the trouble and expense we have marked out. True, the *price* is low, but in proportion to its depression so should it be the object of the farmer to increase the ratio of product, in order, that in the saving of the wages of labor, he may find his remuneration.

Selection of the Seed.—Too much care cannot be taken, in the choice of varieties, to select those which combine the qualities of early maturity, good flouring properties, and resistence of the fly; nor should less care be observed in procuring the best and cleanest seed which can be obtained; it should be plump, heavy, and free from all extraneous matters, so that in sowing it, the earth may not be filled with weeds also.

Preparation of, and putting in the seed.—*To prevent smut*, all seed wheat should be well washed in clean water, so that all the lighter grains, and the seeds of weeds, may be skimmed off. To ensure this, the wheat should be put into a hogshead, in small quantities at a time; kept stirred, so that the impure grains, and extraneous matters may be floated to the top. This process should be continued until all such are removed, and the water, which should be drawn off and replenished occasionally, ceases to be colored by the operation. After this has been effected, let a brine be made of salt, or ley of ashes, sufficiently strong, to bear an *egg*; cover the seed wheat with it, and let it soak for twelve hours, then drain off the soak, spread the wheat on a floor, sprinkle slacked lime or ashes, over it and stir up the mass, so as to coat each with the substance used. When this is done, the seed will be ready for sowing. No more wheat must be taken out of the soak than can be sown each day, and care should be taken to plough it in as sown, not more than about *three inches deep*. The *harrow* and *roller* should follow the plough. Seed thus prepared and put in, will, besides being exempt from *smut*, come up quicker, grow more rapidly, and, of consequence, obtain a much better series of roots before winter, than would such as may be sown without preparation, and therefore be better able to withstand the effects of frost and thaws.

On clover leys and *grass swards*, the seed should be *harrowed* instead of being ploughed in, as it is desirous not to disturb the sod, which should be permitted to remain, rot, and form food for the plants.

Time of sowing.—With regard to this matter, there cannot be said to be any general rule applicable to all circumstances of climate and locality. It should however be an object with every wheat grower to get his seed in sufficiently early, to enable the plants to form their roots, before their growth is arrested by the frost. The danger to be apprehended from the fly, when sown early, deters many from sowing until late, but we do think that there is more to fear from the injury of *frost*, when sown late, than from the *fly* when sown early. Taking all things into consideration, we are clearly of opinion, that every farmer should *begin* sufficiently early in September, to be enabled to *finish* by the *first of October*, or at the farthest by the 10th of that month.

Of Liming.—Where it may not be convenient to time, or ash, at the time of sowing, the operation may be delayed until winter, when the lime may be put on while the earth is covered with frozen snow. Some of the best and most experienced wheat growers in Pennsylvania prefer this latter mode of liming.

Of the procurement of seed.—We have no doubt that great benefits result from a *change* of seed, and that, in the economy of vegetable matter, it is indispensable to prevent deterioration of quality. The finest white flour we ever saw was four barrels we procured from Genessee, New York. We sowed it on a red clay, and the first product bore a pretty fair resemblance to the parent stock, but the product from that, the succeeding year, presented a sad evidence of change, having in two seasons almost lost its identity of character.

Quantity of seed to the acre.—We are among those who believe that when a man sows wheat, he should give to the earth a sufficient quantity of seed to occupy the soil with wheat plants, to the exclusion of grass and weeds; therefore we have always advocated the sowing of plenty of seed. On grounds worthy of being cultivated in Wheat, less than 2 bushels of seed per acre never should be sown, and under peculiar circumstances of soil and exposure, we should not hesitate to sow from 2 1.2 to 3 bushels per acre.

