From the Herald and Gazette.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS—No. 1.

Mr. Harris:—I have concluded to avail myself of your politeness, for presenting to the public a few practical hints on the education of farmers. The fact that more than three fourths of the community belongs to this class, identifies with their power and influence, the happiness and the liberties of our country. It is evident that our republic must be, both in its character and destiny, what they make it and what they say it shall be. I propose, in several short essays, to invite the attention of your readers, especially those directly concerned in the case, to the physical, intellectual and moral power of farmers, and to give a few hints on the kind of education necessary to increase and direct that power, for the highest prosperity, and for the liberties, not only of themselves, but of every other class of American citizens.

In the few remarks I have to make on the subject, I shall attempt to sustain the following propositions. First—that a greater amount of really useful knowledge is, at present, in the possession of the farmers, than of any other class of the community. Second—that neither merchants, nor lawyers, nor physicians, nor clergymen, nor professors of colleges, possess so many facilities or so many inducements, for becoming men of sound and extensive knowledge as farmers. Third—that the teachers of common schools ought to consist principally of farmers, who should pursue, for a course of years, the profession of teaching school in the winter, and farming in the summer; the summer schools generally to be under the charge of females, and when winter schools are large, the small children should be under their charge in that season also. Fourth—that three fourths, at least, of the offices in the individual States, and the General Government, including the President of the United States, ought to be held by practical farmers, who have experience in wielding the plough, the scythe and the hoe, and agricultural implements generally. Fifth—the entire practicability and the vital importance of farmers taking their own education and their own legislation into their own hands.

As the result of observation and an extensive intercourse, in all sections of the country, with almost every class of the community, I have been convinced of the truth of the above propositions, and others of a kindred character; also that from misapprehending or disregarding them, have arisen many, if not most of the evils which we suffer, in the intellectual, moral, religious, and political character of our nation. As the convictions upon my own mind have been produced, almost entirely, by the force of truth, in opposition to preconceived opinions, I have reason to believe the same conviction will be enforced upon other minds, if the subject should be carefully and candidly examined by them.

It is evident that the operations of our republic, political, civil and religious, are subject to great irregularities, and even violence, and of course that some better balance wheel or regulator, than we now have, is necessary to equalize, if not continue these motions.—Education has been sought, and professedly applied, for the purpose of regulating and continuing these motions; but in that there is evidently so far some defect—probably two defects in the national character, viz: Education is not general enough, and it is not good enough. It does not reach every plain farmer's son, and every poor mechanic's daughter: it also wants a soul, or moral principle, as the foundation stone, or the central or main wheel of motion, of all motions, whether applied to State, church, or common business.

And it may fairly be questioned, whether some of the measures to remove these defects, have not increased them. It is exceedingly doubtful whether our numerous colleges and high schools, established at great expense, and to some extent, at least, by the people's money, and still incurring an expense too great for the people generally to participate in their instructions, have not produced an aristocracy of learning, (I do not mean useful knowledge) which has unfitted young men for the industrious and productive pursuits of life, and thus led them into professions or pursuits calculated to increase rather than relieve the burden of society. Whatever else our literary institutions may be called, they cannot be called schools of industry, morals, health, or knowledge of business; for with many young men, not to say young women, who resort to these institutions, all these valuable qualities are laid prostrate.

Is there any remedy for these evils? or must all be given up for lost? If it can be shown that farmers, *every farmer*, can, with scarcely going from his farm, procure for himself a better education, more extensive, more thorough and elevated than is or can be procured at high schools or colleges, and by that means more than three-fourths of the community have, almost without expense, the advantages of schools of industry, of morals, of health, and of sound knowledge, and of course sound legislators produced *to legislate for themselves*, a partial remedy, at least, would be found, for the numerous evils which now disturb and threaten our republic.

That these privileges may be enjoyed by farmers, and these blessings realized by them and all other classes of American citizens.—I shall attempt to show, by the views and facts which I propose through your columns, to present for the consideration of your readers.