White Clover.—March or early in April is a good time to sow white clover. It should be put in at the rates of about ten to twelve pounds per acre. Great care must be taken in preparing the ground well. It should be ploughed and cross ploughed, and then harrowed until the clods are all throughly broken and pulverised. If the ground is not very strong, give it a coat of manure, to which should be added lime, plaster, or, in the absence of either, a large proportion of wood ashes. Let this be spread over it since the last ploughing, which will be sufficiently mixed with the soil, by two or three good harrowings; after which, sow the seed, give them a light harrowing; and then roll them over, until the ground is perfectly smooth. Oats, if not seeded too thick, may be sowed with the clover. We will add, that if the soil is light and sandy and deficient in alumina, it may be made fit for the crop by mixing clay with it, which should be spread on the surface in the fall and suffered to remain subject to the action of the frosts all the winter.—*North Carolina Farmer.*

"*Twin Corn.*"—Mr. S. T. Harker has brought us a stalk of corn, not very tall to be sure, but bearing *six five ears*. The average of the field is about five ears to a stalk. This variety is called the "Twin Corn," and was obtained at the Patent Office. The only objection to the "Twin Corn," is that it is late ripening. But Mr. Harker thinks that his will mature in season, although it has hardly had a fair chance this year. It promises indeed, to be a valuable corn for the farmer.—*Dayton Journal.*

The Editor of the Southern Planter recommends salt and tar, mixed half and half, as a cure for scratches. He tried the experiment on a horse of his own, and speedily effected a cure. The prescription is a simple one, and should be tried.—*North Carolina Farmer.*

Analysis of Indian Corn.

Prof. C. U. Shepards has finished and published, as we see by the South Carolina Temperance Advocate, an analysis of cotton wool, of cotton seed, of sweet potato, and of Indian corn.

The analysis of Indian corn is stated as follows:—One hundred parts being heated to redness in a crucible, so long as a brightly burning flame was emitted, lost 81 parts and 5 hundredths. The completely charred residuum, on being ignited until all the carbon was consumed, left 95 hundredths, or less than 1 per cent. of an easily fusing clear glass. This ash has the following composition:—

Silica,	38 45
Potassa with traces of soda,	19 51
Phosphate of lime,	17.17
" magnesia,	13 83
" potassa,	2 24
Carbonate of lime,	2 50
" magnesia,	2.16
Sulphate of lime,	79
" magnesia,	79
Silica mechanically mixed,	1.70
Alumina traces,	1.65
	100 00
Loss,	

Omitting the silica as an unimportant loss to the soil, and the carbonic acid which is produced by the analysis, we have in every 100 lbs. of ash of Indian corn:—

Potassa,	20.87
Phosphoric acid,	18 80
Lime,	9.72
Magnesia,	5 76
	55 15

So that for every 1000 lbs. of Indian corn sold from an estate, the land is robbed of 9 1.2 lbs. of inorganic matter, 5 1.2 lbs. of which are of prime value to all species of crops. To this we may add, if the corn, fodder and cobs are carried from the place, too, the loss to the farm is still greater. To have had the whole exhausting powers of the Indian corn crops fairly illustrated the corn fields and cobs should have been analysed too.

From the Army of Observation.

Official.

Despatches from General Taylor, as late as the 26th of August, have reached the war Department by express. The troops ordered to Texas, compose the "army of occupation," are rapidly arriving, together with an ample supply of the munitions of war. Colonel Twiggs's regiment of dragoons were at Patricio on the 24th, in excellent condition, having well sustained their long march, and finding, through the whole route, a plentiful supply of water, provisions, and forage. The horses are in fine condition, and fit for immediate active service, should there be occasion to put them to it. This regiment was expected to be at Corpus Christi on the 27th.—Gen. Taylor has, at no time since his arrival at Aransas bay, felt any solicitude for the safety of his command, or the necessity of calling for auxiliary force, even from Texas. The two gallant companies of artillery, which, with such promptness and patriotic spirit, volunteered to go to Texas from New Orleans, under the belief that their country stood in need of their services, have arrived at General Taylor's camp. As there has not been, and probably will not be, any emergency requiring them, they will not probably, be long detained from their homes. It is the General's intention to discharge them as soon as a few more of the regular artillery, now on the way to Texas shall have arrived—unless things on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande shall assume a more threatening aspect.

The most reliable accounts represent that there were, near the middle of August, only about five hundred regular Mexican troops at Matamoras; and that General Arista was to leave Montery on the fourth of that month for the former place—a distance of three hundred miles—with fifteen hundred more troops, five hundred of them cavalry; but there was no news of his arrival at Matamoras. It is not known or believed that there are regular Mexican troops at any other point on the Rio Grande. It was probably the original intention to employ these troops in carrying out the threat of Mexico to take possession of Texas; but the presence of the United States army, and the preparations in Texas to meet and repel their advance, have caused this design to be abandoned for the present, at least. The regular troops of the United States now in Texas, and those on the way thither, are deemed sufficient to keep in check the Mexican forces assembled, or likely to be assembled, on the Rio Grande. General Taylor's attention has not been exclusively confined to the Mexicans. He has had an eye to the Indians, and taken means to guard the territory from their incursions.

The accounts of the climate at Corpus Christi are very favorable. Generally speaking, the troops are in fine health—better, it is supposed, than they would have been at the posts from which most of them were removed.—*Union*, 6th inst.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone!

Departed this life, on the first day of this month in the 84th year of his age, ROBERT L. WHITAKER, Clerk of our Superior Court of law. He was buried on Wednesday, his funeral attended by a large concourse of his friends and acquaintances, who portrayed feelings of the most sincere and signal grief. Robert L. Whitaker was a young and gallant Soldier in the war of revolution. He possessed abundant humanity, and complaisancy of manner which distinguished a brave and generous man; he was remarked for that probity and candor which invites confidence and repels suspicion. Philanthropy was a shining attribute of his character and hospitality the delight of his house. Of all men we ever knew, his mind was most elevated, above those contracted and selfish considerations, which often lead men to dissimulate for their own aggrandizement or induce them to interrupt the harmony and prosperity of others for their envious gratification. His heart unaccustomed itself to err, was yet indulgent to the minor faults of his fellow citizens. He spoke ill of no man for he desired the welfare and peace of all. In every relation of life, to himself, his family, his friends, and his country he was just, generous, faithful and devoted. He was a patriot soldier, a man of honor, and a christian whose soul will enjoy an immortality of bliss in that other better world than this. Long, long, may his memory be cherished, and his death lamented. But he has gone to,

"That undiscovered country;
From whose bourn no traveller returns."

He is far beyond the reach of sorrow or suffering. His pure affections are blooming in a holy and heavenly clime. But a wide breach has he left in the circle of his friends. Sadness fills our hearts; yet

"Why,
For ripe fruit seasonably gathered,
Should frail survivors heave a sigh."

Halifax Republican.

The Apples of Sodom.—In the Crescent and Cross, we find this passage:

"On resuming our desert path, we picked up some apples of Sodom, that lay strewn upon the desert, without apparent connection with any stem; they were of a bright gold-green about the size of an orange, but perfectly round and smooth; they gave the idea of being swelled out with the richest juice; that when bitten must gush forth to meet the thirsty lip; you crush this plausible rind, however, and a cloud of fetid dust bursts forth, which leaves only a few cinders as a residue."

Death from Lock Jaw.—A warning.—Mrs. McDaniel, an old and respectable inhabitant of Hagerstown, Md., aged 66 years, died on Saturday last from lock-jaw, caused by a slight wound on her finger, which she had received a few days previous, while attempting to remove a bean pole. This should warn persons, says the Herald, to be careful and attentive to such slight injuries at this season of the year, when the system is known to be predisposed to disease—a mere scratch of the skin, if not attended to, may as in the above instance, cause death.