In the mean time, as ever, I shall remain, with high esteem, your friend,

J. HOLBROOK.

From the Globe.

THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.

Since the State banks have been called into a political league, there has been a gradual depravation among them. It is the natural tendency of all adulterous connections.—The banks, relying on political association for legislative aid to substitute Government credit for actual capital, have abandoned the true principles of banking. They now waste their means in corrupt electioneering with constituencies and their representative bodies, and then expatiate in every species of wild and profligate speculation, relying on the foul influence thus acquired for impunity.—From the moment that the State banks were taken into keeping at the half-way house, by the corrupt coalition of political parties, for whom, as the diplomats, Messrs. Clay and Rives contracted, the whole country must have observed the loose morality which has characterized especially those banks having the closest connection with political leaders. Indeed, the more shamelessly the half-way houses become the abodes of iniquity, the more certainly do they subserve the designs of those politicians. They have only looked to them as the means of keeping up agitation for a time against the Government—rallying a whole host of corporations to overwhelm it, and to be overwhelmed themselves by public indignation at their prostitution, and so make way for the ultimate object of the Federal coalition—a *National Bank*.

The Vicksburg Sentinel gives the latest account of the progress of sundry houses of accommodation set up by the political speculators in Mississippi. The Brandon and Vicksburg banks, every body knows, are the instruments of certain stockholders in Philadelphia, who kneaded a vast deal of cotton into the batch of speculation connected with these paper institutions. The Sentinel says:

"*Money Matters, Banks, &c.*—We have understood that a recluse, who dwells in a tent near this city, and eschews the society of man, gave a little boy on Saturday a $25 Brandon note for three little fish. We have understnod that Dr. Puckett, one of the directors of the Brandon Bank, declared in Jackson that he would not care if the bank's paper would fall to ten cents on the dollar. The lower it gets the better for the directors; as they are the principal debtors to the bank, and as they used the money at par for the purchase of land and negroes, all about the same time, and of course before the public was aware of the amount in circulation, Dr. Puckett and the rest of the directors can now easily buy it up and pay for their plantations at ten cents for every dollar. A loan from Union Bank will enable them to do this, and next year a portion of their crops will enable them to purchase up Union Bank notes at 20 or 30 per cent. discount, and thus the whole plantations will be free. This banking business is the shortest road to wealth ever yet invented, and we see no prospect of bringing it to a close, unless his honor Judge Lynch trips up the heels of the swindler. But we are opposed to the Lynch code.

The Madison County Bank, and the Pearl River and Turnpike Bank, with their "real estate pledged to the amount of two millions,' stamped in large letters on the face of their notes, are as bad as Brandon, Grenada, or Holly Springs, and worse, if possible. We saw a poor man the other day burn a $50 Madison bill, which had been imposed upon him for his labor. The officers and agents, except one, of these "institutions of our country," have, we undefstand, gone to Texas; and when the note holders look after "real estate pledged," they find it "*non cum attibus in swampo.*" No real estate was ever pledged. The last we heard of the Bank of Vicksburg, she was proposing to redeem her notes with citizens of Madison county, *above ten dollars*. So we go.

If all the men in Mississippi who have engaged in banking during the last three years, for the purpose of making large fortunes without a dollar capital, were now to close their banks and turn out *highwaymen*, we have no doubt but the change would have a tendency to elevate the tone of public morals. Such a reform would have a happy effect on the pecuniary as well as the moral condition of our people. In three years Mississippi would get clear of her difficulties.

THE CLOVEN FOOT OF FEDERALISM.

From the New York Gazette.

"We want no Victorias or Dukes of Wellington in our own country; but if we were Englishmen, we would wish every third man we met were a Wellington, rather than that the Atwoods, the Leaders, the Humes, and the Stevens should creep into authority. If we were Englishmen, we should certainly do our best to reach further reform, but we would cling to the substance of the British Constitution as the best that human wisdom could frame, for Englishmen."