Oregon Mail.—The St Joseph's Gazette, of a late date, notices the receipt at that place, by individuals returned from the Rocky Mountains, of several hundred letters, written by emigrants in Oregon to their friends in various parts of the Union. The letters were mailed at St. Joseph's, for their respective destinations.

The Water Cure.

The details of this new system are thus briefly described by a correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, written from Brattleboro':

The Cold Water process is calculated, by its severity, to startle patients of weak constitutions or nervous temperaments. It commences daily between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, by being enclosed first in a linen sheet dripping wet with cold spring water.—Then a woolen blanket is put round the body. Then a feather bed is thrown over you. Then the patient falls into a gentle slumber, from which, in fifteen minutes, he is awakened in a profuse perspiration, and smoking like a coal pit. He remains for three quarters of an hour in this state, drinking two glasses of water in that time; and then goes wrapped up in the sheet and blanket to the bath room! After remaining a few minutes in the cold bath, he gets out, wraps up in the blanket, goes to his bed-room, and is rubbed dry, dresses, and then walks less or more as he has strength and inclination, returning at 7 o'clock with a fine appetite for breakfast.

At 11 o'clock, the Patient goes to a Fountaind shower bathing. Here a stream of water, from a height of fifteen feet, directly from a cold spring, falls upon the neck and runs down the spine for several minutes, after which you are rubbed with the flesh-brush or hair mittens, then wiped dry, dress and read or talk gentle exercise till Dinner. During the afternoon, Patients take a "Hip Bath," and on going to bed, a "Foot Bath." Patients drink from twenty to thirty glasses of spring water daily. Some drink a dozen before breakfast. Strict attention is paid to Diet. The breakfast consists of Bread, Butter, Milk and Fruit; Dinner of a joint of Fresh Meat, with Vegetables; Tea, of Bread, Milk and Fruit. Salt Meats, Spices, Wine, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c. are prohibited: Professor Longfellow is among the Patients.

The Patients soon not only cease to dread the cold-water, but go to their ablutions with alacrity and pleasure. Many of them are, and all believe themselves recovering. Of the great virtues of Cold Water, nobody doubts. Nor is there any doubt of the efficacy of a rigid course of dieting. I had not expected to find so simple a remedy for so many of the "ills that flesh is heir to," nor am I satisfied that such a remedy has been found. But we will soon know what the "Water Cure" will accomplish.

Downfall of the Crown.—The London papers say that when the Queen appeared in the House of Lords to read her speech at the prorogation, the Duke of Argyle, whose office it is to bear the crown, on a cushion, stumbled when approaching the throne and let the crown fall. Several of the jewels were displaced from their setting by the shock, and lay scattered on the floor.

Tradition says that one of the largest jewels fell from the crown at the coronation of George the Third; and the incident was looked upon with superstitious dread as an evil omen. It was supposed to portend the loss of the North American colonies; but it is very probable that the tale of the omen was manufactured after the fulfilment of his supposed augury. We don't believe in omens.

Factory Girls' savings.—The amount of money deposited by female operatives in the Lowell Savings' Bank, is equal to *twelve hundred and fifty dollars* for every factory girl in the place! Some of them have saved two thousand dollars each! the interest of which, at seven per cent. would support them for life.

Good Spunk.—In the Woonsocket Patriot we notice the advertisement of Mrs. Mary Irons, wherein she gives old Irons such a dose as will not set well on his stomach. Mary is an ironer and crimper, as the good-for-nothing Arthur has probably long ago found out:

"Whereas, Arthur Irons has seen fit to advertise me as leaving his bed and board, carrying off his children, &c., therefore I hereby give notice to all who may feel interested in the matter that said Arthur Irons, since his marriage, has had neither bed nor board which was not purchased with my money; that all the furniture which I took away I purchased and paid for myself; that he had no money which did not belong to me; and as to getting trusted on his account, he cannot get trusted himself where he is known; that I can better maintain myself than he can; and that I prefer living alone to living with a rum jug!