Notwithstanding the principle of hypocrisy is habitually employed as a part of the Whig policy, its organs every now and then permit a tone to escape which indicates their real sentiments.

Hume, Leader, and the others named, are those patriots in England who have maintained the cause of reform, which has already extirpated the rotton boroughs, and in some degree enfranchised Ireland. They would further ameliorate the monarchy by extending the right of suffrage to householders, and protecting the poor by the ballot. They advocate retrenchment and economy. This is their offence in the New York Whig Gazette.

The Duke of Wellington is a stern Tory. As Prime Minister, at the moment when King William himself proposed to yield the reform bill to the wishes of the people, the Duke resolutely proclaimed he would have no reform: and this gives him the preference with the Whig press over Hume and the Liberals.—Globe.

"*The Whirlwind's Wrath.*"—A letter to the editor of the Crawford Statesman, published at Meadville, Pennsylvania, thus describes the course of a heavy tempest of wind and rain, which passed through Cussewago township, in that vicinity, on the twenty-seventh ultimo, about six o'clock in the evening.

"It commenced on the farm of M'Farland & Co, by tearing up several large apple trees, and, passing along, levelled to the ground about an acre of sturdy beach and maple trees; then, coming in contact with a new house, razed it to the very dust, and shattered it to atoms. Pieces of it were thrown in every direction—beams & plates were thrown from four to six rods—rafters sixty—and the roof was carried about one hundred. A stove supposed to weigh about five hundred pounds, was hurled about six rods, and broken to pieces, and the windows were found about three or four miles distant. The fences on the north of Freeman's farm, and the south of Dilloner's, were blown down, and the rails scattered eighty or a hundred rods, leaving the crops exposed. The course of the storm has been traced for about three miles in length, and from a quarter to a half a mile in breadth, by the destruction of every thing in its route. Some damage was done to the cattle and stock, but I have heard of no loss of life."

The Washington Monument.—A year or two since, when the two Senators from Ohio, Messrs. Allen and Morris, demanded to know what had become of the money collected for this monument, before they voted a city lot on which to erect it, and at the time throwing out hints that there was a mystery hanging over the collections, they were assailed in the Senate and out of it, by the federalists, as though they had made an attack upon Gen Washington himself. By the clamour of whig politicians, that it was next to treason to suspect the worthless junto of whigs who acted as a committee to hold the funds, &c., inquiry for the time was stifled. We presume these immaculate federal whigs have divided the money among themselves, and thus made use of the venerated name of Washington to rob the people to replenish their own purses. This is not a particle worse, however, than the whig robbery of the *city alms* of New York, for the purpose of electioneering, if not worse. The CHIEF, we believe, at the head of this affair, is one of Gen. Jackson's dismissed office holders, who no doubt stands in need of funds.—*Ohio Statesman.*

School on Ship Board.—It is usual on board United States vessels to give the boys the benefit of schooling. From the correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser it would appear that the school on board the Ohio, now up the Mediterranean, is under excellent organization.

The Naval School on board the U. S. ship Ohio, is well spoken of in a letter dated Mahon, March 30. The pupil apprentices, fifty-four in number, are said to be well behaved, intelligent lads, who give every promise of becoming good seamen, perhaps officers.—They are divided into two watches, one watch attending school while the other is employed in the ordinary duties of the ship. They thus attend school every other day.—Their schoolmaster, who, by the way is very capable, having been a public teacher in the United States, reports favorably of their attention and improvement. They will obtain as good an education as boys generally get at our public schools. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation and composition; some specimens of the latter, written by the elder boys, are really very creditable to the writers. They are allowed to go on shore on liberty as a reward for good conduct, and thus far but one or two have required any punishment. The have the free use of the ship's library, and most of them are very devoted readers.