MARY IRONS."

The Murderers of Peyton.—The two men, Underwood and Duncan, who have been some time in imprisonment in the charge of killing Wm. W. Peyton, of Wilkes county, were tried last week at Statesville, to which place their trial had been removed, and were found guilty. Judge Pearson sentenced them to be hanged on the 10th of October next. The sentence will not, however, be executed, as the prisoners have taken an appeal, from some point of law, upon which the Jury were charged, to the Supreme Court. The prisoners have been brought to the jail of Rowan for safe keeping, until some final disposition be made of their case.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

One Nag Entered for 1848.

Mr. Van Buren has made a jump to show how easily he can clear all obstacles on the course in the great Hurdle-Race to come off in 1848. This turning corners so easily deserves backers.

LINDENWALD, Sept. 2, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I have had the honor to receive your friendly letter, conveying to me, by its direction, the proceedings of a spontaneous meeting of the Democracy of the 10th and 13th Wards of the city of New York.

The just discrimination and patriotic order by which those proceedings are distinguished, do honor to the meeting, and are in harmony with the invaluable principles and past lives of those who composed it. I have read them with great satisfaction, and do not, in the least, doubt that they speak also the sentiments of the Democracy of the whole city.

Without a more particular notice of the contents of the Resolutions, in respect to all of which my sentiments are well understood, I will content myself with a single remark upon one only of the points they embrace. It is well known that the preliminary steps taken by the late Administration for the annexation of Texas, did not, under the then existing circumstances, meet with the approbation of portions of the Democratic party. Yet you are, in my judgment, quite right in assuming that that measure has been so far consummated under the sanction of the constituted authorities of both Governments, as to render all farther agitation of the question, or obstacles to its amicable completion by the citizens of either country, unwise and highly inexpedient. To refrain from such a course is not only in honorable consistency with the justice and sincerity of the dissenting opinions to which I have alluded, but, under the circumstances, the performance of a solemn duty on the part of those who held them. It can scarcely be necessary to enlarge upon the extent to which the imperative nature of that duty would be increased, should our country be involved in a war with Mexico in consequence of the adoption of authorized measures to carry into full and fair effect the compact of Annexation. That no such consequences may follow is, for many reasons, of the most earnestly desired. But if the result be otherwise, I cannot permit myself to doubt that the Administration will, as it ought, be supported in the prosecution of such a war by the hearts and hands of the whole people. I am, dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours,

M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. JOHN D. KELLOGG.

Corn! Corn!!

We were surprised to find, that from some cause or other, reports are in vogue, detrimental to the ensuing winter's business in Hamburg. It has been surmised by some persons out of Hamburg, that our merchants will be unable to supply our country friends with a sufficient quantity of corn for the next twelve months, and that those in want of the article, had better turn their attention to Columbia—a *ruse* well calculated to entice our friends away, and give their trade to another market.

We are happy in saying, that any amount of corn that may be required by our friends, will be found in Hamburg, at the lowest possible price, not excepting any inland town in the State. Hamburg has the advantage of the Georgia Rail-Road, running almost into the granary of Tennessee, and through the Cherokee counties of Georgia. We will soon have the Savannah river opened for transportation from below, and from thence to the mountains; and last though not least, our South Carolina Rail Road, on which we can, at 5 cents per bushel, bring on millions of bushels from the great West, when ordered to Charleston from N. Orleans. All that may be in the way, is money. This can be raised by the planters, for no man under such circumstances, will refuse to help his neighbor, when he sees his little ones around, crying for bread.—*Hamburg Journal.*

The Students of Cologne, in imitation of those of several German universities, have abolished duelling, and replaced it by a tribunal of honor, which they have called on the Government to sanction.

A London paper mentions it as remarkable, that many great lawyers die without leaving a will.

The New Jersey Historical Society has decided that the United States of America is the best name for this country.