Colonel Polk.—In East Tennesee, Col. Polk is still *going ahead*. A correspondent of the Nashville Union, writing from Maryville, under date of the twelfth, says he addressed about eight hundred, composed principally of the sturdy farmers of Blount county, on the sixth, who listened to a speech of some three hours with marked and gratified attention. The writer concludes by saying: 'In this county (Blount) I think he will get two to one. Four candidates for representatives are spoken of, and are for Van Buren in preference to Clay for President; so fear not the result."—*Record.*

[Foreign Extracts.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Monday the 3d of June, in the House of Commons, on motion of Lord John Russell, the Queen's message to the following effect was read:

"Her Majesty thinks it right to acquaint the House of Commons, that it appears to her Majesty that the future welfare of her Majesty's subjects in Lower and Upper Canada would be promoted by the Union of the said provinces into one province, for the purpose of legislation, from and after a period to be fixed by Parliament. Her majesty, therefore recommends it to the House to consider such measure as may be submitted to them for this purpose. Her Majesty is persuaded, that the House of Commons will combine a due regard for the peace and security of these important provinces with such provisions as may be conducive to the permanent freedom and prosperity of her North American people."

Lord John Russell then proceeded to say that it now became his duty as a minister of the crown to call upon parliament to make some permanent settlement of the affair of Canada. The house was possessed of all the facts; various commissions of inquiry had been created, and various reports from these commissions had been laid before them. The inexpediency of another mission like that of Lord Durham was obvious. After taking a view of the proceedings under Lord Durham's administration, he said that the government had come to a conclusion which would be expressed in the motion he was about to make. He then moved—

1st, "That it is the opinion of this house, that it is expedient to form a legislative union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, on the principles of a free and representative government, in such manner as may most conduce to the prosperity and contentment of the people of the united provinces."

2d. "That it is expedient to continue till 1842 the power invested in the Governor and Special Council of Lower Canada, by an act of last session, with such alterations of those powers as may be deemed advisable."

Mr. Hume said that he was prepared to object to almost all that the Ministers proposed. What the colonists wanted was not mere union, though that might be very well, but a constitution under which they could govern themselves. Sir Robert Peal attacked this postponement of legislation as a mere evasion of the question, an attempt to shove off present difficulties by declaring an abstraction which was to go into effect at a future time. The house, he said, could not give so distant a pledge nor anticipate what would happen in the meanwhile. Mr C. Buller said that he looked with great alarm at the proposed delay, at more summers of doubt and winters of outrage, more rumors of plots and invasions, more burnings and devastations.

The discussion was postponed to the 10th of June when Lord John Russel withdrew both his resolutions and said that he should move for leave to bring in a bill continuing the present government of Lower Canada till 1842, according to the terms of the second resolution.

On the 4th of June, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the qualification of voters for members of parliament to the occupier of a house of the clear annual value of *ten pounds*, the same as in boroughs. He supported this motion by a speech of considerable length.

Lord John Russel opposed the motion. It was a change to which the government could not now agree, nor hold out the hope that they could agree to it at any time hereafter.

Several of the radical members commented on the course taken by the ministry in terms of great discontent. The House then divided and the motion of Sir Hesketh was negatived 207 nays to 81 yeas.

Serious riots occurred in Liverpool on the 29th and 30th of May, between a procession of ship carpenters and a body of Irishmen, whom the former intentionally insulted. Several trifling skirmishes took place in the afternoon of Thursday, but in the evening matters assumed a more threatening appearance and a general row took place, stones, brickbats, and all kinds of missiles were thrown about, and bludgeons were plied in all directions. A numerous body of police speedily arrived at the spot, and dispersed the rioters; not, however, before several broken heads & many severe bruises had been given and received.

FRANCE.

Paris papers of June the 9th have been received. The Chamber of Deputies were occupied with a law limiting the number of members of the Legion of Honors. The object of the bill is to reduce one of the means of influence enjoyed by the King. In the course of the debate it was proposed to restrict the number to fifteen thousand, when it was stated in reply that even if no new nomination should take place, it would require a period of seventy six years before mortality could, in its ordinary operation, reduce the members of the Legion of Honor to the number prescribed.

The disarming of the Polytechnic School, and the utter extinction with which that institution is menaced, have caused a considerable sensation in Paris. It appears from an admonition addressed to the students of the official paper, the *Moniteur*, that they had contemplated resistance to the measures of the Government. It was not, however, certain that the Ministers have totally dissolved the school.

By extracts from German and Dutch papers published in the London journals, it would appear that the late insurrection at Paris was known to the Sardinian and Russian Governments several weeks before it occurred. The coincidence between the accounts from Turin and Cracow is striking.

Turin, May 29.—The riot in Paris, which took the French authorities by surprise and found them quite unprepared, caused no such surprise here. We knew here some weeks ago what would happen in France. The Sardinian government had, therefore, taken its measures, while at Paris they were quietly looking on, while a handful of agitators ventured to show themselves in the face of a very powerful armed force. It would really be a fact deserving of punishment, if the French authorities knew nothing of what was passing under their eyes, while a foreign government at the distance of 100 leagues was accurately informed of the approaching proceeding of the Parisian Revolutionists.

Cracow, May 22.—The accounts from Paris, relative to the late disturbance, have excited the more sensation here, as reports of a revolution in the French capital is to take place in the course of this month, have been in circulation here for several weeks. These reports were spread in a quiet manner, and were propagated all over Poland; they represented the measures adopted to ensure the success of the attempt, and the means of effecting it in such a manner that its failure seemed hardly possible—various opinions were formed of the probability of success.—When news of the disturbance was received on the 10th by private letters, and on the following day the account of the total suppression of the riots, it was received of course with a variety of feelings. Those who had prophesied the failure of the disturbance had the most reason to be satisfied.

The *Moniteur* announces the ratification of the treaty between his Majesty the King of the French and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, for the transmission *via* France, of the correspondence of the latter kingdom with the East Indies

Died, May 18. at Florence, the Countess de Lipona, ex-queen of Naples. She died in the arms of her brother, the Count de Montfort, and his daughter, the Countess de Rasponi. The ex queen sunk under the same disease that destroyed her brother, the Emperor Napolean, and their father—cancer in the stomach. She was delirous, with occasional lucid intervals, during the last fifteen hours. The two sons of the Countess de Lipona are in the United States, where they are practising as barristers, and their absence from her is said to have greatly increased the bitterness of her last moments. It will be remembered, that, last year, the French Chambers voted an annual income of 100,000 francs to the Countess, as a compensation for support. The Countess was born the 26th March, 1782, and was, therefore, in her 58th year.

A GOOD SIGN IN INDIANA.

The Vevay Times heretofore a neutral paper, conducted with great spirit and ability, has hoisted the Democratic flag, and proclaimed its determination to give a zealous support to Van Buren and Democracy. We welcome the editor to the Democratic ranks, and trust that he will make his influence felt in Indiana. A plain and vigorous defence of Democratic principles, an honest hearted exposition of the measures of the Administration are all that is required to secure the permanent triumph of the Democratic party.

In his address to the public, the editor says:

"Our feelings and sentiments have always been on the side of Democracy, and we have never until now felt, since we have been an editor of a public journal, as much in our native element as while we are thus promulgating our political creed, and arising, however feeble, our voice in the great contest which has been waging since the organization of our Government, with 'the Democracy of numbers,' against moneyed monopolists, privileged corporations, and high toned Federal principles.

"Believing, as we do, that the course pursued by Martin Van Buren, since he has been promoted to the Presidential chair, and the sentiments he expressed in his letter to Sherrod Williams, that he is with us in feeling and in sentiment, our columns will hereafter be devoted to the support of his Administration and the advancement of his claims to a second Presidential term."—Ohio Statesman.

The *Porkoforte* is the name of a new musical instrument lately invented at Cincinnati. It is described by the Sun, as being a large, long box, filled up with as many compartments as there are notes in a scale.—Holes are then bored in the side of the box, and within each compartment a pig is placed with his tail extending through the hole.—Outside, the instrument seems only a curious shaped piece of furniture, while the tails stuck through all in a row and properly straightened, resemble very much the keys of a piano, which are pulled for high and low notes.—the instrument requires little trouble in tuning since if the pigs are carefully selected they will last for three years, and the intervals always be found correct. The effect produced by this instrument is perfectly unlike that of any other, the crescendo and the clearness of the high notes especially, are almost electrical.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Wilmington, Del. June 22, 1839.

The undersigned, Administratix of the Estate of the late Hezekiah Niles, former Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the public, that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles' Register, from the commencement to volume fifty inclusive, with all the supplements, and general Index all complete, comprising a period of *twedty five years*, together with a number of sets including the second, third and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September, 1836, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been, or are now subscribers to the work.—She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious *necessity* which exists for so doing, she had placed all claims due to the said deceased, in the hands of Philip Reigart, of the City of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by *him*—all the Books of the concern being in his possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States, to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and to realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain thirteen children, eight of whom are under twelve years of age.

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'rx.

New York Merchants.—A writer in the New York Star, who has been engaged in mercantile business in that city for thirty-five years, expresses his belief that there is not a mercantile community on the face of the earth, where during the thirty years past, there has been so small a proportion who have been able to retire from business and live upon their income. He says "most of those who were, at the commencement of my mercantile life believed to be wealthy merchants, became insolvent sooner or later, and are either dead, or have retired to spend their days in some quiet part of the country, where they can live at little expense. Few, very few have been able to retire with a fortune."

An Incident—A Caution to the Ladies.—A few days since a young lady with her attendant beau, was promenading and viewing one of the U. S. establishments in this vicinity, when the fair lady, with truly femenine timidity, became suddenly alarmed by a number of large wharf rats crossing her path—and in her fright she fancied that one of the hideous creatures had taken refuge on her lovely person beneath her dress, which she fortunately succeeding in seizing, and held fast in her hand. Not daring to quit her hold, and almost fainting through alarm, she explained her awkward predicament to her companion, when they sought entrance into a neighboring house, where the lady was kindly received, and shown into a private room, to remove his rat-ship from beneath the folds of her garments, when hands off! lo and behold what impudent animal dropped to the floor? Not an enormous rat, but the ladies' bustle—which had unexpectedly removed from its destination, and caused all the false alarm! It is needless to add that the fair one's difficulties were speedily adjusted, and she soon recovered from her fright.—*Boston Merc. Jour.*

☞ Dr. Rogers who had the Morus Multicaulis fever to such a height as to *borrow* a large quantity of the trees without the permission of the owner, has been sentenced to three years apprenticeship in the penitentiary.

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

A lady in Maine, during the height of the boundary excitement, was asked by her husband if she was willing he should go into the service of the State. She asked if his country desired his services. He replied yes, men are called for to defend the soil against foreign aggression. Well, then, says she, go if you have courage to fight like a man; but if you think you have not, let me have your clothes and I'll go.

THE RESTING PLACE.

BY J. N. MAFFIT.

"So man lieth down, and riseth not till the Heavens be no more; they shall not Wake; nor be raised out of their sleep."

However dark and disconsolate the path of life may seem to any man, there is an hour of deep and quiet repose at hand when the body may sink into dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place, instead of the bed of down, shall be the bed of gravel, or the rocky pavement of the tomb. No matter where the remains of wearied man may lie, the repose is deep and undisturbed—the sorrowful bosom heaves no more; the tears are dried up in their fountains; the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the very bosoms of the pale nation of the dead—not one of the sleepers heeds the spirit stirring trump or responds to the rending shouts of victory.

How quiet these countless millions slumber in the arms of their mother earth! The voice of the thunder shall not awaken them: the loud cry of the elements—the winds—the waves, nor even the giant tread of the earthquake, shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chambers of death. They shall rest and pass away! the last great battle shall be fought; and then a silver voice, at first just heard, shall rise to the tempest tone, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall hear His voice,